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## ELITE ENGLISH

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**Main Book**      **RS. 207**  
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# *Preface*

**Esteemed Head of the institutions, Respected Teachers, Sacrificing Parents and Hard working Students !** We Dolphin Publications thank you for your support for a decade and expecting the same in the future too. We are very happy to publish **Dolphin's Elite English – A Complete Guide for 12<sup>th</sup> Standard - English** based on **New Syllabus** for the academic year **2026 -2027**

In this book **Prose, Poetry, Supplementary, Vocabulary and Grammar Rules** are translated into Tamil for the betterment of the students. **Paragraphs** are classified and given under **three categories** as **Paragraph for Gifted Students, Paragraph for Average Students and Paragraph for Late Bloomers.** In **Vocabulary and Grammar parts;** Exercises are given under the following topics such as **Government Model Questions, Government Exam Questions and Textual Questions.**

Along with the Main Book we are supplying **A separate Exercise Book along with Question Bank.** It enables the students to do self testing and the teachers to conduct **Unit Test and Full Portion Tests** once the syllabus is completed. We are providing a **Key Book** also. It will help to evaluate the test answers.

We wish the teachers and the students a memorable year ahead with **DOLPHIN'S ELITE ENGLISH - A COMPLETE GUIDE.** We also expect the whole hearted cooperation and suggestions of the teaching fraternity for the improvement of our book.

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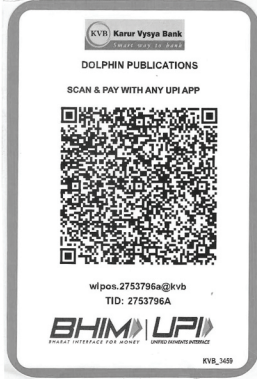
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**குறிப்பு:**

மதிப்பெண்களுக்கு (Marks) மட்டுமே வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது. வினா எண்களுக்கு (Question Numbers) வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை கிடையாது. எனவே அந்தந்த பிரிவுகளில் (Part) குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களில் தலைப்புகள் அந்தந்தப் பிரிவுகளில் எந்த வினா எண்களில் (Question Number) வேண்டுமானாலும் கேட்கப்படலாம். Question Numbers – நிலையானது அல்ல.

உரைநடை (PROSE) பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

<b>PART- I</b>	<b>1-3</b>	<b>Synonyms</b>	<b>3 x 1 = 3</b>
	<b>4-6</b>	<b>Antonyms</b>	<b>3 x 1 = 3</b>
<b>PART- III</b>	<b>34-36</b>	<b>Prose Questions (Any 2 out of 3)</b>	<b>2 x 3 = 6</b>
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**Vocabulary, Grammar, Language Skills, Writing, Reading Exercises will be asked from the Book back Exercises.**

**Total Marks = 17**

**PART-I**

**1-3 Choose the correct Synonyms**

**3 x 1 = 3**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோட்டிடிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 4,5,38,70,108,142,170,171) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**4-6 Choose the correct Antonyms**

**3 x 1 = 3**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோட்டிடிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 38, 74) உள்ள Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**PART-III**

**34-36 Prose Questions (Any 2 out of 3)**

**2 x 3 = 6**

வினாத்தாளில் Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து 3 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 2 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் 2 வாக்கியங்களில் எழுதவும். விடைகள் 20-30 வார்த்தைக்குள் அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**PART-IV**

**41-47 Prose Paragraph (Either...or...type)**

**1 x 5 = 5**

வினாத்தாளில் Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் 6-8 வாக்கியங்களில் எழுதவும். விடைகள் 125-150 வார்த்தைக்குள் அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**Vocabulary, Grammar, Language Skills, Writing, Reading Exercises - பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Book Back Exercises பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.**



Prose-1  
**TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA**  
 வெரோனா நகரின் இரு கனவான்கள்  
*A J Cronin*



**சாராம்சம் :**

நிக்கோலோ, ஜேக்கோபோ ,என்னும் இரு சிறுவர்கள், இத்தாலி நாட்டில் உள்ள வெரோனா என்னும் நகரில் வாழ்கின்றனர். இந்தக்கதையின் ஆசிரியர் ஏ. ஜே.க்ரோனின் அந்த ஊருக்கு சுற்றுப்பயணம் செல்கிறார். அவர், அந்த சிறுவர்களை எதேச்சையாக சந்திக்கிறார். அவர்கள், க்ரோனினுக்கு எல்லா விதமான உதவிகளும் செய்து, சிறு சிறு தொகையை சம்பளமாக பெற்றுக்கொள்கின்றனர். அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களும் ஏன் அவ்வாறு அப்படி சம்பாத்தியம் செய்கின்றனர் என்பதை க்ரோனின் ஒரு நாள் தானே முயன்று கண்டுபிடிக்கிறார். அவருக்கு அந்த உண்மை திகைப்பாக இருக்கிறது. தங்களது ஒரே சகோதரி காச நோயால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதை அறிந்த சிறுவர்கள் அவளது மருத்துவச்செலவுகளுக்காக மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு உழைக்கின்றனர். அந்த சிறுவர்களின் தியாகம், நேர்மை, மற்றும் தாங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பணியில் அவர்கள் கொண்ட அர்ப்பணிப்பு, ஆகியவை இந்த மனித சமூகத்திற்கே ஒரு புதிய நம்பிக்கையை தருவதாக அமைந்து விடுகிறது.

**Q.NO: 1-3**

**SYNONYMS**

**3 X 1 = 3 MARKS**

WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
artless	innocent, natural	அப்பாவித்தனமான
bade	attempted	முயற்சித்தல்
barely	hardly	எதுவுமின்றி
begged	pleaded	வேண்டுகல், கெஞ்சுகல்
blinked	winked	கண் சிமிட்டுதல்
brisk	energetic	துடிப்புள்ள
burst	exploded	வெடிப்பு
cautious	thoughtful	சிந்தனை
chatter	talk	பேச்சு
childish	immature	முதிர்ச்சி இல்லாத
coloured	blushed	வெட்கப்படுதல்
convey	express	வெளிப்படுத்துதல்
cubicle	workspace	வேலை செய்யும் சிறிய இடம்
cultured	refined	நாகரீகமுள்ள
demeanour	appearance	தோற்றம்
deserted	uninhabited	ஆட்கள் இல்லாத
destination	journey's end	பயணத்தின் முடிவு
devotion	commitment	அர்ப்பணிப்பு
drew	moved	இழுத்தல்
dwelling	residence	உறைவிடம்
earnest	serious	ஊக்கமான
emigrate	relocate	இடம் பெயருதல்
errands	tasks	சிறு செயல்கள், சிறு வேலைகள்
exposure	vulnerability	வெளிக்காட்டுதல்
frame	physique	உடல்
gazing	watching	கவனித்தல், பார்த்தல்
glanced	looked	பார்த்தல்

WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
glaring	staring	உற்று நோக்குதல்
grilled	fenced	வேலி போடப்பட்டுள்ள
hawk	sell things crying aloud	பொருட்களை கூவிக்கூவி விற்பது
horribly	dreadfully	பயங்கரமான
intrude	interrupt	இடையூறு
leaped	jumped	தாவுதல்
living	income	வருமானம்
nobility	dignity	மேன்மை, கண்ணியம்
opera	play with music	இசை நாடகம்
outskirts	borders	எல்லைப்புறம்
partition	divider	பாகம் பிரித்தல்
pause	silence /stop	அமைதி
persuaded	convinced	இணங்க வைத்தல்
pleased	happy	மகிழ்ச்சியடைதல்
prefer	to choose	தேர்வு செய்தல்
propped	upheld	ஆதரித்தல்
proved	confirmed	நிரூபித்தல்
provoked	activated	செயல்பட தூண்டுதல்
rejoined	reunited	மீண்டும் இணைத்தல்
relied	trusted	நம்பிக்கையுள்ள
remarkable	extraordinary	குறிப்பிடத்தக்க
resemblance	similarity	ஒத்த தன்மை
resistance	opposition	எதிர்ப்பு
rubble	debris	இடிந்த பொருட்கள்
scarce	insufficient	தட்டுப்பாடு, பற்றாக்குறை
shabby	ragged	கிழிந்த, கந்தலான
shrug	to raise one's shoulders	தோள்களை குலுக்குதல்
slackened	reduced	குறைப்பது
spirit	temperament/attitude	மனநிலை
starvation	hunger	பசி, பட்டினி
struck	affected	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட
tangled	messy	குளறுபடியான
tender	gentle	மென்மையான
troubling	disturbing	தொல்லை தருவது
tunic	a loose outer garment	நீண்ட தளர்வான ஆடை
uncomfortably	uneasily	அசௌகரியமான
upright	erect	நேராக நிற்பது, நெட்டுக்குத்தலாக
vestibule	lobby	வீட்டின் முன்னறை
vexation	upset, annoyance	வெறுப்புட்டுதல்
villa	country house	கிராமத்து வீடு

Q.NO: 4-6

ANTONYMS

3 X 1 = 3 MARKS

WORD		ANTONYMS	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
admit	X	deny	மறுத்தல்
alive	X	dead	இறத்தல்
artless	X	complicated	சிக்கலான
barely	X	easily	எளிதாக
begged	X	commanded	உத்தரவிடுதல்
beloved	X	despised	வெறுத்தல்

WORD		ANTONYMS	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
better	X	worse	மோசமான
brisk	X	slow	மெதுவான
burst	X	peace	அமைதி
cautious	X	reckless	கவனமற்ற
chatter	X	whisper	கிசுகிசுத்தல்
childish	X	mature	முதிர்ச்சியான
convey	X	refrain	விலகி இருத்தல்
cultured	X	uncivilized	நாகீகமற்ற
deserted	X	inhabited	மக்கள் குடியமர்தல்
destination	X	beginning	துவக்கம்
destroyed	X	intact	பழுதுபடாத
determinedly	X	half-heartedly	அரை மனதுள்ள
devotion	X	negligence	அலட்சியம்
disapproval	X	approval	ஒப்புதல், அங்கீகாரம்
drew	X	shoved	தள்ளுதல்
earnest	X	insincere	பொய்யான
emigrate	X	return	திரும்பி வருதல்
engaging	X	unattractive	கவர்ச்சியற்ற
exposure	X	safety	பாதுகாப்பு
frequently	X	seldom	அரிதாய்
friendly	X	unfriendly	நட்பற்ற
gazing	X	ignoring	புறக்கணித்தல்
glanced	X	studied	கூர்ந்து பார்த்தல்
greatly	X	mildly	மிருதுவான
grilled	X	opening	திறப்பு
hire	X	own	கிரையம் பெறுதல்
hopefully	X	despairingly	விரக்தியுறுதல்
horribly	X	pleasantly	இனிமையான
humble	X	arrogant	முரட்டுத்தனமான
interest	X	neglect	நிராகரித்தல்
intrude	X	exit	வெளியேறுதல்
leaped	X	descended	கீழே இறங்குதல்
lively	X	lethargic	சோம்பேறித்தனமான
loose	X	tight	இறுக்கமான
nobility	X	dishonour	அவமரியாதை
outskirts	X	downtown	நகரின் உட்புறம்
pale	X	bright	பிரகாசமான
pause	X	continue	தொடர்தல்
peace	X	war	போர், யுத்தம்
persuaded	X	dissuaded	மனத்தைத் திருப்பு
pleased	X	displeased	மனம் வருந்துதல்
prefer	X	hate	வெறுத்தல்
progress	X	regression	பின்னடைவு
propped	X	weakened	பலவீனமடைதல்
proved	X	disproved	பொய்யாக்குதல், இல்லையென நிரூபித்தல்
provoked	X	prevented	தடுத்தல்
public	X	private	தனிப்பட்ட
quite	X	extremely	மிகவும்

WORD		ANTONYMS	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
relied	X	distrusted	நம்பிக்கையற்ற
remarkable	X	ordinary	சாதாரணமான
resemblance	X	difference	வேறுபடுதல்
resistance	X	surrender	சரணடைதல்
satisfy	X	dissatisfy	அதிருப்தி அடைதல்
saving	X	spending	செலவிடுதல்
scarce	X	abundant	அபரிவிதமான, நிறைய
scarcely	X	fully	நிறைய
secretly	X	openly	திறந்த, வெளிப்படையான
selfless	X	selfish	சுயநலமுள்ள
shabby	X	elegant	மிடுக்கான
skinny	X	fat	குண்டான, தடித்த
slackened	X	tightened	இறுக்கமான
starvation	X	plenty	அபரிவிதமான
struck	X	unaffected	பாதிப்பற்ற
suffered	X	avoided	தவிர்ந்தல்
suggested	X	opposed	எதிர்த்தல்
tangled	X	tidy	சுத்தமான
tender	X	rough	முரடான
thrown	X	caught	பிடித்தல்
tiny	X	enormous	பெரிய
trained	X	untrained	பயிற்சியற்ற
troubling	X	soothing	இதமளிக்கிற
uncomfortably	X	comfortably	வசதியான
upright	X	inclined	சாய்வான
vexation	X	satisfaction	திருப்தி
wild	X	gentle	மென்மையான, நளினமான
worn	X	elegant	அழகுடைய

**Q.NO: 34-36 SHORT ANSWERS 2 X 3 = 6 MARKS**

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each based on your understanding of the story.

a) Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona? **(PAGE-5)**

The narrator met two boys, Nicola and Jacopo, at the outskirts of Verona.

b) Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys? **(SEP-21)**

The driver did not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys because of their shabby appearance.

c) The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why? **(JULY-22)**

The boys did not spend much on clothes and food because they were saving money for the treatment of their beloved sister, Lucia, who was suffering from tuberculosis.

d) Were the boys saving money to go to the States? How do you know?

No, the boys were not saving money to go to the States. When the narrator sarcastically asks the boys whether they had plans to migrate to the States they replied that they had other plans to be completed at Verona.

- e) **Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?** (QTY-19)  
The author avoided going to Lucia's room because **he didn't want to intervene into the happy reunion of the boys with their beloved sister, Lucia.**
- 
- f) **What was Lucia suffering from?**  
Lucia was suffering from **tuberculosis of the spine.**
- 
- g) **What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?** (PTA-3)  
The boys joined the resistance movement against the Germans because **the war had killed their father and left them homeless on the streets.**
- 
- h) **What made the boys work so hard?**  
The boys worked so hard owing to **their sister's ill health and for paying for her treatment.**
- 
- i) **Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?**  
The boys did not disclose their problem to the author because **they wanted to keep the issue as their secret.**
- 
2. **Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.**
- a) **Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.** (PTA-1, 6, SEP-20, JUN-23, MAR-25)  
Nicola and Jacopo had a **shabby appearance** as they were **poorly dressed** and **looked untidy**. With **their tangled hair and worn out, loose fitting clothes** about their skinny frame, they **looked pitiable.**
- 
- b) **What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?** (MDL-19, MAY-22, MAR-24)  
The little boys **sold strawberries, polished shoes, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists round the town** and **ran errands.**
- 
- c) **How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?** (HY-19, MAR-23)  
The narrator **took them in his car to a place called Poleta about 30 km from Verona.** The boys **made a visit to Poleta every Sunday.** Usually, they **hired a cycle** for the trip.
- 
- d) **Who took the author to the cubicle?**  
The narrator **dropped the boys** at a villa in **Poleta.** They **jumped** from the car and **rushed into the building.** When the narrator followed them he was **greeted by a nurse.** On enquiry about the whereabouts of the boys, **she took him to the cubicle.**
- 
- e) **Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle.**  
The girl was **about twenty and strongly resembled the two boys.** She was **wearing a pretty lace jacket** and was **listening to their chatter.** Her eyes were **soft and tender.** She was **suffering from tuberculosis of the spine.** She had intense **love and affection** for her **brothers.**
- 
- f) **Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.**  
The siblings **suffered horribly from near starvation** and **exposure to the cold winter.** They **lost their comfortable and cultured life** as their **father had been killed** in the early part of the war. They kept themselves **barely alive in a sort of shelter they built with their own hands.**
- 
- g) **The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why? Substantiate the statement with reference to the story.**  
The narrator **understands that the boys worked hard to support their sick sister's treatment.** But they **didn't wish to disclose it to anyone** as they **valued their dignity and self respect more than sympathy or financial help.** The narrator sensed it when the boys **refused to discuss their 'other plans' with him** and also when they **didn't take him into the villa.** So he did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself.
-

**Q.NO: 41-47      PARAGRAPH      1 X 5 = 5 MARKS**

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100–150 words each.

- a) What was the driving force that made the boys do various jobs?
- b) How was the family affected by the war?
- c) Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo. (PTA-4)
- d) What message is conveyed through the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'? (HY-19, JULY-22, JUN-24, JUL-25)
- e) Justify the title of the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'. (MDL, QTY-19, PTA-2, MAY-22)
- f) Adversity brings out the best as well as the worst in people. Elucidate this statement with reference to the story. (SEP-21)
- g) Which character do you like the most in the story and why?
- h) What were the various jobs undertaken by Nicola and Jacopo? (MAR-20)

**PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS**

Devotion and dedication towards true relationships revive the spirit of humanity in mankind. Selfless sacrifice speaks the language of universal peace. The story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' instills the spirit of nobility that can be practised even at times of adversity in the minds of young readers.

