

Way to Success



A MINIATURE GUIDE

for

10th STD - ENGLISH I PAPER

BASED ON

**SAMACHEER KALVI TEXT BOOK
GOVERNMENT – LATEST MODEL QUESTION PAPER**

Wishing you all for a great success

K.Chinnappan M.A., M.Sc., B.Ed.

X std. English I paper

Marks 100

Time: 2.30 hrs

SECTION I (VOCABULARY- 20 Marks)

Part I. 1. (i to v) Synonyms (book-5,52,72) 5

2. (i to v) Antonyms (book-6,54,73,151) 5

Part II (Any 10 of the below) 10/12 10

3. Abbreviations/Acronyms (book-28,29)
4. Homophones (book-6)
5. American English words (book-26,27)
6. Compound words (book-130,131)
7. Giving plurals (book-104,105,106)
8. Prefix & suffix (book-31,150,151)
9. Phrasal verbs (book-53)
10. Syllabification (book-29)
11. Identify the correct word (book-74)
12. Make sentence by given words (book-6,151)
13. Noun / Verb forms - Reframing sent.(book-32)
14. Find the sent. which convey same meaning

Extra Exercises.

Foreign words (book-131,132)

Idioms (book-14,35,60,87,115,136,161,175)

Giving Noun forms (book-52, WB-40)

SECTION II (GRAMMAR-25 Marks)

Part I. Respond to the following 10

15. If clause fill up(book-77,78,79,172)
16. Sentence pattern (book-133,134,135,172)
17. Question tag (book-10,11,176)
18. Degrees of comparison fill up (book-83)
19. Find the sent. which convey same meaning
20. Supplying suitable phrase (book-170)
21. Infinitive or Gerund (book-28,29,30,31)
22. Phrasal verb / Phrase preposition (book-53)
23. Articles (book-170)
24. Prepositions (book-112,170)

Extra Exercise.

Tense /voice (book-109,110,153,154,155,171)

Auxiliary verbs/modals (book-156,172)

Relative pronouns (book-57,76,174)

Identify sentences(book-9)

Part II. Transformation 5 x 2 =10

25. Combining into one sentence using Simple compound complex (book-54,55,56,111)
26. Active voice , passive voice (book-110,111)
27. Direct & Indirect speech (book-6,7,8,173,174)
28. Combining sentences using 'if'(book-77,78,79,172)
29. Degrees of comparison

Extra Exercise.

Sentence types changing (book-10,173)

Rewrite using a word (book-31,32,57,173,175)

Rewrite with a starter

Part III. 30. Punctuation (book-175) 1 x 5 =5

SECTION III (PROSE – 15 Marks)

Part I. (31 to 37). Book Questions. (5/7) 5x2 =10

Part II. 38. (a or b or c) Paragraph (1/3) 1x5 = 5

SECTION IV (POETRY – 20 Marks)

Part I. 39 (a or b) Quote from memory(1/2) 1x5= 5

Part II (40 to 43). Poem Comprehension 5x1= 5

Part III (44 to 48). Appreciation Questions 5x1= 5

Part IV 49 (a or b or c) Paragraph (1/ 3) 1x5= 5

SECTION V (Language Functions – 20 Marks)

50. (a to e) Comprehension (book-11,33,57,112,74,
76,104,110,135) 5x2=10

51. (a to e) Error spot (book-111,171) 5x1= 5

52. (a to e) Picture Comprehension (book 33,67,74,
76, 88, 162) 5x1= 5

X std. English I paper

(Marks 100, Duration 2.30 hrs)

Section I – Vocabulary (20 marks)

Part I. 1.(i-v) Synonyms (book-5,52,72) 5

கொடுக்கப் பட்ட பத்தியில் கோடிப்பட்டு இருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு வார்த்தைக்கும் அந்த வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தொகுப்பிலிருந்து எடுத்து எழுதவும். பாடபுத்தகத்தில் பாடங்களின் இடையே கட்டம் கட்டி கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் மற்றும் அவற்றின் அர்த்தங்களை (meanings) நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Type 1 (book page2-para2, 69-2&3, 100-3, 126-4)

Exercise-1:

Choose the appropriate synonym of the underlined word: 5x1=5

He was wizened(1) old man with a face like wrinkled parchment(2) and a most piteous(3) expression. Over his shoulders was flung a coarse(4) brown cloak, all tears and tatters. He held out his battered hat for arms(5).

1. a) looking fresh b) died, c) clever, d) looking dried
2. a) a piece of paper b) building c) upstairs d) book
3. a) joyful b) line c) sad d) careful
4. a) soft b) rough c) neat d) beautiful
5. a) offerings b) letters c) figures d) animals

Exercise – 2:

Chaya's day began long before sunrise, when she and her five children fanned out(1) in the darkness, armed with plastic jugs of every size. After day break, the rumour(2) of a tap with running water sent her stumbling in a panic(3) through the slum's narrow corridors(4). Now with her containers still empty and the sun blazing over head, she has returned home for a moments rest. Suddenly cries erupt(5), a water truck has been spotted.

1. a)go along b)come forward c)spread out d) went out
2. a) roam b) real c) tale d) false story
3. a) excited b) anxiety c) fear d) joy
4. a) passages b) valley c) building d) lane
5. a) slowly b) suddenly happen c) erect d) silent

Exercise – 3:

Even as a child Bharat had enjoyed playing with bricks. He would place one on top of the other and make a soaring (1) tower. He liked to help the workers when they renovated(2) a house on his street and would try to figure out(3) the plan of the house. Now as a man, he runs his own construction company and is involved in the exacting (4) work of building offices and guest houses for large international companies .These companies are convinced that his accomplishment (5) is the best that is available in the city

1. a) wounding b) rising c) increasing d) flying
2. a) repaired b)constructed c)decorated d)destroyed
3. a) calculate b) understand c) guess d) decide
4. a) tiring b) perfect c) accurate d) challenging
5. a)skill b)achievement c)establishment d)work prepared

Answers:

Ex-1: 1 – d, 2 – a, 3 – c, 4 – b, 5 – a.

Ex-2: 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – c, 4 – a, 5 – b.

Ex-3: 1 – b, 2 – a, 3 – b, 4 – d, 5 - b

(2.(i-v)) Antonyms (book-6,73,151) 5

கொடுக்கப் பட்ட வாக்கியம் அல்லது பத்தியில் கொட்டப்பட்டு இருக்கும் ஒவ்வொரு வார்த்தைக்கும் அந்த வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தொகுப்பிலிருந்து எடுத்து எழுதவும்

QT: Choose the appropriate antonym of the underlined word: (5x1=5)

Exercise – 1:

Ultimately, things can and will change only if those who employ domestics accept(1) that these workers are first(2) of all 'workers' and not 'servents(3)'. That they are individuals with rights like any other person. That they should be paid a fair wage. That they deserve time off. That they too have families to care for. That they should not lose wages when they fall sick(4). That they are valued human beings without whom our lives would be impossible(5).

1. a) reject b) agree c) no d) offer
2. a) third b) last c) thirst d) enter
3. a) workers b) maids c) masters d) slaves
4. a) ill b) dull c) healthy d) pale
5. a) difficult b) hard c) uphill d) possible

Exercise – 2:

"What! You told that old(1) beggar all my private(2) affairs?" Cried(3) Hughie looked very red and angry(4). "My dear boy", said Trever smiling, "That old beggar as you call him is one of the richest(5) men in Europe.

1. a) mild b) tired c) young d) funny
2. a) secret b) strong c) love d) public
3. a) laughed b) died c) shocked d) blasted
4. a) annoyed b) indisposed c) happy d) irritable
5. a) dearest b) poorest c) greatest d) decent

Exercise – 3:

Besides the two World wars, the 20th century saw several (1) regional wars which were full of brutality (2) with an irreverent (3) attitude towards life in general. However, with the world economy having improved in the 21st century we tend to feel we are living now as a privileged generation with more comfort and less wars. But are we really a privileged lot? Do we not tremble in panic (4) every time we hear of a bomb blast in a public place and are we not deeply worried when we hear of kidnappings and murders for material gain? We will, and can be, a privileged (5) generation only if all of us make a meaningful attempt to respect human life and aim at living in peace, harmony and contentment with one another, without fear and without ill-will or hatred towards anyone.

1. a) many b)no c) insignificant d) few
2. a) humanness b)dignity c) generosity d) kindness
3. a) involved b) considerate c) spiritual d) respectful
4. a) joy b) indifference c) calmness d) bravery
5. a) deprived b)empowered c)abandoned d)incapable

Answers:

Ex-1: 1 – a, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – c, 5 – d.

Ex-2: 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – c, 5 – b.

Ex-3: 1 – d, 2 – d, 3 – d, 4 – c, 5 – a.

Part. II (Other vocabularies)Answer any 10

10 x 1 = 10

கீழ்க்கண்ட தலைப்புகளில் 12 கேட்கப்படும். அவற்றில் 10-க்கு மட்டும் பதில் அளிக்கவேண்டும்

(3). Abbreviations/Acronyms (book-28)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சுருக்கத்திற்கு விரிவு எழுதவேண்டும்

1. The common expansion of **CCTV** is
 - a) Charged channel television
 - b) Closed channel television
 - c) Closed-circuit television
 - d) Checked-circuit television
2. The common expansion of **TAFE** is
 - a) Tractor and Farm Experiment
 - b) Traction and Farming Equipment
 - c) Tractor and Farm Equipment
 - d) Tractor and Farm Engineering
3. The common expansion of **'AIR'** is
 - a)All India Railways, b) All India Rivers
 - c) All India Radio d) All Indian Regions
4. The common expansion of **'CA'** is
 - a) Chief Accountant, b) Central Accountant
 - c) Central Army d) Chartered Accountant
5. Write the expansion of **'SMS'**
 - a)Short Medical Service, b)Short Messaging service
 - c) Simple Message service d) Simple Men Society
6. The expansion of **'SBI'** is
 - a) State Bank of India b) Southern bank of India
 - c) Sriyan Board Institute d) Simple bridge India
7. The common expansion of **SR** is
 - a) Suburban Railways b) Standard Railways
 - c) Southern Railways d) Steam Railways
8. The common expansion of **ILO** is
 - a) International Law and Order
 - b) International Labour Organisation
 - c) Indian Legal Orientation
 - d) Inter-state Lawful Ordinance
9. The common expansion of **KPO** is
 - a) Kinetic Potential Output
 - b) Knowledge Process Outsourcing
 - c) Keen Programme Observation
 - d) Knowledge Performance Outcome
10. The common expansion of **ATM** is
 - a) Automatic teller machine
 - b) Automated teller machine
 - c) Automatic typing machine
 - d) Automated telling man

Ans: 1 – c, 2 – c, 3 – c, 4 – d, 5 – b,
6 – a, 7 – c, 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – b.

(4). Homophones (book-6)

ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பு கொண்ட இரு சொற்களில் எந்த சொல் உள்ள வாக்கியம் சரியோ அதனை கண்டுபிடித்து எழுதவும்.

1. Choose the sentence that is correct in its meaning
 - a) We will set sal for Japan next week.
 - b) We will set sale for Japan next week.
2. a) I can here the bell b) I can hear the bell
3. a)We shall meet tomorrow b)We shall meat tomorrow
4. a)I saw some boys playing b)I saw sum boys playing
5. a) The price of the prize is Rs.50.
b) The prize of the price is Rs.50.

6. a) We wear **knew** dress on Deepavali
b) We wear **new** dress on Deepavali
7. a) Do you **know** the answer? **No**, I don't.
b) Do you **no** the answer? **Know**, I don't.
8. a) I can **hear** the bell from **here**.
b) I can **here** the bell from **hear**.
9. a) Everyone must **sea** the **see**.
b) Everyone must **see** the **sea**.
10. a) I have **too** pencils b) I have **two** pencils.

Ans: 1 – a, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – a, 5 – a,
6 – b, 7 – a, 8 – a, 9 – b, 10 – b.

1. sail – பயணம், sale – விற்பனை	6. knew – தெரியும், new – புதிய
2. here – இங்கே, hear – கேள்	7. know – தெரியும், no – இல்லை
3. meet – சந்தி, meat – கறி	8. here – இங்கே, hear – கேள்
4. some – சில, sum – கூட்டல்	9. sea – கடல், see – பார்
5. price – விலை, prize – பரிசு	10. too – கூட, two – இரண்டு

(5). American English words (book-26)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அல்லது கோட்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்குப் பொருத்தமான அமெரிக்க ஆங்கில வார்த்தையை எழுத வேண்டும்

1. Replace the underlined word with its equivalent American English word:
If you take the **lift** to the tenth floor you will find the office you are looking for on your right.
2. The **jug** over there is empty.
3. My father bought me a **torch light**.
4. Sarala want to collect the paper **cutting**.
5. Clean the **washbasin**.
6. Sudha blew her own **trumpet** when she was asked to address the women's club meeting
7. Give the American word for '**fellow**'.
8. Write the American word for '**jam**'
9. Give the American word for '**chips**'
10. Write the American word for '**dustbin**'

Ans: 1. lift – elevator/escalator, 2. jug – pitcher,
3. torch light – flash light, 4. cutting – clipping
5. washbasin – sink, 6. trumpet - horn
7. fellow – guy 8. jam – jelly 9. chips – French fries
10. dustbin – garbage can or trash can

(6). Compound words (book-130)

இரு வேறு சொற்கள் இணைந்து புதிய அர்த்தத்தை கொடுத்தால் அது compound word ஆகும் எ.கா: play - விளையாடு
ground – தரை
playground – விளையாட்டு மைதானம்

1. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word **car** to form a compound word?
a) street b) park c) house d) top
2. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word **river** to form a compound word?
a) star b) bed c) rest d) free
3. Which of the given word below can be placed after the word **bath** to form a compound word.
a) soap b) chair, c) plane d) home
4. Which of the given word below can be placed after the word **work** to form a compound word.
a) chair b) way, c) shop d) van

5. Which of the words given below can be placed after '**cricket**' to form a compound word?
a) field b) court c) ground d) area
6. Which of the words given below can be placed before '**light**' to form a compound word?
a) face b) hand c) head d) back
7. Which of the words given below can be placed before the word **brow** to form a compound word?
a) brown b) eye c) hair d) thick
8. Which of the words given below can be placed before the word **gazing** to form a compound word?
a) goat b) star c) boy d) land
9. Which of the words given below can be placed before **screen** to form a compound word?
a) road b) car c) wind d) main
10. Which of the words given below can be placed before **worm** to form a compound word?
a) note b) book c) pencil d) pen

Ans: 1. Car park 2. river bed 3. bath soap,
4. work shop 5. Cricket ground, 6. Face light
7. eye brow, 8. Star gazing, 9. Wind screen
10. book worm.

(7). Giving plurals (book-104):

ஒருமையாக இருப்பதை பன்மையாக மாற்ற வேண்டும்

1. What is the plural form of the word '**locus**'
a) locuses b) loci c) locae
2. What is the plural form of the word '**axis**'
a) axiss b) axes c) axis d) axes
3. What is plural form of '**formula**'
a) formulae, b) formulas, c) formulai
4. What is the plural form of '**crisis**'
a) crise b) crisista c) crises
5. What is the plural form of '**medium**'
a) mediums, b) media, c) mediuma
6. What is the plural form of '**tooth**'.
a) teeth, b) tooths, c) toothe
7. Give plural for '**sheep**'
a) sheeps b) sheepes c) sheep
8. Write the plural for '**memorandum**'.
a) memorandi, b) memoranda c) memo
9. What is the plural form of the word '**aquarium**'
a) aquarius b) aquaria c) aquariae
10. Give plural for '**focus**'
a) focuses b) focus' c) foci

Ans: 1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – a, 4 – c, 5 – b,
6 – a, 7 - c. 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – c.

குறிப்பு:

um -ல் முடிந்தால் a எழுது. Ex. **Medium** – **Media**.
is -ல் முடிந்தால் es எழுது. Ex. **crisis** – **crises**.
a -ல் முடிந்தால் ae எழுது. Ex. **formula** – **formulae**.
us -ல் முடிந்தால் i எழுது. Ex. **locus** – **loci**.
oo -வந்தால் ee-ஆக மாற்றி எழுது Ex. **Tooth** – **teeth**
x -வந்தால் ces-ஆக மாற்றி எழுது Ex. **Matrix** – **matrices**
(மற்றபடி பொதுவாக 's, es' சேர்க்க வேண்டும்)

விதிவிலக்குகள்

1. sheep, cattle, deer, , aircraft, , swine ஆகியவற்றுக்கு singular, plural ஒன்றே.
2. spectacles, news, means, premises, species, corps – ஆகியவற்றுக்கும் singular, plural ஒன்றே.
3. man – men, woman – women, child – children.

(8). Prefix & suffix (book-31,150)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது Prefix ஆகும் Ex. Untidy
Some Prefixes: un, in, dis, il, a, en, mis, im, pre
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு பின்னால் சிறு அசைகளை சேர்ப்பது Suffix ஆகும் Ex. Cricketer
Some suffixes: able, ous, ing, or, er, ment, ance... ..
அவ்வாறு சேர்ப்பதன் மூலம் புதிய வார்த்தைகளை உருவாக்க வேண்டும்

Exercise – Type1:

- Attach a prefix to the word ‘**__taken**’ from the list given below to complete the sentence.
She was **__taken** for his mother.
a) un- b) en- c) mis- d) dis-
- The **develop__** of nation lies in young people.
a) ness b) ment, c) ly, d) al
- He exhibited his **hero__** by fighting bravely.
a)ity b)ism c) ish d)ic
- The shopkeeper dismissed his assistant because he was **__polite** to his customers.
a) un b) dis c) im d) mis
- He had close **associate__** with many learned persons.
a) _ly b) _ness c) _ion d) _or
- Children should not **__obey** their elders.
a) un__ b) __ mis c) dis __
- Geetha **__placed** the book that she borrowed from me.
a) dis b) un c) mis
- Attach a prefix to the word ‘**trans__**’ from the list given below to complete the sentence.
a) -less b) -ness c) -ful d) -form
- She felt ‘**__secure**’ in that place.
a) un- b) en- c) in- d) dis-
- Rose is a ‘**love__**’ flower.
a)ity b)ly c) ish d)ic

Ans: 1. mistaken, 2. Development, 3. Heroism,
4. impolite, 5. Association, 6. disobey,
7. Misplaced, 8. transform 9. insecure,
10. lovely.

