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# ENGLISH

## EASY PASS MINIMUM MATERIAL

**Based on New Text Book & Govt. Model Question Pattern**

**10**

சூர்யாவின்.....

**சதம் அடிப்போம்....**

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**10<sup>th</sup> ENGLISH - QUESTION PAPER CONTENTS 2019-20**

Time: 15 mins + 3 hrs

Marks: 100

<b>PART - I ('1 MARK' Questions) (14 Marks)</b>			
	<b>Q.Nos.</b>		<b>Marks</b>
	1 to 3	Synonyms	3×1=3
	4 to 6	Antonyms	3×1=3
	7 to 14	<b>Other Exercises</b> 7. Singular and Plural 8. Prefix and Suffix 9. Abbreviations 10. Phrasal Verbs 11. Compound Words 12. Preposition 13. Tense 14. Connectors / Linkers	8×1=8
<b>PART - II ('2 MARKS' Questions) (20 Marks)</b>			
<b>Section - I</b>	15 to 18	Prose Questions ( <i>any three</i> )	3×2=6
<b>Section - II</b>	19 to 22	Poem Comprehension ( <i>any three</i> )	3×2=6
<b>Section - III</b>	23 to 27	<b>Grammar Section (<i>any three</i>)</b> 23. Active & Passive Voice 24. Direct - Indirect Speech 25. Punctuation 26. Simple, Complex, Compound 27. Re-arrange the jumbled words	3×2=6
<b>Section - IV</b>	28	Road Map	1×2=2
<b>PART - III ('5 MARKS' Questions) (50 Marks)</b>			
<b>Section - I</b>	29 to 32	Prose Paragraph ( <i>2 out of 4</i> )	2×5=10
<b>Section - II</b>	33 to 36	<b>Poem Questions (<i>2 out of 4</i>)</b> 33 & 34. Poem Paragraph 35. Poem Literary Appreciation 36. Poem Paraphrase	2×5=10

<b>Section - III</b>	37 & 38	<b>Supplementary (1 out of 2)</b> 37. Coherent Order 38. Answer Questions based on the given Supplementary passage	1×5=5
<b>Section - IV</b>	39 to 44	<b>Skills based questions (4 out of 7)</b> 39. Advertisement 40. Letter writing 41. Notice writing (or) Other writing skill questions 42. Picture Comprehension 43. Notes or Summary Writing 44. Correct the errors	4×5=20
<b>Section - V</b>	45	Memory Poem	1×5=5
<b>PART - IV ('8 MARKS' Questions) (16 Marks)</b>			
	46 & 47	<b>Either or Questions</b> 46. Paragraph Questions from Supplementary 47. General Comprehension / Poem Comprehension	1×8=8  1×8=8

## ADDITIONAL TOPICS

Vocabulary & Grammar		
1. Idioms & Phrases 2. Change the Form (Parts of Speech) 3. Homophones / Confusables	4. Concord 5. Non-Finites 6. Prepositional Phrases	7. Relative Pronoun 8. Articles 9. Modals/Semi-Modals
Skill Based Questions		
1. Slogan Writing 2. Draft a speech 3. Article Writing	4. e-mail Writing 5. Process Writing 6. Message Writing	7. Poster Making 8. Pamphlet Making 9. Pie-chart questions

10  
std

# EASY PASS MINIMUM MATERIAL

## ENGLISH

### PART I

Q.No.

1-3

## SYNONYMS

1 Mark

### MODEL QUESTION

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicised words: (DMQP 2019)

- The mother seagull *swooped* upwards.  
a) leap                      b) rush  
c) move very quickly    d) ascend  
**Ans: c**
- The *attic* has always been favourite with children.  
a) loft                      b) terrace  
c) apartment            d) strong room  
**Ans: a**
- It is a 55-foot sailing vessel built *indigenously* in India.  
a) Fully                      b) collectively  
c) innately                d) specially  
**Ans: c**

## 1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT

- ledge                      - a narrow piece of rock
- shrilly                    - high-pitched sound
- waves                    - moves

4. plateau	-	high ground
5. scraped	-	sharpened
6. uttered	-	said
7. tapping	-	knock
8. seized	-	captured
9. swoop	-	dive
10. beckoning	-	signalling / calling
11. beneath	-	underneath
12. plunge	-	jump
13. daintily	-	softly
14. dozing	-	nod off
15. starve	-	suffer from hunger
16. cackle	-	giggle
17. motionless	-	frozen
18. headlong	-	sudden
19. shrieking	-	high - pitched sound
20. exhausted	-	tired
21. muster up	-	gather, assemble
22. precipice	-	a steep rock
23. sheer	-	mere
24. cowardice	-	lack of bravery
25. gnaw	-	chew
26. mocking	-	derisive
27. monstrous	-	cruel
28. soaring	-	climbing
29. amused	-	entertained
30. brink	-	edge

## 2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

1. chaos	-	confusion
2. rapidly	-	quickly
3. burglar	-	robber
4. peered	-	looked
5. rending	-	tearing

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6. intuitively	-	spontaneously
7. tinkled	-	chime
8. bang	-	smack
9. bevelled	-	angle
10. slam	-	bang
11. closet	-	cabinet
12. sprang	-	bounce
13. indignant	-	angry
14. blaspheme	-	desecration
15. hullabaloo	-	a fuss
16. faint	-	unclear
17. tiptoed	-	walked
18. shine	-	gleam
19. aroused	-	awaken
20. wham	-	bang
21. enormous	-	colossal
22. cops	-	police woman
23. crisscross	-	conflicting
24. whoop	-	hoot
25. ransack	-	plunder
26. hammer	-	batter
27. wispy	-	feathery
28. grab	-	capture
29. attic	-	loft
30. creaked	-	squeak
31. gripped	-	clutch
32. slammed	-	bang
33. gruffly	-	hoarse
34. narrow	-	small
35. patrol	-	inspect
36. snapped	-	broke
37. stabbed	-	pierce
38. yank	-	jerk/pull

- |                |   |       |
|----------------|---|-------|
| 39. sprawl     | - | drape |
| 40. hysterical | - | crazy |
| 41. phony      | - | bogus |

### 3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

- |                    |   |   |
|--------------------|---|---|
| 1. escort          | - | a guard                                 |
| 2. currently       | - | at present                              |
| 3. accomplishment  | - | achievement                             |
| 4. tremendous      | - | awe-inspiring, terrific                 |
| 5. circumnavigated | - | to sail round the world                 |
| 6. patron          | - | one who gives moral support to a person |
| 7. deity           | - | a god                                   |
| 8. indigenously    | - | natively                                |
| 9. located         | - | situated                                |
| 10. extensive      | - | widespread                              |
| 11. trails         | - | tests                                   |
| 12. commissioned   | - | to put into active service              |
| 13. advanced       | - | improved                                |
| 14. combat         | - | fight                                   |
| 15. array          | - | large / number of things                |
| 16. consonance     | - | agreement                               |
| 17. empower        | - | authorize                               |
| 18. attain         | - | achieve                                 |
| 19. potential      | - | ability                                 |
| 20. depicting      | - | portraying                              |
| 21. thrust         | - | force                                   |
| 22. initiative     | - | first move                              |
| 23. feature        | - | characteristic                          |
| 24. tactical       | - | clever                                  |
| 25. renewable      | - | act of recycling                        |
| 26. recourse       | - | raw material                            |
| 27. meteorological | - | relating to weather forecasting         |

- |               |   |           |
|---------------|---|-----------|
| 28. accurate  | - | exact     |
| 29. skippered | - | captained |

## 4. THE ATTIC

- |                 |   |                          |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1. ancestral    | - | forefather's             |
| 2. surprised    | - | astonished               |
| 3. dilated      | - | widened                  |
| 4. ruins        | - | destruction              |
| 5. acute        | - | severe                   |
| 6. strewn       | - | scattered                |
| 7. jealous      | - | envious                  |
| 8. intently     | - | eagerly                  |
| 9. venting      | - | to let out               |
| 10. grievances  | - | complaints               |
| 11. eventually  | - | finally                  |
| 12. justified   | - | proved right             |
| 13. revive      | - | recall                   |
| 14. smoothing   | - | comforting               |
| 15. certainly   | - | surely                   |
| 16. rectify     | - | to set right, to correct |
| 17. crazy       | - | insane                   |
| 18. bifurcated  | - | divided into two,        |
| 19. savouries   | - | snacks                   |
| 20. recollected | - | remembered, recalled     |
| 21. curious     | - | interested               |
| 22. rustic      | - | rural, unsophisticated   |
| 23. affluent    | - | wealthy                  |
| 24. cursed      | - | accused of, ruin         |
| 25. stared      | - | looked fixedly           |
| 26. gesture     | - | movement of the body     |
| 27. peered      | - | looking closely          |
| 28. ascertained | - | confirmed ensured        |
| 29. amazed      | - | overwhelmed              |
| 30. overwrought | - | upset, distressed        |



- |                 |   |   |
|-----------------|---|---|
| 31. absolutely  | - | completely  |
| 32. heaved      | - | utter painfully   |
| 33. restored    | - | return  |
| 34. unperturbed | - | undisturbed   |
| 35. ventilator  | - | allow fresh air to pass through                             |
| 36. crumbled    | - | to break into small pieces                                  |
| 37. antique     | - | belonging to ancient time                                   |
| 38. striped     | - | a long narrow band with a variety of colours on the surface |

## 5. TECH BLOOMERS

- |                 |   |                   |
|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. exhausted    | - | empty             |
| 2. combined     | - | together          |
| 3. freedom      | - | liberty           |
| 4. inclusion    | - | attaching         |
| 5. era          | - | period            |
| 6. cartridges   | - | containers        |
| 7. impairment   | - | defective         |
| 8. interested   | - | concerned         |
| 9. rely         | - | depend            |
| 10. required    | - | needed            |
| 11. reality     | - | true              |
| 12. renowned    | - | famous            |
| 13. selected    | - | chosen            |
| 14. access      | - | approach          |
| 15. pre defined | - | pre set           |
| 16. boon        | - | blessing          |
| 17. deprived    | - | denied            |
| 18. capable     | - | ability           |
| 19. grapple     | - | fight             |
| 20. independent | - | self-reliant      |
| 21. disabled    | - | differently abled |
| 22. consumable  | - | usable            |
| 23. latest      | - | recent            |

24. mounted	-	fixed
25. receive	-	get
26. spare	-	additional, extra
27. command	-	order
28. barriers	-	blocks
29. overcome	-	succeed
30. frustrating	-	disappointing
31. easier	-	simpler
32. gaze	-	stare
33. amazing	-	surprising
34. interactive	-	mutual
35. mounted	-	fixed
36. swapping	-	exchanging
37. replacement	-	substitute
38. required	-	needed

## 6. THE LAST LESSON

1. dread	-	fear
2. edge	-	crest
3. woods	-	trees
4. bustle	-	commotion
5. fright	-	fear
6. grave	-	serious
7. tone	-	sound
8. solemn	-	serious
9. put off	-	delay
10. blame	-	fault
11. fancy	-	imagine
12. worn	-	reduced
13. amazed	-	surprised
14. leaned	-	bent
15. gesture	-	sign
16. twined	-	tangled
17. chirping	-	twittering

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18. drilling	-	parading
19. tempting	-	enticing
20. resist	-	oppose
21. dismissed	-	closed
22. draft	-	plan, outline
23. apprentice	-	a learner
24. gasping	-	out of breath
25. rapping	-	thumping
26. frightened	-	scared
27. except	-	apart from
28. attentive	-	concentrated
29. mounted	-	went up
30. logical	-	reasonable
31. enslaved	-	imprisoned
32. chanted	-	sang, recited
33. bulletin board	-	news stand, notice board
34. scolding	-	rebuking, chiding
35. sawmill	-	a mill for sawing timber
36. hurried off	-	rushed off, went in a hurry
37. in unison	-	combined, all together
38. counted on	-	depended on
39. commotion	-	noise and confusion
40. primer	-	a book for beginners
41. Inspection	-	examination
42. Thunderclap	-	loud sound of thunder
43. Cranky	-	whimsy, strange
44. Recite	-	to say something loudly
45. Hold fast	-	hold tightly, hold firmly
46. Anxious	-	worried, careful
47. Choked	-	blocked the throat
48. Gazing	-	looking intently

## 7. THE DYING DETECTIVE

- |                  |   |                                      |
|------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. startled      | - | shocked                              |
| 2. foggy         | - | misty                                |
| 3. gloomy        | - | dark                                 |
| 4. gaunt         | - | lean                                 |
| 5. dreadful      | - | fearful                              |
| 6. delirious     | - | excited                              |
| 7. persuade      | - | convince                             |
| 8. frail         | - | weak                                 |
| 9. pretending    | - | acting                               |
| 10. horrified    | - | terrified                            |
| 11. flushed      | - | reddish                              |
| 12. aroused      | - | stimulated                           |
| 13. stipulated   | - | specified                            |
| 14. hesitant     | - | reluctant                            |
| 15. fetch        | - | go and bring                         |
| 16. trembling    | - | shivering                            |
| 17. evidence     | - | proof                                |
| 18. sliding      | - | move on a surface smoothly           |
| 19. ignorant     | - | unknowledgeable / unaware            |
| 20. butler       | - | the chief manservant of a house      |
| 21. listless     | - | unenthusiastic                       |
| 22. contagious   | - | spreading by contact                 |
| 23. approaching  | - | going near                           |
| 24. symptoms     | - | signs, indications                   |
| 25. practitioner | - | one who practices                    |
| 26. bolted       | - | fastened with a bolt                 |
| 27. dejection    | - | disappointment                       |
| 28. nutritious   | - | full of nutrients                    |
| 29. exactly      | - | precisely, accurately                |
| 30. startle      | - | shocked and surprised                |
| 31. mantel       | - | a narrow slab over, a fire slab      |
| 32. scuffle      | - | a short, confused flight or struggle |

### Exercises With Answers

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicised words.

1. .... his old brother catch his first herring and devour it.  
a) taste                      b) drink                      c) swallow                      d) eat
2. His father was preening the feathers.  
a) changing                      b) improving                      c) cleaning                      d) beautifying
3. Its advent caused my mother to throw a shoe.  
a) arrival                      b) separation                      c) departure                      d) stay
4. I could see the faint shine of plates.  
a) clear                      b) vague                      c) visible                      d) bright
5. We had reached a point where the road bifurcated.  
a) crossed                      b) ended                      c) started                      d) divided
6. .... having paid our bill and ascertained the location.  
a) assessed                      b) found                      c) visited                      d) confirmed
7. They continue to grapple with the challenges.  
a) fight                      b) deal                      c) catch                      d) adjust
8. .... the whole school seemed so strange and solemn.  
a) sad                      b) careless                      c) serious                      d) simple
9. He was delicious.  
a) humble                      b) excited                      c) amused                      d) happy
10. The little man was startled.  
a) annoyed                      b) rewarded                      c) frightened                      d) calm

Answers									
1. d	2. c	3. a	4. b	5. d	6. d	7. b	8. c	9. b	10. c

Q.No.

