EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

PLUS 2

ENGLISH PAPER I AND II

Q – BANK

TEAM HEAD

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Trichy- 2.
## BLUE PRINT

### SUBJECT: ENGLISH
#### UNIT / PAPER I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES Form of Questions</th>
<th>Knowledge (Vocabulary, Writing, Reading, Study Skills)</th>
<th>Comprehensive (Reading, Study, Skills, Occupational Competency &amp; Writing)</th>
<th>Expression (Creatives, Strategic Competency and Writing)</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>E / LA</td>
<td>SA</td>
<td>VSA</td>
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<tr>
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<td>3</td>
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**Summary**
- **No of Questions**: 59/69
- **Marks**: 100
- **Scheme of Options**: Sec.A (VSA 10/13)
- **Sec.B**: Sec.C
- **Sec.D**: Sec.E (SA 13)
- **Sec.E**: (LA 13)

*Note: Figures within brackets indicate the number of questions and figures outside the bracket indicate marks.*

## BLUE PRINT

### SUBJECT: ENGLISH
#### UNIT / PAPER II

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>S No.</th>
<th>OBJECTIVES Form of Questions</th>
<th>Knowledge (Vocabulary, Writing, Reading, Study Skills)</th>
<th>Comprehensive (Reading, Study, Skills, Occupational Competency &amp; Writing)</th>
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<td>VSA</td>
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<td>Section B 13-22</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Section C 23-24</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Section D 25-26</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>Section - F 37-39</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
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</table>

**INTERNAL ASSESSMENT (20 MARKS) TO BE PROPERLY DOCUMENTED IN THE SCHOOL**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test No</th>
<th>Listening</th>
<th>Speaking</th>
<th>Reading</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>10(5+5)</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10(5+5)</td>
<td>20</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Listening**
- Group Discussion
- Speech
- Dialogue
- Passage
- Airport / Railway Station announcements

**Speaking**
- Role Play
- Dialogue
- Address of Welcome
- Vote of thanks
- Inaugural Address
- Farewell
- Speech

**Reading**
- Any Passage
- Play
- Poem
Note: Figures within brackets indicate the number of questions and figures outside the brackets indicate marks.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary</th>
<th>No. of Questions</th>
<th>Marks</th>
<th>Scheme of Options</th>
<th>1. Supplementary Reader : E-1 out of 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Long Answer (LA) of Essay (E)</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>Scheme of Sections Sec A</td>
<td>Supplementary Reader</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Short Answer (SA)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Sec B</td>
<td>Learning Competencies (Study Skills)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Very Short Answers (VSA)</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Sec C</td>
<td>Occupational Competency (Job Skills)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective Type</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sec D</td>
<td>Strategic Competency (Life Skills)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Sec. E</td>
<td>Creative Competency (Artistic / Literary Skills)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sec. F</td>
<td>Extensive Reading</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ENGLISH PAPER – I
Section: A (Vocabulary – Lexical competencies)          Marks: 30

I. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the italicized item in the following sentences.  5 x 1 = 5

Find out the equal **synonymous words** in the given sentences/phrases and then select the right answers.

**Synonyms : Qn: 1 - 5**

**Unit: 1. TEXT P: 14 -17**

assembly - meeting/gathering
valour - bravery/courage/ strength
captives - prisoners
slew- killed
reverence - homage
entreat - appeal/request
just- sincere
mark- listen/notice
commons- people
legacy - earned property/gift
rent- tore/cut
vanquished - defeated
censure - judge
abide - hate
valiant - brave
vile - base
sacred- holy
patient - silent
issue - children / result / outcome
bequeathing - leaving / bestowing
mantle - cloak / garment/dress
steel - sword
wit - intelligence
worth - reputation
ransom - money paid for the release of prisoners / fine
rage-anger
grievous - serious
aroused - raised
coffers - state treasury
interred - buried
abide it - pay for it
closet- small room /cupboard
resolved - informed
pause - stop
worth - reputation
honourable - honest
mourned - grieved

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**Unit: 2. Text P: 70 & 71**

crusader - fighter
entourage - attendants/associates/assistants
emerged - arose
cultivate - develop
advocate - support
destiny - fate
consisted - composed
construed - interpreted
frailty - weakness
nectar - honey
initiative - encouragement
intuition - insight
dormant - inactive
ceaseless – untiring/ endless

**Unit: 3. Text P: 115**

awakened – aroused
glacier - ice mountain
mythological- old/epical
eventually - finally
bumps - hits
legend - myth
frail - weak
deterred - feared
cheering- encouraging
bizarre - unusual
pursue - chase
ensconced - to be settled comfortably
trail - rough path

drearier – dull/gloom
venturing- daring
migrated - shifted
gorge - deep narrow valley
moseying – walking
bizarre – unusual
trail - rough path
traversing - travelling

drearier - tired
venturing- daring
stranded - left alone/ unable to move
delicately - carefully
consummate - complete
retained – continued to possess

censure (v) - criticize
exuberance - lively/ high spirit/uncontrolled excitement
copious - plentiful/ abundant
perplexity - complication/confusion/disconcert
disentangled - free from complication/ simplified/ unraveled
suffrages - rights to vote
animated - inspired / motivated
ignoble - dishonorable/disgraceful
longevity- long life
seduce - tempt
repress - restrain

dissolve - make liquid / digest
littered - scattered
bare - unclothed / uncovered / empty
mark - spot / scar / stain / symbol
delayed - postpone / defer / ruined
pious - devout / religious / dutiful / holy
creator - god/ maker
smeared - smudge / defame / pasted
shreds - bits
battered - thrashed
vile - evil/bad
petrified - immobile with fear

confronted - faced
enigma - mystery
disseminate - spread
bestial - brutish
serenely - calmly
parched - dried
Teeming - abounding/swarming
Fetched - brought
Unleash - let loose/free
Nauseating - disgusting
Unheralded - unannounced
Accelerated - speeded
Harness - control
Stench - bad smell
Industrious - hard-working

Antonyms: QN: 6 – 10 Marks 5x1=5

UNIT: I

Empty x full
Sublime x low/base
Noble x mean-minded/ignoble
Agitated x calm
Broad x narrow
Selfish x generous
Withhold x allow
Rejoice x grieve/mourn
Sacred x impure/unholy
Patient x impatient
Offended x pleased
Vile x good
Rude x polite
Interred x exhumed
Stern x gentler
Withholds x permits
Pardon x punish
Bequeathing x disallowing
Traitor x follower/supporter
Dumb x talkative
Mighty x feeble
Fleeting x permanent
Slow x fast
Methodical x random

UNIT: II. Text Page: 72

Ceaseless x tiresome
domineering x submissive
Marvellous x ordinary
Subservient x helpful/dominant
Bestowed x denied/obtained
patronizing x renouncing
advent x departure
inconsistent x consistent
dignity x indignity
pertinent x impertinent
frailty x strength
radically x moderately

UNIT: III: Text P: 115

proud x modest
hang x drop
retained x lost
rudely x politely
vanish x appear
majestic x ordinary/humble
frail x sturdy/strong
dreary x pleasant
fascinating x repulsive
ominous x auspicious/favourable
confidence x despair
menacing x safe
demons x gods
distraction x concentration
surreal x normal
remote x accessible/nearby
retained x gave up
abandoned x inhabited
heartening x sickening/disheartening
detour x direct/straight route
veteran x novice
sturdy x weak
shrouded x uncovered
eventually x initially
continuously x intermittently

UNIT: IV Text Page: 165

disgraced x honoured
exuberance x apathy
tranquility x agitation
copious x meager/scarce
risible x serious
obscure x clear/obvious
disentangled x complicated
accumulated x dispersed
continually x slowly
weary x brisk
malignant x harmless
delusive x real
protracted x postponed
praise x criticize/curse

UNIT: V Page: 219

creator x destroyer
interested x indifferent
trusted x suspicious/doubtful
despise x appreciate/love
stupid x wise
dissolve x solidify
tended x neglected
belittling x appreciating
desperate x hopeful
shiny x dim/dull
parched x wet
sullen x happy/cheerful/boisterous
contempt x admiration
sacred x irreligious/unholy
fury x calm
dragged x pushed
decayed x fresh
withering x thriving

UNIT: VI Page: 273

ultimate x initial
extinguished x lit
liberal x conservative
cursed x blessed/praised
imprisoned x released
tiniest x biggest / largest
postulated x rejected
sanguinely x hopelessly
trivial x vital/important/significant
diminish x increase
vindictive x forgiving
integrity x dishonesty
differ x resemble
remote x nearby/close
unique x common
admire x condemn
futility x usefulness
destructive x constructive
withhold x release
monstrous x small

C. Answer any Ten of the following: **Questions 11 to 23**  
Marks: 10 x 2=20

**E- I: QN: 11.** Write a sentence using the **plural** form of datum or alumnus.

**Plurals:** This exercise examines the knowledge of singular and plural conversion. The foreign plurals and irregular plurals are asked. **Text Page: 24 & 25.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular ending</th>
<th>Plural ending</th>
<th>Examples</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- um, - on</td>
<td>- a =</td>
<td>Datum - Data, Criterion - Criteria</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- us</td>
<td>- i =</td>
<td>radius - radii, syllabus - syllabi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- ch, - sh, - o, -s, - x, -z</td>
<td>- es =</td>
<td>axis - axes, analysis - analyses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-a</td>
<td>- ae =</td>
<td>formula - formulae, amoeba - amoebae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ix, - ex</td>
<td>- ices =</td>
<td>matrix - matrices, index - indices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- f, fe</td>
<td>- ves=</td>
<td>leaf – leaves</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EXCEPTIONAL WORDS**

- foot - feet
- goose - geese
- child - children
- ox - oxen
- louse - lice
- mouse - mice
- man - men

**Plural unchanged**

- deer - deer
- sheep - sheep
- series - series
- furniture - furniture
Adding ‘s’ to the headword

father - in - law = fathers - in - law

um – a:

datum – data : I collected the data.
bacterium – bacteria : Bacteria cause fever.
erratum – errata : A list of errata is given in the end.
medium – media : There are several media for communication.
stadium – stadia : There are many stadia in our country.
curriculum – curricula : They follow different curricula.
memorandum- memoranda: He received many memoranda.
stratum- strata : Our society has many strata.
forum- fora : Panchayats are fora where villagers can meet to solve their problems.
ultimatum – ultimata : They failed to meet all the ultimata.

us - I:

alumnus- alumni : He attended the alumni meeting.
radius – radii : I drew many circles of different radii.
nucleus – nuclei : Several nuclei are seen inside the cell.
syllabus – syllabi : We should not follow different syllabi in schools.
fungus – fungi : They ate poisonous fungi.
stimulus- stimuli : Awards and prizes are great stimuli to the students.
terminus- termini : The Minister opened several new termini in the city.

is – es

basis- bases : Superstitions have no bases.
axis – axes : The axes of the planets cannot be changed.
hypothesis – hypotheses : They formed a few hypotheses.
analysis – analyses : All the analyses were wrong.
thesis – theses : The students submitted their theses.
synopsis- synopses : The synopses were good.
crisis – crises : He faced many crises.

formula – formulas/ formulae: I memorized the formulae.
amoeba – amoebae : Amoebae are single cell organisms.
vertebra – vertebrae : Vertebrae form the spine.
phenomenon–phenomena: Some phenomena are difficult to understand.
criterion –criteria: They announced the criteria for the selection.
ox – oxen: I saw many oxen.
index –indices/indexes: There are four indices.
matrix – matrices: We can arrange the numbers in matrices.
mouse – mice: There are several mice in the garden.


1. **to be on cloud nine** – to be extremely happy
   The winners are on cloud nine.
2. **a yellow streak** – being cowardice
   The soldier ran away with a yellow streak.
3. **a shadow of one’s self** – not having the strength
   He was a great actor but now he is only a shadow of his self.
4. **at the end of one’s tether** – to have no power
   He is at the end of his tether.
5. **to give him a piece of one’s mind** – to tell someone frankly when one disapproves of other’s
   The teacher gave me a piece of her mind.
6. **at logger heads** – to disagree strongly
   Bala and Rajan are at loggerheads now.
7. **put on airs** – to show unnatural behaviour to impress others
   The rich woman is putting on airs.
8. **in the pink** – extremely healthy
   I am in the pink of my health.
9. **a bolt from the blue** – unexpected event / complete surprise
   The death of the young man was a bolt from the blue.
10. **honour bound** – to do something as a moral duty
    We are honour bound to help the poor.
11. **in two minds** – not decided/in a dilemma
    I am in two minds in taking up the job.
12. **taking a hard line** – not giving up easily
    The union members have taken a hard line.
13. **stand a chance** – to be in a favourable position
    India stands a chance of winning the world cup.
14. **go a long way** – to last for a long time
    The treaty would go a long way in improving the relationship between the two countries.
15. **a change of one’s heart** – to transform for better
    The Bible calls for a change of one’s heart.
PC: I bought a Personal Computer.

UPS: Uninterrupted Power Supply is a must for a computer.

UGC: He works in University Grants Commission.

PSU: He works in Public Sector Unit.

RP: We must practise Received Pronunciation.

TV: I like watching Television.

HSS: He goes to a Higher Secondary School.

Ltd: It is a private limited company.

Mon: He was born on Monday.

CPU: Central Processing Unit is the brain of the computer.

NLC: He works in Neyveli Lignite Corporation.

LPG: We use Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

CD: I bought a Compact Disc.

BBC: I watch the British Broadcasting Corporation news.

Kg: I bought a kilo of sweets.

VCR: I bought a Video Cassette Recorder.

FM: Frequency Modulation radios entertain us.

Rpm: This engine has a high Rotation Per Minute.

WHO: They work in the World Health Organisation.

SARRC: He attended the South Asian Association for Regional Co operation meeting.

CAD: I learn Computer Aided Designing.

TOEFL: I passed the Test of English as a Foreign Language.

LASER: Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation is very useful in the medical field.

VIBGYOR: The seven colours of the rainbow are Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red.

RADAR: The Radio Detection And Ranging is a modern device.

AIDS: We must fight against Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome.

ISRO: He works in Indian Space Research Organisation.

GATE: He wrote the Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering.

HUDCO: He got a loan from Housing and Urban Development Corporation.

VIRUS: This disease is due to Vital Information and Resources Under Siege.

AVADI: Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India produces army weapons.

NASA: Sunitha works in National Aeronautics Space Administration.

ATM: There is an Automated Teller Machine near our school.

CLRI: He works in the Central Leather Research Institute.

IIT: He studies in the Indian Institute of Technology.