(9). Phrasal verbs (book-53)

ஒரு வினைச்சொல்லும் (verb) வேறு ஒரு இடைச் சொல்லும் (preposition or adverb) இணைந்து புதிய அர்த்தத்தைக் கொடுத்தால் அது கூட்டு வினைச்சொல்லாகும் (phrasal verb)
Group of words, whose meaning is different, is called Phrasal Verbs. It can not be interpreted word by word.
It Functions as a single word.

It can be – Verb + Adverb. (or)

Verb + preposition (or)

Verb + adverb + Preposition

- The officer **looked into** the matter. (examine)
- He **reeled off** lines after lines. (repeat, recite)
- They **put off** the match. (postpone)
- He **takes after** his mother. (look like, act like)
- The mother **looks after** the baby. (take care of)
- I can't **put up with** such a noisy class. (Tolerate)
- The telephone **went on** ringing. (going on)
- They **put off** the match. (postpone)
- He **hit on** a brilliant idea. (discover)
- She **got over** her grief. (recovered from)

Exercise:

- Replace the underlined word in the sentence with one of the phrasal verbs given below to convey the same meaning.
I will **search** the dictionary for the meaning of this word.
a) look upon b) look up to c) look up d) look at
- Children love to **wear** new cloths.
a) put on, b) lay over, c) get back, d) go over.
- He **resembles** his father.
a) takes up, b) take back, c) takes after
- They will **postpone** the match due to heavy rain.
a) put on, b) put off, c) put in d) put aside
- The manager will **cancel** the meeting.
a) call on, b) call out, c) call in, d) call off.
- He will surely **pass** the examination with flying colours.
a) get out b) get in c) get through
- Sundar knows how to **get on** with his colleagues.
a) avoid blows b) share the work
c) spend time d) be friendly
- I will not **yield** to pressure, I shall face the challenge bravely.
a) give away b) give in c) give out d) give off
- The lawyer **managed** the case cleverly.
a) dealt in b) dealt with c) dealt on d) dealt on
- He **continued to resist** his father's view.
a) went on b) lay by c) stand out d) give in

Ans: 1 – c, 2 – a, 3 – c, 4 – b, 5 – d.
6 – c, 7 – d, 8 – b, 9 – b, 10 – c.

(10). Syllabification (book-29)

Separate the syllables of any one of the following கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சொற்களில் ஒன்றினை அசைகளாக பிரி

- agriculture 2. monument 3. duties
- articulate 5. barely. 6. environment
- diminish 8. dispute 9. fanatic, 10. music

Ans: 1. ag-ri-cul-ture 2. mo-nu-ment 3. du-ties
4. ar-ti-cu-late 5. bare-ly 6. en-vi-ron-ment
7. di-mi-nish 8. dis-pute. 9. fa-na-tic 10. mu-sic

*பிரிக்கப்பட்ட ஒவ்வொரு அசையிலும் அவசியம் ஒரு உயிர் ஒலி (vowel sound) இருக்க வேண்டும்

(11). Choosing the correct word (book-74):

சரியான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை கண்டுபிடித்து எழுத வேண்டும்

- Choose the appropriate word to make a meaningful sentence:
He likes to _____ his favourite TV serial the whole hour. a) see b) watch
- Many people want to _____ a flat.
a) buy, b) purchase.
- Overeating _____ his health. a) affected b) effected
- His Father _____ to send him to the tour organized by his school a) accepted, b) expected .
- They _____ clean drinking water for the party. a) prepare b) provide

Ans: 1. watch, (அசையும் காட்சிகளை பார்ப்பது)
2. purchase (அசையாச் சொத்துகள் வாங்குதல்)
3. affected, 4. accepted 5. provide.

(12). Making sentence using words(book-151):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு வார்த்தையைக் கொண்டு வாக்கியத்தை அமைக்க வேண்டும்

1. Construct a sentence using one of the words given below: a) earnest b) earnestly c) earnestness
2. a) beauty, b) beautify, c) beautiful, d) beautifully.
3. a) fortune b) fortunate, c) fortunately.
4. a) pity, b) piteous c) piteously
5. a) sympathy, b) sympathetic, c) sympathetically
6. a) read, b) reading, c) readable
7. a) calm b) calmly c) calmness
8. a) intelligence b) intelligent c) intelligently
9. a) free b) freedom c) freely
10. a) decision b) decide c) decisive

- Ans : 1. (a) He took **earnest** effort to pass the exam.
 (b) He studied **earnestly** to pass the exam
 (c) He has no **earnestness** in his studies.
2. a) The garden is a **beauty** to this house.
 b) Please **beautify** the room with roses.
 c) She is very **beautiful**
 d) The room was **beautifully** decorated.
3. a) He is a **fortune** to his company.
 b) He was **fortunate** to get job in US.
 c) **Fortunately** he got a job in US.
4. a) He took **pity** on him.
 b) She was in a **piteous** condition.
 c) She wept **piteously**.
5. a) Ragu shows **sympathy** on a poor man
 b) She was **sympathetic** on seeing him
 c) She enquired him **sympathetically**.
6. a) Please **read** the passage.
 b) **Reading** books is a good habit.
 c) His handwriting is not a **readable** one.
7. a) Be **calm** for some time.
 b) Observe it **calmly**.
 c) I feel **calmness** in the hall.
8. a) His **intelligence** was appreciated.
 b) He is an **intelligent** boy.
 c) She talks **intelligently**.
9. a) He is a **free** man.
 b) We got freedom in 1947.
 c) He talks **freely** with others.
10. a) He always makes right **decision**.
 b) He **decides** to buy a car.
 c) He is very **decisive**.

குறிப்பு:

வார்த்தைகள் புரியவில்லையெனில் பின்வருமாறு எழுது.
 I know the meaning of _____ (அல்லது)
 The teacher asked the meaning of the word _____
 (கோடிட்ட இடத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளில் ஒன்றை எழுதிவிடு)

(13).Noun / Verb forms – Reframing sentence (book-32):

Noun form கொண்ட வாக்கியம் கொடுத்திருப்பார்கள். அதனை Verb form - ஆக மாற்றி வாக்கியத்தை மாற்றி எழுதிக்காட்ட வேண்டும்

Noun Forms	Verb form (present)	Verb form (past)
Doubtful	Doubt	Doubted
Definition	Define	Defined
Description	Describe	Described
Cultivation	Cultivate	Cultivated
Construction	Construct	Constructed
Entertainment	Entertain	Entertained

Operation	Operate	Operated
Arrival	Arrive	Arrived
Reaction	React	Reacted
Renovation	Renovate	Renovated
Dedication	Dedicate	Dedicated
Presence	Present	Presented
Organization	Organize	Organized
Imagination	Imagine	Imagined
Creation	Create	Created
Migration	Migrate	Migrated
Excitement	Excite	Excited
Success	Succeed	Succeeded
Failure	Fail	Failed

Verb form ஆக மாற்ற எளிய வழி:

கோடிட்ட வார்த்தையில் - sion, -lity, -ful, -cious, -ness, -ment, -val, -tion போன்ற இறுதியில் உள்ள எழுத்துக்களை நீக்கி past tense ஆக மாற்றி அல்லது 'ed' சேர்த்து Verb ஆக மாற்றுக.

Example: doubtful → doubted

Noun form –ஐ Verb form – ஆக மாற்றிய பிறகு

கீழ்க்கண்ட எடுத்துக்காட்டில் செய்வது போல செய்யவும்

Example – 1:

He was doubtful about his uncle's arrival.

Past tense ஆக மாற்றவும் prepositionஐ நீக்கவும்

Ans:

He doubted his uncle's arrival.

1. Noun form வார்த்தைக்கு முன் உள்ள verb-ஐ நீக்குக.
2. Noun form –ஐ Verb form – ஆக மாற்றுக.
3. Noun form-க்கு பிறகு வரும் preposition-I நீக்குக.
4. மீதி உள்ளதை அப்படியே எழுதவும்.

Example – 2 (மற்றொரு எளிய முறை)

The teacher gave a definition of the formula

The teacher ~~gave a definition of~~ the formula

The teacher defined the formula.

Exercises:

1. Reframe the sentence using the underlined word as a verb:

The teacher gave a **definition** of the formula through an illustration.

2. The teacher gave a **description** of human nature.
3. The farmers started the **cultivation** of kuruvai crop at the onset of monsoon
4. This **construction** was done by Ramu.
5. He was **doubtful** about his uncle's arrival.
6. Rahim does the **calculation** within seconds.
7. He sent his application for **approval**.
8. **Death** is evitable.
9. The **performance** of the magician is wonderful.
10. The Inspector set an **identification** parade.

Ans: 1. The teacher **defined** a formula through an illustration.

2. The teacher **described** the human nature.

3. The farmers **cultivated** the kuruvai crop at the onset of monsoon.

4. Ramu **constructed** this building

5. He **doubted** his uncle's arrival.

6. Rahim **calculates** within seconds.

7. The officer **approved** his application.

8. He **died** in heart attack.

9. The magician **performed** wonderfully.

10. The Inspector **identified** the culprit.

(14). Find sentence which convey same meaning:

- Which of the two sentences given below conveys the following meaning?
'They did not succeed in any other subject'
a) These are the only students successful in the Mathematics test.
b) These are the students successful only in the Mathematics test.
- 'He is not interested in any game'
a) He is interested only in studies and indoor games
b) He is interested only in his studies.
- He is neither good in studies nor in sports.
a) He is good in both studies and sports.
b) He is not good in studies but good in sports.
c) He is not good both in studies and sports.
- Very few students are as clever as Sita
a). There are some other students who are equally clever
b) Other students are not equal to her in cleverness.
- He has almost completed his home work.
a) He has still to do lot in his homework.
b) He will be free from his home work soon.
- She should have returned the book to library.
a) The due date to return the book is over.
b) She has time but should return now.
- He has been staying here for five years.
a) Still he is staying here.
b) He stayed once but now he does not stay here.
- 'We will always remember those happy days'.
a) Will we ever forget those happy days?
b) Will we forever remember those happy days?
- We could not visit any other country in Europe.
a) Germany is the only country we visited in Europe
b) We are the only people who visited Europe.
- The students did not pass in any other language test
a) These are the students who passed only in Hindi language test.
b) These are the only students who passed in Hindi language test.

Ans: 1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – a, 5 – b,
6 – a, 7 – a, 8 – a, 9 – a, 10 – a.

Extra Exercises:**Foreign words (book-131)**

வேற்றுமொழிகளில் இருந்து தருவிக்கப்பட்ட சொற்கள் இந்த பகுதியில் தரப்படுகின்றன.

Exercise: Match the following: (பொருத்துக):

1	Psyche	a) Culminating point
2	Chaos	b) Emotional shock
3	Climax	c) Soul and mind
4	Kudos	d) Confusion and disorder
5	Trama	e) praise

Answers 1 – c, 2 – d, 3 – a, 4 – e, 5 – b.

- Type2. 1. Give the meaning for 'bonafide'
2. Give the meaning for 'lathi'
3. Give the equalent word for 'ghat'
4. Give the meaning for 'exempli'
5. Give the meaning for 'valet'

Ans: 1. in good faith or genuine 2. a heavy stick.
3. mountain pass 4. for example 5. attendant.

Idioms (book-14,35,60,87,115,136,161,175)

வழக்குச் சொற்றொடர்கள்

Two sides of the same coin (ஒரே நாணயத்தின் இரு பக்கங்கள்)	Two contrasting characters in the same category (இரு வித்தியாசமான பண்புகள் ஒரே இடத்தில்)
As good as gold (பத்தரை மாற்றுத் தங்கம்)	Very well behaved (தங்கமான குணம்)
A million dollar question (உன்னதமான கேள்வி)	A question with a much awaited answer (மிகவும் எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்ட பதிலுக்கான கேள்வி)
To beat the drum (தமுக்கடித்தல்)	To spread the news / support enthusiastically. (ஆர்வமுடன் பரப்புதல்)
Heart and soul (முழு இதயத்தோடும் முழு மனதோடும்)	Completely with utter dedication (முற்றிலும்)

Giving Noun forms (book-52)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு பெயர்ச்சொல் எழுதவேண்டும்

- Give noun form of 'popular' (Ans: Popularity)
- Give noun form of 'perfect' (Ans: Perfection)
- Give noun form of 'accept' (Ans: acceptance)
- Give noun form of 'dark' (Ans: darkness)
- Give noun form of 'absent' (Ans: absence)

SECTION II – GRAMMAR(25marks)

Part I. Respond to following as directed 10x1=10

கீழ்க்கண்ட அனைத்துக்கும் பதில் அளிக்கவேண்டும்

(15). If clause (book-77,172)

ஒருசெயல் நடந்தால் இன்னொரு செயல் நடக்கும் என்று சொல்லுவது If clause அல்லது Conditional clause ஆகும். இதில் மூன்று வகைகள் உண்டு

1. Probable / Possible Conditions:

நம்பக்கூடிய அல்லது நடைபெறக்கூடிய செயல்கள் ஒருசெயல் நடந்தால் இன்னொரு செயல் (இனி) நடக்கும் என்று சொல்லுவது

- If Sachin **hits** a century, India **will** win the match.
சச்சின் சென்சுரி அடித்தால் இந்தியா வெல்லும்
- If you **ring** the bell, the door **will be** opened.
வாக்கியத்தின் முதல் பகுதி Present ஆக இருந்தால் இரண்டாவது பகுதியில் will இருக்கும்
- If I **am** a teacher, I **will** teach you.
- You **will be** happy, if your family **is** small
- If you **are** attentive, you **will** not miss any point.
- If you **do** not study well, you **will** fail in exam.
- Unless you **study** well, you **will** not pass.
- If you **do** not play well, you **will** not win match.
- If I **have** a piece of chalk, I **can** write in board.
- If you **eat** too much, you **will be** ill.

2. Improbable / Imaginary Conditions:

நடக்காத கற்பனையான செயல்

- If I **dropped** this glass, it **would** break.
நான் இந்த கண்ணாடி டம்ளரை கீழே போட்டிருந்தால் அது உடைந்திருக்கும் (நான் போடாததால் அது உடையவில்லை - இனி அதை போட்டாலும் உடையும்)
- If I **met** him, I **would** tell him.
- If I **were** a bird, I **would** fly.
- If I **were** the HM of this school I **would** abolish the examinations.

3. Unfulfilled Conditions (நிறைவேறாத செயல்கள்:

1. If you **had played** well, you **would have** won the match.
நீ நன்கு விளையாடியிருந்திருந்தால் மேட்சில் நீ வெற்றிபெற்றிருப்பாய் (நன்கு விளையாடாததால் தோற்றுவிட்டாய் -- இனி நன்கு விளையாடினாலும் வெல்லமுடியாது ஏனெனில் match முடிந்துவிட்டது)
2. If you **had worked** hard, you **would have** succeeded. (நீ நன்கு உழைத்திருந்திருந்தால் நீ வெற்றிபெற்றிருப்பாய்)
3. If they **had left** early, they **could have** caught the bus. (அவர்கள் சீக்கரம் வீட்டை விட்டுச் சென்றிருந்திருந்தால் பேருந்தை பிடித்திருப்பார்கள்)

குறிப்பு:

1. வினைச்சொல் Present (அல்லது is/are/v+s) ஆக இருந்தால் will/can உள்ளதைப் பொருத்துக
2. வினைச்சொல் Past (ed-சேர்ந்து அல்லது was/were) ஆக இருந்தால் would/could, உள்ளதைப் பொருத்துக
3. have / had + வினைச்சொல் என இருந்தால் would have/could have உள்ளதைப் பொருத்துக

Exercise:

1. Which of the options given below will suit the following sentence?
If the driver had been alert _____
a) the accident can be avoided
b) the accident could be avoided
c) the accident could have been avoided
2. If Rani hadn't started early ____
a) She will be late to school,
b) She would be late to school,
c) She would have been late to school.
3. If I were your employer, _____
a) I will hike your salary
b) I would hike your salary
c) I would have hiked your salary.
4. If you waste water, _____
a) you would have suffered.
b) you would suffer c) you will suffer
5. If I won lottery _____
a) I would buy a BMW car.
b) I will buy a BMW car.
c) I would have buy a BMW car.
6. If I met him
a) I would have spoken to him
b) I would speak to him c) I will speak to him
7. If I had studied diligently the examination.
a) I would pass b) I will pass c) I would have passed
8. If he were patient _____ .
a) he would have won the argument
b) he will win the argument
c) he would win the argument
9. If you called me
a) I would have come. b) I would come.
c) I will come
10. If you study well, _____.
a) You would surely get good marks.
b) You will surely get good marks.
c) You would have got good marks.

Ans 1 - c, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - c, 5 - a,
6 - b, 7 - c, 8 - c, 9 - b, 10 - b.

Type 2

1. Which of the option given below will suit the following sentence?
_____ she would have completed her work.
a) If she had started in time
b) If she started in time
c) If she starts in time
2. _____ it floats.
a) If we dropped a piece of wood in water
b) If we drop a piece of wood in water
c) If we had dropped a piece of wood in water

Ans: 1 - a, 2 - b,

(16). Sentence pattern (book-133,172):

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தை பிரித்து அதன் வாக்கிய அமைப்பைக் காண வேண்டும்

உங்கள் நினைவிற்கு:

Subject (S) (எழுவாய்) - யார்? எது? (செய்தது)

Verb (V) (பயனிலை) - என்ன? (செயல்)

Object (O) (செய்யப்படுபொருள்) - யாரை? ஏதை?