4-6

**ANTONYMS**

1 Mark

**MODEL QUESTION**

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the italicised words: (DMQP 2019)

1. She screamed back *mockingly*.

- a) disrespectfully    b) ridiculously  
c) jeeringly    d) respectfully

**Ans: d**

2. We don't have to use any means of *repulsion*.

- a) attraction    b) distaste  
c) hate    d) horror

**Ans: a**

3. I *indulged* in banking.

- a) took part    b) participated  
c) abstained    d) yielded

**Ans: c****1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT**

- |              |   |         |              |   |            |
|--------------|---|---------|--------------|---|------------|
| 1. attempt   | × | retreat | 13. trot     | × | stop       |
| 2. beneath   | × | above   | 14. soar     | × | decline    |
| 3. muster up | × | deaden  | 15. whet     | × | blunt      |
| 4. blazing   | × | dark    | 16. afraid   | × | brave      |
| 5. far       | × | near    | 17. shrill   | × | calm       |
| 6. wide      | × | narrow  | 18. previous | × | next       |
| 7. preen     | × | dirty   | 19. mocking  | × | respectful |
| 8. plaintive | × | happy   | 20. utter    | × | incomplete |
| 9. exhausted | × | fresh   | 21. amused   | × | bored      |
| 10. plunge   | × | rise    |              |   |            |
| 11. warm     | × | cool    |              |   |            |
| 12. thrust   | × | pull    |              |   |            |

## 2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

- |                |   |             |               |   |              |
|----------------|---|-------------|---------------|---|--------------|
| 1. chaos       | × | orderliness | 12. narrow    | × | wide         |
| 2. faint       | × | clear       | 13. rapidly   | × | slowly       |
| 3. despondent  | × | hopeful     | 14. shine     | × | darkness     |
| 4. intuitively | × | induced     | 15. gruffly   | × | gently       |
| 5. conclusion  | × | beginning   | 16. grab      | × | free         |
| 6. hullabaloo  | × | calm        | 17. hoarse    | × | nice, smooth |
| 7. creaked     | × | gruff       | 18. coward    | × | hero         |
| 8. gripped     | × | released    | 19. phony     | × | authentic    |
| 9. yank        | × | push        | 20. blaspheme | × | reverence    |
| 10. gripped    | × | release     | 21. indignant | × | pleased      |
| 11. aroused    | × | calm        | 22. suspected | × | trusted      |

## 3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

- |                     |   |               |                   |   |                |
|---------------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---|----------------|
| 1. indoors          | × | outdoors      | 12. defence       | × | offence        |
| 2. changed          | × | unchanged     | 13. replenishment | × | depletion      |
| 3. freedom          | × | slavery       | 14. necessary     | × | unnecessary    |
| 4. safety           | × | danger        | 15. personal      | × | impersonal     |
| 5. success          | × | defeat        | 16. allowed       | × | disallowed     |
| 6. famous           | × | infamous      | 17. entry         | × | exit           |
| 7. essential        | × | inessential   | 18. successfully  | × | unsuccessfully |
| 8. non conventional | × | conventional  | 19. brilliant     | × | dull           |
| 9. renewable        | × | non renewable | 20. pleasant      | × | unpleasant     |
| 10. collected       | × | scattered     | 21. honour        | × | dishonour      |
| 11. accurate        | × | inaccurate    | 22. consonance    | × | disagreement   |

## 4. THE ATTIC

- |               |   |              |                |   |             |
|---------------|---|--------------|----------------|---|-------------|
| 1. interested | × | uninterested | 6. overwrought | × | calm, cool  |
| 2. decided    | × | undecided    | 7. stretched   | × | contracted  |
| 3. acute      | × | blunt, dull  | 8. continue    | × | discontinue |
| 4. particular | × | general      | 9. cursed      | × | blessed     |
| 5. essential  | × | inessential  | 10. affluent   | × | poor        |

11. soothing	×	disturbing	17. recognizable	×	unrecognizable
12. created	×	destroyed	18. revive	×	destroy, abolish
13. raising	×	dropping	19. expanded	×	contracted
14. strewn	×	gathered	20. intently	×	distractedly
15. unperturbed	×	disturbed	21. normal	×	abnormal
16. created	×	destroyed	22. venting	×	blocking

## 5. TECH BLOOMERS

1. receive	×	give	12. opening	×	closing
2. latest	×	outdated	13. command	×	request
3. combined	×	isolated, separated	14. deprived	×	provided
4. disabled	×	abled, able-bodied	15. entire	×	part
5. capable	×	incapable	16. selected	×	rejected
6. freedom	×	slavery	17. spare	×	scanty
7. pre-defined	×	post-defined	18. combined	×	separated
8. mounted	×	dismantled	19. rely	×	independent
9. swapping	×	unmoving	20. frustrating	×	encouraging
10. accessible	×	unapproachable	21. exhausted	×	full
11. reality	×	false	22. impairment	×	intact
			23. required	×	needless
			24. interested	×	unconcerned

## 6. THE LAST LESSON

1. scolding	×	praising	10. lost	×	won
2. carefully	×	carelessly	11. faithful	×	unfaithful
3. thanking	×	ungrateful	12. plenty	×	scarce
4. logical	×	illogical	13. enslaved	×	freed
5. often	×	rarely, seldom	14. patience	×	impatience
6. gentle	×	rude	15. grave	×	cheerful, light
7. bright	×	dull	16. mounted	×	dismounted
8. smooth	×	rough	17. courage	×	timidity
9. understood	×	misunderstood	18. quiet	×	noisy



- |                |   |          |               |   |             |
|----------------|---|----------|---------------|---|-------------|
| 19. honour     | × | dishonor | 21. attention | × | inattention |
| 20. motionless | × | moving   | 22. commotion | × | clarity     |

## 7. THE DYING DETECTIVE

- |                |   |                 |                 |   |                   |
|----------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|-------------------|
| 1. sinking     | × | depressed       | 11. knowledge   | × | ignorance         |
| 2. gloomy      | × | dark            | 12. ignorant    | × | knowledgeable     |
| 3. gloomy      | × | lightness       | 13. kindness    | × | cruelly           |
| 4. certainly   | × | doubtfully      | 14. illness     | × | disease, sickness |
| 5. frail       | × | strong          | 15. disobey     | × | obey              |
| 6. silence     | × | noisy           | 16. approaching | × | retreating        |
| 7. admitted    | × | denied, refused | 17. contagious  | × | non-contagious    |
| 8. horrified   | × | calm            | 18. deadly      | × | non-destructive   |
| 9. gaunt       | × | fat             | 19. agreed      | × | disagreed, denied |
| 10. brightness | × | dullness        |                 |   |                   |

### Exercises With Answers

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the italicised words.

- They were **beckoning** to him, calling shrilly, *scolding* him.  
a) wanting                      b) liking  
c) requesting                  d) praising
- ..... the *indignant* white-haired old man belonged to the house.  
a) irritated                  b) agitated                  c) serene                  d) proud
- The cops were *reluctant* to leave.  
a) willing                  b) uncertain                  c) unreal                  d) hesitant
- How well was you *acquainted* with the sail boat.  
a) unknown                  b) unpopular                  c) familiar                  d) thorough
- They were *apprehensive* and supportive.  
a) helpful                  b) delighted                  c) calm                  d) angry
- 'No one visits me', he said in an *unperturbed* manner.  
a) helpless                  b) desperate                  c) polite                  d) unagitated

7. .... the spoilt child of affluent parents.  
a) luxurious      b) poor      c) rich      d) happy
8. India's disabled are deprived by attitudinal barriers.  
a) supposed      b) supported      c) admitted      d) bestowed
9. .... had the strength to resist.  
a) oppose      b) accept      c) fight      d) control
10. I saw a frail man with bald head sitting.  
a) week      b) sick      c) fat      d) weak

Answers									
1. d	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. c	6. d	7. b	8. d	9. b	10. d

Q.No.

**7**

**SINGULAR-PLURAL**

1 Mark

## OTHER LEXICAL COMPETENCIES

ஒருமை என்பது ஒரே ஒரு நபர் (அல்லது) பொருளைக் குறிப்பதாகும். பெரும்பாலும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களோடு “s” அல்லது “es” சேர்ப்பதன் மூலம் பன்மைச் சொற்களாக மாற்றலாம்.

### Plurals of different form

Singular	Plural
goose	geese
focus	foci
aquarium	aquaria
terminus	termini
genie	genii, genies
alumna ( masculine)	alumni
axis	axes

Singular	Plural
memorandum	memoranda
medium	media
crisis	crises
stratum	strata
datum	data
buffalo	buffaloes
piece of furniture	pieces of furniture
alumnus (feminine)	alumnae

**Note 1 : Some nouns remain the same form in the singular and plural**

Singular	Plural
information	information
species	species
furniture	furniture
corps	corps
sheep	sheep
deer	deer
swine	swine

**Note 2 : Most compound nouns form their plural by adding "s"**

Singular	Plural
dining room	dining rooms
spoonful	spoonsful
grown up	grownups
cupful	cupfuls

**Note 3 : In some Compound Nouns, the plural is formed by attaching "s" to the first part of the Compound Word.**

Singular	Plural
son – in – law	sons – in – law
mother – in – law	mothers – in – law
daughter – in – law	daughters – in – law
father – in – law	fathers – in – law
brother – in – law	brothers – in – law
governor general	governors general
on – looker	on – lookers
runner – up	runners – up

**Note 4:** In some Compound Nouns, the plural is formed by changing both the elements.

Singular	Plural
man servant	men servants
woman student	women students

**Note 5:** Some nouns are always plural. They have no singular form.

Ex: cattle, spectacles, scissors, premises, trousers.

**Note 6:** Some nouns form the plural by a vowel change.

Singular	Plural
man	men
woman	women
mouse	mice
teeth	tooth
geese	goose
feet	foot
louse	lice

**Note 7:** Nouns that end in – man but are not compounds form the plural regularly by attaching “s”.

Singular	Plural
Norman	Normans
Human	Humans
German	Germans

**Note 8: Nouns that end in – “o” preceded by a vowel, form the plural by attaching – “s” to the singular.**

Singular	Plural
radio	radios
solo	solos
folio	folios
piano	pianos
tattoo	tattoos
octavo	octavos

**Note 9 : Exceptions**

Singular	Plural
hero	heroes
potato	potatoes
tomato	tomatoes

**Note 10: Nouns from foreign language.**

Singular	Plural
analysis	analyses
monsieur	messieurs
basis	bases
phylum	phyla
datum	data
appendix	appendices / appendixes
bacterium	bacteria
cherub	cherubim / cherubs

criterion	criteria / criterions
focus	foci, focuses
index	indices / indexes
formula	formulae, formulas
radius	radii

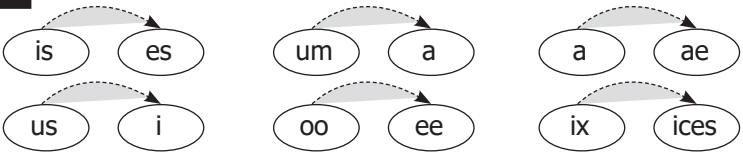
Attaching “es” to singular forms ending in ‘s,’ ‘ss,’ ‘sh,’ ‘ch,’ ‘x,’ ‘z.’

Singular	Plural
bus	buses
ass	asses
bunch	bunches
box	boxes
bush	bushes
bench	benches

Note : In some case ‘fish’ is used both in singular and plural  
Attaching ‘s’ to singular ending in ‘y’ after a vowel.

Singular	Plural
day	days
donkey	donkeys
toy	toys
ray	rays
monkey	monkeys
key	keys
storey	storeys
boy	boys

Tips:



**Changing the 'y' of singular nouns ending in 'y'  
after a consonant into "ies."**

Singular	Plural	Singular	plural
baby	babies	body	bodies
knife	knives	army	armies
family	families	cry	cries
duty	duties	story	stories
try	tries	fairy	fairies
dictionary	dictionaries	butterfly	butterflies

**Additional words**

Singular	Plural	Singular	plural
chair	chairs	radius	radii
lady	ladies	deer	deer
child	children	Eskimo	Eskimos
hero	heroes	formula	formulae
box	boxes	loaf	loaves

**Additional Plural forms**

Singular	Plural	Singular	plural
elf	elves	ox	oxen
man	men	cactus	cacti
foot	feet	fish	fish/fishes
sheep	sheep	hoof	hooves / hoofs
louse	lice	mouse	mice
shrimp	shrimp/shrimps	goose	geese
calf	calves	appendix	appendices
person	people	cod	cod/cods
tooth	teeth	quail	quail/quails

**Change the singular nouns to plurals by  
either attaching 's', 'ies', 'es', 'ves.'**

Singular	Plural	Singular	plural
leaf	leaves	lamp	lamps
lorry	lorries	doll	dolls
bat	bats	biscuit	biscuits
clock	clocks	knife	knives
table	tables	loaf	loaves

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Choose the correct plural form of "alga" (DMQP 2019)**

- a) algum                      b) algi  
c) algae                      d) algas

**Ans: c**

**Exercises With Answers**

**Choose the correct plural form of**

- goose**  
a) geese                      b) geoses                      c) geeses
- buffalo**  
a) buffalo                      b) buffaloes                      c) buffalos
- piece of furniture**  
a) pieces of furniture  
b) pieces of furnitures  
c) piece of furnitures
- species**  
a) specie                      b) specy                      c) species
- son - in - law**  
a) son-in-laws                      b) sons -in- law                      c) sons -in-laws
- human**  
a) humen                      b) humans                      c) human



## 7. Talisman

- a) Talismans                      b) Talismen                      c) Talisman

## 8. woman student

- a) women student  
b) woman students  
c) women students

## 9. Governor General

- a) Governors General  
b) Governor Generals  
c) Governors Generals

Answers								
1. a	2. b	3. a	4. c	5. b	6. b	7. b	8. c	9. a

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AFFIXES

1 Mark

**Prefixes:**

- ஒரு வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் அசையை சேர்ப்பது Prefixes (முற்சேர்க்கை) ஆகும்.  
un + kind → unkind; in + complete → incomplete  
இங்கு un மற்றும் in ஆகியன முற்சேர்க்கை ஆகும்.
- When the root words are prefixed, we get new words. This is known as prefixes.  
Root word **"regular"** when the prefix **'ir'** is fixed before the word regular, we get a new word **'irregular'**.

**Read the following words.**

irregular

immoral

unhappy

misfortune.

**Note** : ir, im, un, mis ...are prefixes.

**More Prefixes** : il, under, over, up, sub, ir, im, un.

	<b>Prefix</b>	<b>Root Word</b>	<b>New Word</b>
1.	en	vision	envision
2.	in	secure	insecure
3.	ig	noble	ignoble
4.	un	quenchable	unquenchable
5.	sub	way, standard	subway, substandard
6.	em	power	empower
7.	ultra	violet	ultra violet
8.	hyper	tension	hypertension
9.	trans	form	transform
10.	over	load	overload
11.	de	code, form, frost	decode, deform, defrost
12.	dis	charge, like, connect	discharge, dislike, disconnect
13.	il	legal, logical, legitimate	illegal, illogical, illegitimate
14.	im	proper, possible, moral, pure	improper, impossible, immoral, impure
15.	in	complete, active	incomplete, inactive
16.	ir	regular, rational	irregular, irrational
17.	mis	take, lead, fortune	mistake, mislead, misfortune
18.	non	violence, sense, cooperation, vegetarian	nonviolence, non sense non-cooperation, non vegetarian
19.	un	happy, fortunate, real	unhappy, unfortunate, unreal
20.	arch	enemy, angel, bishop	arch enemy, arch angel, arch bishop
21.	extra	ordinary, curricular	extra ordinary, extra curricular

	Prefix	Root Word	New Word
22.	hyper	tension, active	hyper tension, hyper active
23.	mini	bus, skirt	mini bus, mini skirt
24.	out	law, live, line	out law, out live, out line
25.	over	flow, confident	over flow, over confident

### Prefixes:

- ஒரு வார்த்தைக்கு பின்னால் அசையை சேர்ப்பது Suffixes (பிற்சேர்க்கை) ஆகும்.  
arrange + ment → arrangement; order + ly → orderly  
இங்கு ment மற்றும் ly ஆகியன பிற்சேற்கை ஆகும்.
- A suffix is a letter or letters attached to the end of a word to form a new word.  
'al' is attached to the root word **education**. We get new word "educational".

### Read the following words.

wonder**fully**      engagement      happiness      eagerly

**Note** : fully, ment, ness, ly, are suffixes.

**More suffixes** : ity, er, in, al, ness, ly, ment, or.

	Suffix	Root Word	New Word
1.	ment	announce	announcement
2.	ian	music	musician
3.	ly	miser	miserly
4.	ity	secure	security
5.	y	need	needy
6.	ness	bright	brightness
7.	ion	narrate	narration
8.	ance	perform	performance
9.	ful	colour	colourful
10.	ous	danger	dangerous

	Suffix	Root Word	New Word
11.	acy	private, accurate	privacy, accuracy
12.	age	marry, carry	marriage, carriage
13.	al	arrive, deny, propose, dismiss	arrival, denial, proposal, dismissal
14.	n	India, America	Indian, American
15.	ance	attend, assist	attendance, assistance
16.	ant	contest, inhabit	contestant, inhabitant
17.	ary	diction, mission	dictionary, missionary
18.	ery	station	stationery
19.	dom	king, free	kingdom, freedom
20.	ence	refer, defend	reference, defence
21.	ess	lion,	lioness
22.	hood	child, man , boy	childhood, manhood, boyhood
23.	ion	act, select, educate	action, selection, education
24.	ism	social, commune	socialism, communism
25.	ist	commune, social, human	communist, socialist, humanist

**MODEL QUESTION**

Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word **document**\_\_\_\_. (DMQP 2019)

- a) ly                                      b) ism  
c) ation                                  d) sion

**Ans: c**

**Exercises With Answers**

1. **Attach a prefix to the word 'estimate' from the list given below to complete the sentence.**

They \_\_\_\_ **estimate** his ability.