PC: I wish to become a Police Constable.

M.A.: He passed his Master of Arts degree.

mm: The width of the sheet is 2 millimetres.

UN: India is a member of United Nations.

LAN: We have a Local Area Network in our school.

OPEC: He works in Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

KMVN: We stayed at Kumaon Mandal Vikas Nigam.

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TANSI: He works in Tamilnadu Small Scale Industries limited.
March 2006: UGC: The University Grants Commission visited the college.
October 2006: CPU: The Central Processing Unit is the heart of the computer.
March 2008: VCD: We bought a Video Cassette Recorder last week.
March 2010: LPG: We use Liquefied Petroleum Gas for cooking.
March 2011: 13. CPU: The Central Processing Unit is the heart of the computer.


I had no peace so he gave me a piece of advice.
The story told by the credulous old man is not credible.
They had dates for dessert in the desert.
The police tried to elicit information from the boot legger who sells illicit liquor.
The most eminent scientist in the world has been warning about the imminent danger of war.
The book which has been prescribed for the B.A. class has been proscribed for containing some remarks against a particular religion.
The new principal is a man of principle.
As he is industrious he became an industrial leader.
An officious traffic police stopped the official.
When he became conscious his conscience pricked him.
He is an immigrant from India. He is known as emigrant in the new country.
Luxuriant plants are grown in a luxurious hotel.
His handwriting is illegible yet he is eligible to run a race.
The judicious decision was appreciated by the judicial who tried the case.
They sell all types of dry cell batteries.
He noted about the dairy in his diary.
My adopted son adapted himself to the new environment.
The car loaded with stationery hit a stationary bus.
In nations like India even populous leaders with mediocre caliber become popular.
The army personnel cannot go on leave for their personal reason.
All his attempts were in vain. He has given a vein injection.
Though he lives in a populous city he is popular.
He asked me to wait and know my weight.
The man in the first storey of the building told me a story.
The wound on his heel would heal soon.
He came here to hear good news.
He tried to steal some steel vessels.
The nurse searched in vain to find the vein of the patient.
He waited to see whether the weather would improve.
He seized his son and the fight ceased.
The council of ministers gave counsel to the Prime Minister.
He read verses from the red book.
He lost his pen in the last exam.
The whole class looked at the hole of a snake.
The police officer in plain clothes came by plane.
I shall write the right answer.
I shall check the bill and send you the payment by cheque.

March 2006: They had dessert in the desert.
June & October 2006: The most eminent scientist in the world has been warning us about the imminent danger of nuclear.
March 2007: In Japan even stationery stores are not stationary for they float on boats.
March 2008: I don’t know whether the weather will permit us to go.
March 2009: Everybody appreciated our principal for his principle.
March 2010: Nivedhitha’s adopted son adapted himself to the new environment.
Oct 2010: None has seen such a scene created by monster waves so far.
March 2011: The moisture is due to the heavy dew.

15. Blending the words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Blended Words</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>news + broadcast</td>
<td>newscast</td>
<td>I watched the newscast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>documentary + drama</td>
<td>docudrama</td>
<td>I watched the docudrama.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>melody + drama</td>
<td>melodrama</td>
<td>I watched the melodrama yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>television + broadcast</td>
<td>telecast</td>
<td>I watched the telecast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>education + entertainment</td>
<td>edutainment</td>
<td>I watched the edutainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>education + satellite</td>
<td>edusat</td>
<td>Edusat is very useful for students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>international + police</td>
<td>interp</td>
<td>The interp arrested the criminal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>travel + catalogue</td>
<td>travelogue</td>
<td>I wrote the travelogue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>electro + execute</td>
<td>electrocute</td>
<td>He was electrocuted by a short circuit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>helicopter + airport</td>
<td>heliport</td>
<td>There is a heliport in coimbatore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>motorway + hotel</td>
<td>motel</td>
<td>We stopped at the motel for lunch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>smoke + fog</td>
<td>smog</td>
<td>The smog delayed our journey.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>lecture + demonstration</td>
<td>lecdem</td>
<td>The teacher gave us a lecdem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>medical + care</td>
<td>medicare</td>
<td>Medicare is useful.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>breakfast + lunch</td>
<td>brunch</td>
<td>I take my brunch at school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>vegetable + hamburger</td>
<td>vegeburger</td>
<td>I like vegeburger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>technology + wizard</td>
<td>technowizard</td>
<td>He is a technowizard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>motor + pedal cycle</td>
<td>moped</td>
<td>I bought a moped.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>camera + recorder</td>
<td>camcorder</td>
<td>This is my camcorder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>motor + bike</td>
<td>mobike</td>
<td>I bought a mobike.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>hand + video camera</td>
<td>handycam</td>
<td>I bought a handycam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Oxford + Cambridge</td>
<td>Oxbridge</td>
<td>Oxbridge provides research programmes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

March 2006: helicopter and airport: There is a heliport in coimbatore.
June 2006: Travel & catalogue: I wrote the travelogue.
October 2006: Electro & execute: He was electrocuted.
March 2008: International and Police: The Interpol arrested the terrorists.
March 2010: Medical & Care: The Medicare in Tamilnadu is good.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>President</th>
<th>pre-si-dent</th>
<th>fantastic</th>
<th>fan-tas-tic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilitate</td>
<td>fa-ci-li-tate</td>
<td>entertain</td>
<td>en-ter-tain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Domestic</td>
<td>do-mes-tic</td>
<td>donkey</td>
<td>don-key</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Detect</td>
<td>de-tect</td>
<td>daughter</td>
<td>daugh-ter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrate</td>
<td>de-mon-strate</td>
<td>cucumber</td>
<td>cu-cum-ber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laboratory</td>
<td>la-bo-ra-tory</td>
<td>intelligent</td>
<td>in-tel-li-gent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simultaneous</td>
<td>si-mul-ta-ne-ous</td>
<td>statistics</td>
<td>sta-tis-tics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stupid</td>
<td>stu-pid</td>
<td>formidable</td>
<td>for-mi-da-ble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Magnificent</td>
<td>magni-fi-cant</td>
<td>eccentric</td>
<td>ec-cen-tric</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Confidence</td>
<td>con-fi-dence</td>
<td>astrology</td>
<td>as-tro-lo-gy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banana</td>
<td>ba-na-na</td>
<td>apparatus</td>
<td>ap-pa-ratus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accident</td>
<td>ac-ci-dent</td>
<td>extermination</td>
<td>ex-te-ri-mi-na-tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>establishmentarianism</td>
<td>es-ta-blish-men-ta-ri-sm</td>
<td>institution</td>
<td>in-sti-tu-tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Argumentative</td>
<td>ar-gu-men-ta-tive</td>
<td>advantage</td>
<td>ad-va nt-age</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particular</td>
<td>par-ti-cular</td>
<td>alliteration</td>
<td>al-li-ta-tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dramatic</td>
<td>dra-ma-tic</td>
<td>comprehensive</td>
<td>com-pre-hen-sive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expression</td>
<td>ex-pres-sion</td>
<td>inspiration</td>
<td>in-spi-ra-tion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Association</td>
<td>as-so-ci-a-tion</td>
<td>biology</td>
<td>bi-o-lo-gy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QN: 17. Write a sentence each of your own using the parts of speech: Text Page: 78

Questions often asked:

March & October 2006: Equal: He is not my equal. (Noun)
I want an equal share in profit. (Adjective)

June 2006: Hope: she has no hope of recovery. (Noun)
I hope to get first mark. (Verb)

March 2007: Well: There is a well in our garden. (Noun)
Tears well in her eyes. (Verb)

Oct 2007: Old: I saw an old man. (Adjective)
Old is gold. (Noun)

March 2008: Tear: She shed tears. (Noun)
Don’t tear the page. (Verb)

March 2009: Fine: I bought a fine necklace. (Adj)
I paid the fine. (Noun)

March 2010: help: I will not forget your help. (Noun)
Please help me to solve the problem. (Verb)

March 2011: Well: The well water very tasty. (Adjective)
The cat fell into a well. (Noun)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>British English</th>
<th>American English</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 autumn</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>I visited Ooty during the fall.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 biscuit</td>
<td>Cookie</td>
<td>I ate cookies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. sweets</td>
<td>Candy</td>
<td>I ate candy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. crisps</td>
<td>potato chips</td>
<td>I ate potato chips.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. film</td>
<td>Movie</td>
<td>I went to a movie.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. ground floor</td>
<td>first floor</td>
<td>I went to the first floor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. holiday</td>
<td>Vacation</td>
<td>I went to Ooty during the vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. lorry</td>
<td>Truck</td>
<td>He is a truck driver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. luggage</td>
<td>Baggage</td>
<td>Please carry your baggage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. mobile phone</td>
<td>cell phone</td>
<td>I have a cell phone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. nappy</td>
<td>Diaper</td>
<td>She bought a diaper for the baby.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. petrol</td>
<td>Gasoline</td>
<td>We use gasoline for cars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. post</td>
<td>Mail</td>
<td>I received a mail yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. tap</td>
<td>Faucet</td>
<td>I closed the faucet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. taxi</td>
<td>Cab</td>
<td>I came by a cab.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. tin</td>
<td>Can</td>
<td>I bought a can.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. underground</td>
<td>Subway</td>
<td>I used the subway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. railway</td>
<td>Railroad</td>
<td>It is a good railroad.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. lift / escalator</td>
<td>Elevator</td>
<td>He used the elevator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. flat</td>
<td>Apartment</td>
<td>We live in an apartment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. pavement</td>
<td>Sidewalk</td>
<td>He walked along the sidewalk.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. aerial</td>
<td>Antenna</td>
<td>I bought an antenna.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. cute</td>
<td>Cunning</td>
<td>He is very cunning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. druggist</td>
<td>Chemist</td>
<td>He is a chemist.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

QN : 19. Use the Compound words:  

His son-in-law is a nice man.
He is well to do.
The kitchen garden is very useful.
I met a long-forgotten friend.
We bought a washing machine.
He went to the swimming pool.
He applied for a passport.
This is my birth place.
The shop owner is very kind.
He is good for nothing.
I don’t know his day-to-day affairs.
We attended the weekend meeting.
He was under house arrest for 2 years.
The dancing bird is beautiful to look at.
This is a duty free shop.
The little boy swims upstream.
The little boy swims downstream.
I want a down-to-earth answer.
I get up before sunrise.

www.kalvisolai.com
The woodwork in the building is beautiful.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ir-</td>
<td>He is very irregular.</td>
<td>...ish</td>
<td>He looks feverish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im-</td>
<td>Don’t drink impure water.</td>
<td>...tion</td>
<td>The collection is good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>un-</td>
<td>He is unhappy.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in-</td>
<td>He is inactive.</td>
<td>...ship</td>
<td>He applied for a scholarship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ex-</td>
<td>He is an ex-minister.</td>
<td>...able</td>
<td>He is capable of doing this job.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>de-</td>
<td>I want to speak about the demerits of TV.</td>
<td>...al</td>
<td>The arrival of the train is indefinite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anti-</td>
<td>This is an antivirus program.</td>
<td>...ment</td>
<td>He is a government employee.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non-</td>
<td>This is a non-lexical item.</td>
<td>...ance</td>
<td>He wants a clearance certificate.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il-</td>
<td>This is illegal.</td>
<td>...ous</td>
<td>He is courageous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>...tion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-</td>
<td>I have a prepaid SIM card.</td>
<td>...ity</td>
<td>Purity brings us satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>post-</td>
<td>I have a postpaid SIM card.</td>
<td>...age</td>
<td>He is in bondage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis-</td>
<td>Don’t discourage him.</td>
<td>...ly</td>
<td>This is a monthly magazine.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**QN : 21. Form compound words for the given pattern:**

Text Page : 126. No need to write sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Noun + Noun</td>
<td>schoolgirl</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Noun + Verb</td>
<td>sunrise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Verb + Noun</td>
<td>playground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Verb + Verb</td>
<td>showcase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gerund + Noun</td>
<td>washingmachine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Noun + Gerund</td>
<td>airconditioning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Noun + Adject</td>
<td>dutyfree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Adjective + Noun</td>
<td>blackboard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Adjective + Adj</td>
<td>hardbound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Adjective + Verb</td>
<td>whitewash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Preposition + Verb</td>
<td>input</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Verb + Adverb</td>
<td>sendoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Preposition + Noun</td>
<td>inbox</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Phrasal verbs: Page: 281 & 283.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Phrasal verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>break in</td>
<td>enter by force</td>
<td>The thief broke in to the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>break out</td>
<td>sudden start</td>
<td>A fire broke out in the kitchen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>break off</td>
<td>end</td>
<td>Their relationship broke off.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>break up</td>
<td>dissolve</td>
<td>Food is broken up in the stomach.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. **call off** cancel The strike was **called off**.
6. **call for** need something He **called for** the doctor.
7. **call up** recollect He cannot **call up** the past events.
8. **call upon** invite to speak I now **call upon** the manager to address the meeting.
9. **cut off** remove The village remained **cut off** from the city.
10. **cut short** reduce We **cut short** our tour.
11. **cut in** interrupt Never **cut in** when someone is talking.
12. **cut up** divide We **cut up** the cake.
13. **wait on** accompany Poverty **waits on** laziness.
14. **wait up** keep awake The servant **waited up** for his master.
15. **wait behind** stay behind He **waited behind** to talk to me.
16. **wait around** wait for long He was **waiting around** the tea shop.
17. **see over** inspect I went to **see over** the city.
18. **see through** understand They have to **see through** the matter seriously.
19. **see to** deal with **See to** your studies to pass.
20. **see about** deal with I must go and **see about** this job.
21. **keep away** stay away You should **keep away** from bad friends.
22. **keep up** maintain You should **keep up** your rank.
23. **keep on** continue You should **keep on** your hard work.
24. **keep off** avoid It is good to **keep off** smoking.
25. **keep up** maintain You should **keep up** your rank.
26. **see to** deal with **See to** your studies to pass.
27. **see through** understand They have to **see through** the matter seriously.
28. **see about** deal with I must go and **see about** this job.
29. **pick on** criticise Don’t **pick on** him often.
30. **Pickup** improve We **picked up** the lesson quickly.
31. **pick out** select I **picked out** good fruits from the basket.
32. **pick over** examine She **picked over** the items in the fancy store.
33. **pull up** stop A car **pulled up** in front of the building.
34. **pull back** withdraw They decided to **pull back** from the match.
35. **pull on** manage The old man **pulled on** with his illness.
36. **pull through** recover My grandma will **pull through**.
37. **stand by** support She will **stand by** her husband.
38. **stand out** be better than He stood out as a good teacher.
39. **stand in for** substitute My junior will **stand in for** in my absence.
40. **stand up** support I will **stand up** for his rights.