Indirect Object (IO) - யாருக்கு?

Direct Object (DO) - எதை?

Complement (C) - Explains subject or Object.

It Completes the Sentence

Adverbial or Adjunct (A)- எப்படி? எங்கே?

எப்பொழுது? (அல்லது Preposition இருந்தால்)

Examples:

1. He / is / a good player.
S + V + C
2. The cat / slept / under the table.
S + V + A
3. He / wrote / the examination / in this room.
S + V + O + A
4. My father / gave / me / some books.
S + V + IO + DO
5. They / elected / Karunanithi / chief Minister.
S + V + O + C
6. Birds / fly.
S + V
7. My friend / bought / a book.
S + V + O
8. It / is / there.
S + V + A
9. Our teacher/teaches / us / grammar / every day.
S + V + IO + DO + A
10. she / is / pretty / in this dress.
S + V + C + A

Exercise:

1. Identify the pattern of the following sentence:
He answered my question instantly
a) SVOA b) SVCA c) SV IO DO
2. Birds fly in the sky.
a) SVIDO b) SVOA c) SVCA d) SVA
3. Vinoth became a teacher.
a) SVOC, b) SVCA, c) SVC, d) SVO
4. We played tennis yesterday.
a) SVOA, b) SVCA, c) SVAA, d) SVIDO.
5. We call Gandhi 'Mahatma'.
a) SVCA, b) SVOC, c) SVAA, d) SVIDO.

6. Suddenly they heard a cry.
a) SVOA, b) SVCA, c) ASVO, d) ASVC
7. Velu grew tired after the match
a) SVOC b) SVAA c) SVIDO d) SVAC
8. Ravi is a doctor
a) SVO b) SVA c) SVC
9. There I saw a picture.
a) SVO b) ASVO c) ASVC
10. Brundha behaves well
a) SVA b) SVO c) SVC

Ans: 1 – a, 2 – d, 3 – c, 4 – a, 5 – b,
6 – c, 7 – b, 8 – c, 9 – b, 10 – c.

(17). Question tag (book-10,176)

Question tags are used to confirm the statement.

எதிராளியை நாம் சொல்லும் கருத்துக்கு ஆம் சொல்ல வைக்கும் தந்திரமே இது

Positive sentences take negative tags

வாக்கியம் நேர்மறையாக இருந்தால் Question Tag எதிர்மறையாக இருக்க வேண்டும்

- Step 1. Find out the helping verb
2. Add 'not' to them and short it.
3. Then write Pronoun (Subject)

துணை வினைச்சொல்லை முதலில் எழுதி not எழுதி (அதனை சுருக்கி எழுதிக்கொண்டு) pronoun எழுத வேண்டும்

Ex. You are good → are not you? → aren't you?

நீ நல்லவன் இல்லையா?

He is good, isn't he?

They are good, aren't they?

I am good, aren't I? (not amn't I?)

He has money, hasn't he?

வாக்கியம் Simple Tense -ல் வந்தால் பின்வருமாறு பிரிக்க வேண்டும்

1) go = do + go 2) goes = does + go 3) Went = did + go

They come late, don't they?

He goes late, doesn't he?

He went late, didn't he?

Negative sentences take positive tags

வாக்கியம் எதிர்மறையாக இருந்தால் Question Tag நேர்மறையாக இருக்க வேண்டும்

துணை வினைச்சொல்லை எழுதி not ஐ நீக்கி pronoun எழுது.

They don't tell lies, do they?

அவர்கள் பொய்சொல்லுவதில்லை, அப்படித்தானே?

She didn't get bail, did she?

You have no cars, have you?

Few, rarely, hardly, never, seldom, none

-ஆகியவை வந்தால் அவற்றை negative என கொள்க.

She rarely goes to films; does she?

I seldom talk with him; do I?

Very few boys go to temples; do they?

He hardly helps his wife; does he?

Commands and requests take only positive tags:

Give me some place; will you?

Please show me the way; will you?

Let's start; shall we?

Let us go for a film, shall we?

கட்டளை வாக்கியம் வரும்போது will you? எழுதவும்
Let என்று தொடங்கினால் Shall we? என எழுதவும்

எளியமுறை:

1. is/was/are/were/have/has/had வந்தால் அதோடு not (n't) சேர்ந்துள்ளதை தேர்வு செய்.
2. கேள்வியில் not இருந்தால் not இல்லாத is, was, are.....ஐ தேர்வு செய்.
3. Verb-ல் s சேர்ந்திருந்தால் doesn't ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
4. Verb-ல் ed சேர்ந்திருந்தால் didn't ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
5. Come, go, clean என கட்டளை வாக்கியமாக வரும்போது will you? தேர்வு செய்
6. Let us என்று தொடங்கினால் Shall we? தேர்வு செய்

Examples

1. It is raining, isn't it?
2. It is not raining, is it?
3. Raju reads his book, doesn't he?
4. Ramu can play football, can't he?
5. Ramu can't play chess, can he?
6. Let's go for a film, shall we?
7. Lend me your book, can you?
8. Listen here, won't you?
9. Don't play now, will you?
10. He is playing cricket, isn't he?

Exercise:

1. Choose the correct question tag for the following statement:
Students should be allowed to use the library everyday. _____?
a) Should they? b) Isn't it? c) Shouldn't they?
2. We get uninterrupted power supply ____?
a) Getn't we? b) Didn't we? c) Don't we?
3. I'm not late, _____?
a) aren't I?, b) am I?, c) should I?
4. Give me your pen please, _____?
a) will you? b) won't you? c) shouldn't you?
5. They will ask for money, _____?
a) will they?, b) won't they?, c) do they?
6. Let us go for a picnic, _____?
a) will you?, b) shall we?, c) should we?
7. Many of us do not know the information, ____?
a) don't we? b) do they? c) do we?
8. Students should use the time usefully ____?
a) will you? b) should they? c) shouldn't they?
9. The flag has four colours on it _____?
a) has it b) hasn't it c) do they?
10. There is no water in the tank _____?
a) is it so? b) is there? c) isn't there?

Ans: 1 – c, 2 – c, 3 – b, 4 – a, 5 – b,
6 – b, 7 – c, 8 – c, 9 – b, 10 – b. (a – also right)

(18). Degrees of comparison fill up(book-79)

There are three degrees for comparison. (ஒப்பீடு)

1. Positive degree – Ramu is **as tall as** Ravi
ராமு ரவியைப் போலவே உயரமாக இருக்கிறான்
2. Comparative degree – Ramu is **taller than** others.
ராமு மற்றவர்களை விட உயரமாக இருக்கிறான்
3. Superlative degree – Ramu is **the tallest** of all.
ராமுதான் அனைவரிலும் உயரமானவன்

Forms of adjectives:

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
<u>One syllable</u>		
Tall	Taller	Tallest
Short	Shorter	Shortest
Big	Bigger	Biggest
Brave	Braver	Bravest
Thin	Thinner	Thinnest
Old	Older	Oldest
Large	Larger	Largest
Thick	Thicker	Thickest
Dark	Darker	Darkest
<u>Two syllables</u>		
Funny	Funnier	Funniest
Clever	Cleverer	Cleverest
heavy	heavier	heaviest
<u>Multi syllabic</u>		
useful	More useful	Most useful
Beautiful	More beautiful	Most beautiful
wonderful	More wonderful	Most wonderful
<u>Irregular</u>		
Good	Better	Best
Far	Farther	Farthest
bad	worse	Worst

Degrees-அமைப்பு இப்படித்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்

Type	Superlative	Comparative	Positive
Type 1 (2 things)	No superlativeer than..(or) ... more... than Not...er... than (or) not more.. than	...not soas... As...as...
Type 2 (‘the’ type)	the ... est (or) the most...	...er than any other... (or) more...than any other	No other... is as...as
Type 3 (‘one of the’ type)	one of the ...est (or) one of the moster than many/most other... (or) more... than many/most other	Very few ...are as.....as

Examples

Type 1. (இரு பொருட்களை ஒப்பிடுவது)
----- (no superlative)-----

Ravi is taller **than** Raju.

Raju is not **so** tall **as** Ravi.

Type 2. (ஒப்பீடு அற்றது - மிக உயர்த்து)

Ravi is **the tallest** boy in the class.

Ravi is taller **than any** other boy in the class.

No other boy in the class is **as** tall **as** Ravi.

Type 3. (மிக உயர்ந்தவற்றில் இதுவும் ஒன்று)

Ravi is **one of the tallest** boys in the class.

Ravi is taller **than many other** boys in the class.

Very few boys are as tall as Ravi.

எனியமுறை:

- வாக்கியம் No other / Very few -ல் தொடங்கினால் as/so.....as என வரும் Positive degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
- வாக்கியத்தில் than வந்தால் more.../er என வரும் Comparative degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
- வாக்கியத்தில் the வந்தால் most.../est என வரும் Superlative degree-ஐ தேர்வு செய்க.
- வாக்கியத்தில் ___க்குப்பின் plural (s-ல் முடியும் வார்த்தை) வந்தால் than many/most other அல்லது one of the தேர்வு செய்க.

Exercise:

1. Complete the sentence:

No other girl in the class is _____ Kamala.

- a) most clever as b) more cleverer as
c) as clever as

2. Very few boys in the class are ___ Sathish.

- a) more brilliant than, b) most brilliant,
c) as brilliant as

3. Rose is one of the ___ flowers

- a) more fragrant, b) most fragrant,
c) as fragrant as

4. Lotus is _____ than many other flowers.

- a) more beautiful b) as beautiful as
c) the most beautiful

5. No other ocean is ___ the Pacific.

- a) so large as, b) larger than, c) as large as

6. Mt. Everest is _____ peak in the world

- a) one of the highest, b) the highest, c) higher

7. The Earth is _____ the moon.

- a) as big as, b) bigger than, c) the biggest

8. Shiela is the _____ girl in the class

- a) cleverest b) cleverer c) clever

9. Taj is _____ buildings in India.

- a) the most wonderful b) more wonderful
c) one of the most wonderful

10. David is _____ boy in the class.

- a) taller than any other b) tallest
c) taller than many other

Ans: 1 - c, 2 - c, 3 - b, 4 - a, 5 - c.

6 - b, 7 - b, 8 - a, 9 - c, 10 - a.

(19). Find the sentence which convey same meaning

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்திற்கு சமமான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வாக்கியத்தை கண்டுபிடித்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Nobody - யாருமில்லை, somebody - சிலர்,
Everyone - ஒவ்வொருவரும் No one - யாருமில்லை

1. Choose the sentence which correctly conveys the meaning of the sentence given below:

Nobody can forget how India won her freedom.

- a) Everyone cannot forget how India won her freedom. b) Everyone can remember how India won her freedom. c) Everyone cannot remember how India won her freedom.

2. Anyone can easily learn English.

- a) No one can easily learn English.
b) Everyone can easily learn English.
c) No one can't easily learn English.

3. No one can solve this problem.

- a) Everyone can solve this problem.
b) Everyone can not solve this problem.

4. **No one hates to become a millionaire**

- a) Every one hates to become a millionaire
b) Every one wants to become a millionaire
c) Every one doesn't want to become a millionaire

5. **Little did we expect such a reception?**

- a) We did not expect such a reception.
b) We expected such a reception.
c) Our reception was little lower than our expectation.

6. **As soon as I saw the red car I liked it.**

- a) Because I saw the car I liked it.
b) I like the care because I saw it.
c) No sooner did I see the car than I liked it.

7. Nowhere could I find my lost purse.
 a) I could not find my lost purse nowhere.
 b) I could find my lost purse somewhere.
 c) I could not find my lost purse anywhere.
8. Nobody could I contact after the accident.
 a) I could not contact anybody after the accident.
 b) I could contact someone after the accident
 c) I could not contact no one after the accident.
9. Seldom do I get any sleep.
 a) I sleep always b) I never get sleep
 c) I get sleep some time.
10. Everyone told the truth.
 a) Anybody did not tell the truth.
 b) No one told the truth.
 c) No one told a lie.

Ans 1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – b, 4 – b, 5 – a,
 6 – c, 7 – c, 8 – a, 9 – c, 10 – c.

(20). Supplying suitable phrase (book-53, 170)

Transformation பகுதியில் Simple Compound Complex பகுதியில் வரும் Phrase-களை நன்கு படித்துக் கொள்க

Exercise:

1. Choose the correct phrase to complete sentence:
 The P.M _____ today
 a) calls on the President
 b) called at the President
 c) calls out the President
2. _____ the rain, the match continued.
 a) In the event of b) In spite of c) Instead of
3. _____ the rain, the match was abandoned.
 a) By dint of b) in the event of c) Owing to
4. _____ hard work, he passed in the examination.
 a) In spite of b) By dint of c) In the event of
5. _____ her hard work, she got first prize.
 a) Because of b) In case of, c) In spite of
6. _____ your walking daily, you will be healthy.
 a) In the event of, b) Because of, c) In case of
7. _____ his poverty, he is happy.
 a) In the event of b) because of c) In spite of
8. _____ my family members I ask your pardon
 a) For a while b) In case of c) On behalf of
9. _____ the teachers we have to still work hard.
 a) On behalf of b) According to c) For
10. The old man waited _____ and then walked on.
 a) On behalf of b) from now on c) for a while

Ans: 1 – a, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – b, 5 – a,
 6 – a, 7 – c, 8 – c, 9 – b, 10 – c.

In spite of / Despite - இருந்தபோதிலும்
 On account of / Due to / In the event of / Owing to
 /By dint of / because of - காரணத்தினால்,
 On behalf of - சார்பாக According to - கருத்துப்படி

குறிப்பு:
 +- அல்லது - + வந்தால் In spite of / Despite/though
 + + அல்லது - - வந்தால் Because of / Due to
 / On account of போட வேண்டும்

+ என்பது நேர்மறைப்பகுதி, - என்பது எதிர்மறைப்பகுதி

(21). Infinitive (book-29) / Gerund (book-30)

Infinitive என்பது (to + Present Verb) ஆகும். Noun வரவேண்டிய இடத்தில் பொதுவாக இது வரும்.

To walk – நடப்பது, To eat - உண்ணுவது
 Present verb உடன் 'ing' சேர்ந்து Noun-க்கு பதிலாக பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டால் அது Gerund ஆகும்.

Walking – நடப்பது, Eating - உண்ணுவது

குறிப்பு:

Like, dislike, hates, enjoy, about, on, ed சேர்ந்த verb வந்தால்

Gerund (ing சேர்ந்ததை) தேர்வு செய்க

Agreed, decided, too, let வந்தால்

Infinitive (to சேர்ந்ததை) தேர்வு செய்க

Example:

1. I enjoy stories for children. (writing)
2. I dream about..... a big house. (building)
3. He avoided much time on the computer. (spending)
4. He prevented me from..... the contract. (signing)
5. Maran is too tiredthe work (to finish)
6. He agreed me a computer. (to buy)

Exercises:

1. Choose the correct verb form to complete the sentence:
 Maran is too tiredthe work
 a) finish b) finishing c) to finish
2. He agreed _____ me a computer.
 a) buy b) buying c) to buy
3. My mother is fond of ____ a) cooking b) cook
4. I do not like ____ mangoes. a) eat, b) eating c) to eat.
5. Ravi liked ____ songs.
 a) sing, b) sang, c) to sing
6. She decided _____ a watch.
 a) buy, b) buying, c) to buy
7. The society has nothing _____ with entertainment.
 a) doing b) to do c) done
8. We always enjoy ____ poems a) read b) reading
9. ____ is human. a) err b)erring c) to err.
10. This dish is tasty _____ a) eating b) to eat c) eat.

Ans: 1 – c, 2 – c, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – c,
 6 – c, 7 – b, 8 – b, 9 – c, 10 – b.

(22). Phrasal verbs / Phrase Preposition (book-53)

இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட Prepositions

இணைந்து உருவாவது Phrase Prepositions ஆகும்

Two or more prepositions jointly form phrase prepositions.

Exercise:

1. Choose the correct phrase to complete the sentence:
 The farmers were keen _____ the fields before the monsoon.
 a) for harvesting b) on harvesting c) to harvesting
2. He was instrumental _____ the company
 a) on developing, b) in developing c) for developing
3. The students are interested _____ marks.
 a) in scoring, b) to score, c) for scoring
4. The railway station ismy house
 a) on account of b) in the event of c) in front of
5. The principal wanted to discuss _____ with teachers.
 a) on the matter b) with the matter c) about the matter
6. When we entered _____ he was sleeping.
 a) in the room b) into the room c) within the room

7. The students were interested ____ in competitions. Ans: 1 - c, 2 - a, 3 - c, 4 - b, 5 - b,
a) in participating b) on participating c) at participating 6 - a, 7 - b, 8 - a, 9 - a, 10 - c.
8. I am fond ____ T.V
a) of watching, b) for watchin, c) on watching
9. You are keen ____ high marks.
a) for scoring, b) on scoring, c) of scoring.
10. She is interested ____ Rangoli.
a) on drawing, b) for drawing, c) in drawing
- Ans: 1 - b, 2 - b, 3 - a, 4 - c, 5 - c,
6 - b, 7 - a, 8 - a, 9 - b, 10 - c.