- **Introduction**
- **Nicola and Jacopo- true Gentlemen**
- **Secret Mission**
- **Conclusion**

**INTRODUCTION:**

A.J. Cronin has successfully portrayed that gentlemanliness is not in our dress or behaviour but it is in the true soul that toils for the well being of a fellow human being. The story explains the importance of leading a life of sacrifice to experience real happiness. The young boys set perfect examples of noble living in this materialistic world. The narrator presents role models who can enlighten the path of the young generation.

**NICOLA AND JACOPO - TRUE GENTLEMEN:**

The story revolves around the two boys, Nicola and Jacopo, who do numerous errands to earn money only to pay for their sister's treatment who suffers from tuberculosis of the spine. These modern 'Gentlemen' redefine the concept of what it means to be a real gentleman. The narrator and his friend meet the boys at the outskirts of Verona. They were selling strawberries. Next time when they meet, the boys were polishing shoes. They are found selling newspapers late night. The narrator is amazed at their sincerity, devotion and maturity. He even suspects about their plans to emigrate to America. But the boys refuse saying they have other plans.

**SECRET MISSION:**

The narrator gets curious to know about the boys. They were not ashamed of doing menial jobs. They offered to help the narrator during his stay at Verona as they could earn some good money. He was astonished to see that the boys worked hard yet lived meagerly. When he offers help, Jacopo asks him to drop them at Poleta. It is only here, the narrator gets the mystery unveiled. Lucia, the boys'

sister, was admitted in a hospital as she was suffering from tuberculosis. The narrator follows them and finds details about their secret mission from a nurse. Their cultured life got shattered due to war. They lost their father and was left homeless on the streets. When they realized that Lucia had tuberculosis, they ensured that she received the best treatment. The ultimate mission of the boys' life centered on the welfare of their beloved sister.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The boys seem to be a surprise pack of values in this modern era of selfishness. They don't disclose their problems to the narrator as they didn't want to lose their dignity and self-respect demanding sympathy or financial help. Behind their shabby appearances were hidden two noble souls whose dedication and selflessness promise a new hope for mankind.

**Don't lament on your losses, leap ahead to shatter your tangles.**

### **PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS**

**Title** : Two Gentlemen of Verona  
**Author** : A.J. Cronin  
**Characters**: Nicola, Jacopo, Narrator, His driver and Lucia  
**Theme** : Appearances are deceptive

The narrator met **Nicola and Jacopo** at the outskirts of Verona. They were looking **shabby and untidy**. He was attracted by their **earnest eyes**. During his stay at Verona, he spots the 'little gentlemen' engaged in some **menial jobs**. They even offer to help the narrator. Their **willingness to work** impressed him. Their **meager life** style puzzled him. The narrator **drops them at Poleta** for their weekly visits and gets to know about their **secret mission** from a nurse. Their family gets **shattered with war**. The boys along with their sister, Lucia, are left on the streets. The girl suffers due to **tuberculosis**. The boys **toil hard for her treatment**. In spite of poverty, they don't steal, lie or beg. The narrator could sense that the boys were **the real gentlemen**. They exhibited **dedication, determination and sincerity**. Despite their shabby appearance, they were **shining like heavenly creatures** due to their inner beauty. **Moral: Life blossoms when nobility blooms among mankind**

### **PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS**

- ♣ **Nicola and Jacopo** were two **small boys**.
- ♣ They did **several works** to earn **money**.
- ♣ **Cronin** likes them a lot
- ♣ **Lucia**, their **sister**, is **sick with tuberculosis**.
- ♣ They **spend money** for her **treatment**.
- ♣ They **keep** it as a **secret**.
- ♣ **Cronin is surprised** and **happy** to see them.
- ♣ They were **noble, gentle and great human** beings.

## TEXTUAL EXERCISES

**VOCABULARY**

a) Read the following words taken from the story. Give two synonyms and one antonym for each of these words. Use a dictionary, if required.(PAGE-6)

Word	Synonyms		Antonym
cautious	thoughtful	careful	Reckless
disapprove	criticize	condemn	approve
brisk	energetic	hurried	slow
engaging	attractive	appealing	unattractive
humble	modest	unpretentious	arrogant
eager	keen	excited	unenthusiastic
resistance	opposition	struggle	surrender
persuade	convince	urge	dissuade
scarce	rare	unusual	common
nobility	dignity	goodness	dishonour

b) HOMOPHONES AND CONFUSABLES:

i) Given below is a list of common confusables. Distinguish the meaning of each pair of words by framing your own sentences.

a) **emigrate** - **immigrate**

Rahul has emigrated from Australia to Japan.  
The refugees were permitted to immigrate into Spain.

b) **beside** - **besides**

You can sit beside me during the music class.  
Besides dancing she learns driving too.

c) **judicial** - **judicious**

The criminal is under judicial remand for a week.  
We should be judicious in our selection of friends.

d) **Eligible** - **illegible**

She is eligible for the job.  
Your handwriting is so bad, it's almost illegible.

e) **Conscience** - **conscious**

My conscience troubles me whenever I take a wrong decision.  
He was severely injured but remained conscious.

f) **industrial** - **industrious**

We need industrial development in our country.  
Industrious students succeed in their life.

g) **eminent** - **imminent**

Toru Dutt is an eminent poet.  
A storm is imminent as we have strong winds.

h) **illicit** - **elicit**

The court condemned illicit production of liquor.  
You can't elicit a response from the public now.

i) **prescribed** - **proscribed**

Our Constitution proscribes discrimination on the basis of caste or creed.

Physicians prescribe medicines to help their patients.

j) **affect** - **effect**

The weather will affect my plans for the weekend.

Over time the effect of loud music can damage your hearing.

k) **aural** - **oral**

You certainly need some aural practice.

After written examination, you will have an oral test.

l) **born** - **borne**

Mahathma Gandhi was born in 1869.

Our efforts have borne fruits at last.

ii) Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones or confusables.

wallet	- valet	fairy	- ferry
medal	- meddle/ metal	wait	- weight
yoke	- yolk	grown	- groan
earn	- yearn	hoard	- horde
desert	- dessert	night	- knight
sweet	- sweat	plain	- plane
might	- mite	quite	- quiet

c) Give the meanings of the following phrasal verbs and frame sentences using them. (PAGE - 7)

➤ **cut off** - **to remove a piece of**

They have cut off a big piece of meat for us.

➤ **come upon** - **to meet someone or to find something by chance**

We came upon an ice cream parlour at the end of the street.

➤ **put out** - **to make something stop burning**

The fire fighters were not able to put the fire out even after an hour.

➤ **draw up** - **to prepare a plan or document**

Rules have been drawn up by authorities for tackling riots.

➤ **turn away** - **to refuse to help**

Dozens of refugees were turned away from the camp.

➤ **pass out** - **to faint or collapse**

On seeing blood, the little girl passed out at the ground.

- **take off - to rise from the ground**  
On the flight's take off, passengers wore their seat belts.
- **bank on - to rely with confidence**  
We bank on his defence techniques for our victory.
- **stand by - to observe without doing anything**  
No parent will stand by and watch his child suffer

**1. d) Form two derivatives from each of the following words by adding prefixes and suffixes.**

Word	Prefix	Suffix
patient	impatient	patiently
honour	dishonour	honourable
respect	disrespect	respectable
manage	mismanage	management
fertile	infertile	fertility
different	indifferent	difference
friend	unfriend	friendly
obey	disobey	obedience

**LISTENING:**

Listen carefully and complete the following sentences. (TB Pg-7)

\*( Listening Passage: PAGE-209)

a) <i>Disaster Management.</i>	b) <i>Sunday.</i>
c) <i>the closest flood shelters.</i>	d) <i>whistle to signal help.</i>
e) <i>emergency telephone numbers</i>	f) <i>water proof</i>
g) <i>emptying them and keeping the door open.</i>	h) <i>emergency services.</i>
i) <i>Sandbags</i>	j) <i>periodic news updates</i>

**SPEAKING**

**Task 1 (PAGE-8):DRAFTING A SPEECH**

On the occasion of World Environment Day, you have been asked to deliver a speech during morning assembly on the importance of tree planting. Write the speech in about 100 – 150 words.

**WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY**

Good Morning everybody! My name is Vinu. I am studying class XII. I would like to deliver a short speech on the topic 'World Environment Day'. It is celebrated annually on the 5<sup>th</sup> of June since 1973. My dear friends, this event is celebrated globally in more than 100 countries. We should become ambassadors of green environment for a green and healthy India.

Now, let me discuss the major issues that degrade our Environment. Preserving our environment from pollution is the primary duty of everyone of us. We should create awareness amongst the factory owners,

business tycoons and manufacturing units to utilise the green technology. We can appeal to the common people across our country to plant trees, clean up the surroundings and take action against those who harm animals. We should also teach people about the importance of saving water and energy. Unhygienic living conditions without proper disposal of sewage and garbage might cause the break out of epidemic diseases. Natural cure available through our traditional methods of treating illness might vanish when our environment gets degraded. Wildlife is also essential for ecological balance. So we should also act as warriors to safeguard our wildlife. Encroachment for urbanization should be banned by the government. Water bodies have to be taken care of and desilted periodically. When the environment is stable, then there would be enough rainfall to sustain life on earth. World Environment Day is celebrated to rouse awareness about nature and the significance of protecting environment for our happy present and safe future.

So, my dear friends, remember, for a beautiful planet to support life, it is critical that the world's forests, oceans and soil remain undisturbed and preserved. Nature's gifts cannot be replaced by money. It's important that each one of us take a small step today to make a big leap for mankind tomorrow. Our sincere efforts would certainly make mother Earth happy and she would bless us all with prosperity.

Thank You.

**Task 2 (PAGE-9)**

Prepare a speech on “The importance of a reading habit” in about 100–150 words using the hints given below together with your own ideas.

**THE IMPORTANCE OF A READING HABIT**

Good morning, my dear teachers, elders and friends, I, Rakshana of class XI, would like to deliver a short speech on the topic 'The importance of reading habit'. My dear friends we all know 'Reading is essential for those who seek to rise above the ordinary'. Today I really feel very happy to introduce the benefits of cultivating a regular reading habit.

What happens when I read ? No doubt friends, you experience innumerable changes taking place in you. First and foremost your personality gets refined.

'You don't have to burn books to destroy a culture,

Just get people to stop reading them'

When reading stops there is no propagation of thoughts from one generation to the other. The pleasures that reading can bring are limitless. Reading is one of the

fundamental skills a child should develop to become proficient in a language. With a good reading habit, we tend to learn more everyday. It opens the window to the world around us. We can peep into every nook and corner of the world when we get access to their literature. We can keep ourselves updated only through regular reading of the world happenings. In my opinion, no TV or computer or mobile can take the place of books. Reading books is a leisure time activity that ensures meaningful usage of time along with knowledge enrichment. The importance of incorporating a regular reading habit is appreciated world wide.

Reading soothes our busy mind and relieves our tension and loneliness. Books become our friend, philosopher and guide during a crisis. Reading broadens our vision. Every leaf of a book can become our travel guide around the world. According to Bacon 'Reading maketh a full man' and there can be none to oppose the statement. So everybody.

'Read today to lead tomorrow'

Thank You.

### READING

Read the passage given below and make notes. (PG-9)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Note Making)

(Dolphin pg-214)

### GRAMMAR

#### TENSES

**Task 1-** Tick the correct options and complete the dialogue. (PAGE -11)

A. *are you* B. *I'm studying*

A. *I know / had died*

B. *had expected/ has gone on / Do you want*

A. *I just remembered / haven't had*

B. *I've already done*

**Task 2-** Complete the sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets. **Task 3-Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.** (Dolphin pg-195)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Tenses)

### MODAL AUXILIARIES

#### Task 1

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries. (PAGE -14)

#### Task 2

Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given. (Dolphin pg-139)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Modals)

### REPORTED SPEECH

#### Task 1 (PAGE-15)

Read what these people say and rewrite as sentences.

(Dolphin pg.157)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Direct-Indirect)

**Task 2 -Read the following dialogue and complete the report in the space provided.**

- a) a) Where he was going.  
b) that he was going to the railway station.  
c) why he was going there.  
d) he wanted to receive his uncle who was coming from Bangalore.
- b) a) she had missed the bus.  
b) she should have reached the bus stop on time.  
c) what her grandmother ailed from. d) had

**TASK 3- Rewrite the following passage in indirect speech. (PAGE-16)**

Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. He remarked to his sister Varshini that it was going to be a lovely sunny day. Varshini begged Pradeep to let her sleep a bit longer. She also suggested to him to go to the kitchen and help mother in cooking since he was feeling so enthusiastic.

Pradeep said that surely he would do it. He asked his mother whether he could help her. His mother readily accepted his request and said that there were idliis and vadas on the dining table. She asked him to have his breakfast.

Pradeep thanked his mum and said that he would surely help her by eating them.

### WRITING:

#### a) Questions (PAGE-17)

- a) Srivatsav is the sender of the letter.  
b) The Editor of a daily is the receiver.  
c) The issue is the risk created by amateur motorcycle racers as they race in busy localities.  
d) The sender requests appropriate action to stop racing on the road.  
e) Authorities concerned will take steps after reading the letter.

**b) You have chosen Computer Science in the Higher Secondary Course. Write a letter to your friend giving reasons for your choice. Read the clues given in brackets to complete the letter.**

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Letter Writing)

Letter Writing (PAGE-17) (Dolphin pg-235)

(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Letter Writing)

பாடல் (POETRY) பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

<b>PART-II</b>	<b>21-26</b>	<b>Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6)</b>	<b>4 x 2 = 8</b>
<b>PART-III</b>	<b>31-33</b>	<b>Explain with Reference to the Context (Any 2 out of 3)</b>	<b>2 x 3 = 6</b>
<b>PART-IV</b>	<b>41-47</b>	<b>Poetry Paragraph (Either...or...type)</b>	<b>1 x 5 = 5</b>

**Total Marks = 19**

**PART-II**

**21-26 Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6) 4 x 2 = 8**

வினாத்தாளில் **Poetry** பகுதியிலிருந்து **6 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **4 வினாக்களுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை (**Poetry Lines**) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **Appreciation Questions** மற்றும் **Poetic Devices** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **Appreciation Questions** மற்றும் **Poetic Devices** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**PART-III**

**31-33 Explain with Reference to the Context (Any 2 out of 3) 2 x 3 = 6**

வினாத்தாளில் **Poetry** பகுதியிலிருந்து **3 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **2 வினாக்களுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை (**Poetry Lines**) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **ERC- Explain with Reference to the Context** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **ERC- Explain with Reference to the Context** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**PART-IV**

**41-47 Poetry Paragraph (Either...or...type) 1 x 5 = 5**

வினாத்தாளில் **Poetry** பகுதியிலிருந்து **2 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **1 வினாவுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் **6-8 வாக்கியங்களில்** எழுதவும். விடைகள் **125-150 வார்த்தைக்குள்** அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் உள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

### அணி இலக்கணம்

1. **Rhyming Words:** பாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளில் ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலியமைப்பைக் கொண்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் Rhyming words ஆகும். (எடுத்துக்காட்டுகள் பாடல் பகுதிகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவைகளை பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும்)

**Ex:** And daily from the turret wall  
 We watched the mowers in the hay  
 And the enemy half a mile away  
 They seemed no threat to us at all.

Rhyming words: *wall -all, hay - away*

2. **Rhyme Scheme:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடலின் 4 வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

- ❖ அவைகளுள் முதல் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ இரண்டாம் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- மூன்றாம் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- இரண்டாம் வரிபோல இருப்பின் அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை **c** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✘ நான்காம் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✘ இரண்டாம் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✘ மூன்றாம் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **c** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✘ மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை **d** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✓ குறிப்பு: ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலியமைப்புகளைக்கொண்ட வார்த்தைகளை ஒரே மாதிரியான எழுத்தால் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.

**Ex:** And daily from the turret wall - a  
 We watched the mowers in the hay - b  
 And the enemy half a mile away - b  
 They seemed no threat to us at all. - a

**Rhyme scheme: abba**

3. **Simile:** (உவமையணி) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள், இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை ஒப்பிட like, as போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும்.

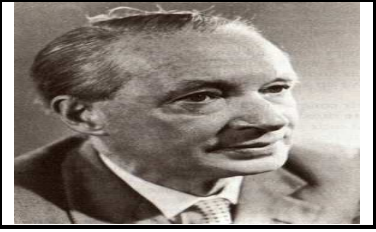
**Ex:** (i) Grew thin and treacherous as air.  
 (ii) And shining morning face, creeping like snail.  
 (iii) To follow knowledge like a sinking star.