QN: 23. Clipped words: Text Page: 226

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Clipped form</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>advertisement</td>
<td>Ad</td>
<td>I watched the <strong>ad</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>fountain pen</td>
<td>Pen</td>
<td>I bought a <strong>pen</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>gymnasium</td>
<td>Gym</td>
<td>I go to <strong>gym</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>telephone</td>
<td>Phone</td>
<td>It is a new <strong>phone</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>microphone</td>
<td>Mike</td>
<td>He went to the <strong>mike</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>perambulator</td>
<td>Pram</td>
<td>The baby is sleeping in the <strong>pram</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>laboratory</td>
<td>Lab</td>
<td>He is in the computer <strong>lab</strong>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>spectacles</td>
<td>Specs</td>
<td>I use <strong>specs</strong>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Fill in the blanks of the following: 10 x 1 = 10.

QN: 24. to 33

Use a modal verb. Text Page: 188 - 190.

Modal Auxiliaries:

There are 9 modal auxiliaries: can, could, shall, should, will, would, may, might and must.

Task: 1. Text Page: 188.

Eve teasers should be punished severely.

A good teacher can make even boring lessons interesting.
In the army the soldiers should obey their officers.
The sky is overcast. It may rain but I don’t think it would.
The patient is critical but who knows he may recover.
The world should avoid war.
I can smell something burning in the kitchen. It may be the meat.

May I come in? Yes you may.

One should/must always keep his promises.
All citizens must/should obey the rules of the land.
He asked his boss, May I ask you a favour?
I wish you would tell me the truth.
Visit us tomorrow. My brother will be happy to see you.

May God bless you?
I shall gladly do it for you.
Even if you ask me not to go, I will.

Army soldiers must obey the officers.
You should be 18 to become a voter.
The world should avoid war.
May I ask you a favour?
If you visit us, we will be happy.
During my teens, I would always sit for hours together before the TV.
Don’t worry. This may happen to anyone.
If you worked hard, you would pass.
Be alert, this may happen to anyone.
Soldiers sacrifice their lives that others may be happy.
During our trip to the states, shall we visit the Niagara Falls?
The patient is very critical, but who knows he may recover.


Caesar’s wife must be above suspicion.
People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.
Give me a fish I can live for a day. Teach me to fish I can live for life.
No man can call back yesterday.
God cannot be everywhere, so he made mothers.
He who pays the piper can call the tune.
It will make a man scratch where he doth not itch to see a man live poor to die rich.
Thou shall not steal.
One never knows what the future will bring.
Law makers should not be law breakers.

Task: 1. Text Page: 193

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

We have been here for more than an hour. Need we wait any longer?
You ought to feel sorry for what you have done.
When I was in the army we used to have a rigorous and punishing schedule.
How dare you ask me such a question?
As his classmates, we ought to stand by him through this crisis.
I used to wake up at five o’clock in the morning, when I was a young boy.
My father used to take long walks.
You need not read every chapter.
He used to play football in his college days.
My marks are so poor that I dare not show my progress report to my father.

Q N: 25 and 30

Use the given verb in suitable form:

1. Water _____(collect) in the tank. Ans. is collected
2. A wide variety of liquids _____ (use) in chemical plants. Ans. is used
3. Technology _____ (describe) as the application of scientific knowledge. Ans. is described
4. In primitive times, stone implements ____ (employ) to kill animals.   Ans. were employed
5. In the last meeting, the blue print of the proposed holiday home- work ____ (show)   
   Ans. was shown
6. One thousand internet connections ____ (give) Pollachi by the end of December 
   2013.  
   Ans. will be given
7. The experiment had to ____ (stop) because of power failure.  Ans. be stopped
8. English ____ (speak) all over the world by millions of people.  Ans. is spoken
9. Pictures are continually ____ (take) to monitor planetary positions.  Ans. taken
10. Metals have ____ (replace) by plastics.   Ans. been replaced
11. Water ____ (boil) at 100°.  Ans. boils

Relative pronouns: who, whom, whose, which, that etc.
Relative adverbs: When, where & why.

This is the boy who won the race.
Show me the book that/which you bought yesterday.
Is there anyone who can help me do this homework?
That is the house where I was born.
The wrong deeds that we do more often remembered than our good ones.
My friend whose father works in Agra has come.
Most of the friends whom she had invited came for her wedding.
The film is about a leader who led the freedom struggle.
Kumarasamy whose house I live in owns most of the mills in this town.
Shakespeare, who lived in the 16th century, is considered to be the greatest dramatist.


Text Book Page: 92

We enjoyed our outing, even though the weather was terrible.
They continued with their match in spite of the rain.
His lecture was very boring even though his English was good.
He continued to bowl despite/ in spite of his shoulder injury.
Although we started early, we reached late.
You resemble your father, although you are not as tall as him.

Text book Page: 282 Task 1: (prepositions)

1. After the sweltering heat, I think that the weather is going to take up at last.
2. The child took to her teacher from the moment they met.
3. The new manager will take over from me, next week.
4. He will take on the added responsibility of supervision along with finance and administration.
5. Your daughter is exactly like you. She has perhaps taken after you.
6. The fighting had gone almost all through the night.
7. You must not go against the advice of your parents.
8. The school has decided to go on with the preparations for the sports day in spite of the inclement weather.
9. The principal doesn’t show favour to anyone. She always goes by the rules.
10. I’ve gone through all the shelves in the library but I can’t find a Thesaurus.

Besides his regular income he also receives his father’s pension.

Mar 2006 : I have gone through all the shelves in the library but I can’t find thesaurus.
June 2006 : They continued the match despite the rain.
March 2008 : You must not go against the advice of your parents.
Mar 2009 : 29. They continued the match in spite of the rain. (Use phrase/preposition)

QN: 30. Use semi modal:

Oct 2006 : He continued to bowl in spite of despite his shoulder injury.
Mar 2007 : She was happy in spite of despite her poverty.
March 2009 : We ought to help the needy. (Use semi Modal)

QN: 31 Sentence Pattern:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
<th>pattern</th>
<th>Sentence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SV</td>
<td>Sachin played.</td>
<td>SVA</td>
<td>Sachin played yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVO</td>
<td>Sachin played cricket.</td>
<td>SVOA</td>
<td>Sachin played cricket yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVIDO</td>
<td>Sachin gave me a bat.</td>
<td>SVIDOJA</td>
<td>Sachin gave me a bat yesterday.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVC</td>
<td>Sachin is short.</td>
<td>SVCA</td>
<td>Sachin is a famous cricketer in India.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SVOC</td>
<td>They elected him captain.</td>
<td>SVOCA</td>
<td>They elected him captain yesterday.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Passive sentences ending with an agent are personal passive sentences.

Ex. by Gopal, by him, by a tiger, by the government etc.

Note: by ten o’clock etc. is not an agent.

Mar 2006 : One hundred neem trees are planted. (Impersonal passive)
July 2006 : This dam was built in 1960. (Impersonal passive)
Oct 2006 : Elders should not be insulted. (Impersonal passive)
Mar 2007 : Rare plants are found in the silent valley. (Impersonal passive)
Mar 2008 : This novel was written by Premchand. (Personal passive voice)
Mar 2009 : Technology is described as the application of scientific knowledge. (Impersonal passive)
Oct 2007 : The experiment had to be stopped because of power failure. (Impersonal passive)
Mar 2010 : Nano technology is explained to the students. (Impersonal passive)
Mar 2011: English is spoken by millions of people. (Personal passive)
E-I: QN: 33. LINKERS: (Compound and Complex conjunctions)

LINKERS:
1. _____ the cat is away, the mice are at play. (March ’06)
   Ans. When
2. I will help you _____ I am very tired. (June ’06)
   Ans. even though
3. _____ he had my phone number, he did not contact me. (Oct. ’06)
   Ans. Even though
4. I reached on time _____ I missed my train. (March ’07)
   Ans. yet
5. _____ being rich, he is humble. (June ’07)
   Ans. yet
6. _____ Venkat had only one sandwich, he shared it with his friend. (Oct. ’07)
   Ans. although
7. _____ he was lazy, he could not succeed. (Oct ’09)
   Ans. as
8. He asked me to wait _____ he returned. (March ’10)
   Ans. until
9. He is intelligent _____ lazy. (June ’10)
   Ans. but
10. Man proposes _____ God disposes. (March ’08)
    Ans. but
11. The family can move into the flat _____ the walls are painted. (June ’08)
    Ans. when
12. Hurry up _____ you will be late. (June ’09)
    Ans. or
13. _____ we started early, we reached the destination late. (Oct. ’08)
    Ans. although
14. _____ there is a will, there is a way. (June ’11)
    Ans. where
15. Stop talking _____ you will be sent out. (Oct. ’11)
    Ans. or

QN: 35. Begin the sentence with: Should/Had/Were/Would. (Marks 2)

Replace if with the starters.

Text Page: 91.
(Remove if and then begin with should/had/were).

If you had reached the station on time, you would not have missed the train. (Begin with had)
Ans: Had you reached the station on time, you would not have missed the train.

If I were a cuckoo, I would sing. (Begin with were)
Ans: Were I a cuckoo I would sing.

If you should be late once again, you will lose your job. (Begin with should)
Ans: Should you be late once again, you will lose your job.

If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it. (Begin with were)
Ans: Were an angel to tell me such a thing of her, I would not believe it.

If it had not rained, we would have gone to the theatre. (Begin with had)
Ans: Had it not rained, we would have gone to the theatre.

If I were a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest. (Begin with were)
Ans: Were I a lion, I would kill all the animals in the forest.

If I had come earlier, I would have met my grandfather. (Begin with had)
Ans: Had I come earlier, I would have met my grandfather.

If she had attended the interview, she would have been selected. (Begin with had)
Ans: Had she attended the interview, she would have been selected.

If Paul were a rich man, he will help all the poor. (Begin with were)
Ans: Were Paul a rich man, he will help all the poor.

If you should be late once again, you would lose your job. (Begin with should)
Ans: Should you should be late once again, you would lose your job.

If he had explained the problem, I would have helped him. (Begin with had)
Ans: Had he explained the problem, I would have helped him.

If it were not for the expenses involved, I would go by air. (Begin with were)
Ans: Were it not for the expenses involved, I would go by air.

If you should need to meet me, you can call this number. (Begin with should)
Ans: Should you need to meet me, you can call this number.

QN: 36 to 38: Simple, Compound and Complex sentences.
Note: Teachers can give excercises from the text book and previous year questions.
Text Page: 294 - 297

POETRY APPRECIATION QUESTIONS (Q.No. 55 to 60) Marks 6x1=6

One mark questions

Poem 1: A Psalm of Life

1. What are mournful numbers?
   Ans. Sad songs.
2. Why do some people say that Life is an empty dream?
   Ans. Because their desires are not fulfilled.
3. How does the poet look upon life?
   Ans. Positively.
4. What are beating like muffled drums?
   Ans. Human hearts.
5. What does grave refer to?
   Ans. Death.
6. What journey is being talked about here?
   Ans. Journey of life.
7. When should we act?
   Ans. Today.
8. Why is art long?
   Ans. It is permanent.
9. What is world compared to?
   Ans. Battlefield.
10. What is life compared to?
    Ans. A temporary camp.
11. What is meant by bivouac of life?
    Ans. Temporary life on earth.
12. What is meant by strife?
    Ans. Struggle.
13. What does the phrase mean ‘take a heart again’?
    Ans. Gaining confidence in life.
14. What does the word labour mean?
    Ans. Hardwork.
15. What should we learn?
    Ans. Learn to work hard.

Poem 2: Women’s Rights

1. Whose rights cannot be robbed?
   Ans. Women’s rights.
2. Where do women claim to dwell?
   Ans. At home.
3. What is meant by inane abstraction?
   Ans. Stupid inactiveness.
4. Explain the phrase ‘Sleep our life away’.
   Ans. Waste one’s life by being lazy.
5. Who are compared to humble plants?
   Ans. Women.
6. What are hedgerows?
   Ans. Bushes along the roadside.
7. What is cherished circle?
   Ans. Family circle.

Poem 3: A Noiseless, Patient Spider

1. What is promontory?
   Ans. A high point of land.
2. What does the spider symbolize?
   Ans. Patience and hardwork.
3. What surrounded the soul?
   Ans. Measureless space.
4. What does ‘it’ refer to?
   Ans. Spider.
5. What does ‘you’ refer to?
   Ans. Soul.
6. Who is musing?
   Ans. Soul.
7. What is filament?
   Ans. A thin thread from the spider.
8. How does the soul stand?
   Ans. Surrounded and detached.
9. What is meant by gossamer thread?
   Ans. The thin thread produced by the spider.
10. Who throws the gossamer thread?
    Ans. Human soul.

Poem 4: English Words

1. What is compared to leech craft?
2. Who bleached our souls?
3. What is compared to ‘tongues of fire’?
4. What is called ‘the dawn’?
5. What are called ‘winged seeds’?
6. What looks like a ‘golden fireflies’?
7. Who does the word ‘you’ refer to?
8. What are ‘winging words’ compared to?
9. What are ‘fathomless words’?
10. Who poses the ‘cosmic riddle’?
    Ans. From 1 to 10: English Words.
11. What is meant by ‘leech craft’?
    Ans. Ancient medical treatment of removing bad blood.
12. Meanings for these words: cluster - group; devouring - consuming in large quantities; thornmills - a vast area of thorny bushes; nascent - beginning to develop; global merchandise - worldwide trade.
13. What does the phrase ‘crossed the furrowed seas’ imply?
    Ans. English is a foreign language.
14. What is meant by “Indo - Aryan blood”?
    Ans. English belongs to Germanic family of languages.
15. Explain the phrase ‘the spoils of ages’.
    Ans. English words have grown rich by borrowing words from other languages over the years.

Poem 5: Snake

1. Who was the king in exile?
2. Who does ‘he’ refer to?
3. Who does ‘someone’ refer to?
4. Who does ‘he’ stand for?

www.kalvisolai.com
5. Who must be killed?
6. Who does the poet like?
7. Who is the Lord of Life?
   Ans. From 1 to 7: The snake.
8. Who was afraid?
9. Who is the second comer?
10. Who does ‘I’ refer to?
    Ans. From 8 to 10: The poet.
11. Why did the poet feel honoured?
    Ans. Because the snake has visited his house.