(23). Articles (book-170)

The articles are a, an, the. (‘a’ & ‘an’ - Indefinite articles. ‘the’ - definite article.)	‘a’ - ஒரு ‘an’ - ஓர் ‘the’ - அந்த
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விதிமுறைகள்:

1. ‘a’ & ‘an’ - before **singular, countable nouns**
(ஒருமை மற்றும் எண்ணக்கூடிய பொருளுக்கு மட்டும்)
Ex. **An** apple, **a** pencil (‘a milk’ தவறு)
2. ‘a’ & ‘an’ - for the **first time.** (முதல்முறை)
‘the’ - for **repeated noun.** (2,3-ம் முறை)
Ex. I saw **a** man and his son. **The** man was blind
3. ‘a’ - before **consonant** sound (மெய்யோலிக்கு முன்)
Ex. **A** pencil, **a** one rupee note, **a** unit
(வன் ரூபி நோட், யூனிட் - மெய்யொலிகள்தான்)
4. ‘an’ - before **vowel** sound. (உயிர் ஒலிக்கு முன்)
Ex. **An** apple, **an** umbrella, **an** hour
(அம்ரல்லா, ஆர் - உயிர் ஒலிகள்)
- 5 ‘the’ - before a **particular, repeated nouns and general group** (குறிப்பிட்ட or திரும்பத்திரும்ப வரும் பெயர்கள் மற்றும் பொதுப் பெயர்கள்)
Ex. **The** school, **the** poor, **the** rich
6. ‘the’ - for **only one of its kind**(உலகில் ஒன்றே ஒன்று)
Ex. **The** sun, **the** Tajmahal,
7. ‘the’ - superlative degrees க்கு முன்னால்
Ex. **The** best player, **the** tallest boy

Exercise:

1. Choose the appropriate article to complete the sentence:
I have brought you a collection of ____ award winning books of this year.
a) a b) an c) the
2. Jack is ____ one eyed man.
a) a b) an c) the
3. This is ____ book that I wanted to read it.
a) a b) an c) the
4. ____ educated man is always respected by all.
a) a b) an c) the
5. Education is ____ essential thing for life.
a) a b) an c) the
6. Ravi Shankar is ____ famous pianist.
a) a b) an c) the
7. Kala was half ____ hour late for her class.
a) a b)an c)the
8. Last week I saw ____ European in our area.
a) a b)an c)the
9. My neighbor has ____ flock of sheep.
a) a b)an c)the
10. There is a tiger in the forest ____tiger was hungry.
a) a b)an c)the

குறிப்பு:

Dash-க்கு பிறகு vowel(aeiou) sound வந்தால் an போடு
Dash-க்கு பிறகு consonant sound (மெய் ஒலி) வந்தால் a போடு
Dash-க்கு பிறகு superlative (est) வந்தால் the போடு
Dash-க்கு பிறகு plural(s) வந்தால் the போடு
சிறப்பானவற்றை குறிப்பிட the பயன்படுத்தலாம்

(24). Prepositions (book-112,170)

இடச்சொற்கள் மேலே, கீழே, உள்ளே, வெளியே போன்றவை Prepositions ஆகும்

- In (உள்ளே) - The ball is in the box.
To (க்கு)- I went to trichy last night
On (மேலே)- The book is on the table.
At (க்குள்)- Our head office is at Madurai.
Up (மேலே)- The dog jumped up the wall.
By (ஆல்)- This chair is made by our carpenter.
For (க்காக)- This pencil is for my sister.
Near (அருகில்)- Our house is very near to our school.
Over (மேலே)- Birds fly over the tree.
Upon (மேல்)- The tree felled upon me.
Under (கீழ்)- The dog is under the table.
Above (மேலே)- God is above to all.
Along (வழியாக)- The boy walked along the railway track
Across (குறுக்கே)- The government built a bridge across the river.
Of (உடைய)- This is a school of art.
Off (நிறுத்து)- The teacher switched off the light.
About (பற்றி)- Nobody knows about Gandhiji.
Among (அவர்களுக்குள்)- The Judge divided all his properties among his three daughters.
Between (இடையே, இரண்டுக்கும் நடுவில்)- The teacher is standing between Ramu and Somu.
Before (முன்)- You should enter the class before the bell
Behind (பின்னால்)-The boy always stands behind his mother
Back (பின்னால்)- Go back
Front (முன்னால்)- He stands in front of me.
Since (லிருந்து)- We are studying in this school since 1999
Down (கீழே)- Get down from the stairs.
Below (அடியில்)- Answer the questions below.
After (பிறகு)- Meet me after your meals.
Into (உள்ளே)- The Tiger ran into the forest.
From (இருந்து)-These questions were asked from your book
Through (ஊடாக)- The car went through a narrow street.

Exercise:

1. Choose the appropriate preposition to complete the sentence:
The people stood _____ the road to watch the procession go by.
a) across b) along c) on
2. The boy was waiting ____ his mother.
a) of b) for c) in
3. The cat is ____ the wall.
a) along, b) across, c) on
4. The dog hid ____ the door.
a) under, b) against, c) behind.
5. My brother was waiting ____ me at the airport.
a) of, b) for, c) in
6. The dogs were quarrelling __ themselves.
a) among, b) between, c) to

7. He swim ____ the river.
a) on b) under, c) across.
8. He is ____ home.
a) in, b) at, c) into, d) beside.
9. The woodcutter was going into the forest ____ his axe.
a) at b) on c) with
10. The work will be over ____ this evening.
a) by b) on c) in

Ans: 1 – b, 2 – b, 3 – c, 4 – c, 5 – b,
6 – a, 7 – c, 8 – b, 9 – c, 10 – a.

(at-குறிபிட்ட இடம், in-பெரிய இடத்துக்குள் இருப்பது
Ex. The school is at Srirangam in Trichy.)

Extra Exercises:

Tense / voice (book-153,171)

வினைச் சொல்லின் காலம், செய்வினை செய்பாட்டு வினை ஆகியவற்றை கருத்தில் கொண்டு இந்த பயிற்சியினை செய்யவேண்டும்.

- I ____ a glass of milk every morning.
a) drink, b) drank, c) drinking, d) drinks
- These villagers __ the folk songs in their pure form
a) preserves b) preserving c) have preserved
- We ____ Delhi last summer.
a) visit b) visited c) visits d) visiting
- These pictures _____ by our drawing master.
a) draw b) are drawing c) were drawn

Ans: 1.drink 2.have preserved
3.visited 4.were drawn

Auxiliary verbs/models(book-156,172)

துணை வினைச்சொற்கள் Models எனப்படுகின்றன

List : may, might, can, could, will, would,
shall, should, must, ought to, have to,
used to, dare to, need

Possibility - may, might

Permission – may, can, shall

Ability - can, can't, could

Request - could, would, will

Future - will, shall

Duty or obligation – should, must, ought to

Venture or challenge – dare

Necessity – need, must

Can and could:

I **can** drive a car (ability)

You **can** go now (permission)

Could it be my uncle? (Likelihood)

Could you please lend your book (request)

Will and would:

I **will** take this suitcase for you (willingness)

Will you give me a hand? (Request)

They **would** like to go home (willingness)

Would you mind moving a bit (request)

Shall and should:

Shall I close the door? (asking permission)

You **should** come in your uniform. (duty)

Children **should** obey their parents (obligation)

You **should** not go there (prohibition)

May and might:

It **may** rain. (possibility)

May I go home now? (permission)

May God bless you! (wish)

Might I borrow your calculator (request)

It **might** rain tonight (possibility)

Must:

You **must** recite this poem (necessity)

I **must** help him (obligation)

He is very tall. He **must** be a soldier.

Ought to:

You **ought to** convey this message.

You **ought to** listen to the teacher.

Need:

Do we **need** to attend the program (necessity)

You **needn't** meet him (lack of necessity)

Dare:

How **dare** you ask me for more money?

She didn't **dare** to face him. (challenge)

Exercise:

- It ____ rain today.
a) will b) should c) may
- You ____ not waste your time.
a) should b) would c) might
- You ____ respect elders.
a) should b) will c) ought to
- Gandhi ____ walk long distances.
a) ought to b) used to c) dare to
- How ____ you oppose me?
a) could b) will c) dare.

Ans: 1.may 2.should 3. ought to
4. used to 5. Dare

Relative pronouns (book-174)

வினாச்சொற்களை பயன்படுத்தி (பெயர்சொல்லை குறிப்பிடுவதற்காக) இரு வாக்கியங்களை இணைப்பது இப்பயிற்சியாகும்.

Relative Pronouns: Who, whose, whom, which, that.

Relative adverbs: When, where, how, why.

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

For Example

- This is the Man **who** taught us before.
- The book **which** you gave me is lost.
- You are the man **whom** I wanted to see.
- My sister, **who** is in Mumbai, is arriving now.
- Bring me the book **that** is on the table.

Combining of sentences with relative pronouns

- I bought some apples in the market. They were costly.
I bought some apples in the market, which were costly.
- The old man lost his purse. He is crying.
The old man who lost his purse, is crying.
- This is the hotel. We meet here often.
This is the hotel where we meet often.
- I like the boy. His temper is good.
I like the boy whose temper is good.
- I saw a man. He had a wooden leg.
I saw a man who had a wooden leg.
- This is the book. I wanted to read it.
This is the book which I wanted to read.
- This is the place. We meet here often.
This is the place where we meet often.
- I like Sujatha. His novels are very interesting.
I like Sujatha whose novels are very interesting.
- This is the boy. I saved him last month.
This is the boy whom I saved last month.
- A man is honest. He succeeds in life.
A man who is honest, succeeds in life.

Exercise:

1. This is Ram. He is the leader of our class. (who)
2. He suggested many ideas.
They were not practical. (which)
3. The performance of these students has been out standing.
They will be given special prizes (whose)
4. Did you buy the shirt? You saw it in the shop (which)
5. I know the girl. She is a famous sportsperson. (who)
6. My book was missing. I found it (which)

Answers.

1. This is Ram, who is the leader of our class.
2. He suggested many ideas which were not practical.
3. These students, whose performance has been out standing, will be given special prizes.
4. Did you buy the shirt which you saw in the shop.
5. I know the girl, who is a famous sportsperson.
6. I found my book which was missing.

Identify the sentence type (book-9)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியம் எந்த வகை என்று
எழுதவேண்டும் (முக்கியமல்ல)

Statement – Affirmative (சாதாரண வாக்கியம் - நேர்மறை)

Statement – Negative (சாதாரண வாக்கியம் - எதிர்மறை)

Interrogative (வினா வாக்கியம்)

Imperative (கட்டளை வாக்கியம்)

Exclamatory (உணர்ச்சி வாக்கியம்)

Exercise:

1. Open you books at page 80.
a) Statement b) Interrogative c) Imperative.
 2. What a dirty place this is!
a) Exclamatory b) Interrogative c) Imperative.
 3. Please leave you footwear outside the hall.
a) Statement b) Interrogative c) Imperative.
 4. How talented you are!
a) Statement b) Interrogative c) Exclamatory.
 5. How do you go to school?
a) Statement b) Interrogative c) Imperative.
 6. I do not want to see this movie.
a) Statement-Affirmative
b) Statement-Negative c) Imperative.
 7. Can you show me the way to railway station?
a) Statement b) Interrogative c) Imperative
- Ans: 1 – c, 2 – a, 3 – c, 4 – c, 5 – b, 6 – b, 7 – b.

Part II (Transformation)

Answer all as directed

5 x 2 = 10

(அனைத்துக்கும் பதில் அளிக்கவேண்டும்)

(25). Combining into one sentence (book-55,III)

(using simple compound complex)

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு வாக்கியங்களை இணைத்து ஒரே
வாக்கியமாக எழுத வேண்டும்

வாக்கியங்களுக்கு இடையே and, or, but, so எழுதி
இணைப்பது எளிய முறையாகும்
and – மற்றும் or-அல்லது but- ஆனால் so- ஆகையால்

Exercise:

1. From the context of the two sentences
given below form a single sentence.
Anand heard that he had won the first prize.
Anand jumped with joy .
2. She worked hard. She could not get the state rank
3. Sheela is a clever girl. Sheela is the best singer.
4. You must walk daily. You will be healthy.

5. He had finished his meals. He watched TV.
6. It rained heavily. All trains are stopped.
7. She opened the door. She came in.
8. Kannan was not intelligent. He was not diligent.
9. It may rain. We shall stay at home.
10. Prem completes his home work.
Then he goes to bed.

Ans: 1. When Anand heard that he had won the first

prize, he jumped with joy. (ஆனந்த தான்
முதல் பரிசுபெற்றதைக் கேட்ட பொழுது
மகிழ்ச்சியால் துள்ளிக் குதித்தான்)

2. Though she worked hard, she could not get state rank.
அவள் கடினமாக உழைத்தபோதும் அவளால் மாநில
அளவில் தரம் (state rank) பெறமுடியவில்லை.
3. Sheela is a cleaver girl and she is the best singer.
ஷீலா ஒரு புத்திசாலிப்பெண் மற்றும் அவள் சிறந்த பாடகி
4. If you walk daily, you will be healthy.
நீ தினமும் நடந்தால் நீ நலமாக இருப்பாய்
5. Having finished his meals, he watched TV
தன் உணவை முடித்துக்கொண்டு அவன் TV பார்த்தான்
6. Since it rained heavily, all trains are stopped.
கனமழை பெய்ததால் அனைத்து இரயில்களும்
நிறுத்தப்பட்டன.
7. Opening the door, she came in.
கதவைத் திறந்துகொண்டு அவள் உள்ளே வந்தாள்.
8. Kannan was neither intelligent not diligent
கண்ணன் புத்திசாலியும்ல்ல! கடின உழைப்பாளியும்ல்ல.
9. As it may rain we shall stay at home. (மழை
பெய்யலாம் என்பதால் நாம் வீட்டில் இருந்துவிடுவோம்)
10. After completing his home work Prem goes to bed
வீட்டுப்பாடத்தை முடித்துப்பிறகு பிரேம் படுக்கை செல்கிறான்
(or) Prem completes his home work before going to bed
பிரேம் வீட்டுப்பாடத்தை முடிக்கிறான் படுக்கைச் செல்லும் முன்

when-பொழுது, though-இருந்தபோதிலும் if-ஆல்
as-இருப்பதால் before-முன்னால் after-பிறகு

கீழ்க்கண்ட simple-compound-complex வகைகளை
படித்துக்கொள்க. இவற்றில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு வகையில்
இணைத்து எழுது.

Type1 (time)

As soon as I saw the snake, I searched for a stick. (when, while, after, before)	– complex
I saw the snake and I searched for a stick. (and at once, immediately, and soon)	– compound
On seeing the snake, I searched for a stick. (having seen, Immediately after seeing)	– simple

Type – 2 (reason)

She was absent because she was sick. / As she was sick, she was absent. (since)	– complex
She was sick so she was absent (and so, therefore)	- compound
Because of her being sick, she was absent. (owing to her sickness, Due to her sickness, On the account of her being sick	- simple
As the examinations were over, the students left the hostel.	– complex
The examinations were over and the students left the hostel.	– compound
The examinations being over, the students left the hostel.	- simple

Type – 3 (Result)

He is <u>so</u> weak, <u>that</u> he cannot walk. (such...that) – cmlpx	
He is <u>very</u> weak <u>and so</u> he can not walk. (so) -cmlpx	
He is <u>too</u> weak <u>to</u> walk. / <u>As a result of his weakness</u> , he can not walk.(in the consequence of) – simple	
We eat so that we may live.	- complex
We eat and so we live	- compound
We eat to live.	- simple

Type – 4 (Inability)

<u>Though</u> they run very fast, they missed the train. (although, even though, even if) – complex	
They run very fast <u>but</u> they missed the train. (yet, still) – compound	
<u>In spite of their running very fast</u> , they missed the train. (despite, notwithstanding) – simple	

Type – 5 (Condition)

<u>If</u> you work hard you will succeed. – complex	
(You) work hard <u>and</u> you will succeed / You work hard <u>only then</u> you will succeed – cmlpx	
<u>In the event of your working hard</u> you will succeed. (In case of your working hard) /You will succeed with hard working – simple	

Type – 5.1 (Negative Condition)

<u>Unless</u> you work hard you will fail./ <u>If</u> you do not work hard you will fail – complex	
You work hard <u>or</u> (or else, otherwise)you will fail -cmlpx	
In case of your not working hard, you will fail./ You will fail without hard working – simple	

Type – 6 (Relative Pronoun)

The moment which is lost is lost for ever – complex	
The moment is lost and it is lost for ever. – cmlpx	
The lost moment is lost for ever. – simple	
The law will punish whoever is guilty. – complex	
The guilty will be punished and the law will do it – cmlpx	
The law will punish the guilty. – simple	
she hopes that she will get the job – complex	
She will get this job and she hopes it. -cmlpx	
She hopes to get this job. – simple	

(26). Active voice , Passive voice (book-109)

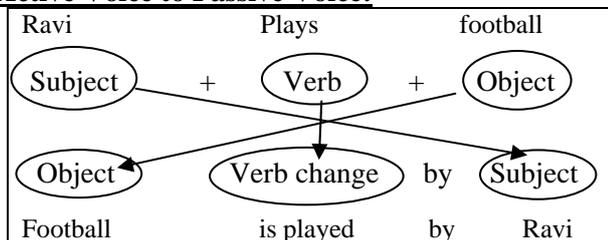
Active voice - செய்வினை (அவன் இதனைச் செய்தான்)

Passive voice - செய்யப்பட்டுவினை

(இது அவனால் செய்யப்பட்டது)

பொதுவாக செய்வினை கொடுத்து செய்யப்பட்டுவினையாக மாற்றாமாறு கேட்டிருப்பார்கள்

செய்யப்பட்டுவினையாக மாற்றும் முறை:

Active Voice to Passive Voice:

Step 1: Interchange the subject and Object.