- a) under                      b) over                      c) im                      d) il

2. Attach a prefix to the word 'taken' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

She was **taken** for his mother as the child looked just like her.

- a) un                      b) en                      c) mis                      d) dis

3. Attach a suffix to the word 'hero' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

He exhibited his **hero**\_\_\_ by fighting bravely.

- a) ity                      b) ism                      c) ish                      d) im

4. Attach a suffix to the word 'polite' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

The shopkeeper dismissed his assistant because he was \_\_\_\_\_ **polite** to his customer.

- a) un                      b) dis                      c) im                      d) mis

5. Attach a suffix to the word 'associate' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

He had close **associate**\_\_\_\_ with many learned persons.

- a) ly                      b) ness                      c) ion                      d) or

6. Attach a prefix to the word 'obey' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

Children should not obey their elders.

- a) un                      b) mis                      c) dis                      d) in

7. Attach a prefix to the word 'placed' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

Geetha placed the book that she borrowed from me.

- a) dis                      b) un                      c) mis                      d) ill

8. Attach a suffix to the word 'respect' from the list given below to complete the sentence.

Vibin is not a good boy. He is very **respect**\_\_\_\_\_ to elders.

- a) ness                      b) ful                      c) ism                      d) tion

9. **Attach a prefix to the word 'charge' from the list given below to complete the sentence.**

The rivers \_\_\_\_ **charge** in the Bay of Bengal.

- a) un                      b) en                      c) mis                      d) dis

10. **Attach a prefix to the word 'hygienic' from the list given below to complete the sentence.**

It is not good for health to eat \_\_\_\_ **hygienic** food items.

- a) in                      b) im                      c) dis                      d) un

11. **Attach a suffix to the word 'engine' from the list given below to complete the sentence.**

Prema is a software **engine** \_\_\_\_ working in the U.S.A.

- a) or                      b) er                      c) al                      d) ment

12. **Attach a prefix to the word 'legal' from the list given below to complete the sentence.**

Some antinational elements indulge in \_\_\_\_ **legal** activities.

- a) ir                      b) un                      c) sub                      d) il

13. **Attach a prefix to the word 'appointed' from the list given below to complete the sentence.**

Shyam was \_\_\_\_ **appointed** when he failed in his I.A.S. Exam.

- a) un                      b) ir                      c) dis                      d) il

14. **Attach a suffix to the word 'entertain' from the list given below to complete the sentence.**

Now a days TVs are not providing good **entertain** \_\_\_\_.

- a) er                      b) ment                      c) or                      d) ship

Answers									
1. a	2. c	3. b	4. c	5. c	6. c	7. c	8. b	9. d	10. d
11. b	12. d	13. c	14. b						

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**ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS**

1 Mark

**Abbreviation**

- An abbreviation is shortening by any method. It can be spelt word by word.  
**Eg :** prof. B.Tech B.A. M.A
- A contraction is a reduction of size.  
**Eg :** Dr, Er, can't they're
- An acronym is a word formed with the first letters of the words in the phrase. It can be pronounced as a word.  
**Eg :** UNESCO, AIDS, SIM, AVADI, AIR

No.	Abbreviations/ Acronyms	Expansion
1.	P.A.	Personal Assistant
2.	P.S.	Personal Secretary / Post Script
3.	B. Tech.	Bachelor of Technology
4.	B.P.	Blood Pressure
5.	A.I.R.	All India Radio
6.	Dr.	Doctor
7.	G.M.	General Manager
8.	S.B.I.	State Bank Of India
9.	B. Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy
10.	S.S.L.C.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
11.	B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce
12.	M.Com	Master of Commerce
13.	B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
14.	M.Sc.	Master of Science
15.	M.S.	Master of Surgery

No.	Abbreviations/ Acronyms	Expansion
16.	M.B.B.S	Bachelor of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery
17.	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
18.	M.E.	Master of Engineering
19.	B.L.	Bachelor of Law
20.	B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
21.	M.Ed	Master of Education
22.	L.P.G.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
23.	F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization
24.	A.U.T.	Association of University Teachers
25.	F.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
26.	G8	Group of Eight Nations
27.	C.M.	Chief Minister
28.	P.M.	Prime Minister
29.	F.M.	Frequency Modulation
30.	A.T.M.	Automated Teller Machine
31.	D.E.O.	District Education Officer
32.	A.E.O.	Assistant Education Officer
33.	I.A.S.	Indian Administrative Service
34.	I.P.S.	Indian Police Service
35.	M.L.A.	Member of Legislative Assembly
36.	M.P.	Member of Parliament
37.	B.P.O.	Business Process Outsourcing
38.	K.P.O.	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
39.	C.B.I.	Central Bureau of Investigation
40.	K.K.N.P.P.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant
41.	B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation
42.	C.C.T.V.	Closed Circuit Television
43.	R.T.E.	Right To Education



No.	Abbreviations/ Acronyms	Expansion
44.	S.A.T.	Scholastic Aptitude Test
45.	C.A.D.	Computer Aided Designing
46.	C.D.	Compact Disc
47.	C.P.U.	Central Processing Unit
48.	M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
49.	M.Phil.	Master of Philosophy
50.	I.F.S.	Indian Foreign Service / Indian Forest Service
51.	N.D.A.	National Defence Academy
52.	L.A.N.	Local Area Network
53.	U.P.S.	Uninterrupted Power Supply
54.	S.M.S.	Short Messaging Service
55.	N.S.S.	National Service Scheme
56.	U.N.O.	United Nations Organization
57.	V.I.P.	Very Important Person
58.	U.G.C.	University Grants Commission
59.	P.I.N.	Postal Index Number / Personal Identification Number
60.	T.N.P.S.C.	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
61.	M.C.A.	Master of Computer Application
62.	W.H.O.	World Health Organization
63.	T.O.E.F.L.	Test Of English as a Foreign Language
64.	I.E.L.T.S.	International English Language Testing System
65.	G.A.T.E.	Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
66.	C.A.T.	Common Aptitude Test
67.	I.S.R.O.	Indian Space Research Organization
68.	N.A.S.A.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration

No.	Abbreviations/ Acronyms	Expansion
69.	AVADI	Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
70.	TANSI	Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
71.	PAN	Permanent Account Number
72.	AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
73.	RAM	Random Access Memory
74.	ROM	Read Only Memory
75.	VISCOM	Visual Communication
76.	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
77.	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
78.	UNESCO	United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organisation
79.	NEWS	North East West South
80.	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
81.	POTA	Prevention Of Terrorist Activities Act
82.	ESMA	Essential Services Maintenance Act
83.	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
84.	UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
85.	ILO	International Labour Organization
86.	TAFE	Tractor And Farming Equipment
87.	RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
88.	SSC	Staff Selection Commission
89.	IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
90.	NGO	Non-Government Organization
91.	SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
92.	ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
93.	WHO	World Health Organization

No.	Abbreviations/ Acronyms	Expansion
94.	CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
95.	HDMI	High Definition Multimedia Interface
96.	LASER	Light Amplification by Stimulated Emission of Radiation
97.	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
98.	CRY	Child Relief and You
99.	RAM	Random Access Memory
100.	ROM	Read Only Memory
101.	CPU	Central Processing Unit
102.	ALU	Arithmetic and Logic Unit

### MODEL QUESTION

**Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation "SIM".** *(DMQP 2019)*

- a) Subscriber Information Module
- b) Subscriber Identification Module
- c) Student Identification Module
- d) School Identification Module

**Ans: b**

### Exercises With Answers

#### 1. The common expansion of 4G is

- a) Fourth Group
- b) Fourth Gender
- c) Fourth Generation
- d) Fourth Gear

#### 2. P.A

- a) Private assistant
- b) Personnel Assistant
- c) Personal Assistant
- d) Personal Accountant

#### 3. P.S

- a) Personal Secretary
- b) Personnel Secretary
- c) Private Secretary
- d) Public Secretary

**4. BPO**

- a) Business Private Organization
- b) British Post Office
- c) Business Process Outsourcing
- d) Bank Process Outsourcing

**5. KPO**

- a) Knowledge Process Outsourcing
- b) Known Post Office
- c) Knowledge Public Organization
- d) Kerala Power Organization

**6. B. Tech**

- a) Bachelor of Technicality
- b) Bachelor of Technology
- c) Bank of Technology
- d) Bio Technology

**7. SBI**

- a) Southern Bank of India
- b) Society of British Institution
- c) State Bank of India
- d) Southern Book of India

**8. RRB**

- a) Regional Recruitment Board
- b) Regular Review Bank
- c) Right Research Board
- d) Railway Recruitment Board

**9. UFO**

- a) United Force Organization
- b) Unidentified Flying Objects
- c) Union of Flying Officers
- d) Unaccounted Finance Officer

**10. CA**

- a) Computer Account
- b) Chartered Assistant
- c) Chartered Accountant
- d) Catholic Authority

**11. UAE**

- a) United Arab Emirates
- b) United Authority English
- c) Union of Arab Emirates
- d) United America Emirates

**12. NGO**

- a) Non Government Officers
- b) Non Government Organization
- c) Non Government Offices
- d) Non Gazetted Officer

**13. SSC**

- a) Staff Selection Commission
- b) Secondary School Certificate
- c) Social Science Chart
- d) Southern Society Committee

**14. CAT**

- a) Central Administrative Team      b) Chartered Accountant Team
- c) Common Aptitude Test              d) Central Association Treaty

**15. NEWS**

- a) North East West South
- b) Northern England Website
- c) Non English Western Society
- d) Non European Western Society

Answers									
1. c	2. c	3. a	4. c	5. a	6. b	7. c	8. d	9. b	10. c
11. a	12. b	13. a	14. c	15. a					

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**10**

**PHRASAL VERB**

**1 Mark**

- வினைச் சொல்லுடன் ஒரு preposition அல்லது ஒரு adverb அல்லது இரு preposition களை இணைத்தால், அதை Phrasal Verb என்று அழைக்கலாம்.
- Phrasal Verbs are made up of verb + adverb/preposition  
**Eg:** look after - take care of; put on - wear  
 (look - verb after - adverb/preposition)

### Phrasal Verbs and their Meanings

Phrasal Verbs	Meanings	Phrasal Verbs	Meanings
account for	explain	keep out	avoid
accuse of	charge	keep to	adhere
give in	yield	keep up	maintain
stand out	continue to resist	knock at	tap
lay by	keep for future use	knock off	win
account for	explain	accommodate with	provide
get back	return	stand back	move back
break down	failure	answer for	responsible
stand offish	aloof, reserved	get on with	be friendly
abide by	stick	come across	understand
abide with	act	come upon	encounter
abound in	rich	deprive of	prevent, seize
abstain from	escape	lay out	spend
adhere to	stick	lay by	amass
agree to	assent	lay down	abandon
agree with	accept	leave off	discard
alight from	descend	leave out	omit
let in	allow	appeal to	ask
let off	release	apprise of	inform
let out	release	arrive at	reach
long for	wish	look at	observe
ask for	request	look for	search
assent to	agree	look on	consider
attend on	look	look over	revise
attend to	listen	look up to	expect
avail of	utilise	make away	run
aware of	know	mediate on	think

Phrasal Verbs	Meanings	Phrasal Verbs	Meanings
bear out	know	object to	protest
bear with	prove	part with	give
beg for	ask	pass for	take
bestow on	give	pass over	neglect
born to	inherited	pay off	give
break up	dissolve	pick out	select
bring about	cause	pick up	contract
bring forth	produce	play at	participate
bring forward	put	preside over	lead
bring out	publish	proceed to	start
bring out	elicit	put back	reverse
bring under	control	put by	save
bring up	rear	put forth	grow
bring down	reduce	put in	say
burst forth	issue	put off	postpone
buy up	purchase	put out	extinguish
call at	go	put up with	bear
call for	demand	put up with	tolerate
call in	request	reeled off	recited
call off	withdraw	result in	end
call on	visit	run down	weak
call over	read	run out	exhaust
carry on	continue	run over	crush
carry out	execute	search for	look
come by	get, obtain	see into	find
dwelt in	live	see through	carry
put up	wear	see to	attend to
send away	dismiss	send for	ask
fall in	concur	send off	despatch
fall through	prove	send up	submit

Phrasal Verbs	Meanings	Phrasal Verbs	Meanings
fall upon	attack	set apart	reserve
feed on	eat	set aside	keep away
furnish with	supply	set up	establish
get at	reach, know	set forth	start
set off	start	get back	return
stand by	support	get down	alight
take away	remove	get into	involve
take off	start	get over	overcome
take on	face	get to	reach
take over	assume	give away	distribute
turnover	net profit	get up	rise
take up	commence	give back	restore
turn down	reject	give out	divulge, emit
think out	devise	give up	abandon
think over	consider	give away	distribute
throw off	reject	go after	follow, chase
throw out	refuse	go against	oppose
throw up	resign	turn out	produce
work out	solve	look after	take care of
go by	follow	go for	attack
make up	compensate	go down	fall
take after	resemble	go through	study, under go
got over	recovered	set out	start, begin
get on	improve	get through	finish
get away with	escape	look into	investigate
hold out	extend	involve in	entangle
cope with	manage	hold over	postpone
infer from	guess	insist on	emphasize



Phrasal Verbs	Meanings	Phrasal Verbs	Meanings
lay over	stop at a place on a journey attempt to do something		
give up	abandon an attempt to do something		

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below:**

The crew \_\_\_\_\_ of water and food before they could complete their expedition. (DMQP 2019)

- a) ran on                      b) ran about  
c) ran in                      d) ran out

**Ans: d**

**Exercises With Answers**

**Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below:**

- The mother instructed the maid to \_\_\_\_\_ the child carefully.**  
a) look on                      b) look upon  
c) look after                      d) look into
- I will not \_\_\_\_\_ to pressure.**  
a) give away                      b) give in  
c) give out                      d) give off
- Sundar knows how to \_\_\_\_\_ with his colleagues.**  
a) get up                      b) get off  
c) get on                      d) get down
- The meeting was \_\_\_\_\_ suddenly.**  
a) called for                      b) called up  
c) called off                      d) called in
- He will surely \_\_\_\_\_ the examination with flying colors.**  
a) get out                      b) get in  
c) get through                      d) get off

- 6. I \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary for the meaning of the word.**  
a) look upon                      b) look up to  
c) look up                         d) look at
- 7. You must \_\_\_\_\_ some money for your future.**  
a) lay by                          b) put on  
c) put out                        d) put in
- 8. We have to \_\_\_\_\_ our neighbors.**  
a) cope in                         b) cope with  
c) cope for                        d) cope out
- 9. You must \_\_\_\_\_ bad friends.**  
a) stand by                        b) stand off  
c) stand in                        d) stand for
- 10. We must \_\_\_\_\_ the habit of smoking.**  
a) give up                         b) give out  
c) give in                         d) give over
- 11. Baskar \_\_\_\_\_ to his country last week.**  
a) get into                        b) get over  
c) get back                        d) get out
- 12. He \_\_\_\_\_ his seat.**  
a) stand offish    b) stand in            c) lay by            d) stand for
- 13. Mahesh \_\_\_\_\_ his friend to lend him his dictionary.**  
a) asked in            b) asked to            c) asked of            d) asked for
- 14. The government \_\_\_\_\_ to look into the demands of the government servants.**  
a) agree for            b) agree to            c) agree into            d) agree of
- 15. They.....their new edition of books.**  
a) brought out    b) brought up    c) brought to    d) brought in

Answers									
1. c	2. b	3. c	4. c	5. c	6. c	7. a	8. b	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. c	13. d	14. b	15. a					

Q.No.

11

**COMPOUND WORDS**

1 Mark

- இரு வேறு அர்த்தமுடைய சொற்கள் இணைந்து புதிய சொற்களாக வேறு ஒரு புதிய அர்த்தத்துடன் உருவாகுவது கூட்டுச் சொற்கள் எனப்படும்.
- அவை noun பெயர் சொற்களாகவோ அவ்வது பல்வேறு Parts of speech சொற்களின் கலவையாகவோ இருக்கும்.