<p>4. <b>Metaphor:</b> (உருவகம்) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள், இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை மறைமுகமாக ஒப்பிட்டு, அவைகளில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை மட்டும் மிகைப்படுத்தி சொல்வது. (பொதுவாக பொருட்களின் பெயர்கள்.)</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> (i) Oh then our maze of <u>tunneled stone</u>. (ii) For always roaming with a <u>hungry heart</u>.</p>
<p>5. <b>Personification:</b> மனித பண்புகளை உயிரற்ற பொருட்களைக் துணையாகக் கொண்டு விளக்குதல்.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> (i) A little <u>wicked wicket gate</u> (ii) The growth of a <u>frail flower</u> in a path up (iii) Brutus have been gentled where <u>lashes failed</u>.</p>
<p>6. <b>Apostrophe:</b> உயிரற்ற பொருட்களை உயிருள்ள பொருட்களாக நினைத்து அதனோடு உரையாடுதல்.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> And you O my soul where you stand</p>
<p>7. <b>Oxymoron:</b> (முரண் தொடை) எதிரச்சொற்கள் அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> (i) When I mean ‘<u>Good-riddance</u>’</p>
<p>8. <b>Onomatopoeia:</b> பொருட்கள் எழுப்பும் ஒலியோடு தொடர்புடைய சொற்கள்.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> (i) When <u>snaps</u> the knee, and <u>cracks</u> the wrist (Bones breaking sound) (ii) He <u>sipped</u> with his straight mouth (Hissing sound of Snake)</p>
<p>9. <b>Anaphora:</b> (சொற்பொருள் பின் வருநிலையணி) அடுத்தடுத்த வரிகளில் ஒரே வார்த்தை மீண்டும், மீண்டும் பலமுறை வருவது .</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> <u>Tell him</u> time as a stuff can be wasted. <u>Tell him</u> to be a fool every so often.</p>
<p>10. <b>Alliteration:</b> (மோனை) ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே மெய்யொலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> (i) There lies the <u>p</u>ort the vessel <u>p</u>uffs her sail. (ii) <u>L</u>et once my army-<u>l</u>eaders <u>L</u>annes. (iii) <u>W</u>aver at yonder <u>w</u>all.</p>
<p>11. <b>Assonance:</b> ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே உயிர் ஒலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது. <b>Ex:</b> (i) <u>E</u>ver unreeling them, <u>e</u>ver tirelessly spending them. (ii) You ripened <u>i</u>nto nectar <u>i</u>n fruit-jars.</p>
<p>12. <b>Hyperbole:</b> (உயர்வு நவிர்சி அணி) ஒரு செயலின் தன்மையை மிகைப்படுத்தி அதிகமாகச் சொல்வது. <b>Ex:</b> O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.</p>
<p>13. <b>Allusion:</b> பொருட்களை அல்லது நபர்களை மறைமுகமாக குறிப்பிடுவது. பொதுவாக <b>Bible</b> போன்ற பழங்கால இலக்கியங்களில் காணப்படும்.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> (i) It may be we shall touch the <u>Happy Isles</u> And see the great <u>Achilles</u>, whom we knew (allusion from the Greek mythology) (ii) With deathless trees – like those in <u>Borrowdale</u> (Literary Allusion from “Yew-trees” by William wordsworth)</p>
<p>14. <b>Poetic Diction:</b> நபர்கள், பொருட்கள் அல்லது இடங்களின் பண்புகளை வர்ணிப்பது.</p> <p><b>Ex:</b> And depart <u>peaceful</u>, <u>pacified</u> and <u>thankless</u>.</p>

15. <b>Archaism:</b> பழங்காலத்தில் வழக்கத்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுது பயன்பாட்டில் இல்லாத வார்த்தைகள். Ex: Dust <u>thou</u> art, to dust <u>returnest</u>
16. <b>Pun:(சிலேடை)</b> ஒரு வார்த்தையை பல்வேறு விதங்களில் பரவசப்படுத்தும் விதமாக பயன்படுத்துவது Ex: In the end will be the <u>Word</u> . And the <u>Word</u> will be God in Man. (The <u>Word</u> refers to Jesus Christ as God and man.)
17. <b>Euphemism:</b> ஒரு தவறான நிகழ்வை நியாயப்படுத்தும் விதமாக பயன்படுத்துவது. Ex: I find doors shut on me Who now in <b>blessed sleep</b> for aye repose.
18. <b>Symbol:</b> ஒரு செயலை நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக உணர்த்துவது. Ex: (i) Till it bore an <u>apple</u> bright (The <b>anger against his foe</b> is a bright apple) (ii) My foe outstretched beneath the <u>tree</u> (The <b>tree of poison – anger</b> )
19. <b>Metonymy:</b> ஒரு சொல்லை நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக கையாள்வது. Ex: (i) They used to <b>laugh with their hearts</b> . (ii) They shake hands <b>without hearts</b> .
20. <b>Repetition:</b> ஒரே சொல் ஒரே வரியில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வருவது (Repetitive device). Ex: (i) Tell him to be alone often and get at <u>himself</u> And above all tell <u>himself</u> no lies about <u>himself</u> .
21. <b>Rhetorical question:</b> பாடலின் வரியில் விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல் தனது அதிகாரத்தை காட்டுவதற்காக எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள். (பழங்கால இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள், மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில் அல்லது அவர்கள் பேசுவது போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்) Ex: (i) <b>How can you say to me</b> I am a king?
22. <b>Internal Rhyme:</b> பாடலின் ஒரே வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பினைக் கொண்டிருத்தல். Ex: (i) <b>Scoffing</b> his state and <b>grinning</b> at his pomp.
23. <b>Interrogation:</b> பாடலின் வரியில் விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல் தனது கருத்தை தீவிரமாக வலியுறுத்த எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள். (பழங்கால இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள், மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில் அல்லது அவர்கள் பேசுவது போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்) Ex: (i) And yet not so -- for what can we bequeath, Save our deposed bodies to the ground?
24. <b>Antithesis:</b> முரண்களை அழுத்தமாக வலியுறுத்துவது. Ex: (i) Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.
25. <b>Zoomorphism:</b> விலங்குகளை உவமையாகக் கொண்டு நிகழ்வுகளை விவரிப்பது. Ex: (i) Like a huge <b>Python</b> , winding round and round



Poem-1  
**THE CASTLE**  
கோட்டை  
Edwin Muir



**சாராம்சம் :** எத்தகைய விசுவாசமானவர்களையும் துரோகம் செய்ய வைக்கும் ஆற்றல் பணத்திற்கு உண்டு. மேலும் நம்பிக்கை துரோகம் எத்தகைய வலிமையான கோட்டையையும் தகர்த்தெரியும் ஆற்றல் கொண்டது.

**Q.NO: 21-26 APPRECIATION QUESTIONS 4 X 2 = 8 MARKS**

4.a) *All through the summer at ease we lay,  
And daily from the turret wall*

*We watched the mowers in the hay* (PG : 21)  
(TB, PTA-2, 4, HY-19, SEP-20, MAR-23)

- Who does we refer to?  
'We' refers to the soldiers guarding the castle.
- What work do the mowers do?(SEP-20)  
The mowers level the lawns.
- How did the soldiers spend the summer days?  
(PTA-2, 4, HY-19)  
The soldiers spent their summer days relaxing at ease as their castle was safe and secure.
- What could they watch from the turret wall?  
(MAR-23)  
They could watch the mowers working from the turret wall.

b. *Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,  
So smooth and high, no man could win.*

- How was the castle?(TB, MDL-19,PTA-1, 3)  
The castle was safe. (JUN-24)
- What was the firm belief of the soldiers? (MDL-19, PTA-1, 3, MAR-20,  
JUN-24, MAR-25)  
The soldiers firmly believed that it was not humanly possible to capture their strong fort.
- How safe was the castle? (MAR-20,25)  
The castle was safe with high, smooth, strong walls and thick gates.
- What 'gates' are talked of here? (QTY-19)  
The gates of the castle talked of here.
- Explain no man could win? (QTY-19)

The firm belief of the soldiers was no man could win.

- A foothold there, no clever trick  
Could take us dead or quick,  
Only a bird could have got in.* (TB)
  - What was challenging?(JUL-25,MAR-26)  
Climbing the high walls of the castle was challenging.
  - Which aspect of the castles strength is conveyed by the above line? (MAR-26)  
The strength of the high and thick walls of the castle is conveyed by the above line.
  - Pick out the rhyming words. (JUL-25)  
trick-quick
- Oh then our maze of tunneled stone  
Grew thin and treacherous as air.  
The castle was lost without a groan,  
The famous citadel overthrown,* (TB)
  - Bring out the contrast in the first two lines.  
Stony walls of the castle have become thin due to treachery.
  - What is the rhyme scheme of the given stanza?  
Rhyme scheme: a b a a
- We could do nothing, being sold.*
  - Why couldn't they do anything?  
(TB, QTY-19, PTA-5)  
They couldn't do anything as the strong fort was conquered due to treachery.
  - Why did they feel helpless?  
(QTY-19, PTA-5)  
They felt helpless as they had a traitor among them inside the castle.

## ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS:

1. *And the enemy half a mile away  
They seemed no threat to us at all*
- Where was the enemy?  
The enemy was **just half a mile away** from the castle.
  - Why didn't they seem to be a threat?  
They didn't seem to be a threat **due to the height of the castle.**
- 
2. *For what, we thought, had we to fear  
With our arms and provender, load on load*
- What do you mean by 'provender'?  
Provender means **food.**
  - Did they actually fear anything?  
**No**, they didn't fear anything.
  - Explain 'load on load'.  
The fortress is ready and prepared with **ample weapons and food stored to withstand a siege.**
- 
3. *Our towering battlements, tier on tier,  
And friendly allies drawing near  
On every leafy summer road.*
- What are 'towering battlements'?  
Towering battlements are **tall towers with openings to shoot the enemies.**
  - What does 'friendly allies' mean?  
'Friendly allies' means **supporting nations or armed forces.**
- 
4. *What could they offer us for bait?*
- Who is the speaker?  
A **soldier on guard** of the castle is the speaker.
  - Whom does they refer to?  
'They' refers to **the enemies.**
  - What is bait?  
Bait is **something offered** to a person to entice him **to do something wrong.**
- 
5. *Our captain was brave and we were true....*
- Where was the captain?  
The captain was **fighting to save the castle.**
  - What are the qualities discussed here?

✓ **Bravery** of the captain.

✓ **Loyalty** of his soldiers.

- c) **What does the line convey?**  
It conveys the **atmosphere of confidence within the castle** before the invasion.

- 
6. *There was a little private gate,  
A little wicked wicket gate.*
- Where was the little private gate?  
The little private gate was **in the castle.**
  - Why was the gate wicked?  
The gate was wicked as it became the **point of entry for the enemies.**
  - What is a wicket gate?  
Wicket gate means a **small gate beside a large one** for use of people on foot.
  - What do you mean by a 'wicked wicket gate'? (PTA-6)  
**Small private gate.**
  - What is the figure of speech employed in the second line? (PTA-6)  
**Metaphor**
- 
7. *The wizened warder let them through.*
- Explain 'wizened warder'  
Wizened warder is **an aged or old guard.**
  - Who were let in?  
**The enemies** were let into the castle.
  - Who let them in?  
**An old guard** let them into the castle.
  - Why did he let them in?  
He let them in as **he was bribed** for his treachery.
  - What was the consequence?  
**The guard's disloyalty led to the fall of the castle.**
- 
8. *The famous citadel overthrown,  
And all its secret galleries bare.*
- What is a citadel?  
Citadel is a **safe and strong fort.**
  - How was it overthrown?  
It was overthrown because of the **betrayal of one of the inhabitants** of the castle.
  - Why are the galleries bare?  
The galleries are bare as **their occupants might have been killed** in the war.

9. *How can this shameful tale be told?*

- What is a tale?  
A tale is a story with interesting happenings.
- What was the shameful tale? (JUN-23)  
The narrator calls the fall of the castle due to disloyalty as a shameful tale.
- Why can't the tale be told?  
The tale can't be told since it was about their shameful lose.
- Who was the real enemy? (JUN-23)  
Gold was the real enemy
- Which aspect of the tale is considered shameful? (MAR-24)  
Betrayal of the castle is the shameful acts.
- Mention the figure of speech used here.  
Rhetorical Question

10. *Our only enemy was gold,*

*And we had no arms to fight it with.*

- Who was their enemy?  
Gold was their enemy.
- Why does the narrator call it as their enemy?  
Gold was used as a bait to conquer the castle. So the narrator calls gold as their enemy.
- Why didn't they have weapons to fight gold?  
Gold, an invisible enemy, controls the greedy human heart. So they didn't have the weapons to fight gold.

### POETIC DEVICES

#### FIGURE OF SPEECH:

- A little wicked wicket gate. - Personification
- Oh then our maze of tunneled stone-  
Metaphor
- Grew thin and treacherous as air.  
-Simile/ Personification
- How can this shameful tale be told?  
- Rhetoric question
- Our only enemy was gold, -Personification

#### ALLITERATION:

- With our arms and provender, load on load.  
→ arms- and
- A little wicked wicket gate.  
→ wicked- wicket
- The wizened warder let them through.  
→ wizened- warder; them- through

- Our towering battlements, tier on tier.  
→ towering- tier
- How can this shameful tale be told?  
→ tale- told

#### RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

- All through that summer at ease we lay,  
And daily from the turret wall  
We watched the mowers in the hay  
And the enemy half a mile away  
**Rhyming words** : lay-hay-away  
**Rhyme scheme** : abaa
- Oh then our maze of tunneled stone  
Grew thin and treacherous as air.  
The cause was lost without a groan,  
The famous citadel overthrown,  
**Rhyming words** : stone-groan-overthrown  
**Rhyme scheme** : abaa

#### Q.NO: 31-33 EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT 2 X 3 = 6 MARKS

**Clue words:** Turret, mowers, provender, battlements, tier, allies, foothold, bait, maze, wicked, wicket gate, treacherous, citadel, overthrown

#### Common to the all the lines:

**Context:** Poem : The Castle

**Poet** : Edwin Muir

#### Explanation:

The poem is an allegory which narrates about the downfall of a mighty castle due to disloyalty. The soldiers in the castle never suspected that such a fall was possible. With the height of the castle and its fortifications, along with the nearness of "allies" to assist, there was never a doubt in the soldiers' minds about the safety of the castle. Greed for gold instigates an aged guard to open the wicket gate for the enemies. The strong castle becomes weak and thin. Weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold', the army falls a prey to it and the castle is captured.

**Comment:** No warfare can tackle human greed.

**5. a. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick**

PAGE- 22 (TB, MAR-23)

**Context:****Poem :** The Castle     **Poet :** Edwin Muir**Explanation:**

The soldiers are so confident of their fort with 'strong gate' and 'thick walls' that they lay off their concern about its security. The physical strength of the castle makes them stress free and relaxed. All threats the soldiers noticed were seen so insignificant due to the indomitable strength of the fort. The height of the castle shows its dominance over the enemy. With that mind frame, these soldiers were confident that nothing could endanger them and nothing could draw them out of the castle into the danger.

**Comment:**

Perils go unseen when overconfidence rules the hour.

**b. Our captain was brave and we were true....****Context:** (TB)**Poem :** The Castle     **Poet :** Edwin Muir**Explanation:**

The narrator believed that the castle was absolutely safe because their captain was brave and the soldiers were loyal. The narrator is not only confident of the physical strength of his castle but also has immense belief in the morality of his men. It makes him feel that nothing and no one could conquer their fortress. The enemy could not use bait for their entry inside the castle. This greatly diminished the chances for the fall of the castle.

**Comment:**

If bravery leads, loyalty will follow.

**c. They seemed no threat to us at all.****Context:** (TB, MDL-19, PTA-3)**Poem :** The Castle     **Poet :** Edwin Muir**Explanation:**

When an army spots its enemy, it usually charts out a plan to tackle the situation. But the strength of the physical surroundings of the castle made the soldiers confident and they waited without much stress in a relaxed stance. The approach of their enemy didn't seem to pose a threat for their safety. With friendly allies in the surroundings and with loads of weapons and ration in store to tackle a siege the

chance of danger was completely eliminated from their minds.

**Comment:**

Over confidence makes us overlook even a grave situation.

**d. How can this shameful tale be told? (TB)****Context:** (JUL-25)**Poem :** The Castle     **Poet :** Edwin Muir**Explanation:**

The Castle tells the story of the fall of a well fortified fort guarded by a loyal army. The impenetrable castle has plenty of arms and food; their allies are nearby; the castle gates are strong; and the walls are high, thick, and smooth. Yet these men are defeated when the enemy bribes one of their own guard who lets the enemy soldiers through a little gate. The narrator lamented over the disloyalty of the useless warder and also decided not to disclose this shameful story to anyone.

**Comment:**

Betrayal degrades the physical strength of even a powerful pack of warriors.

**e. I will maintain until my death (TB, PTA-2)****Context:****Poem :** The Castle     **Poet :** Edwin Muir**Explanation:**

The strong castle became weak and thin because of the greedy disloyal warder. The citadel was captured by the enemies for gold. The narrator is shocked at the betrayal of one of his men. The narrator lamented over the disloyalty of the useless warder and also decided not to disclose this shameful story to anyone. The narrator resolves to maintain the secrecy of their shameful loss till his death.

**Comment:**

Disloyalty is an unseen enemy from within.

**f. Our only enemy was gold (TB)****Context:****Poem :** The Castle     **Poet :** Edwin Muir**Explanation:**

The castle was too expertly protected by the surrounding fortress. No chance of danger existed with the thick walls and strong gates. The soldiers felt sure that they could tackle their enemy with

their loyal army. Unfortunately one of their men betrays them and allows the enemy in through the wicket gate. Tragedy befalls as the enemy defeats and captures the citadel. Weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold', the army becomes a prey to it.