Poem 6: The Man He Killed

1. What is infantry?
   Ans. A unit of foot soldiers.
2. Why did the poet shoot the other soldier?
   Ans. Because he was his enemy.
3. Who does ‘I’ refer to?
   Ans. The poet.
4. Who does ‘he’ refer to?
   Ans. Enemy soldier.
5. What is a nipperkin?
   Ans. A glass for wine or beer.
6. Who were staring face to face?
   Ans. The poet and his enemy.
7. How would he treat the other if met somewhere else?
   Ans. He would help him with half - a - crown.
8. In what way is war quaint and curious?
   Ans. Many soldiers are killed in war for no reason.
9. What does half - a - crown mean?
   Ans. An old British coin.
10. What is a trap?
    Ans. A two - wheeled horse carriage.

POETIC DEVICES Q.No. 61 to 63 Marks 3x1=3

ALLUSIONS

1. Dust thou art, to dust returnest,
   The allusion is from The Bible.
2. In the beginning was the word
   And the word was God.
   The allusion is from The Bible.
3. And I thought of the albatross,
   And I wished he would come back, my snake
   The allusion is from ‘The Rime of the Ancient Mariner’ by S.T. Coleridge.
SIMILE

Find the words ‘as’ and ‘like’. They help to form similes.

1. Still, like muffled drums, are beating
2. Be not like dumb, driven cattle
3. As humble plants by country hedgerows growing
4. Speech that came like leech craft
5. O winging words like homing bees you borrow
6. Like a golden swarm of fireflies
7. That hung like clustered stars
8. And I like a second comer waiting
9. He lifted his head from his drinking as cattle do
10. And flickered his tongue like a forked night on the air
11. Writhed like lightening and was gone.
12. And lifted his head, dreamily, as one who has drunken
13. And looked around like a God, unseeing, into the air
14. Like a king in exile, uncrowned in the underworld

METAPHOR

A comparison without ‘as’ or ‘like’

1. Life is but an empty dream
2. In the world’s broad field of battle
3. Footprints on the sands of time
4. Not in a dreamy and inane abstraction
   To sleep our life our way
5. Till the gossamer thread you fling catch somewhere, O my soul
6. O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.
   To nestle in the warm and silent earth
7. You bleached our souls soiled with impurities
8. O tongues of fire! You came devouring
9. You were the dawn, and sunlight filled the spaces
10. And so, I missed my chance with one of the lords of life

ALLITERATION

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant sound in several nearby words.

Ex. Still achieving, still pursuing
   Learn to labour and to wait
   For the soul is dead that slumbers

ERC

Note: Teachers are requested to drill the students to fix ERCs

PROSE ESSAYS Q.No. 52 to 34 1x10=10
1. JULIUS CAESAR  Mar: 06, 08, 11, 2012  June: 07, 08, Oct: 07,

(The main points are given in a simplified form to help the students)

Introduction: ‘Julius Caesar’ is a play written by William Shakespeare.

The oration of Brutus:
The oration of Brutus is simple. He tried to justify the murder of Caesar. He assured that he loved Rome more than Caesar. He rejoiced at Caesar’s valour, love and fortune. But he killed Caesar because he was ambitious. He told that if Caesar were alive all Romans would be slaves. Thus he successfully convinced the angry mob.

The Oration of Mark Antony:
Mark Antony was a talented orator. He tried to prove that Caesar was not ambitious. He explained how Caesar filled the state treasury; how he wept for the poor and how he refused the kingly crown thrice at Lupercal. He spoke about the will of Caesar but refused to read it. He showed the wounds on Caesar’s body inflicted by Brutus and his friends. He wept and said that that was the unkindest cut of all. He touched the heart of the Romans and stirred them.

Conclusion: The two speeches are typical of the two great leaders.

2. Ceaseless Crusader

Ceaseless crusader of women: Mar: 2007, 09, 10, June: 09, 10, Oct: 07, 09,

Gandhi believed in ahimsa and satyagraha. He tirelessly supported womens’ equality. He made them participants of all the social activities. Gandhi never supported the blind following of old traditions. According to him, untouchability, child marriage and child widowhood are old practices. They should be abolished once and for all.

Gandhi had a long life experiment with truth. He never strayed from the path of truth. He believed that truth was God. This strong belief led him to experiment the strength and weakness of womanhood. He despised to call women as weaker sex. It was his firm belief women are mentally stronger than men. If all the women of the world gather together, he said, they would kick the atom bomb without fear.

Ahimsa means infinite love. Women can display love better than men. Women are the true soldiers of the army of satyagraha. Women have been sent to this world by God as messengers of the gospel of non-violence.

Gandhi hoped that the future is with women if non-violence becomes the law of the world.

3. To the Land of Snow: Mar: 06, 07, June: 06, 10, Oct: 06, 08

‘To the Land of Snow’ is an interesting travelogue by Ahtushi Deshpande. It was a lengthy trekking from Munsiyari to Milam glacier. After a tiresome journey by bus the author trekked to the glacier accompanied by Khem Nam and Laxmi. They crossed several abandoned Bhutia villages. They were delayed by cold winds and incessant rains. It was a painful experience for nearly six days.

As they struggled to keep themselves warm, they resorted to distraction. The bad weather made them lose their confidence but they were determined to reach their destination.
They treaded carefully on the icy tracks; crossed many hills; watched beautiful pools; and tasted the sweetest waters of the ponds.

When they reached Milam, it snowed continuously for three days and three nights. The author realized that patience is an art well learned when one is at the mercy of nature. They successfully scaled the Milam glacier. Then they started climbing down. On the way, they saw the two peaks of Nanda Devi Main and Nanda Devi East. After paying respect to Goddess Nanda Devi, they came back to Munsiyari.

4. The Mark of Vishnu

It is a story that mocks the deep superstitious beliefs of men. Gunga Ram was an illiterate servant. He was full of superstitions. He believed all creatures were holy. There was a poisonous snake in the garden of the house. He called it kala nag. Every night he would place a bowl of milk in front of the hole in which the snake lived. He would be very happy to see the milk disappear the next morning. It was his belief that as long as he gave milk to the snake it would not harm anyone in the house.

The playful boys in the house always poked fun at the innocent Gunga Ram. They used to tell him that one day they would catch the kala nag and give it to a snake charmer. Gunga Ram cautioned them strictly. One day the boys spotted the snake basking in the sun. The boys surrounded the snake armed with sticks. They battered the snake and broke its back. They put the snake in a tin and tied the lid with a string.

The next day the boys took the tin to school and gave it to the science teacher. When the teacher unfastened the string, the snake came out of it and rushed towards the door. There Gunga Ram stood with a bowl of milk. He prostrated in front of the snake begging for its forgiveness. But the snake bit Gunga Ram on the very mark of Vishnu on his forehead. Gunga Ram died on the spot.

POETRY PARAGRAPHS

Q.No. 67 to 69          Marks
1x5=5

A Psalm of Life

It is a poem of optimism and positive thinking. According to the poet, life is not a dream. It is real and earnest. Neither enjoyment nor sorrow is our goal. We must work hard, because life is short. We must make our lives great. Time is passing without a stop. Our world is like a battlefield. We have to struggle and win. This world is a temporary camp. As long as we live, we should be like heroes, not like dumb driven cattle. We should forget the past. We need not worry about the future. We should make use of the present. We should act in the present having faith in God. The lives of great men teach great lessons. We should be ready to face anything in our life because there is no end for our achievements.

Women’s Rights

This poem expresses the wishes of women. Women like to enjoy many rights. Men cannot deny them their rights. Women have a mission. They are strong and powerful. Men should not ignore their thoughts. Generally, men do not mind the sufferings of women. Women lead a quiet and peaceful life. They do not even waste a single minute. They always
spend their time in looking after their family and children. They bring happiness to those who are around them. They are like the humble plants that bring forth fragrant flowers. These plants gather water from occasional rains. Likewise women spread the fragrance of happiness though they get meager love from men. They live unknown and die unknown.

Snake

Snake is a wonderful poem. It speaks about the poet’s feelings towards the snake. On a hot summer day a snake came to his water trough to drink water. The poet had to wait for his turn to take a pitcher of water. The snake took a long time to drink water. This gave the poet enough time to study the snake. It was golden in colour. His knowledge of education cautioned him that it was a poisonous snake. His inner voice urged him to kill the snake. He took a log and threw at the snake. The snake was shocked and ran into its hole. Now the poet felt guilty. The snake did not harm him. But he harmed the snake. It was like a guest that came to his house. He insulted his guest. He was so sorry for his mean act.

The Man He Killed

It is a poem that brings out the ugly face of war. The poet was in the battlefield. He shot at his enemy and killed him on the spot. Now a thought crossed the mind of the poet. Why should he kill a person who had done him no harm? Was there any personal enmity between the poet and his so-called enemy? The meaningless war made them meaningless enemies. The poet joined the army because he was unemployed. The same was the case with his enemy. Actually they were not patriots. They were soldiers made out of poverty. It was only the situation that forced them to be cruel to each other. If these two had met in an inn, they would have become friends and bought a drink to each other. The poet blames the war for this tragic event.
Model Question paper 1  
Language - Part II- English - Paper I  
(Reader and Linguistic Competences)

Time Allowed : 3Hours) (Maximum Marks : 100

Introduction:  
In yower - book, use the Arabic numerals 1 to 69 of the questions you answer.

Section-A  
(Vocabulary - Lexical Competencies)  
(Marks : 30)

1. A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given context which equates with that of the italicized item in each of the following sentences : 5 X 1 = 5
2. The bus followed in hot pursuit of a rabbit.
3. The scientists are busy trying to harness atomic energy.
4. Frailty the name is woman.
5. Gunga Ram was squashed.

1. For Brutus is an honorable man.
   a) Kumar was punished for his dishonesty.
   b) He was respected for his deed.
   c) Those who are disrespectful to others will receive the same from others.
   d) Mr. Johnson is known for his principles.

2. The bus followed in hot pursuit of a rabbit.
   a) She sped away in her car with journalists chasing her with determination.
   b) The shop was so hot that the child higher studies.
   c) He did this work intentionally.

3. The scientists are busy trying to harness atomic energy.
   a) We have to make atomic energy harmless.
   b) Scientists are trying to find out the harmful effects of atomic energy.
   c) We are trying to distribute the sources of energy.
   d) Efforts are being made to control atomic energy for all positive purpose.

4. Frailty the name is woman.
   a) A sound mind a sound body.
   b) Athletes are sturdy and strong.
   c) There is a small weakness in that construction.
   d) Fatty foods increase your weight.

5. Gunga Ram was squashed.
   a) Guna was conceited
   b) Orange juice is a healthy drink.
c) She was thrilled at the prospect of visiting Paris.
d) He was subdued after the defeat.

B. Choose the most accurate of the four given words opposite in meaning to the italicized word.  

6. He was my friend *faithful* and just to me.
   a) humble  b) disloyal  c) truthful  d) plan.

7. Truthforce, the power of enlightened non-violence is neither passive nor *timid*.
   a) active  b) afraid  c) bold  d) doubtful.

8. He is a *sturdy* young man.
   a) dynamic  b) strong  c) weak  d) ambitious

9. There are many people who *despise* the snake….
   a) fear  b) appreciate  c) kill  d) worship.

    a) unimportant  b) worthy  c) significant  d) long.

C. Answer any ten of the following :  

11. Write a sentence using the plural form of medium or ‘index’.

12. Use the idiom ‘Once in a blue moon’ a sentence of your own.

13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of CPU.

14. The protruding ……… of the tree obstructed our ….. (route / root).

15. Form a word by blending the words ‘travel’ and ‘catalogue’ and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.

16. Syllabify any two of the following words: laboratory, activity, detect, introduction.

17. Write sentence using ‘love’ as a verb and ‘love’ as a noun.

18. Write a sentence of your own using the American English word for ‘biscuit’.
19. Use the compound word ‘out - patient’ in a sentence of your own.

20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘mis’…… or the suffix ……..
tion.

21. Form compound words.
   a) Noun + Noun
   b) Noun + Adjective

22. Write sentence using the phrasal verbs ‘go ahead’ and ‘go against’.

23. Write sentences each using the clipped words from “suitcase” and handkerchief.

**Section -B**

(Grammatical Competencies)

(Marks : 20)

II. A. Fill in blanks of the following sentence: 10 X 1 = 10

24. I hope she …………… succeed. (Use a modal verb)

25. He …………… (submit ) his form. So he can participate.

26. You …………… not read every chapter. (Use a quasi modal)

27. Students ………… Speak English fluently will easily get jobs. (Use a relative pronoun)

28. This fountain pen ……….. I bought only a week ago, leaks badly. (Use a relative pronoun)

29. You must not go ………. the advice of your parents. (Use a phrase / preposition)

30. I ………. (teach) him I had time. (use the given verb in suitable form).

31. Write a sentence of the pattern SVCA.

32. This novel was written by O. Henry. This is an example of ……….. passive voice. (write the kind of passive voice.)

33. Man proposes ……………. God disposes. (Use a suitable link word)
B. Transform the following sentence as instructed: 5 X 2 = 10

34. Report the dialogue:

Mathan : Hello Rahul, How are you?
Rahul : Fine Mathan. What brings you here?
Mathan : I have just come to see you. It is long since we’ve met.
Rahul : Thank you. Let us have coffee.

35. If he had told them the truth, he would not have been punished. (Begin the sentence with ‘Had’)

36. As there was heavy rain, the match was delayed.

(Rewrite as a compound sentence)

37. I forgot my birthday. My friend greeted me on that day.

(Combine the sentence into a simple sentence)

38. He tried his best. He could not open the box.

(Combine the sentence using ‘though’)

Section - C
(Reading Competencies)
(Marks : 15)

III. A. Identify each of the following sentence with the semantic field in the list given below, by understanding the words serving as the clue: 5 X 1 = 5

39. Spicy food can cause acidity in the stomach.

40. A painting displayed in the exhibition was beautiful.

41. The Niligiri’s Biosphere has been affected by pollution.

42. He hit a sixer in the very first over of the match.

43. For Programming, people use the binary system.
B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions given below:

Preserving Nature is man’s prime responsibility. The earth does not belong to us for us and abuse. It belongs to our children.

As man became civilized, he slowly lost his attachment with Nature. In his quest for development, man cleared pristine forests and polluted the environment. The magnitude of destruction increased in proportion to the magnitude of his greed. As man drifted away from Nature, his problems increased and his heart became hard and cold. The many calamities, misfortunes and problems of our times are but the manifestation of this greed. This is why we have injured people, animals and environment. If we want to set things right we must reconnect with Nature.