**Eg :** match box, school bus.....

**Compound words function as**

<b>1. Compound nouns</b>	i) noun + noun	ii) adj + noun
	iii) gerund + noun	iv) adv + noun

**i) noun + noun :**

sunlight	pen friend	college student	lamp post
table cloth	foot ball	cloth merchant	gas light
rice mill	textbook	pipe water	wood cutter
car driver	postman	rain drop	raw dust
arm chair	motor cycle	school bus	school boy

**ii) adjective + noun:**

black board	blue print
dark room	short hand
sweet heart	second class

**iii) gerund + noun:**

driving license	dining hall
reading room	dancing bird
walking stick	swimming pool

**iv) adverb + noun:**

after noon	fore sight
over coat	after thought

<b>2. Compound verbs</b>	i) verb + adverb	ii) noun + verb
	iii) adj + verb	iv) adv + verb

**i) verb + adverb:**

takeover

make up

break down

**ii) noun + verb:**

snake bite

dog bite

day break

blood test

birth control

rain fall

gun fight

sun rise

sun set

hair cut

home work

toothache

**iii) adjective + verb:**

good show

clever attack

good attempt

**iv) adv + verb:**

out spoken

income

<b>3. Compound adjectives</b>	i) noun + adj	ii) adj + adj
	iii) adv + participle	

**i) noun + adj:**

tax free

life long

duty free

air tight

knee dip

home sick

water tight

sea blue

life long

**ii) adj + adj:**

dark blue

pale yellow

light green

**iii) adv + participle:**

out spoken

out going

in coming

**Compound words are formed by the combination of two words.**

Word 1	Word 2	Compound word	Word 1	Word 2	Compound word
air	port	airport	second	class	second class
hand	written	handwritten	up	stairs	upstairs
over	load	overload	down	stream	down stream
child	hood	childhood	home	sick	home sick
safe	guard	safeguard	heart	attack	heart attack
type	write	typewrite	short	hand	short hand
soft	ware	software	driving	license	driving license
walking	stick	walking stick	walking	stick	walking stick
fast	food	fast food	dining	hall	dining hall
water	fall	water fall	reading	room	reading room
cricket	ground	cricket ground	resting	hall	resting hall
head	light	headlight	cloak	room	cloak room
wind	screen	wind screen	after	noon	afternoon
eye	brow	eye brow	fore	sight	fore sight
car	park	car park	over	coat	over coat

**A. Complete the following table with two more compound words.**

noun + noun	kitchen garden	sun light
noun + verb	mouthwash	sun rise
verb + noun	watchman	pop corn
preposition + noun	overcoat	in box
gerund + noun	bleaching powder	washing machine
noun + gerund	housekeeping	note making
adjective + preposition + noun	good for nothing	sweet at heart
noun + preposition + noun	mother-in-law	day to day

**B. Combine the words in column A with those in column B to form compound words as many as you can.**

Column A	Column B	Answer
rain	light	fall
snow	thing	ball
star	fall	light
draw	ball	back
play	back	thing
lottery	ticket	ticket
under	walk	world
man	note	hole
side	world	walk
foot	hole	note

### MODEL QUESTION

**Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word 'watch' to form a compound word.** (DMQP 2019)

- a) hall                      b) house  
c) man                      d) clock

**Ans: c**

### Exercises With Answers

**Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word to form a compound word.**

1. <b>cricket</b>	a ) field	b) court	c) ground	d) area
2. <b>car</b>	a) street	b) park	c) house	d) top
3. <b>kitchen</b>	a) room	b) hall	c) garden	d) shed
4. <b>wood</b>	a) house	b) cutter	c) chair	d) table
5. <b>rain</b>	a) drop	b) flood	c) water	d) quote
6. <b>pen</b>	a) girl	b) friend	c) chair	d) table
7. <b>gas</b>	a) light	b) pressure	c) tight	d) problem
8. <b>rice</b>	a) mill	b) meal	c) floor	d) food

9.	<b>dark</b>	a) room	b) cloth	c) coat	d) pant
10.	<b>walking</b>	a) stick	b) chair	c) toy	d) table
11.	<b>fore</b>	a) noon	b) sight	c) seen	d) thought
12.	<b>make</b>	a) up	b) under	c) over	d) to
13.	<b>snake</b>	a) mouth	b) teeth	c) bite	d) charmer
14.	<b>sun</b>	a) after	b) before	c) bright	d) dial
15.	<b>tooth</b>	a) pain	b) trouble	c) ache	d) fall

Answers									
1. c	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. c	6. b	7. a	8. a	9. a	10. a
11. a	12. a	13. d	14. d	15. c					

Q.No.

12

**PREPOSITIONS**

1 Mark

- Preposition முன்னிடைச் சொற்கள் என்பது இரு பெயர் சொற்களுக்கிடையே அல்லது பிரதி பெயர் சொல்லுக்கும் மற்றொரு பொருளுக்கும் இடையே உள்ள உறவை குறிப்பதாகும்.

**Ex:** at, in, an, by, for, into, of, up, off, out, fill, about, along

.....

- A preposition is a word used before a noun. It shows the relation between two nouns.

**Kinds of Preposition****1. Simple Prepositions:**

in, on, at, for, out, to, till with, by, from, of, through, up.

1. Lincoln was born **in** America.
2. Bharathi was born **at** Ettayapuram.
3. There was a book **on** the table.
4. We should fight **for** our country.
5. She went out **of** the kitchen.
6. A new car was bought **by** my father.

7. We went **to** Chennai to attend a marriage.
8. Please remain **in** the exam hall till the bell.
9. Don't write the exam **with** your ball point pen.
10. He returned **from** the USA yesterday.
11. Please go **through** your textbook.
12. He climbed **up** the hill.

## 2. Compound Prepositions:

among, along, across, about, above, amidst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, without, within.

1. There should be unity **among** the people.
2. They walked **along** the road.
2. There is a bridge **across** the river.
3. The President delivered a speech **about** the duty of students.
4. We were flying **above** the clouds.
5. There was no unity **amidst** the bullocks .
6. The river is flowing **below** the bridge.
7. The function will be held **between** 9 a.m. and 10 a.m.
8. The ball fell **beyond** the boundary line.

### MODEL QUESTION

**Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition given below:**

Mulan heard this \_\_\_\_\_ her tent. (DMQP 2019)

- a) by                                      b) from  
c) at                                        d) for

**Ans: b**

### Exercises With Answers

**Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate prepositions given below:**

1. They selected me for the job only \_\_\_\_\_ merit.  
a) on                                      b) in                                      c) along                                      d) by



2. The people stood \_\_\_\_\_ the road to watch the procession go by.  
a) across                      b) along                      c) on                      d) of
3. The lion came out \_\_\_\_\_ the cave ferociously.  
a) along                      b) upon                      c) of                      d) from
4. Chennai is five-hundred km \_\_\_\_\_ Madurai.  
a) from                      b) to                      c) for                      d) by
5. The little boy threw the glass \_\_\_\_\_ the window.  
a) from                      b) through                      c) into                      d) at
6. I have been waiting \_\_\_\_\_ my friend.  
a) for                      b) along                      c) to                      d) from
7. They have been living in the same house \_\_\_\_\_ 2008.  
a) for                      b) from                      c) since                      d) in
8. The Hindu newspaper is printed \_\_\_\_\_ Chennai.  
a) in                      b) at                      c) from                      d) by
9. The function will be held \_\_\_\_\_ 9 a.m. and 11 a.m.  
a) from                      b) between                      c) during                      d) to
10. She goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ foot.  
a) by                      b) on                      c) for                      d) with
11. He goes to school \_\_\_\_\_ car.  
a) in                      b) by                      c) through                      d) on
12. My brother was waiting \_\_\_\_\_ the air port.  
a) for                      b) at                      c) to                      d) by
13. The train reaches Chennai \_\_\_\_\_ 12 hours.  
a) within                      b) till                      c) for                      d) by
14. The dogs were quarrelling \_\_\_\_\_ themselves.  
a) between                      b) among                      c) for                      d) with
15. There was a terrible fight \_\_\_\_\_ Sohruh and Rustum.  
a) among                      b) for                      c) between                      d) with

Answers									
1. a	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. b	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. b
11. b	12. b	13. a	14. b	15. c					

Q.No.  
**13**

**TENSE FORMS**

1 Mark

- Verbs come in three tenses: past, present, and future. The past is used to describe things that have already happened.  
**Eg:** earlier in the day, yesterday, last week, three years ago.
- The present tense is used to describe things that are happening right now, or things that are continuous. The future tense describes things that have yet to happen.  
**Eg:** later, tomorrow, next week, next year, three years from now.

The following table illustrates the proper use of verb tenses:

Simple Present	Simple Past	Simple Future
I read nearly every day.	Last night, I read an entire novel.	I will read as much as I can this year.
Present Continuous	Past Continuous	Future Continuous
I am reading a story at the moment.	I was reading a story last night.	I will be reading a story soon.
Present Perfect	Past Perfect	Future Perfect
I have read so many books.	I had read at least 100 books by the time I was twelve.	I will have read at least 500 books by the end of the year.

Present Perfect Continuous	Past Perfect Continuous	Future Perfect Continuous
I have been reading since I was four years old.	I had been reading for at least a year before my sister learned to read.	I will have been reading for at least two hours before dinner tonight.

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Complete the following sentence using the most appropriate tense form of the verb given below.**

(DMQP 2019)

After he \_\_\_\_\_ his lunch, he went across to the window.

- a) will finish                      b) finish  
c) was finishing                  d) had finished

**Ans: d**

**Exercises With Answers**

**Complete the following sentences using the most appropriate tense form of the verb given below.**

- When I knocked at the door, my friend \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) read                                      b) is reading  
c) was reading                          d) had read
- The water \_\_\_\_\_ in a vessel.**  
a) is boiled              b) boiled              c) boils              d) had boiled
- Raga \_\_\_\_\_ an atlas yesterday.**  
a) buys                      b) had bought      c) bought              d) will buy
- Kalpana Chawala \_\_\_\_\_ in Karnal, Haryana.**  
a) is born                                      b) was born  
c) had been born                              d) were born
- The Prime Minister \_\_\_\_\_ for America next week.**  
a) will leave              b) left                      c) had left              d) leaves

6. **We \_\_\_\_\_ to Simla by next month this time.**  
a) will travel  
b) will be travelling  
c) will have travelled  
d) are travelling
7. **We \_\_\_\_\_ in Madurai for the last twenty years.**  
a) are living  
b) will be living  
c) have been living  
d) had lived
8. **The girl \_\_\_\_\_ a song now.**  
a) sings  
b) is singing  
c) sang  
d) will sing
9. **The milkman \_\_\_\_\_ at the door at 5 am every morning.**  
a) is knocking  
b) knocks  
c) was knocking  
d) knocked
10. **Children \_\_\_\_\_ into peals of laughter.**  
a) burst  
b) bursts  
c) bursted  
d) had burst
11. **Water \_\_\_\_\_ in the tank.**  
a) collects  
b) collected  
c) is collected  
d) was collecting
12. **Rare plants \_\_\_\_\_ in the silent valley.**  
a) find  
b) finds  
c) are found  
d) found
13. **In the last meeting the blue print of the proposed hotel project \_\_\_\_\_.**  
a) showed  
b) was showed  
c) shown  
d) was shown
14. **Sweets \_\_\_\_\_ by Santa Claus to the children.**  
a) distributed  
b) is distributed  
c) are distributed  
d) were distributed
15. **Last week I \_\_\_\_\_ in Vellore.**  
a) am  
b) was  
c) had been  
d) were

Answers									
1. c	2. a	3. c	4. b	5. d	6. b	7. c	8. b	9. b	10. a
11. c	12. c	13. d	14. c	15. b					

Q.No.

14

**LINKERS/CONNECTORS/CONJUNCTIONS**

1 Mark

PURPOSE	LINKER
Addition	and, as well as, with.
Reason	due to, on account of, owing to, as, since, because, so, and so.
Contrast	though, even though, although, but, yet, despite, in spite of.
Comparison	than.
Time	as, when, while, as soon as, until, till, for, since, before, after.
Condition	if, unless, in case, or else, otherwise, in case of.
Reason and Result	so....that.
Duration	during, as long as.
Reference	with reference to, with regard to.
Choice	instead of.

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives:**

\_\_\_\_\_ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.

(DMQP 2019)

- a) When                      b) Since  
c) Even though              d) Yet

**Ans: c**

**Exercises With Answers**

**Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives:**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ **the driver saw the child, he applied the brake.**  
a) When                      b) After                      c) As soon as   d) Before
2. \_\_\_\_\_ **he is clever, he does not get success always.**  
a) When                      b) Since                      c) Though        d) Yet
3. **I know \_\_\_\_\_ he is poor.**  
a) that                      b) for                      c) but                      d) when
4. \_\_\_\_\_ **the boy saw the teacher, he greeted him.**  
a) That                      b) For                      c) But                      d) When
5. **Do you know \_\_\_\_\_ you put the book?**  
a) when                      b) where                      c) which                      d) why
6. \_\_\_\_\_ **you read well, you can't pass.**  
a) If                      b) As                      c) When                      d) Unless
7. **Can you tell me \_\_\_\_\_ you are always coming late?**  
a) when                      b) where                      c) which                      d) why
8. **I know \_\_\_\_\_ you want.**  
a) when                      b) where  
c) which                      d) what
9. \_\_\_\_\_ **he had done his homework he went out.**  
a) When                      b) As soon as  
c) After                      d) Before
10. \_\_\_\_\_ **he received the telegram, he rushed to the railway station.**  
a) When                      b) After  
c) As soon as                      d) Before
11. \_\_\_\_\_ **he went, the minister was greeted by the public.**  
a) Whenever                      b) Wherever  
c) However                      d) Whoever

12. \_\_\_\_\_ clever you are, you can't defeat me.  
 a) Whenever b) However  
 c) Whatever d) Whoever
13. \_\_\_\_\_ the children are vaccinated, they will fall ill.  
 a) When b) As soon as  
 c) Though d) Unless
14. \_\_\_\_\_ you press the button, the bell will ring.  
 a) Or b) Otherwise  
 c) Unless d) If

Answers									
1. c	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. b	6. d	7. d	8. d	9. c	10. c
11. b	12. b	13. d	14. d						

## PART II

### SECTION - I

3×2=6 Marks

Q.No.

15-18

### PROSE QNS & ANS

2 Marks

### MODEL QUESTION

Answer any three of the following questions in a sentence or two. (DMQP 2019)

15. Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.
16. What prompted the seagull to fly finally?
17. What was the daily routine of Mr. Sanyal?
18. What were the various things that tempted Mr. Franz to spend his day outdoors?

## 1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT

### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

**1. How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?**

The young seagull tried to fly. He was persuaded by his parents, brothers and sister to fly. But he felt that his wings would not support him.

**2. How did the parents support and encourage the young seagull's brothers and sisters?**

His parents were flying about with his brothers and sister. His parents were perfecting them in the art of flight. They also taught them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish.

**3. Give an instance that shows the pathetic condition of the young bird.**

The young seagull had not eaten since the previous nightfall. There was not a single scrap of food left. He looked for food every inch of the straw nest. He chewed at the dried piece of eggshell.

**4. How did the bird try to reach its parents without having to fly?**

The seagull had been trotting back and forth from one end of the ledge to the other for the last two hours. His long grey legs stepped daintily. He tried to find some means of reaching his parents without having to fly.

**5. Did you think that the young seagull's parents were harsh to him? Why?**

Yes. The young seagull's parents were harsh towards him because they left him alone on the ledge. This was to make him fly.

**6. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?**

Seeing the piece of fish he was maddened by hunger and dived at the fish. With a loud scream he fell outwards and downwards into space. This prompted the young seagull to fly finally.



**7. What happened to the young seagull when it landed on the green sea?**

The seagull screamed with fright when he dropped his legs to stand on the green sea and his legs sank into it.

**2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN****TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

**Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.**

**1. Why was the narrator sorry to have paid attention to the footsteps?**

The narrator felt sorry for having paid undue attention to the footsteps because it was all a misunderstanding. There was no ghost moving downstairs. It was his grandfather. If he hadn't been so foolish to take his grandfather's footsteps for those of a ghost, he could have averted that entire hullabaloo.

**2. Why did Herman and the author slam the doors?**

Herman and the author slammed the doors because he was perhaps afraid of the sound of the footsteps.

**3. What woke up the mother?**

The slamming of the doors woke up the mother.

**4. What do you understand by the mother's act of throwing the shoe?**

To the extent that mother was trying to alert the neighbour and seek their help, she was justified in throwing a shoe and breaking their window.