(எழுவாயையும் செய்படுபொருளையும் இடம் மாற்றுக)

Step 2 :Verb should be changed. (வினைச்சொல்லை மாற்று)

Step 3 : add 'by' after the changed verb. ('by' சேர்)

Step 4 : Write the Subject at last. (முதலில் இருந்த எழுவாயை கடைசியில் எழுதுக)

For Verb Change (வினைச்சொல்லை மாற்றும் முறை):

- If it is in Simple Tense add suitable '**be**' form verb (am/is/are/was/were/shall be/will be) and write the **Past Participle form** of verb (PP). (Simple tense-ஆக இருந்தால் தகுந்த be verb சேர்த்து verb-ஐ PPஆக மாற்று)
- If it is in Continuous tense insert '**being**' and write **past participle form** of the verb(PP). (countinuous-ஆக இருந்தால் 'being' இடையில் சேர்த்து verb-ஐ PPஆக மாற்று)
- If it is in Perfect Tense insert '**been**' between the have/has/had/shall have/will have and the main verb. (Perfect(have,had)-ஆக இருந்தால் 'been' சேர்த்துவிடு)

சுலபமாக நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள:

Simple Tenses	Present – is / are Past – was / were Future – will be	} +PP
Continuous Tenses	Insert 'being' then PP	
Perfect Tenses	Insert 'been'	

If the subject is pronouns then it must be changed as follows

I => by me, We => by us You=> by you

He => by him She => by her It => by it.

They => by them Who => by whom

Ravi => Ravi (பெயர்கள் மாறாது)

Example1: Rama killed Ravana

இராமன் கொன்றான் இராவணனை

Ravana was killed by Rama.

இராவணன் கொல்லப்பட்டான் இராமனால்

Example2: I am writing a letter.

நான் எழுதிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன் ஒரு கடிதம்

A letter is being written by me.

ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்னால்

Example3: We had written the exam.

நாங்கள் எழுதியிருக்கிறோம் தேர்வை.

The exam had been written by us.

தேர்வு எழுதப்பட்டது எங்களால்.

எளிய முறை:

- Subject - Object இடம் மாற்றுக
- verb-ஐ PP ஆக மாற்றி அதற்குப் பிறகு by போடுக.
- கேள்வியில் have/has/had வந்தால் அதற்கடுத்து been சேர்க்க.
- கேள்வியில் is/am/are/was/were வந்தால் அதற்கடுத்து being சேர்
- கேள்வியில் shall/will வந்தால் அதற்கடுத்து be சேர்க்க

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

Active and Passive voice-இப்படித்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்:

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple S + Present – Pr.V / Pr.V+s Past - Past verb Future - shall/will Pr.V	Am/is/are + PP Was/were + PP Shall be/ will be + PP
Continuous S + Pre - am/is/are +V+ing Past-was/were +V+ing F-willbe/shallbe+V+ing	Am/is/are +being+PP Was/were +being+PP -----no passive)---
Perfect S + Pr- have/has + PP Past – had + PP Fu- shall /will have + pp	have/has + been + PP had + been + PP shall/will have+been+PP
Perfect Continuous S + Pr- have/has been V+ing Past – had been V+ing Fu- shall /will have been V+ing	-----no passive)---

Simple Present Tense (Active & Passive):

I write a letter	A letter is written by me
We write a letter	A letter is written by us
You write a letter	A letter is written by you
He writes a letter	A letter is written by him
She writes a letter	A letter is written by her
It writes a letter	A letter is written by it
They write a letter	A letter is written by them
I write letters	Letters are written by me And so on....

Simple Past tense:

I ate an apple	An apple was eaten by me
We ate an apple	An apple was eaten by us
You ate an apple	An apple was eaten by you
He ate an apple	An apple was eaten by him
She ate an apple	An apple was eaten by her
It ate an apple	An apple was eaten by it
They ate an apple	An apple was eaten by them
I ate apples	Apples were eaten by me And so on....

Simple Future tense:

I shall play cricket	Cricket will be played by me
We shall play cricket	Cricket will be played by us
You will play cricket	Cricket will be played by you
He will play cricket	Cricket will be played by him
She will play cricket	Cricket will be played by her
It will play cricket	Cricket will be played by it
They will play cricket	Cricket will be played by them

Present Continues tense:

(துணை, முக்கிய வினைச்சொற்களுக்கிடையே 'being' சேர்த்து Verb-ஐ PP-ஆக மாற்ற வேண்டும்)

I am painting this picture now	This picture is being painted by me now
We are painting this picture now	This picture is being painted by us now
You are painting this picture now	This picture is being painted by you now
He is painting this picture now	This picture is being painted by him now
She is painting this picture now	This picture is being painted by her now
It is painting this picture now	This picture is being painted by it now
They are painting this picture now	This picture is being painted by them now
I am painting these pictures now	These pictures are being painted by me now And so on.....

Past Continuous Tense:

I was wasting time then.	Time was being wasted by me then
We were wasting time then	Time was being wasted by us then
You were wasting time then	Time was being wasted by you then
	And so on.....

There is no Passive form for Future continuous tense.

Present Perfect tense: (துணை, முக்கிய வினைச்சொற்களுக்கிடையே 'been' சேர்த்துவிடு)

I have done my home work.	My home work has been done by me
We have done our home work	Our home work has been done by us
You have done your home work	Your home work has been done by you
He has done his home work	His home work has been done by him.
She has done her home work.	Her home work has been done by her
It has done it's home work	It's home work has been done by it
The have done their home work	Their home work has been done by them

Past Perfect tense:

Tsunami had washed away their houses	Their houses had been washed away by Tsunami
--------------------------------------	---

Future Perfect tense:

I shall have written a letter to him	A letter will have been written by me to him.
--------------------------------------	--

Note : There is no passive form for all Perfect Continuous

For Commands (கட்டளைகளுக்கு)

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Open the door	Let the door be opened
Shut the door	Let the door be shut
Say the prayers	Let the prayers be said
Speak the truth	Let the truth be spoken.
Select the flowers	Let the flowers be selected
Never say a lie	Never a lie is to be said
give me water	Let me be given water
Do this at once	Let this be done at once
Don't do this	Let not this be done
Don't insult the poor	Let not the poor be insulted

குறிப்பு: வாக்கியம் verb-ல் தொடங்கினால் Let-எனத்தொடங்கு
Don't எனத்தொடங்கினால் Let not எனத்தொடங்கு

Examples for Changing Active to Passive:

- The children painted these pictures.
These pictures were painted by the children.
- Who broke the windowpanes?
The windowpanes were broken by whom?
By whom the windowpanes were broken?
- They were constructing a dam.
A dam was being constructed by them.
- We must help the poor.
The poor must be helped by us.

Changing into active voice: (தலைகீழ் மாற்றம்)

- Write subject first (கடைசியில் உள்ளதை முதலில் எழுது)
- Change the tense. (past =>Present, PP=>Past)
- Remove 'by' (by சேர்)
- Write the object last.(முதலில் இருந்ததை கடைசியில்)

Examples:

- The problem was solved by me.
I solved the problem
- The results will be published tomorrow.
They will publish the results tomorrow.
- 'Hamlet' was written by Shakespeare.
Shakespeare wrote 'Hamlet'
- The electric bulb was invented by Edison.
Edison invented the electric bulb.

Exercise:

- Rewrite this sentence using the passive voice:
I had sharpened my pencil and I had used it to sketch the diagram.
- Open the door.
- Marconi invented the radio.
- I have answered four problems. Now I am answering the fifth problem.
- I spent a day at Ooty. I have enjoyed the visit.
- Ragu speaks English fluently. They will select him for the post
- The boys broke the window while playing
- Careless driving has caused many accidents.
- My grandmother had told me a story before I went to bed
- The teacher will give us the answer papers next week.

- Ans: 1. My pencil had been sharpened and it had been used to sketch the diagram by me
- Let the door be opened.
 - The radio was invented by Marconi.
 - Four problems have been answered and now the fifth problem is being answered by me.
 - A day was spent at Ooty and the visit has been enjoyed by me.
 - English is spoken fluently by Ragu and he will be selected for the post (by them).
 - The window was broken by the boys while playing.
 - Many accidents have been caused by careless driving.

- A story had been told to me by my grandmother, before I went to bed.
- The answer papers will be given to us by the teacher next week.

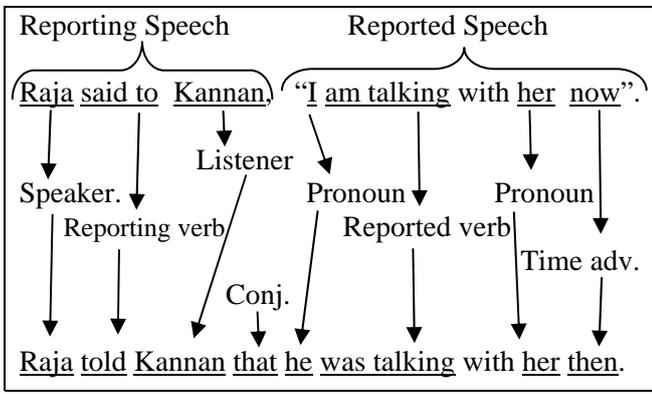
(27). Direct & Indirect speech (book-6,173)

ஒருவர் கூறுவதை அவர் சொல்லுவது போலவே திருப்பிச் சொன்னால் அது Direct speech - நேர்கூற்று
அவர் கூறுவதை மாற்றி நாம் கூறுவது போல் கூறினால் அது Indirect speech - அயற்கூற்று

வினாத்தாளில் நேர்கூற்று(direct) கொடுத்து அயற்கூற்றாக(Indirect) மாற்றுவோ அல்லது அயற்கூற்று(Indirect) கொடுத்து நேர்கூற்றாக(direct) மாற்றுவோ கேட்டிருப்பார்கள்.

Direct to Indirect Rules (விதிமுறைகள்):

Step 1	Remove "....." மேற்கோள்குறியை நீக்கு
Step 2	Reporting verb Change: 'said to' வந்தால்; told, asked, exclaimed போடவும் சாதாரண வாக்கியம் வினா-கட்டளை உணர்ச்சி
Step 3	Conjunction போடுதல்: இடைசொல் conjunction சேர்க்கவும் Statements/Exclamations(சாதாரண, உணர்ச்சி வாக்கியங்கள்)- that Yes/no Questions(வினா) - if 'Wh' Questions - the same question word Command & request (கட்டளை) - to
Step 4	Pronoun Change: Pronoun-ஐ (I, we, you ஆகியவற்றை) பேசுபவர் கேட்பவருக்குத் தக்கவாறு மாற்றுக்) பொதுவாக I & II persons → III persons. Examples: I / you → He/She/it We / you → they
Step 5	Tense Change: (Verb-ன் Tense-ஐ 'reporting verb'-க்கு தக்கவாறு மாற்றுக் (Imperative கட்டளை வாக்கியத்திற்கு மாற்றமில்லை) Reporting verb present or future or universal truth ஆக இருந்தால் உள்ளே மாற்றம் வேண்டாம் Reporting verb past tense ஆக இருந்தால் உள்ளே Present verb => Past ஆகவும் Past verb => Past perfect ஆகவும் மாற்றுக்.
Step 6	Structure Change: Question, Exclamatory Format-களை Answer அல்லது Normal format ஆக மாற்றுக் are you? → you are. is he? → he is.
Step 7	Time adverbials change : (கீழ்காணும் வார்த்தைகளை மாற்றுக்) now → then , today → that day here → there, thus → so this → that these → those tomorrow → the next day yesterday → the previous day /the day before last night → the night before, ago → before



Reporting verb மாற்றுவது & Conjunction சேர்ப்பது 2 & 3

	Change in Reporting verb	Conjunction
Statement	Say → say, Will say → say Says to → tells Said → said, Said to – told	'that'
Interrogative	Said → asked/ inquired Said to → asked Asked → asked	i) Wh Qns - same Qn. Word ii) Yes or no - if or whether
Imperative	Said, said to → Commanded, Ordered Advised, Warned Asked, requested	'to' 'not to' (for Don't)
Exclamatory	Said, said to → Exclaimed Hurrah → Exclaimed joyfully Alas! Oh! → Exclaimed sorrowfully	'that'

Pronoun Change (for step 4):

a) Reporting speech-y; Speaker (பேசுபவர்) 'I' என வந்து Reported Speechல் I / My / me / We / Our / us என்ற Pronounகள் வந்தால் அதனை மாற்றும் செய்யாமல் அப்படியே எழுதவும்.																		
b) Reporting speech-y; Speaker (பேசுபவர்) 'We' என வந்து Reported Speechல் We / Our / us என்ற Pronounகள் வந்தால் அதனை மாற்றும் செய்யாமல் அப்படியே எழுதவும்.																		
c) Reporting speech-y; Speaker (பேசுபவர்) III person ஆக வந்து Reported Speechல் I/My/me/We/Our/us என்ற Pronounகள் வந்தால் speaker(கேட்பவரு)க்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் பின்வருமாறு மாற்றவும். <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>My</td> <td>me</td> <td>We</td> <td>Our</td> <td>us</td> </tr> <tr> <td>↓</td> <td>↓</td> <td>↓</td> <td>↓</td> <td>↓</td> <td>↓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>He/She</td> <td>his/her</td> <td>him/her</td> <td>they</td> <td>their</td> <td>them</td> </tr> </table>	I	My	me	We	Our	us	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	He/She	his/her	him/her	they	their	them
I	My	me	We	Our	us													
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓													
He/She	his/her	him/her	they	their	them													
d) Reporting speech-y; Listener (கேட்பவர்) 'me' என வந்து Reported Speechல் You / Your / you என்ற Pronounகள் வந்தால் அதனை பின்வருமாறு மாற்றவும். You => I Your => my you => me																		
e) Reporting speech-y; Listener (கேட்பவர்) 'us' என வந்து Reported Speechல் You / Your / you என்ற Pronounகள் வந்தால் அதனை பின்வருமாறு மாற்றவும். You => we Your => our you => us																		
f) Reporting speech-y; Listener (கேட்பவர்) III person ஆக வந்து Reported Speechல் You/Your/you வந்தால் Listener(கேட்பவரு)க்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் மேற்கண்ட Pronounகளை பின்வருமாறு மாற்றவும். You=>He/She/They, Your=> his/her/their, you=> him/her/them																		
g) Reported Speechல் He / She / It / They / his / her / its / their / him / them என்ற Pronounகள் வந்தால் அதனை மாற்றும் செய்யாமல் அப்படியே எழுதவும்.																		

Tense change(for step 5):

1. Present Tense → Past Tense
(am,is,are → was,were)
(have,has → had)
2. Past Tense → had + PP
3. will → would
4. shall → should
5. can → could
6. may → might
7. must → had to

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

Format Change (for step 6):

Question format => Answer format

கேள்விகளின் அமைப்பை பின்வருமாறு மாற்ற வேண்டும்
She said to him, "Is he mad?"

⇒ She asked him if he is mad

He said to her, "Have you done the homework?"

⇒ He asked her if she had done the homework.

He said to her, "Who is your father?"

⇒ He asked her who her father is.

Exclamatory format => Normal format

உணர்ச்சி வாக்கியங்களின் அமைப்பையும் மாற்ற வேண்டும்

He said, "How beautiful the Taj Mahal is!"

⇒ He exclaimed that the Taj Mahal is very beautiful.

She said, "What a beautiful picture it is!"

⇒ She exclaimed that it is a very beautiful picture.

Time Adverbials Change (for step 7):

1. This (இது) → that(அது)
 2. these → those
 3. now (இப்போது) → then (அப்போது)
 4. here → there
 5. thus → so
 6. ago → before
 7. today → that day
 8. tonight → that night
 9. yesterday - the previous day/ the day before
 10. last week - the previous week/ the week before
 11. last month - the previous month / the month before
 12. Last year - the previous year/ the year before
 13. tomorrow - the next day / the day after
 14. next week - the week after
 15. next month - the month after
 16. next year - the year after
- நேர்கூற்றின் காலமும் அயற்கூற்றின் காலமும் வேறுபடுவதால்தான் மேற்கண்ட வார்த்தைகளை மாற்றுகிறோம்

Examples:

1. He said, "I will be in New York on Sunday"
He said that he would be in New York on Sunday.
2. The teacher said to Mohan, "Why were you absent to school yesterday?"
The teacher asked Mohan why he had been absent to school the previous day.
3. All the visitors said, "What an excellent sculpture it is!"
All the visitors exclaimed that it was an excellent sculpture.
4. Raju said, "I am going to Ooty for the holidays."
Raju said that he was going to Ooty for the holidays.
5. The headmaster said to Mohan, "Bring your father to school tomorrow."
The headmaster asked Mohan to bring his father to school the next day.

Indirect to Direct:

(the reverse process-தலைகீழ் மாற்றம்)

Step 1	Told, asked ... க்கு பதிலாக said to போடுக.
Step 2	Remove conjunction இடைச்சொல் நீக்கு
Step 3	Put "....." மேற்கோள் குறி போடுக. (conjunction எடுத்தஇடத்தில் மேற்கோள்குறியை தொடங்கு)
Step 4	Change pronouns (normally to I&II persons) He/she => I, you they => we/you பேசுபவர், கேட்பவருக்குத் தகுந்தவாறு He/she/it/ they/ you போன்றவற்றை மாற்ற வேண்டும்
Step 5	Change tense (காலம்)(normally to present tense) (பொதுவாக இறந்த காலத்தை நிகழ்காலமாக மாற்று)
Step 7	Answer format → Question format If it is exclamatory → Exclamatory format கேள்வி/ஊணர்ச்சி வாக்கியங்களின் அமைப்பை மாற்ற வேண்டும்
Step 8	Time adverbials change (reverse of the above) (முதலில் மாற்றிய அனைத்தையும் மீண்டும் பழைய முறையில் மாற்றிவிட வேண்டும்)

- அனைத்தும் தலைகீழ் மாற்றம்

Example:

1. She said that she had written to her the previous day.
She said, "I wrote to her yesterday."
2. She told Rama that she would come with him to the forests.
She said to Rama, "I will (shall) come with you to the forest."
3. The doctor asked the patient if he slept well the day before.
The doctor said to the patient, "Did you sleep well yesterday?"
4. The teacher advised the boys not to waste their precious time.
The teacher said to the boys, "Don't waste your precious time."
5. Leela requested Meena to lend her, her bicycle.
Leela said to Meena, "Please, lend me your bicycle."
6. Ravi asked Rani when she would return his book.
Ravi said to Rani, "When will you return my book?"