**Comment:**

Greedy minds can never escape the clutches of gold.

**Additional Questions****1. A foothold there, no clever trick****Context:**

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

No man could win against the towering obstacles of the castle. Only something that could soar as high as the tier like a bird could bring damage to the fort. So the narrator feels that their position is solid and stable in the castle. They never suspected that a fall was possible with the height of the castle. They pride themselves on the towering battlements and on their maze of tunneled stone which could defeat any clever trick of their enemies to enter the castle.

**Comment:**

Physical strength would allow us to overlook internal flaws.

**2. What could they offer us for bait?****Context:** (MAR-24)

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

The soldiers were fearless with their fortress, so battle ready and prepared. Tier on tier with armed soldiers guarding the towering battlements; we can feel their assurance that nothing dangerous could touch them. The fear of the enemies gets further diminished with the bravery of their captain who is leading an army of loyal soldiers. The narrator is not only confident of the physical strength of his castle but also has immense belief in the morality of his men. It makes him feel that nothing and no one could conquer their fortress.

**Comment:**

Military conflicts make us leave morality aside.

**3. A little wicked wicket gate. (MAR-26)****Context:**

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

The castle's fortune-turning event takes place with the opening of the wicked wicket gate for the enemies by the old guard. The overcoming of the castle by the invading force occurs due to this act of betrayal. The inhabitants of the castle spent so much time being comfortable and confident against the outside forces that they allowed that confidence to blind them to what was inside.

**Comment:**

Little mean acts hinder the path to success.

**4. Grew thin and treacherous as air.****Context:**

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

The strong castle becomes weak and thin because of a greedy disloyal warder. When the stony walls of the castle became thin due to treachery, it became an easy victim to its enemy. They walk in easily through the secret gallery and the intricate paths of the castle to confront the soldiers. Morality is laid aside when the guard opens the 'wicket gate' favouring the enemies for the bribe he had received. Thus treachery leads to the unexpected fall of the maze of tunneled stone.

**Comment:**

Loyalty gets shattered when greed steps into the human heart.

**5. And we had no arms to fight it with.****Context:**

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

Betrayal paved way for the enemy into the castle. The shocked soldiers put up a poor fight that they lost without a groan and the famous citadel was overthrown. The simplicity of this overtaking is attributed to the fact that the soldiers were weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold'. If it had been a military combat, their defenses against the invasion would have been more successful.

**Comment:**

More watchful thoughts could seal the path for hidden dangers.

**6. We could do nothing, being sold;****Context:**

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

The poem builds an atmosphere of confidence within the castle which gets shattered with the enemy's invasion. Betrayal from within the castle leads to the fall of the mighty citadel. The strong

castle becomes weak and thin because of a greedy disloyal warder. Since the focus was so completely on the dangers around them, they become clueless when betrayal from within brings them down. As their confidence gets shattered, they get blindfolded to the happenings around them.

**Comment:**

Confidence boosts the morale of even a lay man in adversity.

**7. “The wizened warder let them through”**  
(PTA-1)

**Context:**

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

The soldier, guarding a mighty castle, is proud of its fortifications. He is sure that nothing can defeat their strong castle. But the downfall comes, when an

old guard opens the door for the enemies. Greed for gold causes the fall of the castle.

**Comment:**

Greed is for the inferior while Glory is for the superior.

**8. ‘Only a bird could have got in’** (QTY-19)

**Context:**

**Poem :** The Castle      **Poet :** Edwin Muir

**Explanation:**

The Castle had strong gates. Its walls were thick, smooth and high. Hence, it was their conviction that no man could win an advantageous position there and no enemy even with his clever trick could capture them dead or alive. The tower was amazing high that no one but birds could get it.

**Comment:**

Except nature no one could enter into their castle.

**Q.NO: 41-47 PARAGRAPH 1 X 5 = 5 MARKS**

3. a) How safe was the castle? How was it conquered?
- b) Bring out the contrasting picture of the castle as depicted in stanzas 3 and 5.
- c) Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain. (PTA-2, 6, MAR-20, JUN-23, MAR-26)
- d) Describe the capture of the Castle. (PTA-5)
- e) Bring out the message of the poem “THE CASTLE”. (HY-19)
- f) Describe how the castle was seized and captured? (QTY-19)

**PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS**

- Introduction
- Destructive strength doesn't care about morality
- Our Captain Was Brave And We Were True
- Everything Is Fair In The Game Of War
- Conclusion

**INTRODUCTION:**

The poem ‘The castle’ by Edwin Muir is an allegory on the materialistic greed that can bring down even great empires with flawless fortified forts. The narrative poem builds an atmosphere of confidence within the castle which gets shattered with the enemy's invasion. Betrayal from within the castle leads to the fall of the mighty citadel. The narration ends with a note of shame on the capture of the well guarded castle by treachery and not by a brave combat.

**DESTRUCTIVE STRENGTH DOESN'T CARE ABOUT MORALITY:**

The soldiers are so confident of their fort with ‘strong gate’ and ‘thick walls’ that they lay off their concern about its security. The physical strength of the castle makes them stress free and relaxed. Moreover

- With the absence of enemies in the proximity
- With friendly allies in the surroundings
- With loads of weapons and ration in store to tackle a siege, the chance of danger was completely eliminated from their minds.

**OUR CAPTAIN WAS BRAVE AND WE WERE TRUE:**

A brave captain with his loyal soldiers would stop the enemies at vicinity. In spite of such an advantageous position, the castle falls. Armed confrontation breeds betrayal on either side. Accordingly the enemy succeeds through crooked means.

**EVERYTHING IS FAIR IN THE GAME OF WAR:**

The strong castle becomes weak and thin because of a greedy disloyal warder. The enemies walk in through the secret gallery and the intricate paths of the castle to confront the soldiers. Loyalty gets shattered when greed steps into the human heart. Morality is laid aside when the guard opens the 'wicket gate' favouring the enemies for the bribe he had received. Thus the unexpected fall of the 'maze of tunneled stone' is a shameful tale of treachery, betrayal and disloyalty. The mighty towering battlements and the nearness of the allies ensure security to the castle. But the ingredient for the castle's downfall came from within. The army too proud of its physical strength crumbled before human avarice to gold.

**CONCLUSION:**

The unexplored inward threat shackles their stability. Weaponless and clueless to tackle their enemy 'gold', the army falls a prey to it.

**Moral: Betrayals form loopholes in the Chronicles of Great Empires**

**PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS**

**Poem** : The Castle  
**Poet** : Edwin Muir  
**Theme:** Mighty fall of a fort

The soldiers of the castle were **stress-free and relaxed**. They were **confident** of their castle's **physical strength**. They were **fearless** because the castle had **high walls** and **thick gates**. Their castle was **well fortified** and they had **enough stock of weapons and food**. Their **friendly allies too were nearby** to support them in danger. They **stood one above the other** on the tower watching to shoot the enemy at sight. Their **captain was brave** and the **soldiers were loyal**. The **enemy could not use bait for its entry**. But there was a **wicket gate** guarded by a **wicked guard**. He **let in the enemies**. The **strong castle became weak and thin** because of the **greedy disloyal warder**. The citadel was **captured** by the enemies **for gold**. The **narrator** didn't want to **tell the tale to anybody**. He **felt shameful to disclose the truth** that **betrayal was the cause of the downfall**.

**Moral: Betrayals form loopholes in the Chronicles of Great Empires**

**PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS**

- The castle was **very strong** with **high walls**.
- **The soldiers had enough food** and arms.
- They were **stress free**.
- An **old guard** opened the gate to **enemies for gold**.
- The **enemies walked into** the castle easily.
- The castle **fell into their hands**.
- The soldier was **very sad** as they were **sold for gold**.

### TEXTUAL EXERCISES

#### TEXTBOOK EXERCISES: (PAGE-20)

#### 1. Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

- a) **Who is the narrator in the poem?**  
The narrator in the poem is a soldier.
- b) **How long had the soldiers been in the castle?**  
The soldiers had been in the castle all through the summer.
- c) **Why were the soldiers in the castle fearless?**  
The soldiers in the castle were fearless because the castle had high walls and thick gates.
- d) **Where were the enemies?**  
The enemies were just half a mile away.
- e) **Why does the narrator say that the enemy was no threat at all?**  
The narrator says that the enemy was no threat at all because their castle was well fortified and they had enough stock of weapons and ration. Their friendly allies too were nearby to support them in danger.
- f) **Did the soldiers fight with the enemies face to face?**  
The soldiers didn't fight with the enemies face to face as they entered the castle secretly through the wicket gate after bribing a guard.
- g) **Who had let the enemies in?**  
An old guard at the wicket gate had let the enemies in.
- h) **How did the enemies enter the castle?**  
The enemies entered the castle secretly through the wicket gate after bribing a guard.
- i) **Why were the secret galleries bare?**  
The secret galleries were bare because the enemy army had killed the soldiers who were on duty there.
- j) **What was the 'shameful act'?**  
Getting bribed to betray and to be disloyal was the shameful act.
- k) **Why didn't the narrator want to tell the tale to anybody?**  
The narrator didn't want to tell the tale to anybody as he felt shameful to disclose the truth that betrayal was the cause of the downfall of the castle.
- l) **Why did the narrator feel helpless?**  
The narrator felt helpless because they were unaware of the warfare against treachery.
- m) **Who was the real enemy?**  
Gold was their real enemy.

#### 2. Read the poem again and complete the summary using the words given in box.

**Stanzas 1–3:** *capture, castle, confident, half-a-kilometre, plenty, watching, brave*

**Stanzas 4–6:** *Bait, wicked guard, let, weak, citadel, gold, lamented, disloyalty, shameful, helpless, weapon, enemy*

#### 6. Read the poem and complete the table with suitable rhyming words. (PAGE-22)

*lay-hay, wall-all, fear-near, load-road*

#### LISTENING

#### Fill in the missing phrases on listening (TB Pg-22) (Listening Text is in Page-209)

#### The Soldier

If I should die, **think only this of me.**  
That there's some corner **of a foreign field**  
That is **forever England** There shall be  
In that rich earth a richer **dust concealed**  
A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,  
Gave once **her flowers to love and her ways to** roam;  
A body **of England's, breathing English** air,  
Washed **by the rivers, blest by** suns of home.  
And think, **this heart, all evils** shed away,  
A pulse in the **eternal mind**, no less  
Gives somewhere back **the thoughts by England**  
given;  
Her **sights and sounds**; dreams happy as her day;  
And laughter, **learnt of friends**; and gentleness,  
In hearts **at peace under an** English heaven.

Rupert Brooke.

#### 9. Can you call 'The Castle' an allegorical poem? Discuss.

'The Castle' is an allegorical poem. In this poem the speaker is one of the soldiers lodged in a castle. He narrates how strong their castle is. He says that they have plenty of arms and food. He hopes that they are strong enough to face their enemies. But they are defeated when the enemies bribes one of their own warders. He lets the enemy soldiers through a little gate. The citadel was captured by the enemies with gold. Allegory is a story, poem or picture that has a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one. This poem uses this defeat to highlight the idea that corruption and betrayal is often secret and subtle. The poet regretted that they could not find any weapon to fight against their enemy called 'gold'. And also reveals the truth that a country will be strong if the men are not bribed.

# SUPPLEMENTARY READER

துணைப்பாட (SUPPLEMENTARY) பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

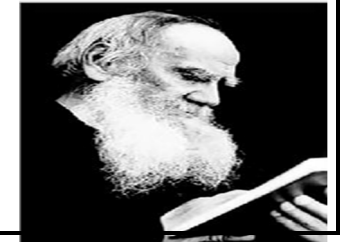
## PART-IV

41-47 Write an Essay (Supplementary) using Hints (Either...or...type) 1 x 5 = 5

வினாத்தாளில் **Supplementary** பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட துணைப்பாடக் குறிப்புகளை (**Supplementary Hints**) படித்து அதனை விரிவாக்கி வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க பாடநூலில் **Supplementary** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள **Paragraph Questions** பகுதி வினா- விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Supplementary** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள **Paragraph Questions** பகுதி வினா- விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.



**Supplementary-1**  
**GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS**  
 தேவன் உண்மையைப்பார்க்கிறார்,  
 ஆனால் காத்திருக்கிறார்  
*Leo Tolstoy*



சாராம்சம் : செய்யாத குற்றத்திற்காக சிறை சென்ற அக்சியானவ் என்ற வணிகனின் கதை

**Q.NO: 41-47      PARAGRAPH      1 X 5= 5 MARKS**

3. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 150 words each.  
 Iran Dmitrich – Merchant- Russia – decides – business venture – Wife – bad dream – Iran disregards – meets another merchant – travel together – retrieve separately – stopped by – police- Sentenced – Siberia- new prisoners came discloses the fact – Makaradmits – Aksionov dies. Aksionov – Vladimir – bade good bye – wife had a bad dream – charged with murdering a merchant – driven to Siberia – Makar semyonich confessed – Aksionov was already dead – order for his release.

(MDL,QTY, HY-19, PTA-2,3,5, SEP-20, 21, MAY, JULY-22,MAR-24,26)

**PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS**

- Introduction
- Bad dream – an evil omen
- Prisoner of circumstantial evidences
- Spiritual transformation
- A rare encounter
- Juxtapose – Aksionov and Makar
- Conclusion – Forgiveness is the best form of revenge

**INTRODUCTION:**

Men are destined to act according to the Will of the Supernatural Power that provides true clemency to every creature in desperation. Leo Tolstoy narrates a short story which speaks in volumes about the undisputable Supreme Element (God) and His Divinely plan for every human being. When we learn to accept and play our role as destined, we begin to imbibe the Divinity showered on us mercifully.

**BAD DREAM – AN EVIL OMEN:**

Ivan Aksionov is a prosperous merchant who has given up his past life of demeaning activities to settle down as a businessman and a loving husband. One summer, when he sets out on his journey to a fair to sell his goods, his wife stops him because she had a terrible dream in which he returns from the town with grey hair. Her dream foreshadows that something evil will befall Aksionov in the town. She assumes that he might get caught into serious trouble due to the bad omen. He laughs and goes off to the fair.

**PRISONER OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCES:**

On the way to the fair, Aksionov meets up with a fellow merchant and they spend the night at a local inn. Early at dawn he leaves the place to be stopped by Police later in the day. They interrogate about his stay the previous night and the fellow merchant who had been murdered. Aksionov becomes a prisoner of circumstantial evidences when a blood stained knife and some cash is taken from his bag.

**SPIRITUAL TRANSFORMATION:**

The circumstantial evidences made Aksionov's wife suspect him. Eventually he lost hope on earthly mercy and directed his thoughts on the Divine. So he gave up sending petitions to the Czar for his release. 'The Lives of the Saints' a book on spirituality changes his life in the prison. He frequently prays and takes a prominent role in the religious services at the prison church on Sunday. He becomes the grandfather for the prisoners. They approach him to get their disputes and disagreements settled. He stops speaking of his misfortunes.

**A RARE ENCOUNTER:**

Coincidentally, the man who is responsible for his imprisonment ends up in the same prison as him. After months of knowing each other, Aksionov discovers that Makar is the actual murderer of his fellow merchant. He is furious with what he found out but doesn't speak or utter a word about it. When Aksionov reminisces about everything he has lost, his anger rises against Makar Semyonich. In the end, an opportunity arises for Aksionov to betray Makar Semyonich .Aksionov concludes that making Semyonich suffer will not return his youth, health, or family to him. Later in the night, Makar Semyonich asks for his forgiveness. Aksionov chooses not to speak words of condemnation to Makar. Instead, he assures his old enemy that God will forgive him.

**JUXTAPOSING AKSIONOV AND MAKAR:**

Aksionov suffers in prison for twenty-six years. Spiritual transformation redefines his life. He learns the truth of life in prison. Though he knows that Makar was the real murderer, he forgives him. He doesn't betray Makar when they question him about Makar's escape act. Aksionov's life is fun and frolic in the earlier part and it gets filled with spirituality in the latter part.

Makar is practicality personified. He never feels guilty on seeing Aksionov in the prison. He is not ready to confess until Aksionov saves him. After he forgives him, there is a tremendous change in Makar. Reformation accompanies forgiveness.

**CONCLUSION:**

Society might have judged Aksionov to be a guilty man but God didn't. No matter how difficult life may be for an individual God will always be there. Once we have faith in God we can overcome any obstacle that society puts in front of us. When we shift our focus from materialism to spiritualism, we achieve inner peace.