**5. Why do you think Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house?**

Mrs. Bodwell wanted to sell the house because she wanted to go back to Peoria, fearing that it was haunted.

**6. How did the cops manage to enter the locked house?**

The cops managed to enter into the locked house by breaking the glass of the front door.

**7. Why were the policeman prevented from entering grandfather's room?**

The policemen were prevented from entering the grandfather's room because he attacked the police, grabbed one of their guns and shot.

**8. Who used the zither and how?**

Grandfather used the zither's gun from its holster and let fly. The report seemed to crack the rafters and smoke filled the attic.

**9. Mention the things that the grandfather imagined.**

He believed that the police were "deserters" from the army and tried to fend off the narrator, believing too that he was a part of his paranoid nightmare.

### 3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

#### QUESTIONS WITHIN THE TEXT

**Answer the following questions in a sentences or two.**

**a. What does INSV stand for?**

INSV stands for Indian Naval Ship Vessel.

**b. When was INSV Tarini commissioned to Indian Navy service?**

INSV Tarini was commissioned to Indian Navy Service on 18 February 2017.

**c. Who is Tara-Tarini? After whom was the sailboat named?**

Tara-Tarini is the patron deity for sailors and is worshipped for safety and success at sea. The sail in the boat was named after the famous "Tara-Tarini" temple in Ganjam District of Odisha.

**d. Where did the crew undergo their basic training?**

The crew underwent their basic training in Mumbai at the Indian Naval Waterman Ship Training Centre (INWTC) and at various schools in the southern naval base in Kochi.

- e. **How long were they trained to undertake this voyage?**  
They were trained for more than three years to undertake this voyage.
- f. **Which skill was considered important in the selection process?**  
Survival skill was considered important in the selection process.
- g. **Who mentored the crew?**  
Commander Dilip Donde mentored the crew.
- h. **Which quality of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition?**  
Honesty of the skipper helped to bring out a successful expedition.
- i. **Who among the crew mentioned about teamwork?**  
Payal Gupta mentioned about teamwork.
- j. **When did they witness the brilliant southern lights from the sea? How did the sky appear there?**  
When the crew was crossing the Tasman sea they witnessed the brilliant southern lights from the sea. The sky appeared in green light.
- k. **What festival did they celebrate during their expedition?**  
They celebrated the Diwali during their expedition.

### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

#### A. Answer the following questions briefly.

- 1. **Mention the special features of INSV Tarini.**  
INSV Tarini was the second sailboat of the Indian Navy. It used environment friendly non-conventional renewable energy resources such as wind. It collected and updated meteorological, ocean and wave data regularly for weather forecast by IMD and also collected data for monitoring marine pollution on high seas.
- 2. **What does the term 'circumnavigation' mean?**  
Circumnavigation means traveling by boat around the earth.

**3. How did the all-women Indian Navy crew go about their voyage?**

Indian Navy's all-women crew was the first ever to circumnavigate the globe skippered by Lt. Commander Vartika Joshi. It covered the expedition in five legs with stop over at four parts for replenishment of ration and repair.

**4. When did the crew start their voyage? When did they return to India? How many days did it take to complete the expedition?**

The crew started their voyage on 10 September 2017 from Goa and returned to Goa on 21 May 2018. They took 254 days to complete the expedition.

**5. What sort of training did the crew undergo before their expedition?**

The crew had some theoretical courses on navigation, communication and weather prediction. They also learnt how to repair things and how to deal with emergencies. They were also taught to face the rough weather and medical emergency.

**6. How did the crew members work as a team to make their expedition successful?**

Three people would be out on watch over the sea while the other three rested. Somebody would heat water and the other person would heat the gloves as it was raining.

**7. What challenging tasks did the team face during their voyage?**

In the South Pacific, the team encountered a storm. The seas were almost nine to ten metres high. The winds were blowing upto 60–70 knots. After a lot of hard work and effort they were able to sail smoothly.

**8. What sort of activities did the crew engage in during their long voyage?**

They picked up some hobbies. They were posting pictures delicacies like golgappas and cakes. They read books and did some quelling and craft work. Some were cooking and baking. Some were doing craft works.

They watched movies and listened to music.

**9. Mention the celebrations which the crew enjoyed during their expeditions.**

The crew celebrated Diwali. They also celebrated three birthdays including the first birthday of the boat. They celebrated special occasions like crossing the equator and the International Date Line.

**10. Which factor motivated the crew to undertake this expedition?**

The sea does not show any difference between men and women. The crew wanted more women to undertake expedition like them. To boost the morale in the country, they undertook this expedition.

## 4. THE ATTIC

### QUESTIONS WITHIN THE TEXT

**Answer the following questions in a sentences or two.**

**a. When did Aditya leave the local school?**

Aditya left the local school after he had passed the Matriculation examination.

**b. Why did Aditya think that the school would not be recognisable?**

Aditya thought that the school would not be recognisable because he was visiting it after twenty nine years.

**c. Who were Aditya's ancestors?**

Aditya's ancestors were the Zamindars.

**d. How was the landscape through which they travelled?**

On either side of the road were paddy fields where harvest was over.

**e. What did Aditya visit?**

Aditya visited the local school where he had studied.

**f. Where was Nagen Uncle's shop?**

Nagen's Uncle tea shop was next to a grocery shop and opposite a temple dedicated to Lord Shiva.

**g. Besides tea, what did Nagen Uncle have in his shop?**

Besides tea, Nagen Uncle had biscuits and savouries.

**h. What did Nagen Uncle tell about Sanyal? B.Pg. 96**

Nagen Uncle said that Mr. Sanyal was a little hard of hearing and that he could not see well. H added that Mr. Sanyal had no money to buy spectacles.

**i. In what way was Mr. Sanyal's behaviour strange?**

Mr. Sanyal was a bit crazy. He stood up and stretched himself Raising his lean right arm and with eyes wide open he recited a poem by Tagore – 'Panraksha'.

**j. What did Nagen Uncle tell about Sanyal's past life?**

Nagen Uncle said that Sanyal had sold his lands to get his only daughter married. Sanyal had also lost his wife and his only son the previous year.

**k. How did Sanyal show that he had a sense of self-respect?**

Sanyal showed that he had a sense of self-respect by always paying for what he had eaten at the tea shop.

**l. Why was the attic 'a favourite place' for the children?**

The attic has always been favourite with children because they keep some of their precious things there and the child seems to be in a world of its own in an attic.

**m. What did Aditya do on reaching the attic?**

Aditya got on top of the packing case and pushed his hand inside the ventilator and opened it.

**n. What did the jeweller say about the article?**

The jeweller said that the article was an antique.

**o. Was Sanyal happy about his visitors?**

No, Sanyal was not happy about his visitors.

- p. **Why did Sanyal recite the poem in the tea shop earlier?**  
Sanyal recited the poem in the tea shop earlier so that Aditya could recognise him.
- q. **What was eng raved on the medal?**  
"Sriman Sasanka Sanyal – Special Prize for Recitation - 1948"

### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

**Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.**

1. **Write a few lines about the owner of the shop.**

The owner of the tea shop was over sixty. He looked a little rustic. His white hair was neatly combed. He had a clean look. He was wearing a dhoti and blue striped shirt which could be seen under a green shawl.

2. **What was the daily routine of Sanyal?**

Sanyal would come to Nagen's Tea cabin daily, have tea and some biscuits and leave at 4 p.m.

3. **Why was there a sudden change in Aditya's expression?**

When Aditya heard Sanyal reciting a poem by Tagore-panraksha, he recalled the past. He identified the person who recited the poem as Sasanka Sanyal. So there was a sudden change in Aditya's expression.

4. **Why did Aditya decide to visit his ancestral home?**

Aditya decided to visit his ancestral home because he had left the house twenty nine years ago. The house was also two hundred years old. He wanted to revive old childhood memories.

5. **What was the condition of the attic?**

A portion of a wall of the attic had crumbled down. It had been worst hit by wind and weather. The floor was strewn with twigs and straw and pigeon droppings. There were a broken cricket bat, the remains of an armchair and a wooden packing case.

**6. When did Aditya heave a sigh of relief? Why?**

Aditya heaved a sigh of relief when he had got what he had been looking for- a silver medal which he wanted to return to its owner-Sasanka Sanyal.

**7. Why did Aditya and his friend go to the jeweller?**

Aditya and his friend went to the jeweler to find out the weight of the silver medal and its price.

**8. What did Aditya offer Sanyal?**

Aditya offered Sanyal one hundred and fifty rupees.

**9. "Your grievances are absolutely justified." Who says this to whom? Why?**

Aditya said these words to Sasanka Sanyal. Aditya approved of Sanyal's anger because Sanyal had been cheated by Aditya. He did not return the silver medal that Sanyal had won.

## 5. TECH BLOOMERS

### QUESTIONS WITHIN THE TEXT

**Answer the following questions in a sentences or two.**

**a. What is the future of technology?**

Atmost all the things managed with manpower will be automated. Machines will make life easier and more comfortable for all the people especially the differently abled.

**b. How many people in India suffer with disability?**

2.7 crore people in India suffer with disability.

**c. Who is Kim?**

Kim is the Assistive Technologist at Alisha's school.

**d. How does Kim help Alisha?**

Kim introduced Alisha to Dragon Dictate, which had opened up the world to Alisha. It has made her more independent. She is able to study on her own.



**e. Why is technology important according to David?**

Technology is important to David because it enables him to communicate and to be independent.

**f. Which instrument does David control with his eye movements?**

Liberator Communication Device is controlled by David with his eye movements.

**g. What devices help David to move from one place to other?**

AAC device, ECO2 and ECO are the devices that help David move from one place to other.

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS****A. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.****1. What are the benefits of the internet to the common man?**

The internet benefits a common man to travel, to communicate, to learn to do business and to live comfortably.

**2. Do you think technology has improved communication? How?**

Yes, technology has improved communication. Alisha, who suffers from Cerebral Palsy, can speak now with the help of Technology called Dragon Dictate. The words appear on her screen. Then she can print them out. It has made her achieve things which she had dreamt.

**3. How does David operate computers with the Liberator Communication Device?**

David uses a liberator communication device, which he controls with his eye movements. It has a Bluetooth adaptor. So it lets him use any PC or Mac by sending commands through the Liberator.

**4. Which devices are controlled using ACTIV controller?**

TV, Blu-Ray and Music players are controlled using ACTIV controller.

**5. Who says these words: "I want everyone to know the difference technology has made in my life"?**

Alisha says these words to make the world know the difference that technology has made in her life.

**6. Which software helps Alisha to overcome her difficulty in typing?**

Dragon Dictate helps Alisha to overcome her difficulty in typing.

**7. Name a few Indian innovations which are helpful to the disabled and make their day-to-day life easier.**

Lechal Shoes , Blee Watch by Industrial designers Nupura Kirloskar and Janhavi Joshi of Mumbai and . IGEST by Anil Prabhakar..

**8. Is it possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze?**

Yes. It is possible to control the computer screen with eye gaze. When we are reading we can move from page to page using the pupils of our eyes.

**9. Suggest ways of making our society inclusive.**

Keeping in touch with our family, talking to them, seeing relatives, who live far away, making friends, communicating and controlling our environment, finding opportunities, getting qualified and being independent are the ways of making our society inclusive.

**10. How would you help the people with disabilities in your neighborhood?**

I would encourage them when they show their talents. I would support their cause and provide them opportunities to express themselves. I would appreciate and motivate them to be part of the society like every else.

## 6. THE LAST LESSON

### QUESTIONS WITHIN THE TEXT

Answer the following questions in a sentences or two.

- a. **What kind of news was usually put up on the bulletin board?**

Every important news or public announcement was put up on the bulletin board. For the last two years since the occupation of German, all their 'bad news' had come from there. A new order from Berlin imposed German on the French speaking people of Alsace.

- b. **What was the usual scene when school began every day?**

When the school began every day, there used to be a great bustle. The noise could be heard out in the street. The opening and closing of desks and the lessons repeated loudly in unison made a lot of noise.

- c. **Other than the students, who were present in the class?**

Some village elders, old Hauser with his three-cornered hat, the former mayor, the former postmaster and several others were present in the class.

- d. **Why did Mr. Hamel say it was the last French lesson?**

The order had come from Berlin to teach only German in the schools of Alsace and Lorraine. So Mr. Hamel said that it was the last French lesson

- e. **What was Franz asked to tell? Was he able to answer?**

Franz was asked to say the dreadful rule for the participle. No, he was not able to answer.

- f. **Why did Mr. Hamel blame himself?**

Mr. Hamel blamed himself as he had sent his students during class hours to water his flower plants. He also had given them a holiday when he wanted to go fishing.

**g. What did M. Hamel say about the French language?**

Mr. Hamel declared that the French language was the most beautiful language of the world. It was the clearest and the most logical language. As long as people hold fast to their language they have the key to freedom.

**h. How many years had M. Hamel been in the village?**

M. Hamel had been in the village for forty years.

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS****A. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.****1. Why did Franz dread to go to school that day?**

Franz did not study participles and the teacher would ask questions on participles. So he was afraid to go to school.

**2. What were the various things that tempted Franz to spend his day outdoors?**

The weather was warm and bright and birds were chirping. He saw the Prussian soldiers doing their drills in an open field. These things tempted Franz to spend his day outdoors.

**3. Why was the narrator not able to get to his desk without being seen?**

Unusually the school was very calm and students were sitting on their seats. So he was unable to get to his desk without being seen.

**4. What was Franz sorry for?**

Franz was sorry for having not learnt French properly.

**5. Why were the old villagers sitting in the last desk?**

The old villagers heard that Berlin had ordered that only German should be taught in the schools. They came to school to see the notice which had been pasted in the bulletin board and to thank Mr. Hamel.

**6. What were the thoughts of the narrator's parents?**

The narrator's parents thought that it would be better to go to work and earn some extra money than to learn French.

**7. Why does M. Hamel say that we must guard our language?**

He tells the class to guard the language carefully. When a people are enslaved, as long as they hold fast to their language, it is as if they had the key to their prison.

**8. M. Hamel was gazing at many things. What were they?**

M. Hamel sat motionless and looked at everything around him one by one.

**9. When and how did M. Hamel bid farewell to the class?**

When the bell struck 12 he stood up. He addressed the class as friends and wrote on the board with chalk piece, "Viva La France!". Then he said the class was dismissed.

## 7. THE DYING DETECTIVE

### QUESTIONS WITHIN THE TEXT

**Answer the following questions in a sentences or two.**

**a. How did Watson feel when he heard of Holmes' illness?**

When he heard of Holmes' illness, Watson felt horrified

**b. Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?**

Holmes did not want any doctor to come home. The landlady did not dare to disobey Holmes. So the landlady did not call the doctor

**c. What was the condition of Holmes when Watson saw him?**

Holmes had a gaunt face staring from the bed. His eyes had the brightness of fever. His cheeks were flushed . His hand twitched all the time. He lay listless.

**d. According to Holmes what was the disease he was suffering from?**

Holmes thought that he was suffering from a deadly and contagious disease from Sumatra. It might be Tarpaulin fever or the black Formosa plague.

**e. Who did Watson see when he entered the room?**

Watson saw the butler when he entered the room.

**f. What were the instructions given by Holmes to Watson?**

Holmes instructed Watson to persuade Mr. Culverton Smith to come to his house. He asked Watson to return before Mr. Culverton Smith arrived.

**g. Why did Holmes plead with Smith?**

Holmes pleaded with Smith to make him accept his guilt of committing the murder.

**h. Who was responsible for Victor Savage's death? What was the evidence for it?**

Smith was responsible for Victor's savage's death. The black and white ivory box was the evidence for it.

**i. What explanation did Holmes give for speaking rudely to Watson?**

Holmes explained that he had spoken rudely to Watson because he did not want Watson to know that he was not ill.

**j. How was Holmes able to look sick?**

Holmes was able to look sick because of three days of fasting and the makeup.

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS****A. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences.****1. Who was Mrs. Hudson? Why was she worried?**

Mrs. Hudson was the landlady of Holmes. She was worried because Holmes was very ill.

**2. Why didn't Holmes let Watson examine him?**

Actually Holmes was not sick; he pretended to be sick to solve a murder case. So he did not let Watson examine him.

**3. Why did Holmes warn Watson against touching his things? What was Watson's reaction?**

Watson touched the ivory box. It had a sharp needle that would pass dangerous disease. So Holmes was against Watson touching his things.