Questions:

44. What is the prime responsibility of man?
45. Whom does the earth belong to?
46. When does man lose attachment with Nature?
47. What is the manifestation of man’s greed?
48. What do you do to set things right?

Section - D
(Writing Competencies - Prose)
(Marks : 15)

IV. A Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 words:

1 X 5 = 5

49. How is Gandhiji’s faith in women described in the lesson “The Ceaseless Crusader”?
50. Describe the superstitious practice of Gunga Ram.
51. What does Johnson want the readers to remember regarding the English Dictionary?

B. Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following: 1 X 10 = 10
52. Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Mark Antony.

53. Write an essay on the aftermath of atomization on Hiroshima.

54. Bring out the trekking experience of Ahtushi Deshpande.

**Section - E**
*(Literary Competencies - Poetry)*
*(Marks : 20)*

V. A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each of them:  
6 X 1 = 6

(i) Art is long, and time is fleeting

55. Why is art supposed to be long?

(ii) You cannot rob us of the rights we cherish

56. What cannot be robbed?

(iii) Surrounded, detached in measureless

57. Where does the soul stand?

(iv) O tongues of fire! You came devouring.

58. What is referred to as tongues of fire?

(v) He reached down from a fissure in the earth-wall in the gloom.

59. Who reached down?

60. From where did he reach down?

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below each set of lines:  
3 X 1 = 3

i) Speech that came like leech - craft.

61. What is the figure of speech employed here?

ii) And I thought of the albatross,
And I wished he would come back, my snake.

62. What is the allusion here?

63. Write out the words in alliteration.

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context:

64. As humble plants by country hedgerows growing.
   That treasure up the rain.

65. I shot him dead because
   Because he was my foe.

66. Be not like dumb, driven cattle!
   Be a hero in the strife!

D. Write a paragraph of 100 words on any one of the following:

67. What is the message conveyed through the poem ‘A Psalm of Life’?

68. Describe the spider’s persistence.

69. Bring out the emotions expressed in the poem ‘The Man He Killed.’
Key to the Model Question paper 1
Language – Part II – English Paper I
SECTION – A

1. **A. Synonyms:**
   1.b. He was respected for his deed.
   2.a. She sped away in her car with journalists chasing her with determination.
   3.d. Efforts are being made to control atomic energy for all positive purposes.
   4.c. There is a small weakness in the construction.
   5.d. He was subdued after the defeat.

2. **B. Antonyms:**
   6.b. disloyal
   7.c. bold
   8.c. weak
   9.b. appreciate
   10.b. worthy / C. Significant

3. **C. Answer:**
   11. media
   12. He comes here **once in a blue moon** (rarely).
   13. **Central Processing** Unit is the brain of the computer.
   14. root – route
   15. travelogue – It is a good **travelogue**
   16. la bo ra to ry
   Ac ti vi ty
   De tect
   In tro duc tion
   17. I love my Country (Verb)
   Mother’s love is incomparable (Noun)
   18. Cookies. I ate a cookie
   19. He is an out-patient
20. misunderstand – Don’t misunderstand me
   mention – suggestion – I take your suggestion
21. Noun + Noun – School girl
   Noun + Adjective – dutyfree
22. Go ahead with your work
   Don’t go against your parents
23. case – I carried the case
   kerchief – I lost my kerchief.

SECTION – B

II. A)

24. will
25. has submitted
26. need not
27. who
28. which / that
29. against
30. would teach
31. She is a doctor now
32. Personal Passive Voice
33. but

34. Mathan greeted Rahul and asked him how he was. Rahul replied that he was fine and asked him what brought him there. Mathan said that he had just come to see him and added that it was long since they had met. Rahul thanked him and suggested to have coffee.

35. Had he told them the truth, he would not have been punished.
36. There was a heavy rain and so the match was delayed.
37. In spite of me forgetting my birthday, my friend greeted me on that day. (or)
   My friend greeted me on my forgotten birthday.
38. Though he tried his best, he could not open the box.
SECTION – C

III A.

39. Nutrition and Dietetics
40. Art
41. Environment
42. Sports
43. Computer

SECTION – E

V A.

55. Because it is permanent.
56. The rights of women
57. It stands in space
58. English words.
59. The snake
60. From a fissure

B.

61. simile
62. Rime of the Ancient Mariner by S.T. Coleridge
63. grave / goal

C.

64. Poem : Women's Rights

Poet : Annie Louisa Walker

65. Poem : The Man He Killed

Poet : Thomas Hardy

66. Poem : A Psalm of Life

Poet : H.W. Longfellow
Model Question Paper 2

Language – Part II – ENGLISH - Paper I
(Reader and Linguistic Competencies)

Time Allowed: 3 Hours] [Maximum Marks: 100

Instruction:
In your answer-book, use the Arabic numerals 1 to 69 of the questions you answer.

SECTION-A
(Vocabulary – Lexical Competencies)
(Marks:30)

I.  A. Choose the most appropriate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the italicized lexical item in each of the following sentences:

\[5 \times 1 = 5\]

1. I honour Caesar for his *valour*
   a) The judge did not condemn him.
   b) He is very patient in dealing with his enemies.
   c) Everyone admired him.
   d) The soldiers showed great courage in defending their country.

2. Yet, with Gandhi a new unique element *emerged*.
   a) A fierce storm arose.
   b) Priya cleaned the floor.
   c) An emergency meeting was held in the evening.
   d) The disease spreads quickly.

3. I therefore dismiss with frigid *tranquility*.
   a) It was a traditional festival.
   b) Prem became calm after his defeat.
   c) Monah is a famous doctor in the city.
   d) The manager signed the letter.

4. The poison blinded him *instantly*.
   a) Sita consumed poison.
   b) Ravi was taken to the hospital immediately.
   c) Kumar was doubtful about the result.
   d) The explosion caused great damage.
5. They were *industrious* enough to slave in the paddy field.
   a) Arvind is a hardworking boy.
   b) Anitha is a humble girl.
   c) Dass worked in a reputed company.
   d) The production decreased suddenly.

B. Choose the most accurate one of the four given words opposite to the *italicized* word:

5 x 1 = 5

6. He was my friend *faithful* and just to me.
   a) Enemity
   b) Indifferent
   c) Disloyal
   d) Dishonest

7. He looked sullen and *suspicious*.
   a) Doubtful
   b) Hateful
   c) Certain
   d) Happy

8. But Khem Nam is not be *deterred*.
   a) Discouraged
   b) Detained
   c) Detached
   d) Encouraged.

9. ...no dictionary of a living tongue ever can be *perfect*.
   a) Imperfect
   b) Peaceful
   c) Produce
   d) Indecent.

10. Thereby achieving the maximum *destruction*.
    a) Damage
    b) Construction
    c) Defeat
    d) Warning.
C. Answer any ten of the following: 10 X 2 = 20

11. Write a sentence using the plural form ‘foot’ or ‘criterion’.
12. Use the idiom ‘in the pink of health’ in a sentence of your own.
13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of LPG.
14. Niveditha’s ................. son ................. himself to the new environment.
   (Fill in the blanks with adapted / adopted)
15. Form a word by blending the words ‘medical’ and ‘care’ and use the blended word in a sentence of your own.
16. Syllabify any two of the following words:
   Institution, dramatic, astrology, entertain.
17. Write sentences using ‘tear’ as a verb and ‘tear’ as a noun.
18. Write a sentence of your own using the American English word for ‘tap’.
19. Use the compound word ‘shop owner’ in a sentence of your own.
20. Write a sentence using a word with the prefix ‘un’- or the suffix -less’
21. Form compound words:
   a) Noun + Verb
   b) Gerund + Noun

22. Write sentences using the phrasal verbs ‘keep up’ and ‘keep on’.
23. Write sentence using the clipped words from ‘demarcate’ and ‘mathematics’

SECTION-B
(Grammatical Competencies)
(Marks: 20)

II. A. Fill in the blanks of the following sentences: 10 X 1 = 10

24. Students ................. submit the record note books on time.
   (Use a semi-model verb)
25. The children ................. (burst) into peals of laughter.
   (Use the given verb in the suitable form)
26. The scientists ...................... (achieve) ‘the chain reaction’.
   (Use the correct tense form of the verb given in brackets)
27. Mrs.Benitha ...................... teaches us English is our class teacher.
   (Use a relative pronoun)
28. He is the man..................... bike is stolen.
   (Use a relative pronoun)

29. One .................... always keep his promises.
   (Use a model verb)

30. Frame a sentence of the pattern SVIODO.

31. Anne was happy...................... her poverty.
   (Use a suitable phrase/preposition)

32. Metals have been replaced by plastics.
   This is an example of ....................... passive voice.
   (Fill in the blank)

33. He asked me to wait....................... he returns.
   (Use a suitable link word)

B. Transform the following sentences as instructed: 5 X 2 = 10

34. Report the dialogue:
   Shop-keeper  :  Why did you bring this book?
   Student    :  Ten pages are missing in this book.
   Shop-keeper :  Please bring the bill. I will exchange it with a fresh copy.

35. If he had explained the problem. I would have helped him.
   (Begin the sentence with ‘Had’)

36. In spite of being old he walks quickly.
   (Rewrite as a complex sentence)

37. Karthi is intelligent. He will get a job.
   (Combine the sentences into a compound sentence)

38. He did not give his address. I could not visit him.
   (Rewrite using ‘if’ clause)

SECTION-C
(Reading Competencies)
(Marks: 15)

III.A. Identify the following sentences with the fields in the list given below by understanding the word or words serving as the clue: 5 X 1 = 5

39. An astronaut has to undergo vigorous training to go to space.

40. The gallstones have to be removed by the laparoscopic operation.

41. Hockey is our national game.
42. Rice contains more carbohydrates.
43. Michael Jackson is known as the King Pop.
    (Music, Medicine, Sports, Space, Nutrition, Dietetics)

**B. Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions given below:**

5 X 2 = 10

The pearl is considered one of the most beautiful jewels. It is one gem that is not dug up from a mine in the earth. It is grown in the shell of an oyster. The oyster does not make the pearl for the purpose of adorning the necks of women. It makes it only as a means of self protection. Sometimes a hard, tiny object like a grain of sand gets inside the shell. It irritates the soft sensitive flesh. The oyster has no way to free itself of it. To protect itself from the object the oyster begins to cover the object with a thick fluid from its own body, when this layer hardens and the irritation begins again, another layer is added. This goes on for many years – until finally the oyster has produced a beautiful pearl.

**Questions:**

44. Where does the pearl come from?
45. What irritates the soft sensitive flesh?
46. What does the oyster cover the object with?
47. How are the layer formed?
48. How long does the oyster take to produce a pearl?

**SECTION-D**

(Writing Competencies – Prose)

(Marks: 15)

IV. **A. Answer any one of the following questions in a paragraph of the about 100 words:**

1 X 5 = 5

49. Critically analyse the funeral oration of Mark Antony.
50. Deshpande’s trekking experience from Ragashkund to Surajkund.
51. How did Johnson collect the words for his dictionary?

B. **Write an essay in about 250 words on any one of the following:**

1 X 10 = 10

52. Gandhiji was no advocate of blind adherence to tradition. Explain.
53. Describe how Gungaram’s superstitious practices lead to his death.
54. Explain the cause and effects of atomisation on Hiroshima.

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SECTION-E
(Literary Competencies – Poetry)
(Marks: 20)

V. A. Read the following five sets of poetic lines and answer the questions given below each of them: 6 X 6 = 6

i) “Learn to labour and to wait”.
55. What is the message for the youth in this line?

ii) “To live, unknown beyond the cherished circle”
56. Give the meaning of ‘cherished circle’.

iii) “You blossomed into a nascent loveliness”
57. Whom does the word ‘you’ refer to?

iv) “Like a King in exile, uncrowned in the – underworld”.
58. What does the poet mean by nascent loveliness?

v) “I shot him dead because –
Because he was my foe”
59. Who was the king in exile?

60. Why did the poet shoot him?

B. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions given below in each set of lines: 3 X 1 = 3

i) “Like the golden swarm of fireflies you came”.
61. Mention the figure of speech used here.

ii) “For the soul is dead that slumbers”
62. Write out the words in alliteration

iii) “And I thought of the albatross,
And I wished he would come back my snake”.
63. What is the allusion used here?

C. Explain any two of the following sets of lines with reference to the context: 2 X 3 = 6

64. “Had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn”

65. “It launched forth filament, filament,
- filament, out of itself”

66. “In the end will be the WORD
And the word will be God in Man”
D. Write a paragraph of 100 words on any one of the following: 1 X 5 = 5

67. Why according to Hardy, war is quaint and curious?
68. Write a paragraph on Anne Louisa Walker’s views on women’s rights.
69. What was D.H. Lawrence’s mean act and how did he regret it?

***************
Key To The Model Question Paper 2

SECTION A

I. A.

1. d) The soldiers showed great courage in defending their country.
2. a) a fierce storm arose.
3. b) Prem became calm after his defeat.
4. b) Ravi was taken to hospital immediately.
5. a) Arvind is a hardworking boy.

B.

6. c) disloyal
7. c) certain
8. d) encouraged
9. a) imperfect
10. b) construction

C.

11. feet - My feet are aching.
     criteria - The criteria for selection were given.

12. My grandmother is **in the pink of health**.

14. adopted / adapted
15. medicare - Excellent medicare is given in this hospital.
16. ins t i t u t i o n

17. Don't tear the paper. (verb)
     She is shedding tears. (noun)

18. faucet - Close the faucet.
19. The shopowner gave me a bill.
20. uncomfortable - The chair is uncomfortable.

   useless - This car is useless.

21. sunrise

   washing machine

22. You must keep up your promise.

   She keeps on talking.

23. mark - We have to mark the boundaries.

Maths - My favourite subject is maths.

SECTION – B

II.  A.

24. ought to

25. burst

26. achieved

27. who

28. whose

29. must / should

30. She gave me a pen.

31. despite / in spite of

32. personal

33. until / till

B

34. The shopkeeper asked the student why he had brought that book. The student replied that ten pages were missing in that book. The shopkeeper requested him to bring the bill and said he would exchange it with a fresh copy.

35. Had he explained the problem I would have helped him.
36. Though he is old, he walks quickly.
37. Karthi is intelligent and he will get a job.
38. If he had given his address I could have visited him.

SECTION C

III A.

39. Space
40. Medicine
41. Sports
42. Nutrition and Dietetics
43. Music

SECTION - E

V A.