**Moral: Forgiveness is the best form of revenge**

## PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

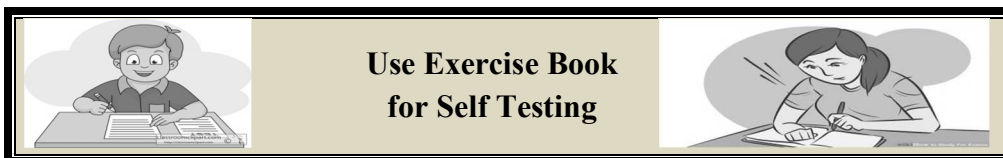
<b>Story</b>	: God Sees the Truth, But Waits
<b>Author</b>	: Leo Tolstoy
<b>Theme</b>	: Forgiveness is the best form of revenge
<b>Characters</b>	: Aksionov, His family, Semyonich (Makar), Governor

Aksionov is a **prosperous merchant**. His **past** has got a few **darker pages**. Now he is a **good** man. He is **accused of murder** of a **fellow merchant** with whom he had **accompanied to a fair**. The **blood stained knife** seals his **destiny in the prison**. His **petitions** to the Czar **get rejected**. Aksionov **loses hope** when his **wife suspects** him. He **gives up all** his efforts to prove his innocence. He learns **boot making** and reads ‘**The Lives of the Saints**’. He becomes **more calm** and poised. He is **called as Gran'dad or Saint** by his prison mates. **Makar**, the **real murderer** of Aksionov's case, is **locked in the same prison**. When **they converse**, Aksionov **identifies the culprit**. But he **doesn't betray** Makar, when he becomes a **witness** to his crime of **digging a tunnel**. Makar in **return confesses his guilt**. After **twenty six years** Aksionov **gets justice**.

**Moral: Only a patient soul can understand the language of the Divine.**

## PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- **Aksionov** was a **rich merchant**.
- He is sent to the **prison for a murder**.
- But he is an **innocent**.
- He **loses hope for freedom** and suffers in the prison.
- He starts **believing** in the plans of **God**.
- **After twenty six years**, Makar **confesses the crime**.
- **Aksionov gets justice** but dies before his release.



**QN. NO**  
**1-20**

**PART-I**  
**VOCABULARY**

**20**  
**MARKS**

1 to 3 : Synonyms (TB-6, 39, 71, 149)

3 x 1 = 3

4 to 6 : Antonyms (TB-6, 39, 71, 149)

3 x 1 = 3

7 to 20 : Other Vocabulary Exercises: (Answer All-Any 14 Questions will be asked)

8 x 1 = 8

TOPICS	TB-PG	TOPICS	TB-PG
Compound Words	118,150	Substitute Words/ Phrases with Polite Alternatives	150
Prefixes and Suffixes	7	Modal Verbs and Semi-Modals	12-14
Abbreviations and Acronyms		Prepositions	43-45, 217
Clipped Words		Question Tags	79, 218
Definition of Words		Syllabification	
Phrasal Verbs	7, 118	American English and British English	181
Common Idioms	109, 117	Singular and Plural	
Confusables	6	Sentence Patterns	
Foreign Words and Phrases			

(எவையேனும் 14 வினாக்கள் மேற்கண்ட 17 தலைப்புகளில் இருந்து கேட்கப்படும். கேட்கப்படும் அனைத்து 14 வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். வினா எண்களின் வரிசை மாறி, மாறி இருக்கும். எனவே வினா எண்கள் குறிக்கப்படவில்லை.)

**Q. NO. 1-3**

**SYNONYMS**

**3 MARKS**

**1-3 Choose the correct Synonyms:-**

**3 x 1 = 3**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (**Underline**) வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Prose** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Glossary** பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 39, 71, 149) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள **Synonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:**

- Nicola was glaring at his young brother in **vexation**. (MDL-19)
  - Approval
  - Appreciation
  - Annoyance**
  - Admiration
- Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today. (MDL-19, PTA-5, SEP-21)
  - Common**
  - Scarce
  - Abundant
  - Meager
- You may..... Seeing your car pulled up by his **insolence** of office, feel that your liberty has been outranged. (MDL-19, PTA-1, SEP-20)
  - gentleness
  - modesty
  - awareness
  - rudeness**

- I experienced not only **agony** and fear but also anger. (PTA-1MAR-24)
  - hatred
  - hunger
  - insecurity
  - suffering**
  - delight
  - pain** (HY-19)
  - excitement
  - anxiety
- We watched for a few moments; then as trade **slackened** we went over. (PTA-1, 6, SEP-20, MAY-22, JUN-24, 25)
  - increased
  - heightened
  - reduced**
  - multiplied
- I continued making the **trail** on up the ridge. (PTA-2)
  - design
  - signal
  - sound
  - track**

7. I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you. (PTA-2, 5)  
 a) concerned                      b) interested  
 c) **unconcerned**                      d) anxious
8. ....but there is not much **stimulation** in it. (PTA-2)  
 a) energy                              b) acceptance  
 c) respect                              d) **excitement**
9. One is **liable** to put in too much milk.  
 (TB, PTA-3, MAR-23, JUN-24)  
 a) **likely**                              b) responsible  
 c) eager                                d) certain
10. Liberty is not a personal affair only but a social **contract**. (PTA-3)  
 a) concern                              b) **commitment**  
 c) allotment                              d) connection
11. The trolley was commandeered by an **intrepid** crew of two. (PTA-3)  
 a) **gallant**                              b) timid  
 c) happy                                d) sad  
 a) **bold**                                b) timid (JUL-25)  
 c) coward                                d) weak
12. As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable **demeanour**. (PTA-4)  
 a) **appearance and behaviour**      b) sloth  
 c) awareness                              d) rudeness
13. My progress, although slow, was **steady**. (PTA-4)  
 a) weak                                b) bad  
 c) **firm**                                d) worse
14. Individual liberty would have become social **anarchy**. (PTA-4, MAY-22)  
 a) **lawlessness**                              b) order  
 c) control                                d) lawfulness
15. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little **dangling** baskets. (PTA-5)  
 a) colouring                              b) brimming  
 c) twisting                                d) **hanging freely**
16. These are not the only **controversial** points to arise in connection with tea drinking. (PTA-6)  
 a) acceptable                              b) peaceful  
 c) **arguable**                              d) agreeable
17. Suffering was something basic that was full of **solace** for me. (PTA-6)  
 a) **comfort**                              b) distress  
 c) anguish                                d) boredom
- GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:**
1. Yet their **devotion** had touched me deeply.  
 a) **dedication**                              b) information (QTY-19)  
 c) satisfaction                              d) vexation
2. In some countries ..... under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves. (QTY-19)  
 a) tender                                b) rotten  
 c) **loose**                                d) harmful
3. I had eleven broken ribs and **perforated** lung.  
 a) weak                                b) swollen (QTY-19)  
 c) sticky                                d) **punctured**
4. Nicola and Jacopo were childish enough in many ways quite **artless**. (HY-19, JUN-23)  
 a) strange                                b) **innocent**  
 c) gentle                                d) wicked  
 a) selfless                                b) artistic (SEP-21)  
 c) **guileless**                              d) foolish
5. One does not feel wiser, braver or more **optimistic** after drinking a tea. (HY-19)  
 a) natural                                b) **positive**  
 c) energetic                                d) healthy
6. .... that they only drink it in order to be warmed and **stimulated**. (MAR-20, 25)  
 a) admired                                b) **motivated**  
 c) comforted                                d) welcomed
7. It was a great thrill to look straight down this **enormous** rock face. (MAR-20)  
 a) **huge**                                b) rough  
 c) steep                                d) lofty
8. .... the end of such liberty would be universal **chaos**. (MAR-20, JULY-22, MAR-23, 26)  
 a) mystery                                b) destruction  
 c) **confusion**                              d) harmony
9. .... and no more humps to **tantalize** us with hopes of success. (SEP-20)  
 a) attract                                b) disappoint  
 c) **taunt**                                d) encourage
10. I follow my **fancy** and ask no man's permission (SEP-21)  
 a) plan                                b) instinct  
 c) temper                                d) **desire**
11. He was a walking horror, with a **disfigured** face and long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body. (MAY-22)  
 a) majestic                                b) **marred**  
 c) dismantled                                d) diseased
12. What is **important** is what you have left. (JULY-22)  
 a) suitable                                b) **significant**  
 c) impulsive                                d) motivating
13. ....they had barely kept themselves in a sort of shelter they built... amidst the **rubble**. (JULY-22)  
 a) circumstances                              b) crisis  
 c) granite                                d) **debris**
14. My **gloomy** thoughts probably stem from an accident I had a few years ago. (JUN-23)

- a) sensible                      b) mixed  
 c) **sorrowful**                      d) profound
15. .... he was sitting in **splendor** on his chair. (JUN-23)
- a) excitement                      b) **magnificence**  
 c) satisfaction                      d) hesitation
16. When our ridicule overstepped the limits, Amma would pretend to **chide** us. (MAR-24)
- a) **scold**                      b) tease  
 c) thrash                      d) advise
17. The snow on this face was dangerous, but we **persisted** in our efforts to beat a trail up it. (MAR-24)
- a) rejoiced                      b) focussed  
 c) **continued**                      d) survived
18. You may prefer yoghurt to **shandy**. (JUN-24)
- a) milk                      b) coffee  
 c) **lemonade**                      d) tea
19. These two children had given me a **profound** lesson. (MAR-25)
- a) genuine                      b) complete  
 c) prosaic                      d) **very great**
20. China tea has virtues which are not to be **despised**. (MAR-26)
- a) liked                      b) respect  
 c) tasted                      d) **hated**
21. They shuffled past **scrambling** on the rocks. (MAR-26)
- a) **climbing hurriedly** b) staying  
 c) resting                      d) relaxing

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:**  
**(PAGE-6):**

Word	Synonym
cautious	thoughtful
disapprove	criticize
brisk	energetic
engaging	attractive
humble	modest
eager	keen
resistance	opposition
persuade	convince
scarce	rare
nobility	dignity

- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE -39)
1. But because the best manner of making it is the

- subject of violent **disputes**.
- a) agreements                      b) applauses  
 c) **conflicts**                      d) discussions
2. ...tea is one of the mainstays of **civilization** in the country.
- a) **a society in an advanced state of social development**  
 b) a society that has slow progress  
 c) a society that has no progress  
 d) a society in an average state of social development
3. ...that they only drink it in order to be warmed and **stimulated**.
- a) **motivated**                      b) discouraged  
 c) passive                      d) admired
4. ...under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves.
- a) fresh                      b) **loose**  
 c) gathered                      d) harmful
5. One is **liable** to put in too much milk.
- a) **likely**                      b) certain  
 c) eager                      d) responsible

**Go through the lesson and spot the words which mean the same as the following. (PAGE-71)**

- profession(para 1) - **career**
  - sorrowful (para 2) - **gloomy**
  - decency (para 5) - **morality**
  - destiny (para 6) - **fate**
  - hijacked(para 8) - **commandeered**
  - motivation(para 9) - **encouragement**
  - serious (para 10) - **severe**
  - significant (para 13) - **important**
- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE-149)
- Just as we thought our chuckles had **subsided**.  
 a) **diminished**                      b) increased  
 c) completed                      d) submerged
  - Our father rejected it, saying it wouldn't be **sturdy**.  
 a) weak                      b) **strong** (MAR-25)  
 c) tall                      d) good
  - Anna would say with an **impudent** smile. (MAR-23)  
 a) innocent                      b) fake  
 c) **disrespectful**                      d) decent
  - A silver tumbler of buttermilk **seasoned** with asafetida.  
 a) mixed                      b) **garnished**  
 c) filled                      d) loosened
  - A few people from the house of **bereavement** stood outside. (JUL-25)  
 a) rejoice                      b) celebration  
 c) **grief**                      d) war

## Q. NO. 4-6

## ANTONYMS

## 3 MARKS

## 4-6 Choose the correct Antonyms:-

3 x 1 = 3

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 39, 71, 149) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

**GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:**

- Let me state unequivocally that Tamil is one of the greatest classical literature. (MDL-19)  
a) Ambiguously      b) Clearly  
c) Unmistakably      d) Undoubtedly
- China tea has virtues which are not to be despised. (TB, MDL-19, PTA-3)  
a) Hated      b) Loath  
c) Averted      d) Liked
- One night we came upon then in the windy and deserted square. (MDL-19, PTA-1,2, MAR-20)  
a) Inhabited      b) Unoccupied  
c) Crowded      d) Shrouded  
a) empty      b) uninhabited (MAR-25)  
c) isolated      d) occupied
- The end of such liberty would be universal chaos.  
a) confusion      b) orderliness (PTA-1)  
c) disorder      d) Commotion
- He had returned to the hospital because he had a malignant tumour of the bone. (PTA-1,6,SEP-20, JULY-22,JUN-24)  
a) serious      b) big  
c) benign      d) harmful
- Their devotion had touched me deeply. (PTA-2,4)  
a) dedication      b) attraction  
c) loyalty      d) disloyalty
- Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga loomed on the horizon. (PTA-2)  
a) emerged      b) loosened  
c) appeared      d) vanished
- We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise ridiculous... (PTA-3)  
a) comical      b) senseless  
c) sensible      d) absurd
- I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwellings. (PTA-3)  
a) meek      b) yielding  
c) mild      d) proud
- He had full confidence in the mechanic. (PTA-4, 5,  
a) trust      b) diffidence

- c) reliance      d) acceptance SEP-21)
11. A stout old lady was walking with her basket in the middle of a street. (PTA-4)  
a) fat      b) bulky  
c) plump      d) thin
12. Suffering ennobles you, makes you better person. (PTA-5)  
a) flatters      b) humiliates  
c) honours      d) exalts
13. The best manner of making tea is the subject of violent disputes. (PTA-5)  
a) rough      b) gentle  
c) severe      d) harsh
14. I shall not inquire of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. (PTA-6)  
a) respond      b) ask  
c) investigate      d) interrogate
15. Tenzing collapsed at the top like a giant fish. (PTA-6)  
a) refreshed      b) fell down  
c) gave way      d) fainted

**GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:**

1. A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were amputated. (QTY-19)  
a) removed      b) joined  
c) treated      d) touched
2. .... but at least four others are acutely controversial. (QTY-19)  
a) proactive      b) doubtful  
c) agreeable      d) enthusiastic
3. He glanced at us hopefully. (QTY-19)  
a) positively      b) desperately  
c) furiously      d) confidently
4. We made frequent changes of lead. (HY-19)  
a) rare      b) special  
c) strange      d) gradual
5. "oh, but", Margot whispered, her eyes helpless. (HY-19)  
a) giggled      b) belched  
c) screamed      d) gargled
6. A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street in great confusion. (HY-19)  
a) weakness      b) fatigue  
c) bafflement      d) clarity

7. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today. (MAR-20)  
 a) unbelievable      b) unavoidable  
 c) unfair              d) **uncommon**
8. It seemed **vital** to her that they do so... (MAR-20)  
 a) jovial              b) social  
 c) **trivial**              d) partial
9. One does not feel wise, braver or more **optimistic**. (TB, SEP-20, JUN-23,25)  
 a) opportunistic      b) cheerful  
 c) realistic            d) **pessimistic**
10. She was a very **frail** girl. (SEP-20)  
 a) **strong**              b) brilliant  
 c) wealthy            d) modern
11. The **anticipation** of this imagined separation only increases their fondness for the calf.  
 a) expectancy      b) contemplation (TB,SEP-21)  
 c) **ignorance**        d) outlook
12. Nicola was glaring at his brother in **vexation**. (SEP-21)  
 a) confusion        b) anger  
 c) surprise            d) **happy agreement**
13. In those days, they didn't have **sophisticated** heart surgery. (MAY -22, MAR-23)  
 a) artificial        b) painful  
 c) **primitive**        d) modern
14. Our father rejected it, saying it wouldn't be **sturdy**. (MAY -22)  
 a) pretty              b) **weak**  
 c) fashionable      d) strong
15. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or... **conventional** or odd. (MAY -22)  
 a) **unconventional**    b) inefficient  
 c) insufficient        d) unbiased  
 a) inhuman            b) **abnormal** (MAR-24)  
 c) unskillful        d) illogical
16. A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street... with no small **peril** to herself. (JULY-22, JUN-23,24)  
 a) **safety**              b) reward  
 c) danger              d) recognition
17. Jus as we thought, our chuckles had **subsided**. (JULY-22)  
 a) diminished      b) submerged  
 c) **increased**        d) completed
18. We can't **appreciate** light if we haven't known darkness. (MAR-23)  
 a) reduce            b) forget  
 c) neglect            d) **condemn**
19. .... and set ourselves to the task of safely **descending** the ridge. (JUN-23)

- a) proceeding      b) **ascending**  
 c) treading        d) expanding
20. I opened it the way I had the first and its contents **vanished**. (MAR-24)  
 a) overflowed      b) developed  
 c) shattered        d) **appeared**
21. Everything is so difficult, food is so **scarce** and dear. (MAR-24)  
 a) nutritious        b) expensive  
 c) **adequate**        d) important
22. Anna would say with an **impudent** smile. (JUN-24)  
 a) innocent        b) disrespectful  
 c) decent            d) **courteous**
23. I experienced not only **agony** and fear but also anger. (MAR-25)  
 a) surprise            b) **pleasure**  
 c) suffering        d) sorrow
24. The liberties of everybody must be **curtailed**. (JUL-25)  
 a) realised        b) **increased**  
 c) followed        d) halted
25. After several hundred feet, we came to a **tiny** hollow. (JUL-25)  
 a) **large**              b) small  
 c) deep              d) empty
26. They **persuaded** us to take her in. (MAR-26)  
 a) incited            b) unconvinced  
 c) **dissuaded**        d) criteria

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:**

(PAGE-6):

Word	Antonym
careful	reckless
condemn	approve
hurried	slow
appealing	unattractive
unpretentious	arrogant
excited	unenthusiastic
struggle	surrender
convince	dissuade
unusual	common
goodness	dishonour