**4. What did Watson find on the table near the mantle-piece?**

Watson found an ivory box on the table near the mantle-piece.

**5. Who is Mr. Culverton Smith?**

Mr. Culverton Smith was a planter. He was the murderer of his nephew Victor Savage.

**6. What did Holmes ask Watson to do before leaving his room?**

Holmes asked Watson to keep the ivory box on the table within his reach and slide the lid a bit before leaving his room.

**7. What instructions did Holmes give Watson to get Mr. Smith?**

Holmes asked Watson to persuade Mr. Smith to come alone. He wanted Watson to come earlier than Mr. Smith.

**8. Why did Holmes want Smith to treat him?**

Holmes wanted Smith to talk about the disease and proclaim he had killed his nephew Savage. So he wanted Smith to treat him.

**9. According to Smith how did Holmes get the disease?**

According to Smith Holmes got the disease from the prick he had got from the ivory box.

**10. Who arrested Smith? What were the charges against him?**

Inspector Morton arrested Smith. Smith was the murderer of his nephew Savage and he attempted to murder Holmes.

**SECTION - II**

Q.No.

19-22

3×2=6 Marks

**POEM APPRECIATION QNS & ANS**

2 Marks

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any THREE of the following.** (DMQP 2019)

19. *Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,  
No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;*  
a) What does the poet want everyone to learn?  
b) What should we do when things go wrong?
20. *She's a lioness; don't mess with her.  
She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.*  
a) How is a woman described here?  
b) Who is a prankster?
21. *Not a flower could he see. Not a leaf on a tree.*  
a) Who does 'he' refer to?  
b) Mention the season when he could not see a flower or a leaf on a tree.
22. *Beside the house sits a tree. It never grows leaves.*  
a) What is found near the house?  
b) Why does it never grow leaves?

**1. LIFE**

**Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions that follows.**

1. *Let me but live my life from year to year,  
With forward face and unreluctant soul;*



**a. Who does the word 'me' refer to?**

The word 'me' refers to the poet.

**b. What kind of life does the poet want to lead?**

The poet wants to lead a joyful life.

2. *Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

**a. Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?**

The poet is not in a hurry because he neither wants to hurry nor move away from his goal.

**b. What should one not mourn for?**

No one should mourn for the things, if the things vanished.

3. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
From what the future veils; but with a whole  
And happy heart, that pays its toll  
To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

**a. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?**

The poet means the failures or unfulfilled things of the past.

**b. Is the poet afraid of future?**

No. The poet is not afraid of future.

**c. How can one travel on with cheer?**

One can travel on with a cheerful heart from youth to old age.

4. *So let the way wind up the hill or down,  
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:  
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,  
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,*

**a. How is the way of life?**

The way of life goes up or down the hill, rough and smooth.

**b. How should be the journey of life?**

The journey of life should be joyful.

**c. What did the poet seek as a boy?**

The poet sought as a boy – new friendship, high adventure and a crown.

5. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,  
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

**a. What kind of quest does the poet seek here?**

It is a long search for something difficult.

**b. What is the poet's hope?**

The poet's hope is every turn in his life's journey will be the best.

6. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
From what the future veils; but with a whole  
And happy heart, that pays its toll  
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

**a. Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.**

Fear – Cheer; Whole – Toll.

7. *Let me but live my life from year to year,  
With forward face and unreluctant soul;  
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

**a. Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.**

abba.

## 2. THE GRUMBLE FAMILY

**Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below.**

1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet;  
They live, it is said, on Complaining Street*

**a. Where does the family live?**

The family lives in a Complaining street.

**b. Why do you think the street is named as "Complaining Street"?**

The street is named as "Complaining Street" because nobody is satisfied with one's circumstances.

2. *They growl at that and they growl at this;  
Whatever comes, there is something amiss;*

**a. What does the word 'growl' mean here?**

'Growl' means making a low guttural sound in the throat.

**b. Why do they find everything amiss?**

They find everything amiss because their hearts are always filled with pessimism.

3. *Nothing goes right with the folks you meet  
Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*

**a. What is the opinion about the folks you meet down the street?**

In my opinion nothing is right with the folks I meet.

**b. What does the word 'gloomy' mean here?**

'Gloomy' means to appear depressed or frightened.

4. *The worst thing is that if anyone stays  
Among them too long, he will learn their ways.*

**a. What is the worst thing that can happen if anyone stays with them?**

If anyone stays with them they too will learn their complaining nature.

**b. What are the ways of the Grumble family?**

The ways of the Grumble family are dissatisfaction, dreadful confusion and complaining about everything.

5. *And so it were wisest to keep our feet  
From wandering into Complaining Street;*

**a. What is the wisest thing that the poet suggests?**

The poet suggests keeping away our feet from complaining street.

**b. What does the phrase 'to keep our feet from wandering' refer to?**

'To keep our feet from wandering' refers to, avoiding stepping into the complaining street.

6. *Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,  
No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;*

**a. What does the poet expect everyone to learn?**

The poet expects everyone to learn to walk with a smile and a song.

**b. What should we do when things go wrong sometimes?**

We should learn to walk with a smile and a song even when the things go wrong.

7. *They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun;  
In fact, their growling is never undone.*

**a. When did they growl?**

They growled when it was raining and the sun was shining.

**b. What will happen when growling?**

While growling everything will be incomplete or we will feel frustrated.

8. *And never to growl, whatever we do,  
Lest we be mistaken for Grumblers, too.*

**a. What is meant by grumbling?**

Grumbling is complaining about the stuff that goes wrong.

**b. Instead of grumble what should we do?**

Instead of grumble we should be an optimist to see the bright side of the life.

9. *In the city of Never-Are-Satisfied,  
The River of Discontent beside.*

**a. How were the folks?**

The folks were never satisfied with anything.

**b. What will happen to the folks if they are not satisfied?**

They spend their whole life trying to fill the emptiness that their lust has created, and they are never fulfilled.

10. *And then, be our station high or humble,  
We'll never belong to the family of Grumble!*

**a. How does the poet expect us to be instead of being a grumbler?**

We should never be a complainer, but rather be one who praises God for all things and trusts that all things will work.

**b. What does the poet wish?**

The poet wishes that we would never belong to the family of Grumble.

### 3. I AM EVERY WOMAN

**Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below.**

1. *The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.  
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear  
Let me care for the ones who're near."*

**a) What does the word 'summer' mean here?**

'Summer' refers to hopelessness in life.

**b) How does she take life?**

She takes life optimistically.

**c) What does she mean by "spring will come again"?**

She means that the period of hopelessness would end and new and fresh life world unfold.

2. *Strong is she in her faith and belief.  
"Persistence is the key to everything," says she.*

**a) What is she strong about?**

She has strong faith in herself. Her self-belief is very high.

**b) How does she deal with the adversities in life?**

She deals with the adversities in life persistently without giving up.

3. *Despite the sighs and groans and moans,  
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!*

**a) Is she complaining about the problems of life?**

No. She is not complaining about the problems of life.

**b) Pick out the words that show her grit.**

Strong, faith, firm, belief.

4. *Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.  
She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!*

**a) What do the words thaw and saw mean here?**

She will be calm and gentle and at the same time she knows when to punish a person who affects their pride.

**b) What is the tone of the author?**

The author is very bold and courageous in her views on women. She is also straight forward in expressing her anger.

5. *She's today's woman. Today's woman dear  
Love her, respect her, keep her near...*

**a) Describe today's woman according to the poet.**

Today's women are very kind and loving.

**b) How should a woman be treated?**

Women should be treated with love and respect. They should be accepted by all.

## 4. THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

**Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *A silly young cricket accustomed to sing  
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring.*

**a) What was the routine of the cricket?**

Singing during the summer and the spring season was the routine of the cricket.

**b) Name the seasons mentioned here.**

Summer and spring are the seasons mentioned here.

2. *Began to complain when he found that, at home,  
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.*

**a) Who does he refer to?**

'He' refers to cricket.

**b) Why was his cupboard empty?**

His cupboard was empty because he had not saved and stored any food for the winter.

3. *Not a crumb to be found.  
On the snow-covered ground;*

**a) What couldn't he find on the ground?**

The cricket could not find even a piece of bread on the ground.

**b) Was the ground covered with snow?**

The ground was covered with snow because it was winter.

4. *At last by starvation and famine made bold,  
All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,*

**a) What made the cricket bold?**

Starvation and famine made the cricket bold.

**b) Why did the cricket drip and tremble?**

Since the cricket had to stay in the snow he became wet. He trembled due to severe cold.

5. *Away he set off to a miserly ant,  
To keep if, to keep him alive, he would grant  
Him shelter from rain,  
And a mouthful of grain.*

**a) Whom did the cricket want to meet? Why?**

The cricket wanted to meet the ant so that he could stay alive with the help of the ant.

**b) What would keep him alive?**

Shelter from the rain and mouthful of grains would keep him alive.

6. *But we ants never borrow, we ants never lend.*

**a) Why do you think ants neither borrow nor lend?**

The ants work daily to search for food and store it for the winter. So they neither borrow nor lend.

**b) Who says these lines to whom?**

The ant says these lines to the cricket.

7. "Not I!

*My heart was so light*

*That I sang day and night,*

*For all nature looked gay."*

**a) Who does 'I' refer to?**

'I' refers to the cricket.

**b) What was the nature of the cricket? How do you know?**

The nature of cricket is to be joyful and happy by singing day and night. His heart was light.

8. *Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,*

*And out of the door turned the poor little cricket,*

**a) The ant refused to help the cricket. Why?**

The ant wanted the cricket to realise its fault and learn to work and save for the future.

**b) Explain the second line.**

The poor little cricket went away sadly without shelter or food.



9. *He wished only to borrow;  
He'd repay it tomorrow;*

**a) Pick out the rhyming words in the above lines.**

borrow, tomorrow

**b) Give more examples of rhyming words from the poem.**

sing-spring   home-come   found-ground   see-tree  
bold-cold   rain-grain   light-night   gay-say

10. *My heart was so light  
that I sang day and night,  
For all nature looked gay.  
"You sang, Sir, you say"?*

**a) Mention the rhyme scheme employed in the above lines.**

aabb.

## 5. THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

**Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *'And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:'*

**a. Which of the following do the machines want to prove from this line?**

- i) Once Machines are fed with fuel, they take a very long time to start.  
ii) Once Machines are fed with fuel, they start quickly.

Ans: (i)

2. *And now, if you will set us to our task,  
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!*

**a. Who does the pronoun 'you' refer to here? '**

'You' refers to 'man'.

**b. Whose task is referred to as 'our task' here?**

'Our task' refers to functioning of the machine.

**c. Open conditional clause is used in the given line. Why is the future tense 'will set' and 'will serve' used both in the 'if clause' and in the 'main clause?'**

The machines accept that they are the creation of human brain. They can function only if man handles. Otherwise they cannot fulfill their purpose. Hence the poet uses future tense in both clauses.

**d. Do the machines serve us twenty four hours a day?**

Yes, machines serve us twenty four hours a day.

## 6. NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

**Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes  
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon  
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.*

**a) What is found beneath all uniforms?**

A single body is found beneath all uniforms.

**b) What is same for every one of us?**

The human body is the same for every one of us.

**c) Where are we all going to lie finally?**

We are all going to lie finally on the same land where we live.

2. *They, too, aware of sun and air and water,  
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.*

**a) What is common for all of us?**

The sun, air and water are common for all of us.

**b) How are we fed?**

We are fed by the peaceful harvest that we get from our land.

**c) Mention the season referred to here.**

Winter.

3. *Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read  
A labour not different from our own.*

**a) Who does 'their' refer to?**

'Their' refers to our enemies.

**b) What does the poet mean by 'lines we read'?**

Our dreams and aspirations in the army are same as our enemies.

**c) What does not differ?**

Our duty as soldiers does not differ.

4. *Let us remember, whenever we are told  
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves  
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.*

**a) Who tells us to hate our brothers?**

The commanders in the army tell us to hate our brothers.

**b) What happens when we hate our brothers?**

When we hate our brothers we dispossess ourselves.

**c) What do we do to ourselves?**

We show our disloyalty and affect our own lives.

5. *Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence  
Of air that is everywhere our own,  
Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.*

**a) What outrages the innocence?**

Wars and battles outrage the innocence.

**b) Who are not foreign?**

No man on this earth is foreign.

**c) What is not strange?**

No countries on this earth are strange.

## 7. THE HOUSE ON ELM STREET

**Based on your understanding of the poem, read the following lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *It sat alone.*

*What happened there is still today unknown.*

*It is a very mysterious place,*

*And inside you can tell it has a ton of space,*

*But at the same time it is bare to the bone.*

**a) What does 'It' refer to?**

'It' refers to the house on the Elm street.

**b) Pick out the line that indicates the size of the house.**

'And inside you can tell it has a ton of space.'

2. *I drive past the house almost every day.*

*The house seems to be a bit brighter.*

*On this warm summer day in May.*

*It plays with your mind.*

**a) To whom does 'I' refer to?**

'I' refers to the poet.

**b) Pick out the alliterated words in the 2nd line.**

be – bit – brighter

3. *It never grows leaves,*

*Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.*

*It just sits there never getting small or ever growing tall*

**a) What does 'it' refer to?**

'It' refers to the tree beside the house.

**b) In what way is the tree a mystery?**

Leaves never grow on the tree in all seasons. It neither gets small nor grows tall.

4. *Rumors are constantly being made,  
And each day the house just begins to fade.  
What happened inside that house?*

**a) Does the house remain the same every day?**

No. The house does not remain the same everyday.

**b) How does the poet consider the house to be a mystery?**

The poet considers the house to be a mystery because it begins to fade day by day.

5. *What happened inside that house?  
I really don't know  
I guess it will always be a mystery*

**a) Does the poet know what happened in the house?**

No. The poet does not know what happened in the house.

**b) What is the mystery about the house?**

Something was happening inside the house. It is the mystery about the house.

### SECTION - III

### TRANSFORMATION

Q.No.	3×2=6 Marks
23	<b>VOICES</b>
	2 Marks

### Active and Passive

- செய்வினை, செயப்பாட்டுவினை என வினைகள் இரு வகைப்படும். அதை ஒன்றிலிருந்து மற்றொன்றிற்கு எவ்வாறு மாற்றுவது என்பதை கீழ்க்கண்ட விதிகளின் மூலம் புரிந்து கொள்க.

**Look at the following sentences:**

- 1.
- Children**
- like
- ice cream.**

Subject    Verb    Object

Doer of the action. The subject is active. So it is active voice.

**Passive Voice:** Ice cream is liked by children.

2. She wrote an essay. .... Active Voice  
 An essay was written by her. .... Passive Voice

**Note :** In passive voice, the subject is inactive (passive).**So, it is called passive voice.**

3. Uma is writing a letter. .... Active Voice  
 A letter is being written by Uma. .... Passive Voice
4. They had seen a film. .... Active Voice  
 A film had been seen by them. .... Passive Voice

**Changes**

she	we	I	you	he	they	Anitha	Arun	it
by her	by us	by me	by you	by him	by them	by Anitha	by Arun	by it
I	we	you	he	she	it	they	Anitha	Arun

TENSES	ACTIVE VOICE	PASSIVE VOICE
Simple Present	She likes mango.	Mango is liked by her.
Simple Past	He wrote a letter.	A letter was written by him.
Simple Future	They will do this sum.	This sum will be done by them.
Present Continuous	Sam is doing home work.	Home work is being done by Sam.
Past Continuous	Kannan was writing a letter.	A letter was being written by Kannan.

Present Perfect	He has written a letter.	A letter has been written by him.
Past Perfect	Ram had drawn a picture.	A picture had been drawn by Ram.
Future Perfect	She will have written a letter.	A letter will have been written by her.

**Note:** There is no passive form for

- |                                  |                                     |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Future Continuous Tense       | 2. Present Perfect Continuous Tense |
| 3. Past Perfect Continuous Tense | 4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense  |

### Commands or Requests

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Shut the door.	Let the door be shut.
Open your book.	Let your book be opened.
Draw a picture.	Let a picture be drawn.
Close your books .	Let your books be closed.
Don't open the door.	Let the door not be opened.
Don't make a noise.	Let noise not be made.
Don't park your car here.	Let your car not be parked here.
Please open the door.	You are requested to open the door.
May God bless all the creatures.	May all the creatures be blessed by God!
Share your leisure time with birds and animals.	Let your leisure time be shared with birds and animals.
Don't let appearances deceive you.	Don't be deceived by appearances.
Don't disturb the hibernating birds.	Let the hibernating birds not be disturbed.