55. We must learn to work hard.
56. Family members.
57. English words
58. The beauty of the language is beginning to exist.
59. The snake
60. He was his enemy.
ENGLISH PAPER - II
ENGLISH PAPER – II

I  Section A: Supplementary Reader:

A.QN: 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence: (The first and the last sentences are already in order) 1 x 5 = 5

1. -Framton Nuttel was afflicted with a nerve disorder.
   -He wanted to stay in a calm rural retreat for cure.
   -Vera told him about the tragedy of her aunt.
   -Vera was Mrs. Sappleton’s niece.
   -He went to meet Mrs. Sappleton.
   -Her aunt believes that the hunting party will return.

Ans.

Framton Nuttel was afflicted with a nerve disorder. He wanted to stay in a calm rural retreat for cure. He went to meet Mrs. Sappleton. Vera was Mrs. Sappleton’s niece. Vera told him about the tragedy of her aunt. Her aunt believes that the hunting party will return.

B. QN: 2 - 6: Supplementary reader one word Questions. (Choose the best answer) Marks: 5

THE SELFISH GIANT

1. The children visited the Giant’s garden every day.
2. The Giant stayed with his friend for seven years.
3. The poor children had no place to play.
4. The children entered the Giant’s garden through a little hole in the wall.
5. The Giant died when he became old and feeble.
6. The only people who were pleased to stay in the Giant’s garden were the snow and the frost.
7. The Giant’s final journey was to Paradise.
8. The selfish Giant longed to see the little child.
9. The Giant heard a linnet singing outside the window.
10. The Giant visited his friend Cornish Ogre.
11. There were 12 peach trees in the Giant’s garden.
12. The Giant lay dead covered with white blossoms.
13. The Giant built a huge wall around the garden.
14. The autumn gave no fruits in his garden.
15. The Giant understood that the little boy was Child Jesus/Jesus Christ.
16. The little boy said that the prints of nails were the wounds of love.
17. The tree in the farthest corner of the garden was covered with white blossoms.
THE LOTTERY TICKET

1. The possibility of winning the prize in the lottery ticket bewildered them.
2. The first 25000 of the prize money was to be spent on real estate.
3. Ivan went to none of these places.
4. Disappointment in not winning the prize made Ivan and Masha hate each other.
5. Ivan Dmitritch earned 1200 roubles a year.
6. Ivan had no faith in lottery ticket.
7. Ivan considered his relatives as reptiles.
8. Ivan thought of Masha’s relatives as beggars.
9. The total amount of the winning prize was 75,000.
10. Ivan planned to spend 10,000 on immediate expenses.
11. The actual number of the lottery ticket was series 9499 number 46.
12. Ivan Dmitritch was a middle class man.
13. One of the countries Ivan wished to visit was India/Italy/France.

THE LAST LEAF

1. Sue and Johnsy were painters by profession.
2. Mr. Pneumonia was a deadly person.
3. Johnsy was counting backward from number twelve.
4. Mr. Behrman was a friend to Sue.
5. The woolen shoulder scarf which Sue was knitting was blue in colour.
6. Sue found Behrman smelling strongly of juniper berries.
7. Mr. Behrman died of Pneumonia.
8. Behrman’s masterpiece was the last leaf.
9. Old Behrman was a painter who lived on the ground floor.
10. Sue hoped that she would die when the last ivy leaf fell.
11. The deadly disease pneumonia spread in the month of November.
12. Johnsy wanted to paint the Bay of Naples.
13. Mr. Behrman earned some money by posing as a model to artists.
14. They started a studio in Greenwich Village.
15. Sue came from Maine.
17. Johnsy had an attack of pneumonia.

HOW THE CAMEL GOT ITS HUMP

1. The camel lived in the middle of a Howling desert.
2. The camel refused to work because he was lazy.
3. The three animals made a complaint to Djinn.
4. Djinn punished the camel using his magic.
5. The camel did not work for three days.
6. The horse came to meet the camel on **Monday**.
7. The dog came to the camel with a **stick** in his mouth.
8. The Djinn in charge of all deserts travelled **in a cloud of dust**.
9. Djinn was in charge of **all deserts**.
10. The horse came with a **saddle** on his back.
11. All the animals were **angry** at the camel’s attitude.
12. The **camel** has never learnt **how to behave**.
13. The camel got a **hump** on its back.
14. The camel can work without eating for **three days**.

**TWO FRIENDS**

1. Monsieurs Morisot and Sauvage had a common interest in **fishing**.
2. The people of Paris were angry with the **Prussians**.
3. The two friends drank **absinthe** when they met after a long time.
4. They encountered the Prussians while **fishing** in the river.
5. The friends were taken **prisoners** by the Prussians.
6. The Prussians offered to release the friends in exchange for the **password**.
7. The friends were finally **shot dead**.
8. After shooting them dead the Prussians threw them **into the river**.
9. The value highlighted in this story is **patriotism**.
10. The Prussian officer ordered **the fish to be fried**.
11. Besieged **Paris** was in the throes of **famine**.
12. Monsieur Morisot was a **watchmaker** by profession.
13. Monsieur Morisot was strolling along the boulevard one bright **January** morning.

**THE REFUGEE**

1. The refugees were **well-dressed in uniform**.
2. The uncommon men and women who entered the city were from **one region**.
3. The noodle vendor stopped near the old man because **he was keen on selling**.
4. The vendor made the old man **buy noodles**.
5. The old man decided not to spend his money on food because he decided to **spend the money on buying seeds to sow**.
6. The city was full of **refugees**.
7. The refugees wore garments woven out of the same **dark blue** cotton stuff.
8. The passerby gave the old man a **silver coin and a copper coin**.
9. The child was the old man’s **grandson**.
10. The old man kept the silver coin **to buy seeds to his grandson**.

**THE OPEN WINDOW**

1. Vera was **fifteen** years old.
2. **Mrs. Sappleton** was the aunt of Vera.
3. The **French** window was kept open on an October afternoon.
4. Sappleton’s husband and her two younger brothers went to the moor for *snipe shooting*.
5. The hunting party always went out through the *French window*.
6. The doctors had advised Mr. Nuttel to take complete rest.
7. Vera said that the visitor might have been terrified on seeing the *dog*.
8. *Romance* at short notice was Vera’s speciality.
9. The hunting party was accompanied by a *spaniel*.
10. Vera was Mrs. Sappleton’s *niece*.
11. The hunting party was engulfed in a *bog*.

Q. No. 12  Marks 1x10=10

- Main points have been given to guide the students.

**THE SELFISH GIANT**

The Giant had a large garden. The children of the village enjoyed playing in the garden after school. The Giant returned to his garden after seven years. He became angry on seeing the children playing in his garden. He chased away the children and built a high wall around the garden.

The children had no place to play. The spring came everywhere but it was still winter in the Giant’s garden. One morning the Giant was surprised to listen to the song of a linnet. He came out of his house to find the children playing in his garden. They had come through a hole in the wall. Now it was spring in the garden except in one tree in a corner. A small boy was standing under the tree. He could not climb up the tree. Taking pity on the little boy the Giant put him up on the tree. The boy hugged the Giant and kissed him. The Giant realized his mistake and at once knocked down the wall. Now the children could come and play in the garden at any time.

The Giant longed to see the little boy. But he never came. The Giant became old and feeble. One cold morning the Giant saw the little boy standing in his garden. He noticed the prints of nail on the palms and the feet of the little boy. The boy said that they were wounds of love. The Giant recognized the boy. He was Jesus Christ. He took the Giant to His Garden.

**THE LOTTERY TICKET**

Ivan Dmitritch was a middle class man. He had a humble income of 1200 a year. He had no faith in lottery ticket. His wife Masha had bought a lottery ticket. She asked him to see the result of the lottery ticket in the newspaper. Ivan reluctantly went through the results.
He saw the series 9499 only, but he did not find out the number of the ticket. The husband and the wife believed that they had won the first prize.

The prize amount was 75000 roubles. They started dreaming about how to spend the money. Ivan dreamt of buying a real estate for 25000. He decided to spend another 10000 for immediate expenses. The remaining 40000 could be deposited in a bank for interest, he hoped.

Ivan thought of Masha’s relatives. They would ask for more even if he gave them some money. And he also thought of his own relatives. He called them reptiles. He suddenly looked at the newspaper and found out the winning number to be series 9499 number 46 and not 26. All their dreams disappeared and they came back to reality.

THE LAST LEAF

Sue and Johnsy were painters by profession. They shared an apartment. Johnsy had an attack of pneumonia. She was bedridden. The doctor told Sue that she would recover only if she had the will to live. Johnsy was looking through the window. She saw an old ivy vine clinging to a brick wall. The leaves of the ivy vine were falling one by one in the cold wind. Johnsy was counting the leaves backwards from twelve. She believed that she would die when the last leaf fell off the ivy vine.

Sue calmed down Johnsy and put her to bed. She met old Behrman and told him about the foolish belief of Johnsy. Behrman was a failure as an artist. On hearing the account of Sue Behrman decided to help Johnsy. That night he went to the brick wall and painted an ivy leaf. The next morning Johnsy saw one leaf still clinging to the brick wall. Her hopes of living were revived. Johnsy recovered very soon. But Behrman had an attack of pneumonia because of his being exposed to the cold weather. He died after two days. The last leaf was Behrman’s master piece.

THE OPEN WINDOW

Mr. Framton Nuttel was a nervous patient. On the advice his doctor he came to stay in a rural area. So he came to visit Mrs. Sappleton’s house with a letter of introduction from his sister. At first he met the niece of Mrs. Sappleton. Her name was Vera, a fifteen year old girl. Vera decided to play a joke on Mr. Nuttel.

She narrated a tragic story that had never taken place. She said that the husband and the two brothers of her aunt went to the nearby moor for snipe shooting. They never returned. It was believed that they were engulfed in a bog. The bodies were never recovered. But Mrs. Sappleton firmly believed that her husband and her brothers would return one day. That was the reason why she always kept the window open.
Actually, the husband and the brothers of Mrs. Sappleton had gone for snipe shooting only that morning. They were expected to come back anytime now. Now Mrs. Sappleton rushed into the room repeatedly asking Mr. Framton Nuttel to forgive her for keeping him waiting. She said that she was expecting her husband and her brother along with their pet dog spaniel anytime.

Mrs. Sappleton cried loudly to say that they were arriving. In the dim evening light Mr. Framton Nuttel saw three figures walking towards the house along with a dog. He thought they were ghosts. He rushed out of the house grabbing his hat and walking stick.

When asked Vera said that Mr. Framton Nuttel had told her that he was afraid of dogs.

Q.NO. 13 TO 17        Marks 5x2=10

1. When and why do you consult a dictionary? (Uses of dictionary)
   To know the spelling, pronunciation, meaning and usage.

2. Who is a lexicographer?
   A person who compiles a dictionary.

3. What is a dictionary?
   It is a book of words arranged in alphabetical order with meanings, usage, etc.

4. What is a thesaurus?
   It is a book of synonyms and antonyms. It is the opposite of a dictionary.

5. What are the different sections of a library?
   Reference section, Stack section, Journal section, Electronic section and Reprography.

6. What does a reference section contain?
   Dictionaries, yearbooks, atlases and thesaurus.

7. What does a stack section contain?
   Books are stored here.

8. What does a journal section contain?
   Journals and periodicals are kept here.

9. What does an electronic section contain?
   Audio CDs, Video CDs and microfilms.

10. Explain reprography.
    Xerox taking is done here.

11. What are the two most widely used systems of classification of books?
    (a) Dewy Decimal System   (b) American Library of Congress system

12. What is microform?
    Printed matters reduced in size by micro photography is called microform.

13. How do you search a book in a library?
    (a) Author index   (b) Title index and (c) Computer search.

14. What are the steps to be followed while summarizing?
    (a) Identify the main sentence (b) find all key words

15. What is note making?
    Reading the given passage and summarizing it.

16. What is note taking?
    Taking notes while listening to a lecture.

17. What is the difference between note making and note taking?
**NOTE MAKING**

| Reading the given passage and summarizing it. | Listening to the lecture and taking notes. |

18. What are the skills involved in note taking?
   Listening and writing skills.

19. What is the difference between an abbreviation and an acronym?
   An abbreviation cannot be spelt as a word. Ex. BBC. An acronym can be pronounced as a word. Ex. GATE

20. Expand and explain OPAC.
   Online Public Access Catalogue. It is an interactive search module for searching books in a library.

21. Write e-mail ids’.
   Educational institution: snrcollege@gmail.com, kctcollege@yahoo.com
   Social organization: udavumkarangal@gmail.com, banyan@yahoo.com
   Women organization: annaiteresa@gmail.com, womenwelfare@yahoo.com

22. What are eponymous words?
   Words whose origin is traced to individuals are known as eponymous words. Ex. Boycott. It is derived from Captain Charles Boycott.

23. What is euphemism? Give an example.
   Using an inoffensive word in the place of an offensive word. Ex. He kicked the bucket = He died. Blind = Visually challenged.

24. What is a cliché?
   Derived from the French word ‘clicher’. It stands for the use of a word or phrase to the point of monotony. Ex. bag and baggage. The English left India with their bag and baggage.

25. Give any two instructions for using the library.
   (a) Observe silence inside the library.
   (b) Do not fold the corners of the page. Use book marks.

26. Arrange the names of two authors ‘Abdul Kalam’ and ‘Samuel Johnson’ as found in the library catalogue.
   Kalam Abdul; Johnson Samuel

Q.No 18 to 22         Marks 5x1=5

**Note:** Possible areas of errors have been given. The students may be trained in these areas.

1. Sita is one of the tallest girl in the class. **Ans.** girls
2. I prefer coffee **than** tea. **Ans.** to
3. I bought some furnitures. **Ans.** furniture
4. I learnt gymnastic. **Ans.** gymnastics
5. I learnt gymnastics skills. **Ans.** gymnastic
6. No one **know** the answer. **Ans.** knows
7. If I **was** a bird, I would fly. **Ans.** were
8. Though he worked hard but he failed. **Ans.** Though he worked hard, he failed. (or) He worked hard but he failed.
9. As he was honest and so he was praised. **Ans.** As he was honest, he was praised. (or) He was honest and so he was praised.
10. Looking through the window and he saw the crowd.
Ans. Looking through the window, he saw the crowd. (or) He looked through the window and saw the crowd.
11. He/She is my cousin brother/sister. Ans. He/She is my cousin.
12. A group of twelve students are travelling together.
   Ans. A group of twelve students is travelling together.
13. My father gave me a lot of advices. Ans. My father gave me a lot of advice.
14. Guilty must be punished. Ans. The guilty must be punished.
15. Sun rises in east. Ans. The sun rises in the east.