- b) Find out the antonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE-39)
1. ...which are not to be **despised**.  
 a) hated              b) **liked**  
 c) respected        d) defeated
2. One does not feel wise, braver or more **optimistic**.  
 a) opportunistic    b) cheerful  
 c) realistic        d) **pessimistic**

3. Not the flat, shallow type...  
a) narrow b) wide c) **deep** d) direct
4. Predicting the arrival of visitors...  
a) journey b) **departure**  
c) migration d) perusal
5. ...but they are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become. (MAR-26)  
a) enough b) suffocative  
c) **inadequate** d) submissive
- a) **Go through the lesson and spot the words opposite to the meaning of the following.**  
(PAGE-71)
- |                         |   |                      |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. rare (para 1)        | x | <b>prevalent</b>     |
| 2. primitive(para 6)    | x | <b>sophisticated</b> |
| 3. fiction (para 7)     | x | <b>fact</b>          |
| 4. fearful(para 8)      | x | <b>intrepid</b>      |
| 5. benign(para 11)      | x | <b>malignant</b>     |
| 6. diffidence (para 11) | x | <b>confidence</b>    |
| 7. boredom (para 12)    | x | <b>joy</b>           |
| 8. criticize (para 13)  | x | <b>appreciate</b>    |

- b. **Find out the antonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE-149)**
1. The anticipation of this imagined separation only increases their fondness for the calf.  
a) expectancy b) contemplation  
c) outlook d) **ignorance**
2. Fortuitously a guest visited our house.(MAR-25)  
a) luckily b) peacefully  
c) **unfortunately** d) happily
3. There he was sitting in splendour on his chair.  
(MAR-23)  
a) magnificence b) pomp  
c) effulgence d) **simplicity**
4. Maamanaar was unmatched.  
a) **inferior** b) incomparable  
c) excellent d) supreme
5. He greeted me with his usual smile and banter.  
a) **flattery** b) small talk (MAR-26)  
c) chitchat d) repartee

## Q. NO. 7-20

## COMPOUND WORDS

## 1 MARK

தரப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தையின் சரியான சேர்க்கையை (Combination) தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளில் இருந்து தெரிவு செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Book Exercises பகுதி (பக்கம்118,150) உள்ள Compound Word பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Compound Word பகுதி வினாக்களையும் நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

- ❖ இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு, உருவாக்கப்படும் ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தைக்கு compound word என்று பெயர்.
  - ❖ அவைகள் இரு பெயர் சொற்களாகவோ அல்லது பல்வேறு parts of speech இன் கலவையாகவோ இருக்கும்.
  - ❖ எடுத்துக்காட்டாக toll free என்ற வார்த்தைகளை தனி தனியாய் பார்க்கும்பொழுது toll என்றால் சுங்கம் என்றும் free என்றால் இலவசம் என்றும் பொருள். ஆனால் இதை இணைப்பு சொல்லாக பார்க்கும்பொழுது சுங்க வரி அற்ற என்ற மாறுபட்ட பொருள் தரும். Eg : Match box
  - ❖ sun - சூரியன், flower - பூ, sunflower - சூரியகாந்தி.
  - ❖ இணைக்கப்படும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு தனியான அர்த்தம் உண்டு.  
இவை எழுவதின் அடிப்படையில் 3 வகைப்படுகின்றன. அவையாவன
1. Closed Form : இணைக்கப்பட்ட இரு வார்த்தைகளுக்கு இடையில் space (இடைவெளி) இருக்காது. உதாரணம் : football, notebook, keyboard.
  2. Hyphenated Form : இணைப்பு வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே hyphen (சிறிய நடுக்கோடு) இருக்கும்.  
உதாரணம் : two-year-old, mother-in-law, six-pack.
  3. Open Form : இணைப்பு வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே space (இடைவெளி) இருக்கும்.  
உதாரணம் : real estate, attorney general, post office.

# GRAMMAR EXERCISES

**UNIT -1: TENSES***(Refer Answers in- Content Section–Error Correction)***UNIT -1: MODAL AUXILIARIES**

Complete the following news item choosing the best phrases given below:

can't be	can't have	could take	may get	may not have
might be	must be	may be	may not be	ought not

As a result of the flooding, as many as 5,000 families **a) might be** homeless, although the figure is only an estimate. 'The emergency services are working hard, but I'm sure they **b) can't have** more than 20 helicopters for rescue operation. It **c) could take** days to reach everyone and take them to safety,' said an aid worker in the area. 'Conditions for those families still waiting to be rescued **d) must be** dreadful. There **e) can't be** any clean water to drink. Worryingly, more rain is forecast, so the floods **f) may be** worse in the next few days. The emergency services **g) may not have** time to reach everyone before the waters rise again.

**UNIT -1: REPORTED SPEECH***(Refer Answers in- Content Section– Direct & Indirect)***UNIT -2: PREPOSITION**

Edit the following passage by circling the incorrect prepositions and writing the correct preposition against each line.

Dolphins are regarded as the friendliest between the sea creatures. **1. among** There have been several stories of dolphins helping drowning sailors. **2. about** The more we learn on dolphins, the more we realise how **3. about** amazing they are, they care off the sick, protect the weakest **4. for** at danger, they communicate very well with each other **5. in.**

**UNIT -2: CONJUNCTIONS***(Refer Answers in- Content Section– Error Correction)***UNIT -3: ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE***(Refer Answers in- Content Section – Active & Passive Voice)***UNIT -3: QUESTION TAG**

Find out if the question tag used in each of the following sentences is right. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) or if it is incorrect, replace it with the correct tag question in the box provided against each sentence.

- These children look very weak and tired, aren't they? **don't they?**
- Nobody can resolve this issue, can they?  
✓ (MAR-25)
- We seldom speak to our neighbours, do we?  
✓
- The old woman sells dolls made of sea-shells, doesn't she? ✓
- I have captured some beautiful moments in my camera, aren't I? **haven't I?**
- Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase, doesn't she? **didn't she?**
- Arun was in a great dilemma at that time, didn't he? **wasn't he?**
- I am an expert in cooking, amn't I? **aren't I?**
- Let's take this matter to court, can we? **shall we?**
- Don't forget to hand over this file to my manager, do you? **will you?**
- The pair of shoes near the door is not yours, are they? **is it?**
- They have a resort in Yercaud, isn't it?  
**haven't they?**
- Our dog scarcely sleeps at night, doesn't it?  
**does it?**
- You do a lot of social service, don't you?  
✓
- There is a stadium near your office, isn't it?  
**isn't there?**

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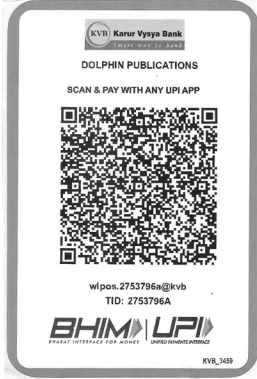
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	General Paragraph		<b>78</b>
	Expansion of Proverbs		<b>78</b>
	Report/ Article Writing		<b>78</b>
	Construction of Dialogues	<b>5</b>	<b>78</b>
	Developing Hints into a Story		<b>79</b>
<b>Question Bank</b>		<b>81</b>	

**குறிப்பு:**

மதிப்பெண்களுக்கு (Marks) மட்டுமே வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது. வினா எண்களுக்கு (Question Numbers) வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை கிடையாது. எனவே அந்தந்த பிரிவுகளில் (Part) குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களில் தலைப்புகள் அந்தந்தப் பிரிவுகளில் எந்த வினா எண்களில் (Question Number) வேண்டுமானாலும் கேட்கப்படலாம். **Question Numbers – நிலையானது அல்ல.**

## PROSE

## 1. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

## (Q. NO: 1-3) SYNONYMS:

- As we drove through the foothills of the Alps, two small boys stopped us on the **outskirts** of Verona.
  - heart of the town
  - inner part of the town
  - outer part of the town
  - loose outer garment
- Yet, gazing at the two little figures, with their brown skins, tangled hair and **earnest** eyes, we felt ourselves strangely attracted.
  - bright
  - gloomy
  - serious
  - small
- we saw our friends bent over shoe shine boxes beside the fountain in the public square, doing **brisk** business.
  - lethargic
  - quick
  - active
  - lazy
- We watched for a few moments; then as trade **slackened** we went over.
  - reduced
  - improved
  - careless
  - developed
- He **glanced** at us hopefully.
  - jumped
  - gasped
  - improved
  - looked
- My interest was again **provoked** by their remarkable demeanour.
  - pulled
  - excited
  - either a or b
  - neither a
- My interest was again provoked by their remarkable **demeanour**.
  - appearance and behaviour
  - sight
  - strength
  - size
- Nicola's smile was **steady** and engaging.
  - learn
  - gloomy
  - weak
  - firm
- Nicola's smile was steady and **engaging**.
  - weak
  - attractive
  - ugly
  - forming
- Nicola and Jacopo could be **relied upon** to satisfy our needs.
  - understood
  - depended
  - believed
  - relevant
- Nicola was glaring at his younger brother in **vexation**.
  - annoyance
  - happiness
  - sadness
  - pleasure
- He bit his lip, then in a rather **put out** tone he said "Very well."
  - interested
  - disinterested
  - selfish
  - uninterested
- I imagined that our destination would be some humble **dwelling**.
  - dealing in business
  - staying or living place
  - walled place
  - good place

- But directed by Jacopo, we **drew up** at a large re-roofed villa.
    - signed
    - waved
    - stopped
    - painted
  - I could **scarcely** believe my years.
    - hardly
    - ever
    - always
    - quickly
  - I found a grilled side-entrance and **determinedly** rang the bell.
    - quickly
    - gladly
    - fearlessly
    - firmly
  - At the door of a little cubicle the nurse **paused**.
    - signed
    - stopped
    - ran
    - stalked
  - with a smile **bade** me look through the glass.
    - asked
    - pushed
    - pulled
    - touched
  - The two boys were seated at the bedside of a girl of about twenty who **propped up** on pillows -----
    - smiled
    - gathered
    - supported
    - showed
  - wearing a pretty lace jacket, was listening to their **chatter**, her eyes soft and tender
    - face
    - talk
    - shouting
    - laughter
  - I felt I could not bear to **intrude** upon this happy family party.
    - inform
    - exclude
    - include
    - interfere
  - For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a **sort** of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the rubble.
    - kind
    - short
    - small
    - classification
  - For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of **shelter** they built with their own hands.
    - roof
    - stay
    - canopy
    - depot
  - For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the **rubble**.
    - pebbles
    - small pieces of stone
    - friends
    - enemies / foes
  - Their selfless action brought a new **nobility** to human life -----
    - devotion
    - interest
    - dignity
    - shape
- (Q. NO: 4-6) ANTONYMS:
- One boy had on a **worn** jersey and cut-off khaki pants.
    - old
    - clean / neat
    - shabby
    - dirty
  - A shortened army tunic gathered in **loose** folds.
    - slack
    - free
    - unfastened
    - tight

3. **Tangled** hair and dark earnest eyes, we felt ourselves.
  - a) straight
  - b) twisted
  - c) curled
  - d) jumbled
4. Tangled hair and dark **earnest** eyes, we felt ourselves.
  - a) serious
  - b) solemn
  - c) grave
  - d) frivolous
5. We felt ourselves **strangely** attracted.
  - a) oddly
  - b) peculiarly
  - c) commonly
  - d) happily
6. Nicola answered **seriously**.
  - a) cunningly
  - b) normally
  - c) extremely
  - d) utterly
7. He glanced at us **hopefully**.
  - a) positively
  - b) confidently
  - c) doubtfully
  - d) desperately
8. Jacopo was **lively** as a squirrel.
  - a) dull
  - b) bright
  - c) active
  - d) sparkling
9. They proved **extremely** useful to us.
  - a) exceptionally
  - b) prevalently
  - c) adequately
  - d) moderately
10. We came upon them in the **windy** square.
  - a) stormy
  - b) calm/ quiet
  - c) breezy
  - d) confused
11. We came upon them in the **deserted** square.
  - a) uninhabited
  - b) habituated
  - c) inhabited
  - d) habitual
12. I could **scarcely** believe my eyes.
  - a) sufficiently
  - b) barely
  - c) hardly
  - d) narrowly
13. Wearing a **pretty** lace jacket?
  - a) beautiful
  - b) smart
  - c) cute
  - d) ugly
14. A bomb had **destroyed** their home.
  - a) ruined
  - b) created
  - c) demolished
  - d) preserved
15. They had suffered **horribly** from near starvation.
  - a) greatly
  - b) greeted
  - c) mildly
  - d) strongly
16. They had suffered from **exposure** to the cold winter.
  - a) concealment
  - b) expression
  - c) hunger
  - d) suffering
17. They were selling **wild** strawberries.
  - a) strange
  - b) strong
  - c) local
  - d) domestic
18. Nicola's smile was steady and **engaging**.
  - a) alluring
  - b) appealing
  - c) unappealing
  - d) attracting
19. I **imagined** some humble dwelling.
  - a) perceived
  - b) guessed
  - c) thought
  - d) unimagined
20. Their **selfless** action brought new nobility.
  - a) selfish
  - b) generous
  - c) kind
  - d) motivated

21. Their selfless action brought new **nobility**.
  - a) greatness
  - b) ignobility / meanness
  - c) profoundness
  - d) tediousness
22. Their **devotion** had touched me deeply.
  - a) loyalty
  - b) sincerity
  - c) disloyalty / insincerity
  - d) gentleness
23. They **disappeared** beyond the corner of the wall.
  - a) vanished
  - b) appeared
  - c) grown
  - d) developed
24. He smiled **uncomfortably**.
  - a) comfortably
  - b) easily
  - c) toughly
  - d) difficult
25. They sat **beside** me, not speaking.
  - a) by the side of
  - b) on left side
  - c) on right side
  - d) very far away

**(Q. NO: 34-36) SHORT ANSWERS:****I. Answer the questions in one or two sentences.**

- a) Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?
- b) Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?
- c) The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?
- d) Were the boys saving money to go to the States? How do you know?
- e) Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?
- f) What was Lucia suffering from?
- g) What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?
- h) What made the boys work so hard?
- i) Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?

**II. Answer the questions in three or four sentences.**

- a) Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.
- b) What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?
- c) How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?
- d) Who took the author to the cubicle?
- e) Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle.
- f) Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.
- g) The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why? Substantiate the statement with reference to the story.

**(Q. NO: 41-47) PARAGRAPH:****III. Answer the following in a paragraph.**

- a) What was the driving force that made the boys do various jobs?
- b) How was the family affected by the war?
- c) Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo.
- d) What message is conveyed through the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?

3. *'You're wounded!' 'Nay',  
his soldier's pride*  
*Touched to the quick, he said:*  
a) Why did the boy contradict Napoleon's words?  
b) Why was his pride touched?
4. *A film the mother-eagle's eye*  
*When her bruised eaglet breath*  
a) Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines?  
b) Explain the comparison.  
c) Why did Napoleon's eyes become soft as a mother eagle's eyes?  
d) What is the figure of speech employed in the first line?  
e) What are the alliterated words?
5. *A rider, bound on bound*  
*Full-galloping*  
a) What does the phrase 'Full-galloping' mean?  
b) Who was riding at his fastest?
6. *You hardly could suspect*  
*(So tight he kept his lips compressed*  
*Scarce any blood came through)*  
a) What happened to the rider?  
b) What could one hardly suspect?
7. *And you'll be there anon,*  
*To see your flag-bird flap his vans*  
a) Who does 'you' refer to?  
b) Who hoisted the flag?  
c) Where did he hoist the flag?
8. *"Then off there flung in smiling joy*  
*And held himself erect"*  
a) Whose action is described here?  
b) Why was the rider in a hurry?
9. *"Full galloping; nor bridle drew*  
*Until he reached the mound"*  
a) Who came galloping on a horse to Napoleon?  
b) What does the phrase "full galloping" suggest?
10. *"You know, we French stormed Ratisbon"*  
a) Where is Ratisbon?  
b) Who took the city of Ratisbon?

**II. POETIC DEVICES:****FIGURE OF SPEECH:**

1. You know, we French stormed Ratisbon.
2. Soared up again like fire.

**ALLITERATION:**

1. Stood on our storming day
2. Legs wide, arms locked behind
3. Just as perhaps he mused, 'My plans
4. Let once my army-leader Lannes
5. A rider, bound on bound

**RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:**

1. Just as perhaps he mused, 'My plans  
That soar, to earth may fall,  
Let once my army-leader Lannes  
Waver at yonder wall'  
Rhyming words : Rhyme scheme:

**III. ERC:**

1. Then off there flung in smiling joy,  
And held himself erect
2. 'I'm killed, Sire!' And, his Chief beside,  
Smiling, the boy fell dead.
3. To see your flag-bird flap his vans  
Where I, to heart's desire, Perched him!

**IV. PARAGRAPH:**

- a. The young soldier matched his emperor in courage and patriotism. Elucidate your answer.
- b. What is the role of the young soldier in the victory of the French at Ratisbon?
- c. Napoleon was a great source of inspiration to his army. Justify.
- d. The young soldier matched Napoleon in courage and patriotism. Elucidate your answer.
- e. Bring out the qualities of the young French soldier as portrayed by the poet in "Incident of the French Camp".