**Yes or No Questions**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
Do you like coffee?	Is coffee liked by you?
Did the farmer kill the tiger with an umbrella?	Was the tiger killed by the farmer with an umbrella?
Did he take his meal ?	Was his meal taken by him?

**“Wh” Questions**

Active Voice	Passive Voice
When did she pay the fee?	When was the fee paid by her?
Who sings the song?	By whom is the song sung?

**Passive Voice into Active Voice**

Passive Voice	Active Voice
A chair was made by me.	I made a chair.
The cricket match was being watched by them.	They were watching the cricket match.
Let the dog not be teased.	Don't tease the dog.
You are requested to meet the principal.	Please meet the principal.
Meal was being taken by them.	They were taking meal.
The exam will be written by them.	They will write the exam.
Let the door be opened.	Open the door.

**Passive Voice - Requests**

- In Active Voice, a request begins with 'Please'. When we change a request from Active to Passive Voice, we should begin the sentence with 'You are requested to' in place of 'Please'. If the request is in negative form, the request in passive voice should begin with 'You are requested not to'.



**Eg:**

1. Please assemble in the ground. **(Active)**  
You are requested to assemble in the ground. **(Passive)**
2. Please do not use mobile phones here. **(Active)**  
You are requested not to use mobile phones here. **(Passive)**

### **Passive Voice - Omitting the agent**

- In the sentences beginning with someone/no one, omit the 'agent' (subject) in the passive voice.

**Eg:**

1. Somebody has taken away my book. **(Active)**  
My book has been taken away. **(Passive)**
2. No one has bought the tickets. **(Active)**  
The tickets have not been bought. **(Passive)**

**(Add 'not' to the verb for nobody, none, no one)**

### **Passive Voice - Interrogatives**

- When sentences are changed to Passive, they begin with a verb (in 'Yes/No' questions) or with a question word followed by the verb (in 'Wh' questions).

#### **a. Questions beginning with Auxiliary verbs.**

**Eg:**

1. Did he write a letter? **(Active)**  
Was a letter written by him? **(Passive)**
2. Is he watching us? **(Active)**  
Are we being watched by him? **(Passive)**

#### **b. Questions beginning with 'wh' words.**

**Eg:**

1. Who will accept this? **(Active)**  
By whom will this be accepted? **(Passive)**

- |  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| 2. Who has arranged this meeting?          | <b>(Active)</b>  |
| By whom has this meeting been arranged?    | <b>(Passive)</b> |
| 3. When will you finish the building?      | <b>(Active)</b>  |
| When will the building be finished by you? | <b>(Passive)</b> |
| 4. How did they do this?                   | <b>(Active)</b>  |
| How was this done by them?                 | <b>(Passive)</b> |
| 5. When will you finish the building?      | <b>(Active)</b>  |
| When will the building be finished by you? | <b>(Passive)</b> |

**(the agent 'by them' is optional)**

### MODEL QUESTION

**Rewrite the following sentence to the other voice.**

*(DMQP 2019)*

**Please assemble in the ground.**

Ans: You are requested to assemble in the ground.

### Exercises With Answers

**G. Change the following into Passive voice.**

- 1. Please call him at once.**  
You are requested to call him at once.
- 2. How did you cross the river?**  
How was the river crossed by you?
- 3. No one is borrowing the novels from the library.**  
The novels are not being borrowed from the library.
- 4. Will you help me?**  
Shall I be helped by you?
- 5. Go for a jog early in the morning.**  
You are advised to go for a jog early in the morning.
- 6. Why have you left your brother at home?**  
Why has your brother been left at home by you?

**7. Nobody should violate the rules.**

The rules should not be violated.

**8. Someone has to initiate it immediately.**

It has to be initiated immediately.

**9. Have you invited Raman to the party?**

Has Raman been invited to the party by you?

**10. Please do not walk on the grass.**

You are requested not to walk on the grass.

**11. Cross the busy roads carefully.**

You are advised to cross the busy roads carefully.

**12. When will you book the tickets to Bengaluru?**

When will the tickets to Bengaluru be booked by you?

**H. In the following sentences the verbs have two objects namely Direct and Indirect objects. Change each of the following sentences into two passives using direct object as the subject in one and indirect in the other.**

**1. John gave a bar of chocolate to Jill.**

- a) Jill was given a bar of chocolate by John.
- b) A bar of chocolate was given to John by Jill.

**2. Pragathi lent a pencil to Keerthana.**

- a) Keerthana was lent a pencil by Pragathi.
- b) A pencil was lent to Keerthana by Pragathi.

**3. Sudha told the truth to her friend.**

- a) Her friend was told the truth by Sudha.
- b) The truth was told to her friend by Sudha.

**4. They offered the job to Venkat.**

- a) Venkat was offered the job by them.
- b) The job was offered to Venkat by them.

**5. The boss showed the new computer to Kaviya.**

- a) Kaviya was shown the new computer by the boss.
- b) The new computer was shown to Kaviya by the boss.

**ADDITIONAL EXERCISES**

**Rewrite the following sentences changing into other voice.**

- 1. This box contains books.**  
Books are contained in this box.
- 2. The manager appointed many office assistants.**  
Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.
- 3. You are making a cake now.**  
A cake is being made now by you.
- 4. That portrait was painted by my grandmother.**  
My grandmother painted the Portrait.
- 5. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter.**  
A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter.
- 6. They have asked me to pay the fine.**  
I have been asked to pay the fine.
- 7. The militants were being taken to prison by the police.**  
The police were taking the militants to prison.
- 8. His behaviour vexes me.**  
I am vexed by his behaviour.
- 9. Rosy will solve the problem.**  
The problem will be solved by Rosy.
- 10. Our army has defeated the enemy.**  
The enemy has been defeated by our army.
- 11. The salesman answered all the questions patiently.**  
All the questions were answered patiently by the salesman.

Q.No.

24

3×2=6 Marks

**REPORTED SPEECH**

2 Marks

**There are two forms of reported speech.**

- Direct speech
- Indirect speech

**Look at the following.**

1. **Nehru said, "I like rose"** – Direct speech

This can be reported as follows.

**Nehru said that he liked rose.** – Indirect speech

reporting verb - said (past tense). So, **like** becomes **liked** (past tense) conjunction "that" is added.

2. **Bala says, "I shall meet your friend."**

Reporting verb – says (present tense). So, the tense in indirect speech will not change.

**Bala says that he will meet his friend.**

**Changes:**

"I" becomes "he", "your" becomes "his", conjunction - "that"

3. **Kala will say "I am going to my village."**

reporter – Kala reporting verb – will say (future)

**Note: When the reporting verb is in present tense or future tense, the tense will not change in indirect speech (reported speech).**

**Kala will say that she is going to her village.**

When the reporting verb is in past tense, then the tense in direct speech will change as follows in reported speech.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech (Reported speech)
1. present tense	past tense
2. past tense	past perfect tense
3. future tense	past future (would + verb)
4. present perfect	past perfect
5. past perfect	past perfect
6. future perfect	would + present perfect
7. present continuous	past continuous tense
8. perfect continuous	past perfect continuous
9. future continuous	would be + ing form
10. present perfect continuous	past perfect continuous
11. past perfect continuous	past perfect continuous
12. future perfect continuous	would have been + ing form

### Conjunctions to be used :

- Statement / Exclamatory - that
- 'Wh' questions - 'wh' itself as a conjunction
- Yes or No questions - if / whether
- Commands - to / not to (don't)

### Reporting verb changes :

- Statement - said to → told
- Questions / Commands - said / said to → asked
- Request - said / said to → requested
- Exclamation - said → exclaimed joyfully / sorrowfully

### MODEL QUESTION

**Rewrite using indirect speech.**

**“Where are you going sir?” asked the aero coachman.**  
(DMQP 2019)

The aero coachman asked him where he was going.

**Exercises With Answers**

**Rewrite the sentence in direct speech.**

- 1. Khan says, " I want a pen."**

Khan says that he wants a pen.

- 2. Akshay said, "The rainbow is very beautiful."**

Akshay said that the rainbow was very beautiful.

- 3. The teacher said, "The earth moves round the sun."**

The teacher said that the earth moves round the sun.

- 4. Siva said, "The sun rises in the east."**

Siva said that the sun rises in the east.

- 5. Guhan said, "Cork floats on water."**

Guhan said that cork floats on water.

- 6. Balan says, "I have a foreign pen."**

Balan says that he has a foreign pen.

- 7. Kamala will say, "I want your pen."**

Kamala will say that she wants his pen.

- 8. Rani said to Vinoth, "You must practise daily."**

Rani told Vinoth that he had to practise daily. ("must" becomes "had to" in reported speech)

- 9. Bharathi said to Vimala, "I shall meet you tomorrow."**

Bharathi told Vimala that she would meet her the next day.

- 10. Amutha said to Kumar "Are you interested in sports."**

Amutha asked Kumar if / whether he was interested in sports.

- 11. Kavitha said to Vimala, "Do you want coffee or tea?"**

Kavitha asked Vimala if she wanted coffee or tea.

- 12. The teacher said to Selvem, "Have you ever visited the Tajmahal?"**

The teacher asked Selvam if he had ever visited the Tajmahal.

**13. Rajan said to Kannan, "I am going to a film today".**

Rajan told Kannan that he was going to a film that day.

**14. The master said to the servant, "Clean the doors and windows neatly."**

The master ordered the servant to clean the doors and windows neatly.

**15. Peter said to John, "Please lend me your motorcycle for two hours."**

Peter requested John to lend him his motorcycle for two hours.

**16. Sita said, "How beautiful the rose is!"**

Sita exclaimed joyfully that the rose was very beautiful.

**17. Mani said, "Hurrah! Our cricket team won the match."**

Mani exclaimed joyfully that their cricket team had won the match.

**Rewrite the sentence in direct speech.****1. Pritam asked the shopkeeper whether he would exchange the defective torch which he had bought from him the previous day.**

Pritam said to the shopkeeper, "Will you exchange the defective torch which I bought from you yesterday?"

**2. Mala told Shanthi that she had completed her assignment and she needed to take rest for some time.**

Mala said to Shanthi, "I have completed the assignment".  
"I need to take rest for some time."

**3. Balan told his mother that he was preparing for his exam and so he could not go with her to the movie.**

Balan said to his mother, "I am preparing for my exam and so I cannot go with you to the movie."



- 4. The teacher asked the students if they had done their home work which he had given them the previous day.**

The teacher said to the students, "Have you done your home work which I gave you yesterday?"

- 5. Mother asked me how I had written the test.**

Mother said to me, "How did you write the test?"

- 6. Mother advised me to keep my shelf neat.**

Mother said to me, "Keep your shelf neat".

- 7. The conductor requested the lady to move a little.**

The conductor said to the lady, "Please move a little."

- 8. Maggie exclaimed that he had sung wonderfully.**

Maggie said, "Wow! You sang/have sung wonderfully."

- 9. The reporter exclaimed sorrowfully that many lives had been lost due to Tsunami.**

The reporter said, "Alas! Many lives have been lost due to Tsunami."

- 10. Vikram suggested that they should go out for a ride that evening.**

Vikram said, "Let us go out for a ride this evening."

- 11. The mouse said that the lion had been sleeping under a shady tree.**

The mouse said, "The lion has been sleeping under a shady tree".

- 12. The angel said that the sun would never rise in the west.**

The angel said, "The sun will never rise in the west."

- 13. Prema said that she might leave for Mumbai that night.**

Prema said, "I may leave for Mumbai tonight."

- 14. The little boy said that he didn't know who had done that mischief.**

The little boy said, "I don't know who has done this mischief."

**15. The host asked the visitor if he wanted to have a cold drink or hot one.**

The host said to the visitor, "Do you want to have a cold drink or hot one?"

Q.No.  
**25**

**PUNCTUATION**

3×2=6 Marks

2 Marks

	<b>Punctuation Marks</b>	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Examples</b>
1.	Full stop (.)	It is used at the end of a sentence that is not a question or an exclamation.	She knocked at the door.
2.	Comma (,)	It is used to separate words in a list.  It is used to separate clauses	She purchased a book, a pen, and a pencil.  If you work hard, you will succeed.
3.	Question mark (?)	It is used at the end of an interrogative sentence.	What is your father? How are you?
4.	Exclamation mark (!)	It is used at the end of an exclamatory sentence.	What a beautiful building the Tajmahal is!  How beautiful the rainbow is!
5.	Quotation marks (" ")	To enclose words and punctuation in direct speech.	"I'll fetch it", she replied.  Ravi said, "The story is very interesting."

	Punctuation Marks	Definition	Examples
6.	Capital letters: <b>(A, B, C, D,)</b>	It is used at the beginning of any sentence.  Proper nouns should begin with capital letters.	The earth moves round the sun. Mercury is the thickest liquid.  Raman, Gopi, Ganges, Sattur; Himalayas, Arabian Sea
7.	Hyphen (–)	To form a compound word.  When writing compound numbers	hard-hearted, pro – European  Twenty – four, Seventy – five
8.	Apostrophe (')		My friend's brother The students' books John's book

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Punctuate the following sentence.** (DMQP 2019)

**Wherefore said miranda did they not that hour destroy us**  
 "Wherefore?", said Miranda, "did they not that hour destroy us?"

**Exercises With Answers**

**Punctuate the following.**

- what s the matter he called are you hurt**  
 "What's the matter?" he called. "Are you hurt?"
- what are you doing there cried a rough voice**  
 "What are you doing there?" cried a rough voice.
- veena said i am not well**  
 Veena said, " I am not well."

**4. the teacher said to the boys you should come to school in time**

The teacher said to the boys, "You should come to school in time."

**5. the policeman said to the stranger i can show you the way to the railway station**

The Policeman said to the stranger, "I can show you the way to the railway station."

**6. the teacher said be sure to turn off the lights when you leave the room.**

The teacher said, "Be sure to turn off the lights when you leave the room."

**7. the headmaster warned dont follow the unfair means in the examination hall**

The Headmaster warned, "Don't follow the unfair means in the examination hall."

**8. the doctor asked the patient what is your problem**

The doctor asked the patient, "What is your problem?"

**9. the passenger asked the conductor what is the fare to chennai**

The passenger asked the conductor, "What is the fare to Chennai?"

**10. rahul said to murugesh i shall meet you tomorrow in madurai**

Rahul said to Murugesh, "I shall meet you tomorrow in Madurai."

**11. the t te said please show me your ticket**

The TTE said, "Please show me your ticket."

**12. the mother said to ramesh dont quarrel with your brother often**

The mother said to Ramesh, "Don't quarrel with your brother often."

**13. what will he think of me said hughie**

"What will he think of me?", said Hughie.

**13. i beg sir that you will offer him my apologies stammered hughie**

"I beg, Sir, that you will offer him my apologies" stammered Hughie.

**14. lots of people sang america the beautiful**

Lots of people sang "America, the beautiful".

Q.No.  
**26**

**SIMPLE, COMPOUND & COMPLEX**

3×2=6 Marks

2 Marks

**Simple sentence :**

- A single sentence consists of only one main clause with or without a phrase.

**Ex :** I got back the money.

They gave him a warm welcome.

**Compound sentence :**

- A Compound sentence consists at least two main clauses and more than but no subordinating clauses. These main clauses are linked with co-ordinating conjunctions like but, and, or, otherwise, and so, and immediately.

**Ex :** I got the money back **but** my friends lost their money.

They gave him a warm welcome **and** they listened to him with regard.

The following table will help you to transform the sentences :

	Complex	Compound	Simple
1	Though / Although / Even though	but / yet / still	inspite of + v + ing Despite + v + ing

2	If	and	in case of + v + ing
3	unless (If ... not)	or / otherwise	in case of + not + v + ing
4	after (sub + perfect + Tense )	and then	after + v + ing / Having + pp
5	As / Since / Because	and so	v + ing / on account of, due to, owing to, because of
6	When	and	on + v + ing
7	As soon as	and immediately	on + v + ing
8	Before	and before that	before + v + ing
9	Till / untill	and till then	till + v + ing
10	that	and	of / to
11	so .... that .... not	and very .... and so	too ..... to

**Examples :**

	<b>SIMPLE SENTENCE</b>	<b>COMPOUND SENTENCE</b>	<b>COMPLEX SENTENCE</b>
1.	Inspite of his poverty, he helps others.	He is poor, but he helps others.	Although he is poor, he helps others.
2.	On account of his illness, he did not come to school.	He was ill and so he did not come to school.	As he was ill, he did not come to school.
3.	Being tired, he could not work briskly.	He was tired and so he could not work briskly.	As he was tired, he could not work briskly.
4.	In the event of your hard work you will succeed.	Work hard, and you will succeed.	If you work hard, you will succeed.