Q.No. 23 Summary Writing               Marks 1x5=5

Distribution of marks: Title - 1mark; Rough Draft - 1mark; Fair Draft - 3marks

Q.No. 24 Letter Writing              Marks 1x10=10

Please refer the format given below.

From
   xxx,
   yyy.

To
   ____,
   ____,
   ____._ (kindly take the address from the Q paper)

Dear sir/madam,

Sub: Application for the post of ______ reg.
Ref: Your advt. in the THE HINDU dtd.______.

With reference to your advertisement in The Hindu dated _____ I wish to apply for
the post of _______. I herewith enclosed my Bio-data.

If I am given an opportunity, I will prove my worth.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

xxx

BIO DATA

1. Name : xxx
2. Father’s name : zzz
3. Age & DOB : dd/mm/yyyy
4. Sex : male/female
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Marital Status : Single/married
7. Address : yyy
8. Languages known : Tamil, English
9. Qualification :
10. Experience : worked as a _____ for ___ years

Declaration

The above given details are true to the best of my knowledge.

www.kalvisolai.com
Q. No. 25 Non - Lexical fillers  

Marks 2

1. To express our hesitation : Er
2. To express agreement : Mmm
3. To express our consent : Uh
4. To make others to be silent : Sh
5. To express our doubt : Hmm
6. To express joy : Ah

Example
Police : Were you in town that night?
Man : Mmm. I was certainly in town.
Police : Where were you at that time?
Man : Er. I was in the theatre.

Q.No. 26 Road map

Guidelines for three instructions.  

Marks 3x1=3

1. Go straight.
2. Turn right/left.
3. Walk a few yards. ____ is on the left/right.

Q.No. 37 to 39 General Essay

POSSIBLE ESSAYS

Marks 1x10=10

1. My ambition in life or The profession I like
2. Science and its uses
3. Environmental pollution
4. The book I like most
5. Deforestation
6. Rain water harvesting
Model Question paper 1
Language – Part II – English – Paper II
(Supplementary Reader and Communicative Competencies)

Time Allowed : 3 Hours                                                                 Maximum Marks : 80

Instruction:
In your answer book, use the Arabic numerals 1 to 39 of the questions you answer.

SECTION – A
(Supplementary Reader)
(Marks : 25)

I.A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. (The first and the last sentences are already in order.) 5

- Framton Nuttel was afflicted with a nerve disorder.
- He wanted to stay in a calm rural retreat for cure.
- Vera told him about the tragedy of her aunt.
- Vera was Mrs. Sappleton’s niece.
- He went to meet Mrs. Sappleton.
- Her aunt believes that the hunting party will return.

B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given: 5 x 1 = 5

2. The poor children had ………………………… to play.
   a) Many places
   b) No place
   c) A few places
   d) A playground.

3. The camel did not work for …………………..
   a) Two days
   b) Four days
   c) Three days
   d) One week

4. The two friends drank ……………………… when they met after long time.
   a) Coffee
   b) Absinthe
   c) Wine
5. The noodle vendor stopped near the old man because he was  
   a) Kind  
   b) Keen on selling  
   c) Tired  
   d) Not interested

6. According to Vera, Framton Nuttel ran away as he was afraid of  
   a) Guns  
   b) Ghosts  
   c) Strangers  
   d) Dogs

C) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:  5 x 1 = 5

“It’s very nice making day-dreams at other people’s expense!” is what her eyes expressed “No, don’t your dare!”

Her husband understood her look; hatred began stirring again in his breast and the newspaper and read out triumphantly.

“Series 9499 ! Number 46, not 26 !

Hatred and hope both disappeared at once and it began immediately to seem to Ivan Dmitrich and his wife that their rooms were dark and small and low-pitched, that the supper they had been eating was not doing them good, but lying heavy on their stomachs, that the evenings were long and wearisome ..............

Questions:

7. Who is the lady mentioned here?
8. Who was day-dreaming?
9. Did they actually win the lottery?
10. Why did hatred and hope disappear all of a sudden?
11. What was the number of their lottery ticket?

D) 12. Write an essay by developing the following hints: 10

   Friendship between Sue and Johnsy - Johnsy attacked by pneumonia - her thought of death - counting the falling leaves of the ivy plant - Sue’s effort - Behrman - his aim in life - bold gesture of Behrman - painting the fallen leaf - change in Johnsy’s outlook - motivation to live - Behrman’s death due to pneumonia - his masterpiece.
Refugees pouring into Beijing - cold welcome by the city dwellers - cursed by the native workers - the new horde of refugees - not beggarly - each carrying baskets slung upon a pole - an old man - the fate of his son and daughter-in-law - a passerby taking pity - giving money - the reason for the starvation - keeping the silver coin for buying seeds.

SECTION - B

(Learning Competency)

(Marks : 15)

II. A) Answer the following:

13. What are the instructions to be followed in a library?

14. Arrange the names of two authors ‘Charles Dickens and ‘Rudyard Kipling’ as found in the library catalogue.

15. Mention the complete e-mail IDs of two service organizations.

16. What is Euphemism? Give an example.

17. Expand and explain OPAC.

B) Read the following, spot the errors and correct them: 5 x 1 = 5

18. There is an university at Madurai.

19. He prefers coffee than tea.

20. He gave me a lot of advices.

21. Although Raju is poor but he is generous.

22. He is confident on his success.

SECTION - C

(Occupational Competency)

(Marks : 15)

III. A) 23. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words: 5

Some think that education should aim at giving knowledge. They want the students to study books to add on to their knowledge. To others earning a living is the aim of education. They think that bread winning is more important than knowledge. Still others think that education should make people patriots and good citizens. These three people see the different aspects of education. In fact a good education should
aim at these three things together. It should give them knowledge and vision, besides making them self reliant and helpful to others.

B) 24. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified (Write XXX for your name and YYY for your address):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WANTED</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wanted female Receptionist : Smart graduate with computer knowledge, fluency in English and good communication skills. Preferably 5 years experience. Salary negotiable. Apply within 10 days to “The Hindu” P.O. Box. No.247, Chennai – 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION - D
(Strategic Competency - Life Skills)
(Marks : 5)

IV. A) 25. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical fillers in the following conversation:

Conversation:
Ramu : Is this painting perfect?
Gobu : .... I feel it needs a little more colouring.
Ramu : ...... That’s fine. I’ll make it.

B) 26. Guide an old man from the bus-stop to the nearby Government Hospital. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions by way of helping him. 3 x 1 = 3

Govt Hospital

Temple

You are here *

Bus stop
**SECTION - E**

*(Creative Competency)*

**(Marks : 10)**

V. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings: 5 x 1 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Strike the iron while it is hot</td>
<td>a) Writing wins the heart and leads to action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Health is wealth</td>
<td>b) Systematic schemed work pays</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Slow and steady wins the race</td>
<td>c) Good mind and body is productive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Pen is mightier than the sword</td>
<td>d) Appearances are not always true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. All that glitters is not gold</td>
<td>e) Make use of every opportunity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products : 5 x 1 = 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32. Glass</td>
<td>a) buy now pay later</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33. Tooth paste</td>
<td>b) bring Switzerland into your room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34. Shoes</td>
<td>c) handle with care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35. Air-conditioner</td>
<td>d) use for a while and get a sparkling smile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36. Credit card</td>
<td>e) a comfortable sole in a cosy hole.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION - F**

*(Extensive Reading)*

**(Marks : 10)**

VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following topics: 1 x 10 = 10

37. Environmental pollution.

38. My ambition in life.

39. Role of women in modern India.
Key To The Model Question Paper 1
Language Part II
English Paper II

1.A.
1. Framton Nuttel was afflicted with a nerve disorder.
   He wanted to say in a calm rural retreat for cure.
   He went to meet Mrs. Sappleton.
   Vera was Mrs. Sappleton’s niece.
   Vera told him about the tragedy of her aunt.
   Her aunt believes that the hunting party will return.

B. 2.b. no place
   3.c. three days
   4.b. absinthe
   5.b. keen on selling
   6.d. dogs

C. 7. Masha
   8. Ivan Dmitrich
   9. No
   10. They did not win the lottery.

SECTION B

II A.

13. Observe silence in the library. Do not fold the corners of the page. Do not tear pages.
    Do not hide the books deliberately. Return the books on or before the due date.
14. Dickens, Charles
    Kipling, Rudyard

15. udavumkarangal@gmail.com
    banyan@yahoo.com

16. Using inoffensive words in the place of offensive words. Eg. He kicked the bucket. = He died.
17. Online Public Access Catalogue. It is an interactive search module for searching books in a library.

SECTION – B

II. A. 18. There is a University at Madurai.
19. He prefers Coffee to tea.
20. He gave me a lot of advice.
21. Although Raju is poor, he is generous
(or)
Raju is poor but he is generous
22. He is confident of his success.

SECTION C

III B

24.

From

XXXXXX,
YYYYYY,
YYYYYY.

To

The Hindu,
P.O. Box. 247,
Chennai - 2.

Sir / Madam,

Sub : Regarding the post of a female receptionist.

Ref : Your ad in The Hindu dt .............
I saw your advertisement for the post of a female receptionist. I wish to apply for the same. I have all the qualifications required by you. I have enclosed my bio-data for your kind perusal.

I expect your call to attend the interview.

Thanking you.

Yours,

XXXXXXX

BIO – DATA

12. Name :
13. Date of birth and age
14. Nationality :
15. Address for Communication :
16. Educational Qualification :
17. Extra curricular activities :
18. Computer Literacy :
19. Area of interest :
20. Languages known :
21. Previous Experience :
22. Reference :

SECTION D

IV A.

25. Err

Mmm

26. 1. Walk straight and turn left.

2. Go past the temple.

3. You will find the Government Hospital on the left.

SECTION – E

VA.

27. e) Make use of every opportunity.
28. c) Good mind and body is productive.
29. b) Systematic schemed work pays
30. a) Writing wins the heart and leads to action.
31. d) Appearances are not always true.

B.

32. c) Handle with care.
33. d) Use for a while and get a sparkling smile
34. e) A comfortable sole in a cosy hole
35. b) Bring Switzerland into your room
36. a) Buy not, pay later.
Model question paper 2
Language –part II- English-Paper II
(Supplementary Reader and communicative)

Time Allowed: 3Hours
MaximumMarks:80

Instruction:
In your answer book use the Arabic numerals 1 to 39 of the questions you answer.

Section –A
(Supplementary Reader)
Marks: 25

I.  A) 1. Write a paragraph by rearranging the following sentences in correct sequence. The first and the last sentences are already in order)

5

- The city of Beijing was full of refugees.
- He dropped a silver coin and a copper penny into the old man’s apron.
- A vendor was selling hot noodles nearby.
- A passer-by noticed the old man and took pity on him.
- There was an old man at the end of the long procession of refugees.
- The old man used only the copper coin to buy some noodles for his grandson.

B) Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the option given:

5x1=5

2. The twelve peach trees broke out into delicate blossoms of
   a) Pink and pearl
   b) Blue and pearl
   c) Back and blue
   d) Pink and white

3. Sue and Johnsy were.....................by profession.
   a) Photographers
   b) Painters
   c) Musicians
   d) Dancers

4. The camel lived in the ......................of the howling Desert.
   a) Middle
   b) At the southern end
   c) In a corner
5. The two friends were
   a) Soldiers
   b) Spies
   c) Anglers
   d) Officers

6. Romance at short notice was……………………speciality.
   a) Mrs.Sappleto’s
   b) Vera’s
   c) Mr.Nuttels sister’s
   d) The doctor’s

C) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow: 5x1=5

At the end of the day the man called the horse, the Dog and the ox together and said three O there I’m very sorry for you (with the world so new-and-all) but that humph-thing in the desert can’t work or he would have been here by now so I am going to leave him alone and you must work double-time to make up for it “That made the three very angry (with the world so new-and-all) and they held a palaver and an Indaba and a panchayat, and a pow-wow on the edge of the desert: and the camel came chewing on milk weed-most scrucliating idle and laughed a them. Then he said humph and went away again. Presently there came along the Djinn in charge of all deserts. Rolling in a cloud of dust (Djinns always travel that way because it is magic) and he stopped to palaver and pow-wow with the three.

“Djinn of all Deserts” said the horse “is it alright for any one to be idle. with the world so new-and-all? “certainly not” said the Djinn.

Question:
7. Why was the man sorry for the Horse, the dog and the ox?
8. What did the man decide to do with the camel, who refused to do work?
9. What made the three hardworking animals very angry?
10. Who was in-charge of all the Deserts?
11. What was Djinn’s opinion on idleness?

D) 12. Write an essay by developing the following hints: 1x10=10
Invan Dmitritch and masha, couple-masha bought lottery ticket- ivan saw the newspaper-series 9499-stated dreaming –new estate-good summer and winter-wished to go broad – relatives would ask for money-masha number 26-paper unumber 46-dream dropped.  

(Or) 

MR.Nuttel came to visit Mrs.Sappleton-met Vera-narrated tragedy-three years ago – Mrs.Sappleton’s husband and two young brothers went for shooting-didn’t return-window wide open Mrs.Sappleton entered soon the three arrived with the spaniel-Frampton Nuttel rushed out Vera said-he was once hunted by a pack of dogs-her specialty-Romance at short nitice.

Section-B  
(Learning Competency)  
Marks:15  

II. A) Answer the following:  

13. What does the Journal section in modern library contain?  
14. What is a thesaurus?  
15. Arrange the names of two authors William Wordsworth and William Shakespeare as found in the library catalogue.  
16. Bring out the meaning of ‘cliché’ and use in a sentence first and foremost”  
17. What are the ways in which you can search for a book in the library? Mention any two.  

B) Read the following spot the errors and correct them:  

5x1=5  
18. The cow is an useful animal.  
19. Mary is superior than Jose in drawing.  
20. She said that she can drive a car.  
21. We sell wooden furnitures.  
22. Working hard and he passed.
III.  A) 23. Write the summary of the following passage in about 100 words:  

Today the sense of responsibility and the devotion to work is disappearing slowly among the younger generation. Students agitation has become a common scene now-a-days. So it has become essential to prepare the youth for their prosperous future and for the stronger nation. With this view in mind the centre has introduced the national service scheme in schools and colleges. A coordinator has been appointed for the conduct of the scheme. In every school and college a teacher is deputed in charge of it. Fifty students from higher secondary classes are admitted into the scheme. In colleges students who are willing to join the scheme are enrolled in it. The aim of the scheme is to inculcate the qualities like leadership, Cooperation, adjustability, discipline, team spirit, a sense of responsibility and service mindedness. The scheme includes traffic regulation, helping the public, cleaning the surroundings, rural service, adult education etc. It conducts camps for ten days in rural areas. It also conducts national integration camps to understand and appreciate the culture of each state. Really this scheme shapes the youth into good and dutiful citizens.