**SUPPLEMENTARY****PARAGRAPHS:**

1. Aksionov – Vladimir – bade good bye – wife had a bad dream – charged with murdering a merchant – driven to Siberia – Makar semyonich confessed – Aksionov was already dead – order for his release.
2. Iran Dmitrich – Merchant- Russia – decides – business venture – Wife – bad dream – Iran disregards – meets another merchant – travel together – retrieve separately – stopped by – police- Sentenced – Siberia- new prisoners came discloses the fact – Makaradmits – Aksionov dies.
3. Robert Baldwin an honest man - fraud in a bank - Gresham arrested - pressurized Baldwin - to falsely declare - offered huge bribe - Baldwin refused - family members tempted - ashamed of greed - stood for justice - Gresham confessed - Baldwin rewarded.
4. Ausable - Secret agent – important paper- Fowler thrilled – Max – Pistol – Wanted report – Ausable – fabricated story – balcony – knocking heard – befooled Max – jumps – died.
5. Life of Venus - other planet - raining for seven years - school children - nine years old - forgotten the sun - appeared once in 7 years - Margot from Earth - came five years before - children hated her - locked her in a room - sun came - only for two hours - rained again - unlocked the door - let Margot out - missed the chance.
6. Lord Weston – Pompous and vain – expressed displeasure for Roger's request – discovered a piece of paper – some one affected by his Judgement – both Weston and Roger took measures – appointment to visit garden – absent mindedness – crux of the play.

## QUESTION PATTERN WISE CONTENT

## Q. NO. 1-3      SYNONYMS      3 MARKS

## GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

1. Nicola was glaring at his young brother in **vexation**. (MDL-19)
  - a) Approval
  - b) Appreciation
  - c) Annoyance
  - d) Admiration
2. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today. (MDL-19, PTA-5, SEP-21)
  - a) Common
  - b) Scarce
  - c) Abundant
  - d) Meager
3. You may..... Seeing your car pulled up by his **insolence** of office, feel that your liberty has been outraged. (MDL-19, PTA-1, SEP-20)
  - a) gentleness
  - b) modesty
  - c) awareness
  - d) rudeness
4. I experienced not only **agony** and fear but also anger. (PTA-1, MAR-24)
  - a) suffering
  - b) frustration
  - c) confusion
  - d) pride
  - a) delight
  - b) pain
  - c) excitement
  - d) anxiety
5. We watched for a few moments; then as trade **slackened** we went over. (PTA-1, 6, SEP -20, MAY-22, JUN-24,25)
  - a) increased
  - b) heightened
  - c) reduced
  - d) multiplied
6. I continued making the **trail** on up the ridge. (PTA-2)
  - a) design
  - b) signal
  - c) sound
  - d) track
7. I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you. (PTA-2, 5)
  - a) concerned
  - b) interested
  - c) unconcerned
  - d) anxious
8. ....but there is not much **stimulation** in it. (PTA-2)
  - a) energy
  - b) acceptance
  - c) respect
  - d) excitement
9. One is **liable** to put in too much milk. (TB, PTA-3, MAR-23, JUN-24)
  - a) likely
  - b) responsible
  - c) eager
  - d) certain
10. Liberty is not a personal affair only but a social **contract**. (PTA-3)
  - a) concern
  - b) commitment
  - c) allotment
  - d) connection
11. The trolley was commandeered by an **intrepid** crew of two. (PTA-3)
  - a) gallant
  - b) timid
  - c) happy
  - d) sad
  - a) bold
  - b) timid
  - c) coward
  - d) weak
12. As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable **demeanour**. (PTA-4)
  - a) appearance and behaviour
  - b) sloth
  - c) awareness
  - d) rudeness

13. My progress, although slow, was **steady**. (PTA-4)
  - a) weak
  - b) bad
  - c) firm
  - d) worse
14. Individual liberty would have become social **anarchy**. (PTA-4, MAY-22)
  - a) lawlessness
  - b) order
  - c) control
  - d) lawfulness
15. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little **dangling** baskets. (PTA-5)
  - a) colouring
  - b) brimming
  - c) twisting
  - d) hanging freely
16. These are not the only **controversial** points to arise in connection with tea drinking. (PTA-6)
  - a) acceptable
  - b) peaceful
  - c) arguable
  - d) agreeable
17. Suffering was something basic that was full of **solace** for me. (PTA-6)
  - a) comfort
  - b) distress
  - c) anguish
  - d) boredom

## GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:

1. Yet their **devotion** had touched me deeply. (QTY-19)
  - a) dedication
  - b) information
  - c) satisfaction
  - d) vexation
2. In some countries ..... under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves. (QTY-19)
  - a) tender
  - b) rotten
  - c) loose
  - d) harmful
3. I had eleven broken ribs and **perforated** lung. (QTY-19)
  - a) weak
  - b) swollen
  - c) sticky
  - d) punctured
4. Nicola and Jacopo were childish enough in many ways quite **artless**. (HY-19, JUN-23)
  - a) strange
  - b) innocent
  - c) gentle
  - d) wicked
  - a) selfless
  - b) artistic
  - c) guileless
  - d) foolish
5. One does not feel wiser, braver or more **optimistic** after drinking a tea. (HY-19)
  - a) natural
  - b) positive
  - c) energetic
  - d) healthy
6. .... that they only drink it in order to be warmed and **stimulated**. (MAR-20,25)
  - a) admired
  - b) motivated
  - c) comforted
  - d) welcomed
7. It was a great thrill to look straight down this **enormous** rock face. (MAR-20)
  - a) huge
  - b) rough
  - c) steep
  - d) lofty
8. .... the end of such liberty would be universal **chaos**. (MAR-20, JULY-22, MAR-23,26)
  - a) mystery
  - b) destruction
  - c) confusion
  - d) harmony

9. .... and no more humps to **tantalize** us with hopes of success. (SEP-20)  
 a) attract                      b) disappoint  
 c) taunt                        d) encourage
10. I follow my **fancy** and ask no man's permission (SEP-21)  
 a) plan                         b) instinct  
 c) temper                      d) desire
11. He was a walking horror, with a **disfigured** face and long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body. (MAY-22)  
 a) majestic                    b) marred  
 c) dismantled                d) diseased
12. What is **important** is what you have left. (JULY-22)  
 a) suitable                    b) significant  
 c) impulsive                 d) motivating
13. ....they had barely kept themselves in a sort of shelter they built... amidst the **rubble**. (JULY-22)  
 a) circumstances            b) crisis  
 c) granite                     d) debris
14. My **gloomy** thoughts probably stem from an accident I had a few years ago. (JUN-23)  
 a) sensible                    b) mixed  
 c) sorrowful                 d) profound
15. .... he was sitting in **splendor** on his chair. (JUN-23)  
 a) excitement                b) magnificence  
 c) satisfaction               d) hesitation
16. When our ridicule overstepped the limits, Amma would pretend to **chide** us. (MAR-24)  
 a) scold                        b) tease  
 c) thrash                      d) advise
17. The snow on this face was dangerous, but we **persisted** in our efforts to beat a trail up it. (MAR-24)  
 a) rejoiced                    b) focussed  
 c) continued                 d) survived
18. You may prefer yoghurt to **shandy**. (JUN-24)  
 a) milk                         b) coffee  
 c) lemonade                 d) tea
19. These two children had given me a **profound** lesson. (MAR-25)  
 a) genuine                    b) complete  
 c) prosaic                     d) very great
20. China tea has virtues which are not to be **despised**. (MAR-26)  
 a) liked                        b) respect  
 c) tasted                      d) hated
21. They shuffled past **scrambling** on the rocks. (MAR-26)  
 a) climbing hurriedly b) staying  
 c) resting                      d) relaxing

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:****Synonyms (PAGE-6):**

cautious, disapprove, brisk, engaging, humble, eager, resistance, persuade, scarce, nobility

- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE -39)

1. But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent **disputes**.

- a) agreements                b) applauses  
 c) conflicts                   d) discussions
2. The mainstays of **civilization** in the country.  
 a) a society in an advanced state of social development  
 b) a society that has slow progress  
 c) a society that has no progress  
 d) a society in an average state of social development
3. ...that they only drink it in order to be warmed and **stimulated**.  
 a) motivated                 b) discouraged  
 c) passive                    d) admired
4. ...under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves.  
 a) fresh                        b) loose  
 c) gathered                  d) harmful
5. One is **liable** to put in too much milk.  
 a) likely                        b) certain  
 c) eager                        d) responsible

**Go through the lesson and spot the words which mean the same as the following. (PAGE-71)**

1. profession(para 1)                      5. sorrowful (para 2)  
 2. decency (para 5)                        6. destiny (para 6)  
 3. hijacked(para 8)                        7. motivation(para 9)  
 4. serious (para 10)                        8. significant(para 13)
- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences. (PAGE-149)
1. Just as we thought our chuckles had **subsided**.  
 a) diminished                    b) increased  
 c) completed                    d) submerged
2. Our father rejected it, saying it wouldn't be **sturdy**.  
 a) weak                        b) strong                    c) tall                    d) good  
 a) strong                        b) fine                      (MAR-25)  
 c) suitable                        d) comfortable
3. Anna would say with an **impudent** smile. (MAR-23)  
 a) innocent                    b) fake                      c) disrespectful                    d) decent
4. A silver tumbler of buttermilk **seasoned** with asafetida.  
 a) mixed                        b) garnished  
 c) filled                         d) loosened
5. A few people from the house of **bereavement** stood outside. (JUL-25)  
 a) rejoice                    b) celebration                    c) grief                    d) war

**Q. NO. 4-6****ANTONYMS****3 MARKS****GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:**

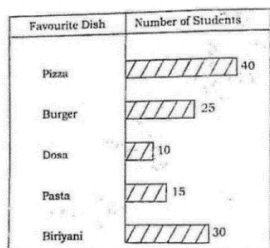
1. Let me state **unequivocally** that Tamil is one of the greatest classical literature. (MDL-19)  
 a) Ambiguously                    b) Clearly  
 c) Unmistakably                    d) Undoubtedly
2. China tea has virtues which are not to be **despised**. (TB, MDL-19, PTA-3)  
 a) Hated                        b) Loath  
 c) Averted                        d) Liked

**Questions:**

- Which institute is least preferred by the students?
- What are the two institutes equally preferred by the students?
- Which institute is highly preferred by the students?

**GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:**

- The following graph depicts the result of a survey conducted among 120 students of class XII of a certain school. Study the graph and answer the questions based on it. **(SEP-21)**



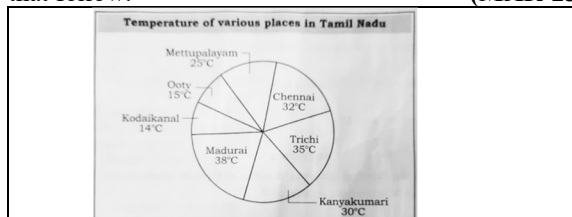
- Which is the most favourite dish of the students?
- How many students have 'dosa' as their favourite dish?
- What is the difference in the number of students who preferred Pizza to Burger?

- The following table contains information on the types of English and Tamil books borrowed from a lending library. Study the table and answer the questions based on it. **(MAY-22)**

Types of Books Lent	English	Tamil
Plays	500	600
Historical Novels	625	641
Social Novels	612	816

- How many English books have been lent totally?
- Social novels are read the most in English and Tamil. Is this statement 'True or False'?
- On the whole, which type of books is read least?

- Study the Pie-chart given and answer the questions that follow: **(MAR-23)**



- Which is the coolest place of all?
- Which place has the second highest temperature?
- Which places are hotter than Kanyakumari?

- The following table contains information of medals won by a few countries in Tokyo Olympics. Study the table and answer the questions based on it. **(JUN-23)**

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
China	38	31	18
America	36	39	33
Japan	27	12	17
Russia	20	26	23

- Which country has won the maximum number of medals?
- What are the three medals awarded at the Olympics?
- Name the countries that have won more gold medals than silver.

- Study the following table and write three sentences on your inference about the data.

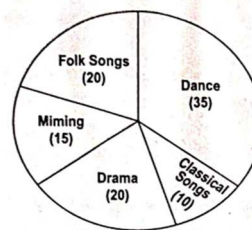
Indian Premier League, 2023. **(MAR-24)**  
Teams qualified for Play - offs

RANK	TEAM	M	W	L	N/R	P	NRR
1	Gujarat Titans	14	10	4	0	20	+0.809
2	Chennai Super Kings	14	8	5	1	17	+0.652
3	Lucknow Super Giants	14	8	5	1	17	+0.284
4	Mumbai Indians	14	8	6	0	16	-0.044

M - Matches  
N/R - No Result (Game abandoned)  
W - Won P - Points  
L - Lost NRR - Net Run Rate

- Study the following pie-chart and answer the questions given below. **(MAR-25)**

The pie-chart represents the number of participants in School Annual Day events.



- How many students participated in dance and drama?
- Which event has the least number of participants?
- Write true or false: Drama and Folk Songs have equal number of participants.

- The following table contains information on medals won by a few countries in Paris Olympics. Study the table below and answer the questions that follow. **(JUL-25)**

Country	Gold	Silver	Bronze
United States	40	44	41
China	40	27	24
Japan	20	12	13
Australia	17	19	16
France	16	26	22

12

# ENGLISH

**CUMULATIVE INTERNAL ASSESSMENT  
STUDENT'S ANSWER BOOKLET**

Name of the School :

Place :

Name of the Student : .....

Class : .....Sec:..... Reg. No.

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REG. NO

**XII**

This is a bonafide record of work done by

\_\_\_\_\_ of

Std \_\_\_\_\_ Sec \_\_\_\_\_ of our school for the higher secondary second year public examination held in **March 2020**.

**1) INTERNAL TEST MARKS (4)**

TEST	TOTAL MARKS	MARKS AWARDED
1	25	
2	25	
3	25	
4	25	
<b>AVERAGE</b>		<b>/ 4</b>

**2) ASSIGNMENT / PROJECT / FIELD WORK (2)**

<b>MARKS AWARDED</b>	<b>/ 2</b>
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**3) CLUB ACTIVITIES / PLANTING (2)**

<b>MARKS AWARDED</b>	<b>/ 2</b>
----------------------	------------

**4) ATTENDANCE MARKS (2)**

NO. OF WORKING DAYS	
NO. OF DAYS ATTENDED	
PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE	
<b>MARKS</b>	<b>/ 2</b>

DATE:

TOTAL MARKS AWARDED

	<b>10</b>
--	-----------

TEACHER INCHARGE

HEAD OF THE INSTITUTION

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT TEST NO: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/\_\_\_

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

REG. NO: \_\_\_\_\_

CLASS: \_\_\_\_\_

**I. ADD A SUITABLE PREFIX OR SUFFIX WITH THE FOLLOWING WORDS: 5 X 1 = 5**

1. Happy \_\_\_\_\_
2. Taste \_\_\_\_\_
3. Like \_\_\_\_\_
4. Market \_\_\_\_\_
5. Media \_\_\_\_\_

**II. WRITE THE CORRECT CLIPPED FORM OF THE FOLLOWING WORDS: 5 X 1 = 5**

6. Diskette \_\_\_\_\_
7. Cabriolet \_\_\_\_\_
8. Examination \_\_\_\_\_
9. Pantaloons \_\_\_\_\_
10. Identity \_\_\_\_\_

**III. SYLLABIFY THE FOLLOWING WORDS: 5 X 1 = 5**

11. Attitude
12. Magnificent
13. Glum
14. Artificial
15. Union

**IV. REWRITE THE FOLLOWING AS DIRECTED: 5 X 2 = 10**

16. Besides robbing the bank, the robbers killed the manager. (Change into Compound)
17. He is my friend who is a teacher. (Change into Compound)
18. Vani is poor yet she taught Rani with a passion. (Change into Simple)
19. Unless you behave well, you won't be permitted inside. (Change into Compound)
20. The box is too heavy for him to lift. (Change into complex)

**SIGNATURE OF THE TEACHER**

**25**

bungalow type houses in areas connected by roads and provided with basic amenities. In cities, we find people residing in individual houses as well as multi-storeyed buildings. The individual units in the multi-storeyed building are known as apartments. Here people share all common amenities and utilities. Gated communities are also formed, wherein a big cluster of individual houses are enclosed in an exclusive area with access control. People at times temporarily stay in farm houses for rest and relaxation. They stay there to manage cultivation and farming activities as well. Some people reside in ranch houses in order to monitor and take care of vast stretches of private lands that are usually not fenced. Man has thus learnt not only to put a roof over his head but also in a way that suits all his needs. **(SEP-20)**

5. Imagine looking down on the vast expanse of the sea with its mighty waves cresting and crushing the sand, then claiming it with the soft hush of their froth and foam from the effort. This is Varkala, one of the many beaches along Kerala's 600 km shoreline. It is perhaps the best of the beaches of the coastline. Kanur beach has the cliffs but no sand, the Cherayi beach has a coconut grove but no cliffs, Kovalam has too many tourists but neither the cliffs nor estuaries. Varkala just 41 km north of Thiruvananthapuram, has everything-never ending cliffs, white sand, bubbling mineral springs - quaint caves, swaying palms, glimpses of history, wonder of geography and spiritual richness and rejuvenation therapies.