Exercise (Type 1):

1. Rewrite this sentence in direct speech:
Pritam asked the shopkeeper whether he would exchange the defective torch which he had bought from him the previous day.
2. The teacher asked the boys not to speak ill of others
3. My friend said that it was a very beautiful view
4. The teacher asked the students if they had done the problem which he had given to them the previous day.
5. Praveen told me that he did not go to movies often.
6. Bhalaji exclaimed that I had rendered him a good deed.
7. Naveen asked his brother if he would accompany him to the provision store.
8. The Headmaster advised us to switch off the fans when we left the class.
9. Selvan wondered if he could climb that hill.
10. The teacher told Rangan that she was happy to see that he had done the exercises correctly.

- Ans: 1. Pritam said to the shopkeeper, "Will you exchange the defective torch which I bought from you yesterday?"
2. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't speak ill of others."
 3. My friend said, "It is a very beautiful view."
 4. The teacher said to the students, "Have you done the problem which I have given to you yesterday?"
 5. Praveen said to me, "I do not go to movies often."
 6. Bhalaji said, "What a good deed you have rendered!"
 7. Naveen said to his brother, "Will you accompany me to the provision store?"
 8. The Headmaster said to us, "Switch off the fans when you left the class."
 9. Selvan said, "Can you climb this hill?"
 10. The teacher said to Rangan, "I am happy to see that you have done the exercises correctly."

Type - 2:

Rewrite this sentence in indirect speech:

1. The old woman said to the student, "Please help me to cross the street".
2. Mr. Cheri said to his driver, "Drop me at my office and pick me up at 3 pm."
3. Nagaraj said to his father, "Will you allow me to go on an excursion to Kerala?"
4. The teacher said to boys, "Where do you want to go?"
5. The tourist exclaimed that the Taj Mahal was very beautiful.

Answers:

1. The old woman requested the student to help her to cross the street.
2. Mr. Cheri asked his driver to drop him at his office and to pick him up at 3 pm.
3. Nagaraj asked his father if he would allow him to go on excursion to Kerala.
4. The teacher asked the boys where they wanted to go.
5. The tourist said, "How beautiful the Taj Mahal is!"

(28). Combining two sentences using 'if' (book 30,173)

கேள்வியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு வாக்கியங்களில் முதல் வாக்கியத்தின் தொடக்கத்தில் If போடவும்.

முதல் வாக்கியத்தில் verb-ன் tense-ஐ கண்டுபிடிக்கவும்.

அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல இரண்டாம் வாக்கியத்தினுடைய verb-ஐ பின்வருமாறு மாற்றவும்.

1. வினைச்சொல் Present (அல்லது is/are) ஆக இருந்தால் will/can இருக்குமாறு எழுது
2. வினைச்சொல் Past (அல்லது was/were) ஆக இருந்தால் would/could இருக்குமாறு எழுது
3. have/had + வினைச்சொல் இருந்தால் would have/could have இருக்குமாறு எழுது

மீத்திறன் மாணவர்களுக்கு:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியங்களின் கருத்துகள் நாம் எழுதும் விடைகளில் மாறாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் கீழ்க்கண்ட விதிகளையும் தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

- 1) கொடுக்கப்படும் வாக்கியங்கள் positive-ஆக இருந்தால் negative-ஆகவும், negative ஆக இருந்தால் positive ஆகவும் எழுதவேண்டும். (Not இருந்தால் Not-ஐ எடுத்துவிடவும். Not இல்லையெனில் Not போடவும்)
- 2) Present-Present (positive) => I-type Negative (present-will)
Present-Present (Negative) => II-type positive (past-would)
Past-Past (positive) => III-type negative (had-PP-wouldn't have)
Past-Past (Negative) => III-type positive. (had-PP-would have)
Perfect (positive) => III-type negative (had-PP-wouldn't have)
Perfect (negative) => III-type positive. (had-PP-would have)

கீழ்க்காணும் முறையில் Superlative & Comparative degree-ஐ எளிதாக எழுதலாம்.

Examples:

- 1) He runs fast. He wins the race.
(அவன் வேகமாக ஓடுகிறான். அவன்பந்தயத்தில் ஜெயிக்கிறான்)
If he doesn't run fast, he will not win the race.
(அவன் வேகமாக ஓடவில்லையெனில் அவன் பந்தயத்தில் ஜெயிக்கமாட்டான்)
- 2) He doesn't run fast. He doesn't win the race.
If he ran fast, he would win the race.
(அவன் வேகமாக ஓடியிருந்தால் ஜெயித்திருப்பான்)
- 3) He studied well. He passed in the exam.
If he hadn't studied well, he wouldn't have passed in exam.
(அவன் நன்றாக படிக்காது இருந்திருந்தால் அவன் தேர்வில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றிருக்கமாட்டான்)
- 4) He didn't study well. He did not pass in the exam.
If he had studied well, he would have passed in exam
(அவன் நன்கு படித்திருந்திருந்தால் அவன் தேர்வில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றிருந்திருப்பான்)
- 5) He had practiced well. He had won the race.
If he hadn't practiced well, he wouldn't have won the race
(அவன் நன்கு பயிற்சி செய்யாதிருந்திருந்தால் அவன் பந்தயத்தில் ஜெயித்திருந்திருக்கமாட்டான்)
- 6) He hadn't practiced well. He hadn't won the race.
If he had practiced well, he would have won the race.
(அவன் நன்கு பயிற்சி பெற்றிருந்திருந்தால் அவன் பந்தயத்தில் வெற்றிபெற்றிருந்திருப்பான்)

Exercise:

1. From the context of the two sentences given below form a single sentence using the 'If' clause.
The glass falls. The glass breaks.
2. You waste water. You suffer.
3. Run fast. You can catch the bus.
4. You are tired. You take rest.
5. The mother prepares the food. The daughter lays the table ready.
6. Raju did not study well. He will not pass.
7. Heat the ice. It will melt.
8. Work hard. You will pass in the exam.
9. I won a lottery. I buy a BMW car.
10. I went to Newyork. I saw Obama.

- Ans: 1. If the glass falls, it will break.
(If the glass doesn't fall, it will not break)
கண்ணாடி விழாதிருந்தால் அது உடையாது
2. If you waste water, you will suffer.
 3. If you run fast, you will catch the bus.
 4. If you are tired, you can take rest.
 5. If the mother prepares the food, the daughter will lay the table ready.
 6. If Raju did not study well, he would not pass.
(If Raju had studied well, he would have passed in the exam)
 7. If you heat the ice, it will melt.
(If you heat the ice, it melts)
 8. If you work hard, you will pass in the exam.
 9. If I won a lottery, I would buy a BMW car.
(If I had not won a lottery, I would not have bought a BMW car.)
 10. If I went to New York, I would see Obama.
(If I had not gone to New Yark, I would not have seen Obama)

- குறிப்பு 1: அடைப்புக்குறிக்குள் உள்ளவையே மிகச்சரியானவை
குறிப்பு 2: அறிவியல் உண்மைகளுக்கு present-present என்றவாறே போடலாம் எ.கா. வினா எண் 7
குறிப்பு 3: கட்டளை வாக்கியங்களுக்கு மாற்றங்கள் தேவையில்லை
If you போட்டால் போதும் எ.கா. வினா எண் 2,3,4)

(29). Degrees of comparison (book-79)

பலருடைய உயரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அதனை பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டு ஏதேனும் ஒரு degree எழுதவேண்டும்.

Superlative
Subject + verb + the + **['adj + est']** + (other part of sentence)
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓
Ram is the tallest boy in the class.

Comparative

இரு நபர் அல்லது இரு பொருள்களை மட்டுமே

ஒப்பிட்டு Comparative எழுத

நபர் / பொருளின் பெயர் / } + verb + **['adj + er']** + than + } மற்றொரு நபர் / பொருளின் பெயர்
eg: **Ram is taller than Ravi**

எளிய முறை:

கொடுத்துள்ளவற்றில் மிக உயரமானதையும்(1) அடுத்துள்ள உயரமானதையும்(2) பின்வருமாறு ஒப்பிட்டு விடலாம்

---(1)--- is taller than ---(2)---

Example: Mohan is taller than Prem.

Exercise:

1. Read the following sentences about Smitha's family and write an observation in a single sentence using any one of the degrees of comparison.

Smitha is 5 feet tall

Kumar is 4.5 feet tall.

Prem is 5.5 feet tall.

Nina is 3.5 feet tall.

Mohan is 6 feet tall.

2. Babu is 5 feet tall

Julie is 6 feet tall

Mithun is 6 feet tall

Tony is 5 feet tall.

Vimal is 4.5 feet tall.

3. Rama is 14 years old

Kumar is 11 years old.

Priya is 17 years old

Prema is 10 years old

Ravi is 13 years old

4. The cost of brinjal is Rs. 30/kg

The cost of Onion is Rs. 45/kg

The cost of bitterguard is Rs. 25/kg

The cost of tomato is Rs. 23/kg

The cost of potato is Rs. 40/kg

5. Read the following sentences about the world's top five skyscrapers and write an observation in a single sentence using any one of the degrees of comparison.

Building Name	(Location)	Height
Burj Khalifa	(Dubai)	828 m
Abraj Al-Bait Towers	(Mecca)	601 m
Taipei 101	(Taipei)	509 m
Shanghai World Financial Center	(Shanghai)	492 m
International Commerce Centre	(Hong Kong)	484 m

- Ans 1. Mohan is taller than Prem. (அல்லது)

Mohan is the tallest in the family

Nina is the shortest in the family.

2. Mithun is taller than Babu. (அல்லது)

Julie is as tall as Mithun.

Mithun is one of the tallest boy in the group.

3. Priya is elder (older) than Rama. (அல்லது)
Priya is eldest in the family.
4. Onion is costlier than potato. (அல்லது)
Onion is the costliest of all.
5. Burj Khalifa in Dubai is taller than Abraj Al-Bait (அல்லது) Burj Khalifa in Dubai is the tallest building the world. (அல்லது) Burj Khalifa in Dubai is taller than any other buildings in the world. (அல்லது) Abraj Al-Bait Towers in Mecca is shorter than Burj Khalifa in Dubai. (அல்லது) Shanghai world Financial center is not so high as Taipei 101.
(இவற்றில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு வாக்கியத்தை மட்டும் எழுதினால் போதுமானது)

Extra Exercises:

Sentence type changing: (book-10,173)

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தினை கேட்டுள்ளபடி மாற்றி எழுத வேண்டும். (சாதாரண வாக்கியம், வினா வாக்கியம், கட்டளை வாக்கியம், உணர்ச்சி வாக்கியம்)

Exercise:

Transform the sentences as directed

1. How ferocious the tiger is! (into statement)
2. No one can match his intelligence (into affirmative)
3. Fill all the vessels with water (into statement)
4. He always late to school (into negative statement)
5. Is there any substance hotter than fire? (into stat..)

Ans:

1. The tiger is ferocious.
2. His intelligence is matchless
3. You should fill the vessels with water.
4. He never comes early to school.
5. There is no substance hotter than fire.

Rewriting using a word (book-173,175)

Exercise:

1. Rewrite as directed.
Muthu is a man of great courage (using 'who')
2. She likes to be adventurous. (use 'adventure')
3. Be courageous to stand up for the truth (use courage)
4. Please tell me when I should meet you (use to)
5. Solve the crossword puzzle and you shall win a prize.(use if)

Ans: 1. Muthu is one who is a man of great courage.

2. She likes to lead a life of adventure. Or
She likes to have adventure in life.
3. Have courage to stand up for the truth.
4. Please tell me to when to meet you.
5. If you solve the crossword puzzle, you will win a prize

Rewriting with a starter

1. Rekha completed the assignment. She submitted it for correction (start with having)
2. Though he came late, he did not miss the lecture. (start with He comes late...)
3. Nowhere could I find my lost purse (start with I could not.....)
4. Never can you solve the problem. (start with You can not.....)
5. Seldom did we work hard. (start with we did not...)

Ans: 1. Having completed the assignment, Rekha submitted it for correction.

2. He came late but he didn't miss the lecture.
3. I could not find my lost purse anywhere.
4. You can not solve the problem ever.
5. We did not work hard ever.

Part III

(30). Punctuation (book-175) 1 x 5 = 5

பெரிய எழுத்து, முற்றுப்புள்ளி, காற்புள்ளி, அரைப்புள்ளி, கேள்விக்குறி, ஆச்சரியக்குறி - இவற்றை தேவையான இடங்களில் இடுவதே இப்பயிற்சி.

1	Start with capital letter முதல் எழுத்தை capital எழுத்தாக்கு.
2	Names – start with capital letter. பெயர்களுக்கு முதல் எழுத்தை கேப்பிடலாக்கு
3	i தனியாக வந்தால் கேப்பிடலாக்கு(I) im வந்தால் I'm என மாற்று.
4	Comma (,) for list of things. அதிக எண்ணிக்கையில் பொருட்கள் வந்தால் கமா , போடு.
5	உணர்ச்சிகளைத் தெரிவிக்கும் வாக்கியங்கள் வார்த்தைகளின் இறுதியில் வியப்புக்குறி (!) இடுக. O! Ah! Oh! Hurrah! Alas!
6	Direct speech வரும்போது, கீழ்காணும் வகையில் அமையும் He Said, “” Ram asked, “” Ram exclaimed, “” Ram regretted, “” கூறப்படும் செய்தியானது “.....”-ல் அமையும்.
7	Apostrophe (')மேற்குறி விடுபட்ட எழுத்துக்களைக் காட்டவும் என்கள், எழுத்துக்களின் பன்மை காட்டவும் Noun-ன் உடைமையை குறிக்கவும் மேற்குறி பயன்படுகிறது. (எ.கா): Add two 3's and five 4's Anitha's bicycle. Don't. Doesn't
8	Declarative sentence (செய்தி வாக்கியங்கள்) Imperative sentence (கட்டளை வாக்கியங்கள்) ஆகியவற்றின் இறுதியில் (.) முற்றுப்புள்ளி இடுக. (எ.கா) 1.Vivek writes well. 2.Shut the door.
9	கேள்வி வாக்கியங்களின் இறுதியில் கேள்விக்குறி ? இட வேண்டும். ('Wh' qns/Yes or No Qns.) (எ.கா)What is your name? Have you finished your work?

Exercises:

1. help i m drowning
2. the teacher said be sure to turn off the lights when
you leave the room
3. gee what happened to you
4. art is one of one of the ways in which we say i am
alive and my life has meaning
5. what you told that old begger all my private affirs
cried hughie looking very red and angry
6. asked if she s eaten anything today she laughs we
havent even had any tea yet
7. these are the women especially who are now joining
the growing force of domestic workers in our cities
8. my god can i climb this hill selvan said
9. giri was one of the 150 passengers who were abroad
the fateful plane that crashed while landing at the
mangalore airport he had a miraculous escape as he
clung to a tree on which he had landed while jumping
from the plane oh what a narrow escape he thought to
himself
10. the little bird asked his mother why dont you
allow me to find my own food

Ans: 1. “Help! I'm drowning!”

2. The teacher said, “Be sure to turn off the lights when
you leave the room.”
3. “Gee! What happened to you?”
4. Art is one of one of the ways in which we say, “I am
alive and my life has meaning

5. "What! You told that old beggar all my private affairs?" cried Hughie looking very red and angry.
6. Asked if she's eaten anything today; she laughs, "We haven't even had any tea yet."
7. These are the women, especially, who are now joining the growing force of domestic workers in our cities.
8. "My God! Can I climb this hill?", Selvan said.
9. Giri was one of the 150 passengers who were aboard the fateful plane that crashed while landing at the Mangalore airport. He had a miraculous escape, as he clung to a tree on which he had landed while jumping from the plane. "Oh! What a narrow escape!" he thought to himself.
10. The little bird asked his mother, "Why don't you allow me to find my own food?"

SECTION – III (PROSE – 15 marks)

Part I (31 to 37) Short Questions: 5x2=10

Answer briefly any five of the following questions: (Your answer should not exceed 30 words)

வினாத்தாளில் 7 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.
அவற்றில் 5 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

Important Questions(முக்கிய வினாக்கள்):

Lesson – 1:

1. **What was Hughie's financial status?**
Hughie was good at everything except money making. He had no job. So his financial condition was very miserable.
2. **What was the condition laid down by the colonel to allow Hughie's engagement to Laura?**
Hughie should earn ten thousand pounds of his own. This was the condition laid by colonel to allow Hughie's engagement to Laura.
3. **Why was Hughie upset?**
Hughie was upset because he was not able to fulfil the condition of Laura's father.
4. **What made the old man look a typical beggar?**
The beggar model was wizened old man. He looked very miserable. His tattered cloak, patched and cobbled boots made the old man look a typical beggar.
5. **What was the beggar's true identity?**
The beggar was Baron Hausberg, one of the richest men in Europe. He was also a best friend of Trevor.
6. **Why did Hughie grow angry with Trevor?**
Trevor clearly explained Hughie's personal affairs to an old model. So Hughie grew angry with him.

Lesson – 2:

1. **How is music different from astronomy?**
Music is a study of relationship between invisible, internal, hidden objects. Whereas Astronomy is a study of relationships between observable, external, permanent objects.
2. **What is the significance of art?**
Art is an essential part of life. It is a part of human survival and human spirit. It is an unquenchable expression about us. It gives meaning to our life.

3. Why did art find a place, even in concentration camps?

Art is an essential part of life. So, it found a place even in concentration camps.