B) 24. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified (write XXX for your name and YYY for your Address):  

Wanted

A public sector company requires a stenographer for its office preferably a graduate with 5 years experience. Only persons with a good command over English, good typing speed and good in shorthand need apply. Apply within a week to P.O box 765 New Delhi-110 005.
IV. A) 25. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical fillers in the following conversation:

Preacher: Faith heals everything.

The onlooker: ...................... Is that so? Then I have come to the right person.

Preacher: ...................... Tell me what’s your problem?

B) 26. An old man wants to go to Hotel Residency. Here you find the road map. Write three instructions by way of helping him: 3x1=3

Bank

* You are here

School

Hotel Residency

Section-E

Creative Competency

Marks: 10

IV. A) Match the proverbs with their meanings:

5x1=5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27. Man proposes God disposes</td>
<td>a) What you do to others you will have in turn.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Beggars cannot be choosers</td>
<td>b) Say the truth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Even Homer nods</td>
<td>c) Divine help is essential to make efforts fruitful</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. Call a spade a spade</td>
<td>d) Even great men can make mistakes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. As you sow so you reap</td>
<td>e) One should know his limitations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

B) Match the slogans with their relevant products given below: 5x1=5

www.kalvisolai.com
Products | Slogans
---|---
32. Whirlpool | a) Information at the door step
33. Watch | b) It guarantees great safety
34. Lock | c) Soft on clothes and hard on dirt
35. Furniture | d) Fits your wrist like an ornament

Section-F
(Extensive Reading)
(Marks: 10)

VI. Write a general essay in about 200 words on any one of the following:

1x10=10

37. An Exciting Day in my life
38. Is science a blessing or a curse?
Key To The Model Question Paper 2

SECTION A

A) 1. The city of Beijing was full of refugees. There was an old man at the end of the long procession of refugees. A passer-by noticed the old man and took pity on him. He dropped a silver coin and a copper penny into the old man's apron. A vendor was selling hot noodles nearby. The old man used only the copper coin to buy some noodles for his grandson.

B.

2. a) pink and pearl
3. b) painters
4. a) middle
5. c) anglers
6. b) Vera's

C.

7. Because the camel refused to work.
8. The man decided to let the camel alone.
9. Because they had to do extra work.
10. Djinn.
11. It it not right for anyone to be idle.

SECTION B

II A.

13. It contains journals and periodicals. It also has back issues.
14. It is a book of synonyms and antonyms. It is the opposite of a dictionary.
15. Shakespeare, William
   Wordsworth, William

16. Derived from the French verb 'clicher'. It stands for the use of a word or a phrase to the point of monotony. Eg. Our first and foremost is to obey our parents.
17. Author Index. Title Index.
18. The cow is a useful animal.
19. Mary is superior to Jose in drawing.
20. She said that she could drive a car.
21. We sell wooden furniture.
22. Working hard, he passed.

SECTION C

III B.

24.

From

XXXXXX,

YYYYYY,

YYYYYY.

To

P.O. Box. 756,

New Delhi – 110 005.

Sir / Madam,

Sub : Regarding the post of a Stenographer.

Ref : Your ad in The Hindu dt .........

I saw your advertisement for the post of a stenographer. I wish to apply for the same. I have all the qualifications required by you. I have enclosed my bio-data for your kind perusal.

I expect your call to attend the interview.

Thanking you.
Yours,

XXXXXX

BIO – DATA

1. Name :
2. Date of birth :

   Age :

3. Nationality :
4. Address for Communication :
5. Educational Qualification :
6. Extra curricular activities :
7. Computer Literacy :
8. Area of interest :
9. Languages known :
10. Previous Experience :
11. Reference :

SECTION D

IV A)

25. Err

   Mmm

B.

26. 1. Go straight and turn left.

   2. Walk a few yard and go past the school.

   3. Turn right and you will find Hotel Residency on the left.
SECTION – E

V A)

27. c) Divine help is essential to make efforts fruitful.
28. e) One should know his limitations.
29. d) Even great men can make mistakes.
30. b) Say the truth.
31. a) What you do to others, you will have in turn.

B)

32. c) Soft on clothes and hard on dirt.
33. d) Fits your wrists like an ornament.
34. b) It guarantees great safety.
35. e) Carved with love and care.
36. a) Information at the doorstep.
Self Test

ENGLISH I PAPER

I)Synonyms:
1. Be patient till the last
2. Mahathma Gandhi was a Ceaseless Crusader of Women’s equality
3. Memories of the bizarre Journey Vanish
4. It may repress the triumph of malignant criticism.
5. We battered Wasps
6. Rockets struck unheralded by sound or Sight

II)Antonyms:
1. What withholds you?
2. The most pertinent was his relationship with his wife
3. The memories Vanished
4. I found our speech Copious
5. To him all life was sacred
6. They promised sanguinely

III)Write the Plurals of:
1. datum
2. radius
3. analysis
4. formula
5. leaf

IV)Use the given idioms in sentences of your own:
1. be on cloud nine
2. at logger heads
3. a bolt from the blue
4. go a long way
5. a change of one’s heart

V) Abbreviations:
1. PC
2. CPU
3. RADAR
4. ATM
5. ISRO

VI) Use the suitable Relative Pronouns:
1. This is the boy ___________ won the race
2. That is the house ______________ I was born
3. Most of the friends ______________ she had invited came for her wedding.
4. Shakespeare, _______________ lived in the 16th century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
5. Show me the book ____________ you bought yesterday.

VII) Use the suitable Phrase / Preposition:
1. They enjoyed their picnic ____________ the weather was terrible.
2. Sita continued to work ____________ her shoulder injury.
3. He works hard ____________ get a first class.
4. There are many people living ____________ the poverty line.
5. Kumar must be ____________ telling lies.

VIII) Blend the words and use them in sentences of your own:
1. news + broadcast
2. travel + catalogue
3. Smoke + fog
4. Medical + Care
5. breakfast + lunch
IX) Syllabify the words:

1. President
2. domestic
3. Laboratory
4. accident
5. association

X) Write the American English word for the given British English word and use them in sentences:

1. autumn
2. biscuit
3. groundfloor
4. Petrol
5. Pavement

XI) Use the given Compound words in sentences of your own:

1. Son-in-law
2. Well-to-do
3. duty free
4. long forgotten
5. Week end

XII) Write a sentence using a word with the Prefix or Suffix:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Suffix</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ir</td>
<td>– ish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>im</td>
<td>– tion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. ex – able
4. non – ly
5. Pre – ous

XIII) Form Compound words for the given pattern:

1. Noun + Noun
2. Verb + Noun
3. Adjective + Noun
4. Preposition + Verb
5. Gerund + Noun

XIV) Write sentences using the phrasal verbs:

1. break in
2. call off
3. See about
4. keep away
5. Stand up

XV) Write sentences using the clipped words:

1. advertisement
2. gymnasium
3. laboratory
4. helicopter
5. Mathematics

XVI) Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries:

1. Eve teasers ___________ be punished severely.
2. The sky is overcast. It __________ rain.

3. I wish you ____________ tell me the truth.

XVII) Fill in the blanks with Semi-modal:

1. You __________ feel sorry for what you have done.

2. My father __________ take long walks.

3. My marks are so poor that I __________ not show my progress report to my father.

XVIII) Write sentences for the following patterns:

1. S V A
2. S V O
3. S V O C
4. S V IO DO
5. S V A C

XIX) Use suitable link words:

1. ___________ the cat is away, the mice are at play.
2. He is intelligent ____________ lazy.
3. Hurry up ____________ you will be late.
Key to Self Test
ENGLISH PAPER I

I. Synonyms
1. silent
2. fighter
3. unusual / strange
4. restrain
5. thrashed
6. unannounced

II. Antonyms
1. allows
2. impertinent
3. appear
4. meagre / scarce
5. unholy
6. hopelessly

III. Plurals
1. data – We store the data in the computer.
2. radii – Find the radii of these circles.
3. analyses – We made several analyses.
4. formulae – Learn all the formulae.
5. leaves - The leaves are green.

IV. Idioms
1. She was on cloud nine on getting a state rank.
2. Ram and Ganesh are always at logger heads.
3. The sudden death of my friend was a bolt from the blue.
4. We have to go a long way to improve the company.
5. I found a change of heart in him.

V.
1. PC – Personal Computer – I have a personal computer.
2. CPU – Central Processing Unit – Central Processing Unit is the brain of the computer.
5. ISRO – Indian Space Research Organization – **Indian Space Research Organization** launched a satellite recently.

VI. Relative Pronouns
1. who
2. where
3. whom
4. who
5. which / that

VII. Phrase / Preposition
1. in spite of / despite
2. in spite of / despite
3. in order to / to
4. below
5. ashamed of

VIII. Blending
1. newscast – I watched the BBC **newscast**.
2. travelogue – I read a **travelogue**.
3. smog – The **smog** was heavy yesterday.
4. medicare – Excellent **medicare** is given in this hospital.
5. brunch – I had my **brunch** at home.

IX. Syllabification

pre si dent
do mes tic
la bo ra to ry
ac ci dent
as so ci a tion
X. British English / America English

1. fall - I do not enjoy myself in the fall.
2. cookie – I ate a cookie.
3. first floor – I live on the first floor.
4. gasoline - There is no gasoline in the car.
5. sidewalk – We walked on the sidewalk.

XI Using Compound words in sentences

1. My son-in-law is a doctor.
2. He is a well-to-do businessman.
3. This is a duty free shop.
4. It is a long-forgotten novel.
5. I went to my village for the weekend.

XII Prefix

1. ir- irregular - He is always irregular.
2. im- immortal - God is immortal.
3. ex- ex-minister - He is an ex-minister.
4. non- non-violence - Gandhi believed in non-violence.
5. pre- preplanned - It was a preplanned murder.

Suffix

1. -ish - childish - Her behaviour is very childish.
2. -tion - examination - She passed her examination.
3. -able – comfortable - This chair is comfortable.
4. -ly - slowly – He walked slowly.
5. -ous - courageous - She is a courageous woman.

XIII Forming compound words

1. noun + noun = school girl
2. verb + noun = crybaby
3. adjective + noun = blackboard
4. preposition + verb = income
5. gerund + noun = washing machine

XIV Phrasal Verbs

1. break in - Don't break in while I am talking.
2. Call off - The strike was called off.
3. See about – I will see about the seating arrangement.
4. Keep away – **Keep away** from bad company.
5. Stand up – I always **stand up** for truth.

**XV Clipping**

1. advertisement - **ad** - I saw the **ad**.
2. Gymnasium - **gym** – I go to the **gym** regularly.
3. Laboratory - **lab** – The teacher is in the **lab**.
5. Mathematics – maths - **Maths** is my favourite subject.

**XVI Modals**

1. should / must
2. may
3. would

**XVII Semi-modals**

1. need
2. used to
3. dare

**XVIII Sentence Patterns**

1. **SVA** - The birds are flying in the sky.
2. **SVO** - He kicked the ball.
3. **SVOC** - They elected him president.
4. **SVIDO** – She gave me a pen.
5. **SVAC** – She is now a doctor.

**XIX**

1. When / **AS**
2. but
3. or / or else / else / otherwise
Self Test ENGLISH – II PAPER

I) Choose the best option:

1. The children visited the giant’s garden ………
   a) every day b) once a week c) once a month d) once a year

2. The actual number of the lottery ticket was series 9499 …………
   a) 46 b) 26 c) 86 d) 36

3. Sue and Jonshy were __________ by profession
   a) actor’s b) painters c) singers d) dancers

4. The Camel did not work for ________ days.
   a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 7

5. The two friends were finally __________
   a) released b) shot deed c) hanged d) pardoned

6. The refugees wore garments woven out of the same __________ cotton stuff.
   a) dark blue b) dark brown c) dark yellow d) dark green

7. Vera was __________ years old.
   a) 15 b) 16 c) 17 d) 18

II) Spot the errors:

1. I prefer coffee than tea.
2. If I was a bird, I would fly
3. Sun rises in the east
4. No one know the answer
5. I learnt gymnastic

III. Answer the following.

1. When and why do you consult a dictionary?
2. What are the different sections of a library?
3. What is note-taking?
4. Expand and explain OPAC.
5. Write e-mail IDs of two service organisations.
IV. Fill in the blanks with the non-lexical fillers in the following conversation.

Ramya: Did you find the answer in this book?
Kavya: ............... I don't think the answer will be found in this book.
Ramya: Wait. Let me find out. ............. it's here.
Kavya: Is it? Thank you.

V. Match the proverbs with their meanings.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proverbs</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Pen is mightier than the sword</td>
<td>- a) Make use of every opportunity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Look before you leap</td>
<td>- b) Always speak the truth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Honesty is the best policy</td>
<td>- c) Strong will-power paves the way.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Make hay while the sun shines</td>
<td>- d) Words can be more powerful than wars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Where there is a will there is a way</td>
<td>- e) Think well before taking any action</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Match the slogans with their suitable products.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Slogans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Eraser</td>
<td>- a) Pearls in your mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Air-conditioner</td>
<td>- b) Gives clear vision</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Lens</td>
<td>- c) Erases everything but the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Toothpaste</td>
<td>- d) Doorstep to knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Computer</td>
<td>- e) Keeps cool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key to the paper II self test

I.

1. a) every day
2. b) 26
3. b) Painters
4. a) 3
5. b) shot dead
6. a) dark blue
7. a) 15

II. Spot the errors

1. I prefer coffee to tea
2. If I were a bird, I would fly
3. The sun rises in the east
4. No one knows the answer
5. I learnt gymnastics.

III.

1. To know the spelling, pronunciation, meaning and usage.
2. Reference section, Stack section, Journal section, Electronic section and Reprography.
3. Taking notes while listening to a lecture.
4. Online Public Access Catalogue. It is an interactive search module for searching books in a library.
5. udavumkarangal@gmail.com
   banyan@yahoo.com

IV. Err:

Mmm
V.

1. d) Words can be more powerful than wars.
2. e) Think well before taking any action.
3. b) Always speak the truth.
4. a) Make use of every opportunity.
5. c) Strong will-power paves the way.

VI

1. c) Erases everything but the past.
2. e) Keeps cool.
3. b) Gives clear vision
4. a) Pearls in your mouth
5. d) doorstep to knowledge