Varkala is the only place in Southern Kerala where one can find cliffs adjacent to the Arabian Sea. They are known among geologists as the Varkala Formation. There are numerous water spouts and geysers on the cliff faces, making this place a natural spa. **(SEP-21)**

6. One of the key factors which sustain the pace of modern life style is Telecommunication. It plays a very vital role in the commercial, industrial and economic activities of mankind and has helped to shrink the world into a global village.

Exchange of information, data and facts and figures, including live pictures from one part of the world to any other part is now routinely possible. Telegraph was the earliest means of communication between two points separated by distance. In 1876, Alexander Graham Bell discovered the telephone which made possible the transmission of human voice over long distances. In both telegraph and telephone, the transmitting and receiving points have to be connected by metal wires through which electrical signals travel in the form of current variations. The discovery of wireless at the turn of the century by Marconi was a revolution in the history of communication technology.

It is no longer necessary to connect the transmitter and the receiver by wires. Instead electromagnetic waves, the

existence of which was predicted by Maxwell in 1873, could be used to carry information and messages from one point to another. The advent of artificial satellites has marked a new age in the history of global communication.

**(MAY-22)**

7. The earth goes round the sun and the moon goes round the earth. There are several other bodies, which like the earth, go round the sun. All these, including our earth, are called the planets of the sun. The moon is called a satellite of the earth, because it hangs on to it. The other planets have also got their satellites. The sun and the planets with their satellites form a happy family. This is called the Solar System. Solar means belonging to the sun, and the sun being the father of all the planets, the whole group is called the Solar System.

At night you see thousands of stars in the sky. A few of these are the planets and these are really not called stars at all. Can you distinguish between a planet and a star? The planets are really quite tiny, like our earth, compared to the stars, but they look bigger in the sky, because they are nearer to us. But the real way to distinguish the stars from the planets is to see if they twinkle or not. Stars twinkle, planets do not. That is because the planets only shine because they get the light of our sun. It is only the sunshine on the planets or the moon that we see. The real stars are like our sun. They shine of themselves because they are very hot and burning. In reality, our sun itself is a star, only it looks bigger, as it is nearer and we see it as a great ball of fire. **(JULY-22)**

8. The aim of education is the overall development of the personality of man. It means the development of not only the mind but also the body. Games keep the body fit. A healthy mind can dwell only in a healthy body. For keeping a body healthy, games are indispensable. People who have developed the habit of playing games regularly can maintain good health. Games help to build a muscular body. They include sound sleep which is a sign of good health.

Therefore, games are food for the body, as knowledge is food for the mind. In fact, 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. Everybody likes games because these keep them physically fit and mentally alert.

Games help us to keep our body active and vigorous. They enable us to face dangers boldly. When a person plays games, his blood circulation increases and his digestive system improves. He does not fall prey to any disease. Games inculcate in us the spirit of sportsmanship. They also teach us courage and perseverance. **(MAR-23)**

9. Encouraged by the archaeological findings in Keeladi that testified the existence of an ancient Urban Tamil Civilisation, the Department of Archaeology has decided to launch excavations at seven more sites and field studies in two places.



**QUESTION  
BANK**



24. ....for my purpose holds  
**To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths  
 Of all the western stars, until I die.**  
 a) What was Ulysses' purpose in life?  
 b) How long would his venture last?
25. **Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives.  
 Let him seek deep for where he is born natural.**  
 a) Why does the son need lazy days?  
 b) What is the figure of speech used here?
26. **A film the mother-eagle's eye  
 When her bruised eaglet breathes**  
 a) Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines?  
 b) What are the alliterated words?

## Section – 2

## III. Answer any three of the following questions.

- (3 × 2= 6)
27. Mani said to his coach, "I shall improve, if you guide me." (Change into Indirect Speech)
28. I was ill. I did not attend the exam. (Combine using 'if')
29. You are requested to make a cup of tea for the guest. (Change to other voice)
30. I watched a fantastic movie. (Change following into Complex sentence)

## PART – III

## Section – 1

## IV. Explain any two of the following with Reference to the Context:

(2 × 3= 6)

31. They seemed no threaten to us all
32. Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel, Seeking the bubble reputation
33. 'I'm killed, Sire!' And, his Chief beside Smiling, the boy fell dead

## Section – 2

## V. Answer any two of the following questions in about 30 words each.

(2 × 3= 6)

34. What were the various jobs undertaken by Nicola and Jacopo?
35. How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?
36. Define liberty as perceived by A.G.Gardiner.

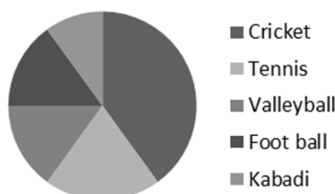
## Section- 3

## VI. Answer any three of the following questions.

(3×3= 9)

37. Study the pie-chart given and answer the questions that follow : Favorite sports of students

**Favorite sports of students**



- a. Which is the most favourite game of the students?
- b. Name the game prepared by the least number of the students?
- c. Which two games have equal number of preferred by the students?
38. Write a dialogue of minimum three exchanges between a student and a cultural secretary.
39. Describe the process of preparing onion raita.
40. Complete the proverbs using the words given below:  
 a) Brevity is the \_\_\_\_\_ of wit. (base, soul, root)  
 b) \_\_\_\_\_ alone triumphs. (truth, god, love)  
 c) A man is known by the \_\_\_\_\_ he keeps. (company, neighbour, relative)

## PART- IV

## VII. Answer the following: (7×5 = 35)

## Answer in a paragraph in about 150 words each.

41. Justify the title of the story "Two Gentlemen of Verona". (OR)  
 How does George L.Hart justify the statement that Tamil is a classical language? \*
42. Describe the various stages of man's life picturized in the poem "All the World's a Stage ." (OR)  
 The young soldier matched his emperor in courage and patriotism. Elucidate your answer.
43. Write a paragraph in about 150 words by developing the following hints.

Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov- merchant in Vladimir-prone to drinking- goes to fair on business- meets another merchant- retire separately- stopped by the police-charged of murder and robbery-sentenced and sent to Siberia-26 years in jail- new prisoner Makar Semyonich-admits his crime- Aksionov dies. (OR)

Group of school children-planet Venus-raining for seven years-predicted sun-for two hours-children in activity-Margot thin girl-not mingling-children locked her in a closet-sun appeared-children played-rain clouds appeared-unlocked the closet-Margot came out-power of sun.

## 44. Write a summary (OR)

## Make notes of the following passage.

The aim of education is to enable human personality to grow to its full stature. We have a body, a mind and spirit. Accordingly, education aims physical, intellectual, spiritual and moral development. Games are a means of keeping the body heavily and fit. Physical fitness and freedom from all kinds of ailments are the desire and ambition of every human being. Indeed, good health is the first condition of happiness in life. Those who play game generally maintain good health. Games are an excellent means of bodily exercise. Whether it is sophisticated game like hockey, football and tennis or simple games like Kabbadi, they provide the much needed exercise to the body and thus keep the body healthy and strong. Players always have a better appetite and a better digestion than those who play no games or do exercises. Games not only make the body healthy and strong, but also make it muscular.

## PUBLIC EXAMINATION - MAR-2026

## PART - I

Answer all the questions.

20x1=20

Choose the most appropriate synonyms of the words underlined words underlined in the following sentences.

- China tea has virtues which are not to be despised.  
(a) liked (b) respect  
(c) tasted (d) hated
  - They shuffled past scrambling on the rocks.  
(a) climbing hurriedly (b) staying  
(c) resting (d) relaxing
  - ... the end of it would be universal chaos.  
(a) calm (b) confusion  
(c) harmony (d) peace
- Choose the most appropriate antonyms of the words underlined in the following sentences.
- They persuaded us to take her in.  
(a) incited (b) unconvinced  
(c) dissuaded (d) criteria
  - ... but they are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become.  
(a) inadequate (b) enough  
(c) submissive (d) suffocative
  - He greeted me with his usual smile and banter.  
(a) chitchat (b) flattery  
(c) repartee (d) small talk
  - Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'noble'.  
(a) -ful (b) -less  
(c) -ity (d) -tion
  - Replace the underlined words with a suitable Phrasal Verb.  
The family members started a journey to Theni.  
(a) set up (b) set off  
(c) set in (d) set down
  - Choose the suitable Preposition to fill the blank in the following sentence.  
My brother lived in the mountains \_\_\_\_\_ the lake.  
(a) over (b) above  
(c) at (d) on
  - Fill in the blank with the suitable linker.  
The vendor saw the train moving slowly from the platform, \_\_\_\_\_ he got in.  
(a) nevertheless (b) until  
(c) whereas (d) therefore
  - Choose the correct meaning of the Idiom in the given sentence.  
The Chairman has the whip hand in an institution.

- To be the most generous
- To be the most powerful
- To be elite
- To be the most affluent

- Choose the correct determiner and complete the sentence.

\_\_\_\_\_ of my students have become doctors.

- Little (b) One
- Many (d) Much

- Choose the polite alternative for the underlined word in the following sentence.

Dheeba is unemployed.

- underemployed (b) between jobs
- no job (d) without earn

- Choose the right combination for the blended word 'moped'.

- mobile + peddle (b) moving + pedal
- motion + peddle (d) motor + pedal

- Choose the correct compound word in the combination of Noun + Adjective.

- waterfall (b) world famous
- red rose (d) store room

- Choose the suitable American English word equivalent to the British English word in the following sentence.

Students should follow the timetable properly.

- schedule (b) planning
- programme (d) agenda

- Choose the right Expansion of the abbreviation CIA.

- Central Intelligence Agency
- Central International Agency
- Central Indian Agency
- Central Institutional Agency

- Choose the appropriate noun form of 'wise'.

- wisely (b) wish
- vice (d) wisdom

- Fill in the blank with suitable determiner.

How \_\_\_\_\_ pages did you read ?

- many (b) much
- any (d) more

- Fill in the blank with suitable article.

My mother is \_\_\_\_\_ honest woman.

- the (b) an
- no article (d) a

## PART - II / SECTION - I

Choose any four of the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions that follow. 4x2=8

- The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung  
In crimson clusters all the bough among !

- Mention the figure of speech used in the First line.
- Why is the Scarf colourful?

22. **A foothold there, no clever trick  
Could take us dead or quick,  
Only a bird could have got in.**  
a) What was challenging ?  
b) Which aspect of the castle's strength is conveyed by the above line?
23. **With spectacles on nose and pouch on side;**  
(a) What does 'pouch' mean?  
(b) Which stage of life is referred to here ?

24. **Yet all experience is an arch wherethrough  
Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades  
For ever and for ever when I move.**  
(a) What is experience compared to?  
(b) How do the lines convey that the experience is endless ?

25. **Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted.  
Tell him to be a fool ever so often.**  
(a) Why does the poet suggest that time can be wasted ?  
(b) Identify the alliteration mentioned in the above lines.

26. **A rider, bound on bound  
Full-galloping.**  
(a) What does the phrase 'full-galloping' suggest?  
(b) Why was the rider in a hurry?

## SECTION – 2

Do as directed.

Answer any three questions. 3x2=6

27. **Nikitha said to Kanishka, "Please don't make too much noise".** [Change into Reported Speech]
28. **One should keep one's promise.**  
[Change into Passive Voice]
29. **The policeman would not have arrested the man unless he had violated the rules.**  
[Rewrite using 'If' without changing the meaning]
30. **Parithi is a good actor. He is not popular.**  
[Combine into Complex sentence]

## PART – III

## SECTION – 1

Explain any two of the following with reference to the context. 2x3=6

31. "Is second childishness and mere oblivion;  
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything."
32. A little wicked wicket gate.  
The wizened warder let them through.
33. Then off there flung in smiling joy,  
And held himself erect.

## SECTION – 2

Answer any two of the following questions in not more than 30 words each. 2x3=6

34. How do tea made out of an urn and a cauldron taste?

35. Why does Dr. Barnard describe the blind boy as a 'walking horror'?

36. What is the foundation of social conduct ?

## SECTION – 3

Answer any three of the following. 3x3=9

37. Describe the process of sending a parcel by courier service.
38. Build a dialogue between a father and a son regarding higher studies with a minimum of three exchanges.
39. Write a slogan on each of the following topics.  
(a) Road Safety  
(b) Cleanliness  
(c) Balanced Diet
40. Re-arrange the scrambled words and frame meaningful sentences.  
(a) seldom / to / we / speak / neighbours / our  
(b) way/answer/ to / not / this / the / is  
(c) issue / nobody / resolve / can / this

## PART – IV

41. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words. 7x5=35

- (a) How did a casual incident in a hospital help Dr. Barnard perceive a new dimension of life ?

(OR)

- (b) Describe the feelings of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing as they reached the top of the Summit.

42. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

- (a) Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain.

(OR)

- (b) How according to Sandburg is it possible for his son to bring changes into a world that resents change?

43. Develop the following hints into a paragraph of about 150 words.

- (a) Vladimir - Aksionov - bad dream - traveller - the Nizhny Fair - adjoining room - dawn aroused - police officer search - bloodstained knife-imprisoned - petition to Czar -wife's suspect - 26 years - Makar Semyonich - tunnel - Governor's questions - say no more- confess-death of Aksionov.

(OR)

- (b) Ausable, the detective - French Hotel - Young Writer Fowler - dull evening - Crafty Max with gun - nuisance of a balcony - next room extension - appointment - knocking door - police protection - drop to balcony - waiter with tray - no balcony.

**44. (a) Write a summary or make notes of the following passage.**

General Packet Radio Services known as GPRS has been around for quite some time. It was established in the early 2000s and is widely used across the world today. It is an extension of the global system for mobile communication.

GPRS works by allowing data to be stored into 'packets'. This data is then transmitted in an efficient manner across the mobile network. GPRS, however, is much faster than the cellular network system. This type of networking system can be used worldwide without difficulty.

GPRS devices are extremely versatile. Any device that has GPRS capability will allow the user to have not only mobile communication but also access the internet for things such as e-mail and internet browsing. You can even adjust various settings on the device in order to keep track of things like changes in temperature, sound and motion.

By utilising real-time vehicle tracking you can get accurate information about the travel. Although this system enables you to avoid traffic and find the quickest road to travel, you will still find an excuse to be late.

**(OR)**

(b) Write a paragraph in about 150 words on 'Need for Moral Education in Schools'.

**45. a)** Write a letter to your friend who is admitted in hospital for treatment of jaundice. Advise him/her not to worry about the illness and be positive. Assure him/her financial help during the crisis.

**(OR)**

(b) You wish to become a pilot. Write a letter to a college enquiring about the details of the pilot training course offered by the college. Include the following details in your enquiry: duration of course, fee structure, scholarships, hostel facilities.

**46. a) Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately.**

- (i) Neither Ramya is a singer nor a dancer.
- (ii) The sparrow is the most unique bird.
- (iii) This is not your dad's car, is this?
- (iv) Can you tell me where is the gymnasium?
- (v) All the informations he gave me was false.

**(OR)**

**b) Fill in the blanks appropriately.**

- (i) You \_\_\_\_\_ switch off the lights when you leave the classroom. [Fill in with suitable modal verb]
- (ii) Everyone \_\_\_\_\_ when the earthquake hit the small town. [sleep] [Fill in the blank with the correct form of the Verb]
- (iii) I got up early, I managed to reach school on time. [Fill in the blank with appropriate linker]
- (iv) The rich man's [hair/heir] went to the treatment for his \_\_\_\_\_. [Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones]

**47. (a) Construct a readable story using following outlines.**

An old lady becomes blind calls in a doctor agrees to pay large fee if cured, but nothing if not - doctor calls daily - covets lady's furniture - delays the cure - every day takes away some of her furniture - at last cures her - demands his fees - lady refuses to pay, saying cure is not complete - doctor brings a court case - judge asks lady why she will not pay - she says sight not properly restored - she cannot see all her furniture - judge gives verdict in her favour - Moral.

**(OR)**

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

In recent times the house sparrow has become one of the endangered birds. The reasons for its decline in number are many such as lack of nesting places, lack of food etc. We observe World Sparrow Day on March 20<sup>th</sup> every year to remind us of our close connection with these enchanting tiny birds. One of the unique characters of house sparrows is dust bathing. The sparrows will first scratch a hole in the ground with their feet, then lie in it and fling dirt or sand over their bodies with flicks of their wings. They will also bathe in water. Creating awareness about these birds seems to be the key to their survival. World Sparrow Day is a step in the right direction.

Questions :

- (i) Write any one prime cause for the decline of the house sparrows.
- (ii) When do we celebrate World Sparrow Day ?
- (iii) Mention the peculiar behaviour of house sparrow.
- (iv) "Sparrows bathe in both dust and water". True or False.
- (v) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as "interesting".

# விடுதலைக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நேரமெல்லாம் படித்தலைக் கொண்டிருப்போம்

எமது வெளியீடுகள் (STATE BOARD)

6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Std - STEP TO SUCCESS ENGLISH

10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Std - ELITE ENGLISH

6<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Std - உன்னால் முடியும் தமிழ்

10<sup>th</sup> to 12<sup>th</sup> Std - அமுத சுரபி தமிழ்

6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> Std - சமூகஅறிவியல்  
(Tamil & English Medium)

8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> Std - அறிவியல்  
(Tamil & English Medium)



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