4. What are the two incidents that stress the importance of music as an essential art?

Messiaen wrote music composition in jail. The Americans sang songs in the evening of September 11, 2001. These two incidents stress the importance of music as an essential art.

5. What can artistes do to save the planet?

Artistes can bring wellness to this planet. They can provide us with harmony, peace, understanding, equality and fairness.

Lesson – 3:

1. What requires whole-hearted devotion?

Knowledge requires whole hearted devotion.

2. Which period of life does Gokhale consider a very happy one?

Gokhale considers student life as a very happy period in one's life.

3. What quality of character is expected to be inherent in a student?

Discharging his duty is the quality of character to be inherent by a student.

4. What is the twofold duty to be acquired by students?

Acquiring knowledge and acquiring character is the two fold duty to be acquired by students.

5. Is character influenced by surroundings?

Yes, character is influenced by surroundings

6. What are the two valuable qualities to be practiced by you as students?

Students should obey their parents and respect their teachers.

Lesson – 4:

1. What is a metropolis?

Metropolis is the capital city of a region.

2. What will be the future if the Himalayan glaciers become ice-free?

If the Himalayan glaciers become ice-free, our future will be worse.

3. What can lead the world to violence?

Sharing of water resources can lead the world to violence.

4. What made Chaya triumphantly smile?

The water tap in the slum is turned on suddenly. Chaya got her water. It made Chaya triumphantly smile.

Lesson – 5:

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

The domestic workers are denied their rights. So they are 'invisible'

2. Which states in India that have shown concern for the domestic workers?

Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharastra, Tamil Nadu, and Kerala.

3. What are the causes for the increase in domestic workers?

Changes in economic and development policies are the causes for the increase in domestic workers.

4. How can the Maharashtra Bill help the workers?

The Maharashtra Bill recognizes the rights of the workers. Thus it helps them.

Lesson – 6:

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

During winter birds migrate to warmer lands.

2. Who are the brave little voyagers?

The migrant birds are the brave little voyagers.

3. Which is the smallest of all birds?

The willow warbler is the smallest of all birds.

4. Have you ever noticed the ‘V’ shaped formation of the birds as they speed across the sky?

Yes, I have noticed the beautiful ‘V’ shaped formation of cranes and geese as they fly in sky.

5. Identify the reasons why birds migrate.

Birds migrate to escape from the bitter cold.

They also migrate for food and nesting sites.

6. What is meant by local movement?

Local movement means movement within a country.

Lesson – 7:

1. List out the specialities of Tanjore.

Tanjore was the ancient capital of the Chola Kings. It is the granary of Tamil Nadu and also the home of Carnatic music, dance and handcrafts.

2. What were the Pallava and the Chola eras famous for?

The Pallava and the Chola eras are famous for their craftsmanship.

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

The Big Brihadeesvarar temple and fortress were the contributions of Cholas towards arts and culture.

4. How old is Brihadeesvarar Temple? Who built it?

Brihadeesvarar Temple is thousand years old. Raja Raja Chola built it.

5. In what way is the tower unbeatable?

The tower has perfect geometry and clarity. Thus it is unbeatable.

Part II (Paragraph Question): 1 X 5=5

(38) Answer in a paragraph any one of the following questions: (Your paragraph should not exceed 120 words)

வினாத்தாளில் மூன்று paragraph கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும். ஒன்றனுக்கு மட்டும் எழுதவேண்டும் கிழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள முதல் 3 மூன்று பாட paragraph-களை நன்கு படித்துக் கொள்க

The Model Millionaire - Paragraph

Hughie was unemployed. So he has no money. He wanted to marry Laura Merton. The colonel laid down the condition that Hughie should own ten thousand pounds of his own to marry Laura. Hughie was unable to fulfill the condition. He was upset. He visited his Friend Trevor. Trevor was painting a beggar's picture. The beggar model was really a millionaire. But Hughie gave him a sovereign. The millionaire came to know Hughie's condition. He sent

Hughie a cheque for ten thousand pounds. It was his present for Hughie's marriage.

Music – The Hope Raiser - Paragraph

Art is an essential part of life. It is a part of human survival and human spirit. It is an unquenchable expression about us. It gives meaning to our life. Messiah wrote a music composition in jail. Music found a place even in concentration camps. The twin towers of America were destroyed by terrorists. The Americans sang “We shall overcome” and “America the Beautiful” in the same evening. Recovery was done by music. Thus art is a part of the human spirit.

A Golden Path - Paragraph

Success depends more upon character. A person should get knowledge and character. Our character should have energy of action. It should also raise the life of people around us. Acquiring knowledge and acquiring character is the two fold duty to be acquired by students. They should obey their parents, respect their teachers and help the needy.

Section – IV (Poetry – 20 marks)

Part I (39) (a or b) Memory poems: 1x5=5

Quote from memory one of the following extracts:

இரண்டு பாடல்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அவற்றில் ஒன்றினை எழுதவேண்டும்

கீழ்காணும் பாடல்களில் முதல் 2 பாடல்களை மட்டுமாவது நன்கு மனப்பாடம் செய்துகொள்க.

1. Manliness	Page-62
2. Going for Water (3,4,5-stanzas)	Page-91
3. The cry of the Children	Page-118
4. Migrant bird	Page-141

Part II. 40 to 43 Poem Comprehension 5x1=5

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each set :

செய்யுள் வரிகளை படித்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளி.

Important Poem Comprehension Questions:

இங்கு சில முக்கிய செய்யுள் வரிகளும் அதற்கான வினா விடைகளும் பாடவாரியாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

இவற்றை நன்கு படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Poem – 1:

1. *The world in gloom and splendor passé by, And thou in the midst of it with brows that gleam,*

(i) Who is in the midst of gloom and splendor?

The millionaire is in the midst of gloom and splendor.

(ii) Who does the word ‘thou’ refer to?

The word ‘thou’ refers to the millionaire.

(iii) What is the contrast you find in the first line?

The world moves in sadness and splendor. It is the contrast.

(iv) How is the millionaire?

The millionaire is with bright eye brows.

2. *A creature of that distorted dream.*

That makes the sound of life evil cry

(i) Why is the dream called distorted?

The dream is distorted because it is always about earning money.

(ii) What does millionaire do to sound of life?

A millionaire makes the sound of life an evil cry.

(iii) Who does the word 'creature' refer to?

The word 'creature' refers to the millionaire

3. *Good men perform just deeds and brave men die*

And win not honour such as gold can give,

(i) What do good men do?

Good men do honest actions.

(ii) What do brave men do?

Brave men give their lives.

(iii) How does a millionaire win honour?

A millionaire wins honour by using gold.

4. *Old age and youth alike mistaught, misfed*

By wants and rags and homelessness made vile,

(i) Who are mistaught and misfed?

The old men and youth are mistaught and misfed.

(ii) How are man made vile?

Men are made evil by need, rags and homelessness.

5. *The griefs and hates and all the meaner parts.*

That balances thy one grim misgotten pile.

(i) Who balances the wealth of the millionaire?

The people in suffering balance the millionaire's wealth.

(ii) Explain 'misgotten pile'?

'Misgotten pile' refers to wrongly acquired wealth.

(iii). How does a millionaire get wealth?

A millionaire gets his wealth by wrong means.

Poem – 2:1. *Softly in the dusk, a woman is singing to me taking me back down the vista of years, till I see***(i) Whom does 'I' refer to?**

'I' refers to the poet.

(ii) Who is singing?

A woman is singing.

(iii) When is the song sung?

The song is sung in the evening (dusk).

(iv) What is meant by 'vista'?

It means a fantastic scene. It refers to a period in the past.

(v) What is the effect of the song?

The song takes him to his childhood days.

2. *"A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings And pressing the small, poised feet of a mother who smiles as she Sings".***(i) Who is the child referred to here?**

The poet is the child.

(ii) What emotion does the mother display?

The mother displays her loving affection to her little boy.

(iii). Where is the child sitting?

The child is sitting under the piano.

(iv). Who is sitting under the piano?

A child is sitting under the piano.

(v). What is the child doing?

The child is sitting under the piano and pressing his mother's feet.

3. *So now it is vain for the singer to burst in to clamour With the great black piano appassionato***(i) What is appassionato?**

It is Beethoven's favourite music.

(ii) Why is it vain now?

The singer burst into clamour. The piano makes attractive sounds. But it is vain. The poet didn't listen to the music. He is in his childhood memories

Poem – 3:1. *"If you can meet with triumph and disaster; And treat those two impostors just the same"***(i) Why are 'triumph' and 'disaster' portrayed as impostors?**

Both are not permanent. So they are portrayed as impostors.

(ii) Which are the two imposters?

Triumph and disaster are the two imposters.

(iii) How should we treat triumph and disaster?

We should treat them just the same.

2. *If you can fill the unforgiving minute – With sixty seconds' worth of distance run.***(i) What should we do in the unforgiving minute?**

We should use the time usefully. If we waste the time, the time will not forgive us.

(ii) What is meant by 'unforgiving minute'?

It means time will never forgive us, if we waste it.

Poem – 4:1. *We ran as if to meet the moon*

That slowly dawned behind the trees.

(i) Whom do 'we' refer to?

'We' refer to the poet and his friend.

(ii) Where are they going?

They are going to meet the moon

(iii) What dawned behind the trees?

The moon dawned behind the trees.

2. *The barren boughs without the leaves,*

Without the birds, without the breeze.

(i) What was the place like?

The trees have no leaves. There is no birds or breeze.

(ii) What does 'the barren boughs without the leaves' show?

It shows that it was autumn season.

3. *"Now drops that floated on the pool Like pearls, and now a silver blade".***(i) What were the drops like?**

They are like pearls.

(ii) When does it seem like a silver blade?

It seems like a silver blade when it falls in the brook.

Poem – 5:1. *"Our knees tremble sorely in the stooping... We fall upon our faces, trying to go"***(i) Whom do 'we' refer to?**

'We' refer to the child labourers.

(ii) Why do the children's knees tremble?

The children keep stooping and working for a long time. So their knees tremble.

2. *If we cared for any meadows, it were merely
To drop down in them and sleep*

(i) Why do they care for meadows?

They want to sleep in the meadow. They are very tired.

(ii) What do they do in meadows?

They will drop down and sleep in meadows

Poem – 6:

1. *The globe's my world. The cloud's my kin
I care not where the skies begin,*

(i) What is the globe here?

The earth is the globe here.

(ii) Whom does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to a migrant bird.

(iii) Who is his kin?

The cloud is his kin.

2. *No walls for me, no vigil gates,
No flags, no machine guns.*

(i) Why there is no wall for the bird?

The migrant bird fly very high. There is no wall to stop him.

(ii) What is the vigil gate?

The vigil gate is a gate where watchmen watch over the protection of the place.

(iii) What is the meaning of vigil?

'Vigil' means watchful.

(iv) Who has no walls?

A migrant bird has no walls.

Poem – 7:

1. *Decades of practice
Heirlooms of rich traditions*

(i) Who has decades of practice?

The shilpi has decades of practice

(ii) What do these lines portray about the sculptor?

Through decades of practice, the Shilpi has attained heirlooms of rich traditions.

(iii) What is a decade?

A decade is a period of ten years.

(iv) What are heirlooms?

Heirlooms are valuable properties that belong to a family for many years.

2. *Harmonic cacophony to oblivious ears
The tempo is fickle*

(i) How can Cacophony be harmonic?

Cacophony has some order. So, it is harmonic.

(ii) There is variation in the tempo. Why?

The sculptor has changing moods. So there is variation in the lamps.

Part III**(44 to 48) Poem - Literary Appreciation:5x1=5**

Read the following lines from the poems you have studied and answer the questions given below.

44. Picking out the rhyming words:

*"The globe's my world. The cloud's my kin.
I care not where the world begins.
I spread my wings through all the din...."*

Pick out the rhyming words in these lines.

செய்யுள் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை உற்று நோக்குங்கள். ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பைக் கொண்டுள்ளதா என்று பார்க்கவும். மேலே உள்ள வரிகளில் Kin, din ஆகிய வார்த்தைகள் வருவதை கவனிக்கவும். அந்த வார்த்தைகளை எழுதினால் போதுமானது

The rhyming words are **Kin, din.**

Ex2. *By want and rags and homelessness made vile
The griefs and hates, and all the meaner parts
That balances thy one grim misgotten pile.*

Rhyme words – vile – pile

Ex3. *If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it
And, what is more, you'll be a man, my son.*

Rhyming words: minute – in it, run – son.

45. Finding out the Rhyming scheme:

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

Bring out the rhyme scheme used in these lines.

குறிப்பு: செய்யுள் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை உற்று நோக்குங்கள். ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பைக் கொண்டுள்ளதா என்று பார்க்கவும். முதல் அடியில் வரும் master-ஐ a என கொள்க. அடுத்து வரும் aim-ஐ b என கொள்க. மூன்றாவது அடியில் வரும் disaster முதல் அடியில் உள்ள master போன்றே உள்ளது. எனவே அதனை a என கொள்க நான்காம் அடியில் வரும் same இரண்டாம் அடியில் உள்ள aim போன்றே உள்ளது. எனவே அதனை b என கொள்க அனைத்தையும் சேர்த்து எழுத abab என வருகிறது. அதுவே Rhyming scheme ஆகும்

Rhyming scheme is 'a b a b'

Ex2: In spite of myself, the insidious mastery of song
Betrays me back, till the heart of me weeps to belong
To the old Sunday evenings at home, with winter outside
And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide

The rhyming scheme is 'a a b b'

Ex3: *Softly in the dusk, a woman is singing to me; - a
Taking me back down years, till I see - a
A child is sitting under tingling strings - b
And pressing the small,.....as she sings - b*

Rhyme Scheme – a a b b

Poems and their Rhyming Schemes:

Poem	Lines	Scheme
Millionaire	4+4 வரிகள்	a b b a
Piano	4 + 4 + 4	a a b b
Manliness	4 + 4 + 4	a b a b
Going for Water	All stanzas	a b c b
The cry of children	4+4+4 all	a b a b
Migrant bird	All stanzas	irregular
Shilpi	All stanzas	irregular

46. Alliteration:

"But once within the wood, we paused"

Identify the words which make this sentence an example of the figure of speech called Alliteration.

Alliteration என்பது முதல் எழுத்துக்கள் ஒன்றாக வரும் வார்த்தைகளாகும். தமிழில் இதனை 'மோனை' என்பார்கள். மேற்கண்ட வரியில் with, wood, we ஆகிய வார்த்தைகளின் முதலெழுத்துக்கள் ஒன்றி வருகின்றன.

Ans: 'Within', 'wood' and 'we' are alliterated

Ex2: *Through fears and fright I fly my flight.*

Alliterations: **fears, fricht, fly, flight.**

Ex3: *Old age and youth alike mistaught and misfed*

Alliterations: **mistaught, misfed**

Ex4 We fall upon our faces, trying to go;

Alliterated words – **fall, face**

47. Figure of speech:

P-device	விளக்கம்	Examples
Simile	உவமை அணி. ஒரு பொருளை மற்றொரு பொருளைப் போல என ஒப்பிடுவது. As, like போன்ற வார்த்தைகளுடன் ஒப்பீடு இருப்பது	- such as gold, - weep like child, - as pale as snow, - like gnomes, - like pearls - as if to meet moon,
Metaphor	உருவக அணி. 'போன்ற' என்ற வார்த்தை வராமல் உருவகப்படுத்துவது	- flood of remembrance, - coal dark, - a creature.
Personification	உயிரற்றவைகளுக்கு உயிருள்ளவற்றின் பண்புகளை ஏற்றிச் சொல்வது	- World in gloom and splendour - piano our guide, - make dreams your master, - two imposters, - when she find us soon, - oh ye wheels stop, - cloud is my kin, - glob's my world, - cloud is my kin. - virgin rock
Onomatopoeic	ஒலிப்பெயர்கள்	Tingling, boom, burst, splash
Oxymoron	எதிரெதிர் சொற்கள் அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது.	- <i>Harmonic cacophony</i>
Anaphora	அடுத்தடுத்த வரிகளில் ஒரே வார்த்தை மீண்டும் வருவது	If If..... Turns... turns....
Alliteration	ஒரே மெய் எழுத்து அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது	- <i>mistaught misfed</i> - <i>within, wood, we</i>
Assonance	ஒரே உயிர் எழுத்து அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது	<i>Yours is, on other after they are</i>

Exercises:

(47) "The reddest flower would look as pale as snow".

Identify the figure of speech employed in this line.

A **simile** is used in this line

(48) 'O ye wheels

Stop! Be silent for to-day!'

Name the figure of speech used in the above line.

Personification is employed here.

Poetic lines and their poetic devices.

Poem 1.

1. *The world in gloom and splendour passes by.*

- Personification

2. *A creature of that old distorted dream.*

- Metaphor

3. *Good men perform just deeds, and brave men die, And win not honour such as gold can give.*

- Simile

4. *Old age and youth alike mistaught and misfed*

- Alliteration

Poem 2.

1. *A child sitting under the piano, in the boom of the tingling strings*

- Onomatopoeic words

2. *And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide*

- Onomatopoeic words

3. *So now it is vain for the singer to burst into Clamour*

- (Onomatopoeic words)

4. *Down in the flood of remembrance, I weep like a child for the past*

flood of remembrance – Metaphor
weep like a child - simile

5. *And hymns in the cosy parlour, the tinkling piano our guide*

- (Personification)

Poem 3.

1. *If you can dream and not make dreams your master;*

If you can think and not make thoughts your aim;

If you can meet with triumph and disaster

- Anaphora ('If' repeated again)

(முதல் எழுத்து ஒன்றி வரும் அடுத்தடுத்த வரிகள்)

2. *If you can dream and not make dreams your master*

- Personification

3. *If you can meet with triumph and disaster;*

And treat those two imposters just the same;

- Personification

4. *To serve your turn long after they are gone.*

- Assonance (உயிர் எழுத்து அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது)

5. *Yours is the earth.*

- Assonance

Poem 4.

1. *But once within the wood, we paused*

Like gnomes that hid us from the moon

- Simile

2. *Ready to run to hiding new*

with laughter when she found us soon. (she-moon)

- Personification

3. *Now drops that floated on the pool*

Like pearls, and now a silver blade

- Simile

Poem 5.

1. *And, underneath our heavy eyelids drooping,*

The reddest flower would look as pale as snow

- Simile

2. *'O ye wheels'*

'Stop ! be silent for to-day !'

- Personification

3. *For, all day, we drag our burden tiring,*

through the coal dark, underground

- Metaphor

4. *Turns the sky in the high window blank and reeling*

Turns the long light that droppeth down the wall

- Anaphora.

Poem 6.

1. *The globe's my world. The cloud's my kin*
- Personification
- Alliteration
2. *I spawn and splash*
splash - Onomatopoeic words

Poem 7.

1. *Harmonic cacophony* (*Harmonic-ஒழுங்கு, cacophony-கூச்சல்*) - oxymoron
2. *Virgin rock takes form* - Personification

49. (a to c) Paragraphs

Answer in a paragraph any one of the following questions: (Your paragraph should not exceed 120 words.) 5

மூன்று Paragraph கேட்பார்கள் அதில் ஒன்று மட்டுமே எழுதவேண்டும்.

கீழ்க்காணும் முதல் மூன்று Paragraph படித்துக் கொள்க. ஒன்று எழுதி விடலாம் (சுருக்கமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது திறமைசாலி மாணவர்கள் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் சேர்த்து எழுதிக்கொள்ளுங்கள்)

To a Millionaire - Paragraph

A millionaire is happy when the world is sad. He is like a creature making the sound of life an evil cry. Good men do honest deeds. Brave men die for honour. But the millionaire gets honour by using gold. Many people suffer hunger and homelessness. But the millionaire is selfish. He earns money dishonestly.

Piano - Paragraph

The poet hears a woman's song. It reminds him his mother's song. As a child he was sitting under the piano. He was hearing the boom of the strings. Then, he pressed his mother's feet. In Sunday evenings, he sang hymns. His childhood days attract him. He weeps for the past.

Manliness - Paragraph

Manliness has many qualities. We shouldn't make dreams our master. We should treat success and failure equally. We should make our heart and nerve serve our turn. Our 'will' should be strong. We should be patient at the time of injustice. In addition to that one should act as a 'man'.

SECTION V (Language Functions)

(50. Comprehension) 5x2= 10
(book-11,33,57,112,74,76, 104,110,135, WB-127)

(கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும். வினாவினை நன்கு படித்து புரிந்து விடையளிக்க முயற்சிக்கவும். புரியவில்லையெனில் வினாவில் உள்ள வார்த்தைகள் பத்தியில் வருமானால் அந்த வாக்கியங்களை விடையாக எழுதவும்)

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow : 5x1=5

Discipline is the most essential virtue you should acquire when you are young. It is a complex quality. It shapes your mind to religious, social and economic patterns when you grow up to be an active citizen. At a young age, we do not realize the value of discipline, as children, we merely long for unlimited freedom, without understanding the meaning of discipline. An athlete disciplines himself and keeps himself fit. He refrains from smoking, observes good food habits and keeps good health. Discipline increases the human energy and implies control, resistance and adjustment. Our energy is saved and made vital for a good output.

Questions:

- The word 'essential' means:
(a)necessary (b)important (c)compulsory
- How does discipline aid a citizen?
- Why don't children want discipline?
- Mention some ways in which an athlete maintains discipline.
- How is discipline beneficial to human beings?

Ans: 1. Necessary

- It shapes our mind to religious, social and economic patterns. This makes a man an active citizen
- They do not want discipline. They want only freedom. They don't understand the meaning of discipline.
- An athlete disciplines himself and keeps himself fit. He refrains from smoking, observes good food habits and keeps good health.
- Discipline increases the human energy and implies control, resistance and adjustment.

Exercise – 2:**The Water Arithmetic**

We stare at the dregs of our ingenuity, at a resource scientifically misused. We are cawing alarmed. But we only keep cawing raucously at that. Let's get on, like the crow and fashion pebble by pebble to meet our needs.

The source of all water on earth is not the river, is not the underground aquifer, is not the lake, well or stream. Rain is the source of all water.

In India the monsoon is a deluge. Rain spatters the earth, fills ponds. Lakes brim. Rivers heave. But the monsoon is also brief. We receive most of its rainfall in just 100 hours out of 8,760 hours in a year. But this is enough to meet our water needs, provide food security and eradicate rural poverty. Why is Cherrapunji today short of drinking water, when it gets more than eleven meters of rainfall annually? Simply because it does not capture the rain that falls over it.

Questions

- What is the effect of rain on earth?
- What do you think can eradicate rural poverty?
- Why is Cherrapunji today short of drinking water?
- The meaning of the word 'eradicate'
a) grow b)develop c) wipe out
- Mention some ways to meet our water needs.

Ans 1. Rain is the source of all water on earth. It fills ponds, lakes and rivers.

- Rain in the monsoon can eradicate rural poverty.
- It doesn't capture the rain. So there is today short of drinking water.
- wipe out.
- We have to save the water in the ground during the monsoon season.

Exercise – 3**The Autobiography of a Euro**

It took three long years for my coming into existence, after the idea of new currency was conceived. I was first conceived and named on 1st Jan, 1999, when eleven European countries decided to have a new money form i.e. Euro. My value was determined as per the conversion rate fixed by these countries in terms of their own currencies. On 1st January 2002, I was circulated as currency notes when twelve countries adopted me as their currency. Some countries opposed the idea of using me and initially refused to accept me. But now almost all the European countries have accepted me as valid currency. My brother Dollar who is in America, my brother Lira residing in Italy and my sister

Sterling were quite jealous of me but soon they accepted my existence and started respecting me. I now enjoy a place of pride among all the currencies in the world and almost everyone accepts me freely.

Questions

- When did Euro come into worldwide acceptance?
- Euro was accepted without opposition- Is this statement true or false?
- Bring out the sibling rivalry in the family of Euro.
- What is the present status of Euro?
- To which continent does this currency belong?
Find out the names of at least three countries whose currency is the Euro.

Answers :

- Euro came into worldwide acceptance from 1st January, 2002.
- False. Some countries opposed the use of Euro initially
- The brothers of Euro, American Dollar, Italian Lira and the sister British sterling were jealous of Euro in the beginning. But soon they accepted Euro as one of their family.
- The present status of Euro is the pride among all the currencies of the world.
- Euro belongs to Europe. America, Italy, France and few more use Euro.

Exercise – 4

Warren Edward Buffet born on August 30, 1930, is an American investor, industrialist and philanthropist. He is one of the most successful investors in the world. Often called “the legendary investor”, he is the primary shareholder, chairman and CEO of Berkshire Hathaway. He was ranked as the world’s wealthiest person in 2009 and is currently the third wealthiest person in the world as of 2010.

Buffet is also a notable philanthropist, having pledged to give away 99 percent of his fortune to philanthropic causes, primarily via the Gates Foundations. In 2009, after donating billions of dollars to charity, Buffet was ranked as the second richest man in the United States, with only Bill Gates ranked higher than Buffet. In June 2006, he announced a plan to give away his fortune to charity, with 83% of it going to the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, making it the largest charitable donation in history.

A significant proportion of his wealth will not go to his children. His action is consistent with his principle that is against the transfer of great fortunes from one generation to the next. Buffet once commented, “ I want to give my kids just enough so that they would feel that they could do anything, but not so much that they would feel like doing nothing”

Questions

- Buffet is known as _____
(a) the model millionaire (b) the legendary donor
(c) the legendary investor (d) a great philanthropist.
- State whether the statements is true or false. “Buffet is currently rated as the wealthiest person in the world”
- _____ is appreciated for his largest contribution to charity. (a) Bill Gates (b) Melinda Gates
(c) Berkshire Hathaway (d) Edward Warren Buffet.
- Buffet did not wish to _____ .
(a) transfer his huge property to the next generation
(b) contribute much to the society
(c) improve the investment sector
(d) make huge donations to the poor.
- Having too much money would make people ____ .
(a) ideal (b) charitable (c) active (d) idle

Answer

- (c) the legendary investor
- False
- (d) Edward Warren Buffet
- (a) transfer his huge property to the next generation
- (d) idle

Exercise 5

The Falling Man

“The Falling Man” is a nickname given to a man who fell from the North Tower of the World Trade Center during the September 11 attacks in New York City, and is also the title of a photograph, magazine story and documentary film about the incident. The photo was taken by Richard Drew at 9:41:15 a.m. on September 11, 2001. The story, written by Tom Junod, appeared in the September 2003 issue of Esquire magazine, and was later made into a film.

The subject of the image- whose identity remains uncertain, although attempts have been made to identify him- was one of the people trapped on the upper floors of the skyscraper who apparently chose to jump rather than die from the fire and smoke, while the buildings collapsed. As many as 200 people jumped to their deaths; there was no time to recover or identify those who jumped prior to that. Officially, all deaths in the attacks except those of the hijackers were ruled to be homicides (as opposed to suicides), and the New York City Medical Examiner’s Office stated that it does not classify the people who fell to their deaths on September 11 as “jumpers”: (“A ‘jumper’ is somebody who goes to the office in the morning prepared to commit suicide..) These people were forced out by the smoke and flames or blown out”.

This picture is somewhat deceptive; it gives the impression that the man is falling straight down. In reality, this is just one of a dozen photographs of his fall. In the other photos, it is evident that he is tumbling through the air out of control.

Five years after the attacks, Jonathan Briley, a 43-year-old employee of the windows on the world restaurant, was identified by chef Michael Lomonaco as The Falling Man. Briley was sound engineer who lived in Mount Vernon, New York and worked in the North Tower restaurant. According to the film, the victim was initially identified by his brother in the morgue by the victim’s hands and shoes. Lomonaco claims that he was able to identify Briley by his clothes and body-type. In one of the pictures, The Falling Man’s clothes were blown away, revealing an orange undershirt similar to the shirt that Briley wore to work almost every day. His older sister, Gwedolyn, asserted he was wearing that shirt on the day of the attack. However, the identity of the Falling Man has never been officially confirmed.

Questions :

- Why weren’t the deaths of the hijackers considered homicides?
- Was the man jumping headlong or falling from the Tower? Give reasons for your answer?
- People who fell to their deaths on September 11 are not ‘jumpers’. Why?
- How is the victim’s identity revealed in the film?
- What clothing would Briley usually wear to work?

Answers:

- If a person is killed for personal reason is called homicide. But hijackers lose their own life eagerly other than personal reason. So, the deaths of the hijackers weren't considered homicides.
- He had jumped out of the Tower. He had lost his control. So he was falling.
- The people who commit suicide by jumping from a top place are jumpers. But, the people died on September 11 really tried to escape from their deaths. So, they are not jumpers.
- He was identified by his brother by his hands and shoes.
- Briley usually would wear an orange under shirt to work.

(51). Error spot (book-111,171) 5x1= 5

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள தவறுகளை திருத்தி எழுதவேண்டும்

சில எளிய குறிப்புகள்:

- ...est -ல் முடியும் வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்னால் the சேர்த்து எழுதுக.
- is வந்தால் are எனவும் are வந்தால் is எனவும் மாற்றுக
- was வந்தால் were எனவும் were வந்தால் was எனவும் மாற்றுக
- a வந்தால் an எனவும் an வந்தால் a எனவும் மாற்றுக
- verb, noun - s ல் முடிந்திருந்தால் அதை நீக்குக. s இல்லையென்றால் சேர்த்துவிடுக.
- 'than' வந்தால் அதை எடுத்து விட்டு to போடவும்.
- 'one of the' அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்தால் அதற்குப் பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்த்து plural-ஆக எழுதுக.
- 'one of the' அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்து அதற்குப் பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்ந்து வந்து அதற்குப்பிறகு are-வந்தால் is-எனவும், were-வந்தால் was-எனவும் மாற்றி எழுதுக.

Identify and correct the errors in the sentences: 5X1= 5

- My uncle is richest man in the village.
- Many people behaves rudely now-a-days.
- A American lives near my house.
- The dog fell along the river.
- Each of the cycles are damaged.

- Ans: 1. My uncle is the richest man in the village.
 2. Many people behave rudely now-a-days.
 3. An American lives near my house.
 4. The dog fell into the river.
 5. Each of the cycles is damaged.

Exercise - 2.

- Looking through the window and he saw the stranger.
- Though he was rich but he was unhappy.
- He joined an European University.
- Everyone appreciates a honest man.
- One of the girl sang well.

- Ans: 1. Looking through the window, he saw the stranger
 2. Though he was rich, he was unhappy.
 3. He joined a European University.
 4. Everyone appreciates an honest man.
 5. One of the girls sang well.

Exercise - 3:

- If I were a bird I would have escaped.
- I prefer coffee than tea.
- I hearing a strange noise.
- He is having a large family.
- I have seen the film last week.

- If I were a bird I would escape.
- I prefer coffee to tea.
- I hear a strange noise.
- He has a large family.
- I saw the film last week.

Exercise - 4:

- She is sleeping for five hours.
- Money make many things.
- I would accept the offer if I was you?
- The police has made several arrests.
- He does not believe on God.

- Ans: 1. She has been sleeping for five hours.
 2. Money makes many things.
 3. I would accept the offer if I were you?
 4. The police have made several arrests.
 5. He does not believe in God.

Exercise - 5:

- He is suffering with typhoid.
- He started to USA yesterday.
- He is tallest in the village
- We should helped the poor
- An Europeon stands before us.

- Ans: 1. He is suffering from typhoid.
 2. He started to the USA yesterday.
 3. He is the tallest in the village.
 4. We should help the poor.
 5. A Europeon stands before us.

Exercise 6 (book - 171)

- Do you know which is world's tallest building?
- We did not reject the proposal, nor we accepted it.
- I place great confidence on you
- One of these cycle is defective
- He is good athlete. He performs well
- Have any one seen my purse?
- Neither the secretary nor the manager were available
- The furniture were displayed at the showroom
- My mother made the servant to do the work
- This is a hardly nut to crack

Answer:

- Do you know which **the** world's tallest building **is**?
- We **neither rejected** the proposal; nor did we accept it.
- I place great **confident** on you
- One of these **cycles** is defective
- He is **a** good athlete. He performs well
- Has** any one seen my purse?
- Neither the secretary nor the manager **was** available
- The furniture **was** displayed at the showroom
- My mother made the servant **do** the work
- This is a **hard** nut to crack

(52). Picture Comprehension: (படம் பார்த்து விடையளி) (book-33,67,74,76,88,162) 5 **5x1=5**

QT: Look at the picture and answer the following questions in one or two sentences of your own



Questions:

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. How many persons are on the bike?
3. Do you think a bike should carry more than two persons?
Give a reason for your answer.
4. What would be the danger of riding triples on a bike?
5. What would you do if you saw your friend riding a bike in this manner?

- Ans: 1. People are riding on a motorbike.
2. There are three persons on the motorbike.
3. No, It should not carry more than two persons, because it is designed only for two.
4. The driver may lose the balance. It may lead to accident.
5. I would advise him not to do so.

Exercise - 2:

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. How many children are there?
3. Do you think what their doing is correct? Give a reason for your answer.
4. What would be the danger the children face in their future?
5. What would you do if you saw your area children doing menial works?

- Ans: 1. Children are working in a bricks factory.
2. There are five children.
3. No, it is wrong.
They must go to school at this age.
4. Their future life will be spoiled.
5. I would advise them to go to school.

Exercise – 3:

- 1) What do you see in the picture?
- 2) What has caused the flooding?
- 3) Why hasn't the flood waters drained?
- 4) How are the children enjoying themselves?
- 5) What would be cause of such flood waters?

- Answer:** 1) We see children playing the flooded streets and people trying to walk through the knee-deep waters.
2) Heavy rains have caused the flooding.
3) The flood waters have not drained due to clogged drains and over flooding.
4) The children are enjoying themselves by getting wet. They are playing unmindful of the waters.
5) If the water does not drain, Stagnation will lead to mosquito breeding and water borne diseases.

Exercise – 4:

1. What do you see in the picture?
2. Does the scene portray an authorized parking lot?
3. Is it advisable to use the roadside for parking vehicles?
Give a reason for your answer.
4. Would you resort to such a measure when you park a vehicle?
5. What would be your advice to your friends in this regard?

Answers:

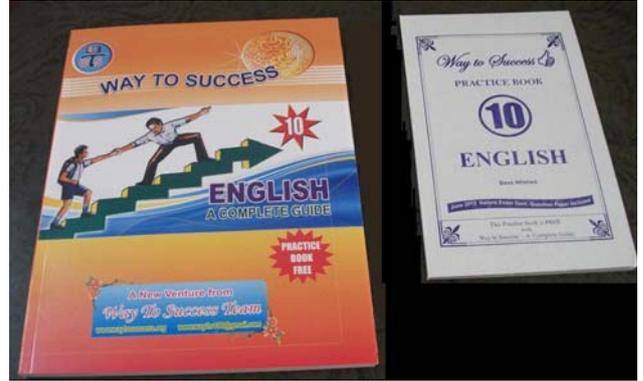
1. The vehicles are kept in the 'No Parking area'.
2. No, it is not a parking area.
3. No, it is not advisable to use the roadside for parking. It is not safe for our vehicles.
4. Yes, I will keep in mind the traffic rules. I will keep the vehicles in the parking areas.
5. I will advice my friends to keep their vehicles in parking areas only.

இன்னும் உதவிகள் தேவையா?

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