5.	There being heavy rain, the match was cancelled.	There was heavy rain and so the match was cancelled.	As there was heavy rain the match was cancelled.
6.	She is too weak to walk fast.	She is very weak and so she cannot walk fast.	As she is very weak, she cannot walk fast.
7.	He worked hard, in order to get admission in the Medical College.	He worked very hard and so he could get admission in the Medical College.	He worked hard so that he could get admission in the Medical College.
8.	We eat to live.	We eat and so we may live.	We eat so that we may live.
9.	On his arrival, the people gave him a warm welcome.	He arrived and the people gave him a warm welcome.	When he arrived, the people gave him a warm welcome.
10.	On seeing the police man, the thief ran away.	The thief saw the policeman and so he ran away.	As soon as the thief saw the policeman, he ran away.
11.	She practises well so as to win the match.	She practises well and so she can win the match.	She practises well so that she can win the match.
12.	A rolling stone gathers no moss.	A stone rolls and so it gathers no moss.	A stone that rolls gathers no moss.
13.	Having written his Annual Exam, Sankar left for Ooty.	Sankar wrote his Annual Exam and then he left for Ooty.	Sankar left for Ooty after he had written his Annual Exam.
14.	Balu admitted his guilt.	Balu was guilty and he admitted it.	Balu admitted that he was guilty.
15.	Banu declared her innocence.	Banu was innocent and she declared it.	Banu declared that she was innocent.

16.	Life is too wonderful to be spent worrying.	Life is very wonderful and so it should not be spent worrying.	Life is so wonderful that it should not be spent worrying.
17.	I heard of his ill health.	He had been ill and I heard it.	I heard that he had been ill.
18.	Ganesh got down from the running bus.	The bus was running and Ganesh got down from it.	Ganesh got down from the bus which was running.
19.	The workers returned home at Sun set.	The sun set and so the workers returned home.	When the sun set, the workers returned home.
	I don't know the arrival time of the Nellai Express.	The Nellai Express will arrive at the station but I don't know the time.	I don't know when the Nellai Express will arrive at the station.

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Transform the following sentence into a simple sentence.**

**As Catherine is a voracious reader, she buys a lot of books.**

(DMQP 2019)

Being a voracious reader, Catherine buys a lot of books.

**Exercises With Answers**

**A. Transform the following sentences as instructed.**

**1. On seeing the teacher, the children stood up. (into Complex)**

When the children saw the teacher they stood up.

**2. At the age of six, Varsha started learning music. (into Complex)**

When Varsha was six, she started learning music.



**3. As Varun is a voracious reader, he buys a lot of books. (into Simple)**

Being a voracious reader, Varun buys a lots of books.

**4. Walk carefully lest you will fall down. (into Complex)**

Unless you walk carefully you will fall down.

**5. Besides being a dancer, she is a singer. (into Compound)**

She is not only a dancer but also a singer.

**6. He is sick but he attends the rehearsal. (into Simple)**

In spite of being sick he attends the rehearsal.

**7. If Meena reads more, she will become proficient in the language. (into Compound)**

Meena reads more and she will become proficient in the language.

**8. He confessed that he was guilty. (into Simple)**

He confessed his guilt.

**9. The boy could not attend the special classes due to his mother's illness. (into Compound)**

The boy's mother was ill so he could not attend the special classes.

**10. He followed my suggestion. (into Complex)**

He followed what I had suggested.

**B. Combine the pairs of sentences below into simple, complex and compound.**

**1. Radha was ill. She was not hospitalised.**

a) Radha was not hospitalized despite her illness. **(Simple)**

b) Though Radha was ill she was not hospitalized. **(Complex)**

c) Radha was ill but she was not hospitalized. **(Compound)**

**2. The students were intelligent. They could answer the questions correctly.**

a) Being intelligent the students could answer the questions correctly. **(Simple)**

b) As the students were intelligent they could answer the question correctly. **(Complex)**

c) The students were intelligent so they could answer the questions correctly. **(Compound)**

**3. I must get a visa. I can travel abroad.**

a) I must get a visa to travel abroad. **(Simple)**

b) If I get a visa I can travel abroad. **(Complex)**

c) I must get a visa or I cannot travel abroad. **(Compound)**

**4. I saw a tiger It was wounded.**

a) I saw a wounded tiger. **(Simple)**

b) I saw a tiger that was wounded. **(Complex)**

c) I saw a tiger and it was wounded. **(Compound)**

**5. There was a bandh. The shops remained closed.**

a) Due to bandh the shops remained closed. **(Simple)**

b) The shops were closed because there was a bandh. **(Complex)**

c) There was a bandh so the shops were closed. **(Compound)**

Q.No.

**27**

**REARRANGING THE WORDS**

3×2=6 Marks

2 Marks

**Remember the word order of basic sentence patterns:**

- S + V + O
- S + V + O + C
- S + V + IO + DO
- S + V + C

**Note :** Adverbs of frequency like never, seldom etc are placed before the main verb.

**Ex:** He never comes late.

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.** (DMQP 2019)

- a) he saw / When / in the / platform / the train / he rushed.

When he saw the train in the platform, he rushed.

- b) As / i / healthy / are you / am / as

I am as healthy as you are.

**Exercises With Answers**

**Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.**

1. a. them / being / is / a house / constructed / by

A house is being constructed by them.

- b. the door/ not / slammed / be / let

Let the door not be slammed.

- c. one / finish / work / early/ can / go / and / a/ for / walk / one's

One can finish one's work early and go for a walk.

- d. music / lives / our / in / place / important / has / in

Music has an important place in our lives.

- e. I love / because / the / I / can / down / dress / and / weekend / be / myself

I love the weekend because I can be myself and dress down.

2. a. good books / in / home / every / and / up / the / lamp / magazines / and / light / of / knowledge.

Good books and magazines light up the lamp of knowledge in every home.

- b. eating / cool / is / to / off / cream / ice / way / good

Eating ice cream is a good way to cool off.

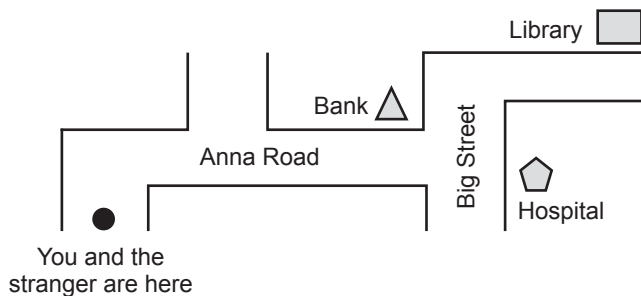
- c. vibin / next year / for / a / holiday / to / come / hopes / back / to / Disneyland / the**  
Vibin hopes to come back to the Disney land for a holiday next year.
- d. The / gave / baby / mother / her / apple / red / a**  
The mother gave her baby a red apple.
- e. too / the / spoil / broth / cooks / many**  
Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- 3. a. I / will / opportunity / right / for / wait/ the / strike / to**  
I will wait for the right opportunity to strike.
- b. the king / that / authority / curbed / was / his / annoyed / was**  
The king was annoyed that his authority was curbed.
- c. they / the / fit / body / and / keep / fresh**  
They keep the body fit and fresh.
- d. the doctor / serious / operate / may / the / case / if**  
The doctor may operate the case if serious.
- e. unlike / animals / maps / travelers / human / have / do / not**  
Animals do not have maps unlike human.
- 4. a) We / to Chennai / our way / we / are on**  
We are on our way to Chennai.
- b) the first cricket / cup in 1983 / world / India won**  
India won the first cricket cup in 1983.
- c) is a / pollution / in India / major issue.**  
Pollution is a major issue in India.
- d) as a graduate / I am / employment / seeking.**  
I am seeking employment as a graduate.

**SECTION IV**

Q.No.

**28****ROAD MAP****2 Marks****MODEL QUESTION**

**A stranger wants to visit the library. Write the steps to guide him to reach his destination. (DMQP 2019)**

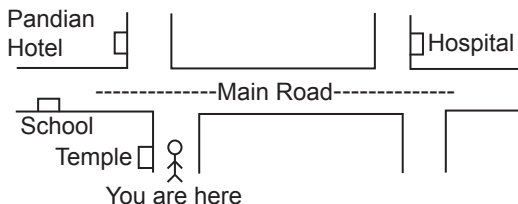
**Answer:**

- Go straight and turn right.
- Keep walking till you reach Big Street.
- Cross the road and walk past a bank on your left
- Turning left, you can see the library after some distance.

**Exercises With Answers**

**1. Observe the map given below and write the instruction required.**

You are near the temple. A stranger asks you to direct him to the Pandian Hotel. Guide him with your directions.

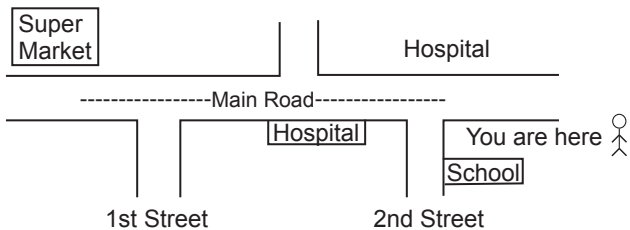


**Directions :**

- Go straight.
- Turn left along the main road and take immediate right turn.
- You will reach Pandian Hotel.

**2. Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.**

You are near the school. A stranger asks you to direct him to super market. Guide him with your directions in about 50 words.

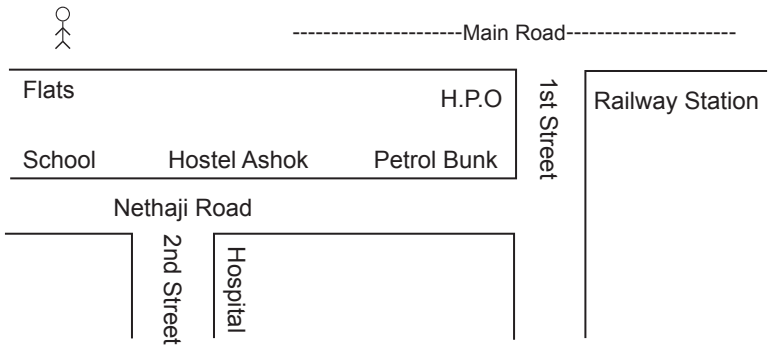


**Instructions:**

- Go straight.
- Walk along the Main Road.
- At the end of the road you can find the super market.

**3. Observe the map given below and write the instructions required:**

You are near Sangam Hotel. A stranger asks you to direct to the Hotel Ashok.

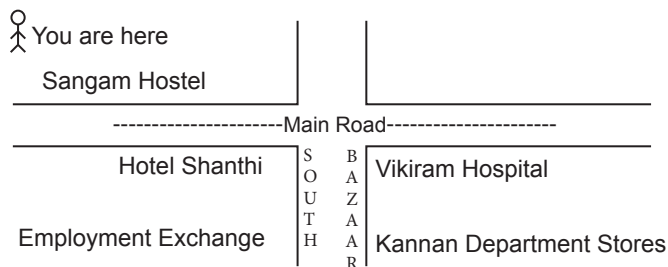


**Instructions:**

- Walk straight along the main road.
- Turn left near Head Post office and walk along the Netaji Road.
- You can find Hotel Ashok next to Petrol Bunk.

**4. Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.**

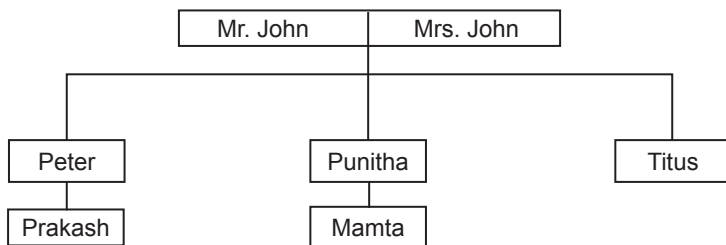
You need to go to the hospital to visit your sick aunt. How will you go there? Describe your route.

**My Route to Hospital:**

- Walk straight on the main road and near Hotel Shanthi make a right turn.
- You will find the hospital at the corner of south bazaar.

**5. Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.**

Study the family tree given below and describe the relationship of Prakash with the members indicated in the diagram.

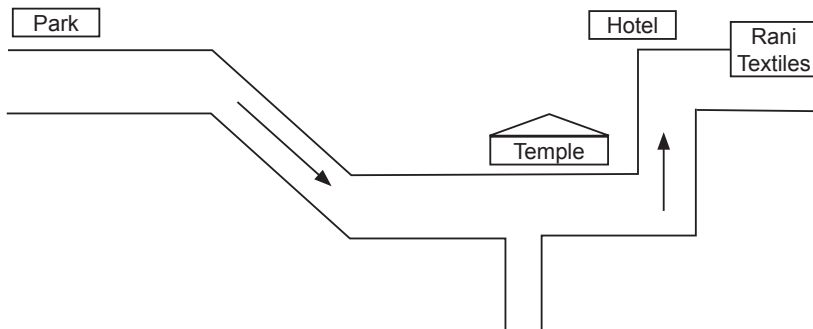


**Instructions:**

- Mr. & Mrs. John are the head of the family.
- Peter and Prakash are the sons.
- Punitha and Mamta are the daughters.

**6. Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.**

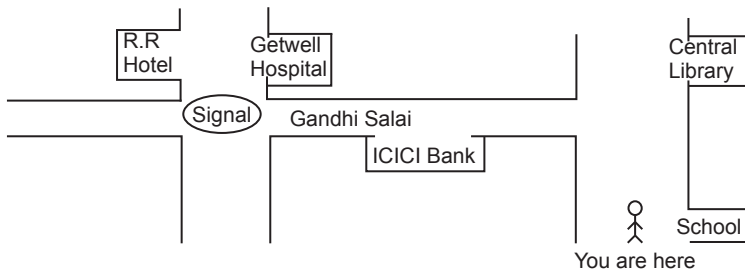
You are near the park. A stranger asks you to direct him to a textile shop. Guide him with your directions.

**Instructions :**

- From the park take a straight walk.
- Walk past the temple and near the hotel you can find the textile shop.

**7. Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.**

You are near the school. An old man who is sick asks you to direct him to the hospital nearby. Guide him with your directions.





**Instructions:**

- Go straight from the school.
- Take a left turn near ICICI Bank and walk a few steps on Gandhi Salai.
- Near the signal take a left turn and you will find the hospital opposite the Hotel.

**PART III****SECTION - I**

Q.No.

29-32

2×5=10 Marks

**PROSE PARAGRAPHS**

5 Marks

**MODEL QUESTION****Answer any TWO of the following in utmost 10 lines.***(DMQP 2019)*

29. Describe the struggles undergone by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.
30. 'Technology is a boon to the disabled'. Justify.
31. How did Watson help his friend to arrest the criminal?
32. 'Man does change with time'- What were the various changes that came about in Aditya?

**1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT**

- This is an interesting and true parable of a seagull.
- The seagull was afraid of flying.
- He was hopeless.

- He did not have self confidence.
- He was left alone for a day.
- He ate nothing.
- He begged his mother for food.
- His family joined him in his first flight.
- They praised him for his efforts.
- They offered him scraps of dogfish.

## 2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

- The narrator heard some footsteps downstairs one midnight.
- He woke up his brother Herman.
- They thought it might be a ghost.
- Their mother was awakened.
- She thought that they were burglars.
- She threw a shoe at the neighbouring house.
- Her neighbour called the police.
- They searched the house.
- They found nothing.
- Grandfather shot a police man in his shoulder.
- The next morning he told them that he came down to drink water.
- Now the narrator realised it was not ghost but his own grandfather.

## 3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

- INSV stands for Indian Naval Ship Vessel.
- INSV Tarini is the second sailboat of Indian Navy.
- It is a 55 foot sailing boat in India.
- It has advanced navigation and communication system.
- The crew comprised six women.
- They went round the world within 254 days.
- They completed the expedition successfully.

## 4. THE ATTIC

- The narrator and Aditya visited their native.
- They went to Nagen Uncle's tea shop.
- There they met Sanyal.
- He recited a poem of Tagore.
- Sanyal was a classmate of Aditya.
- Aditya went to his old house.
- He took an article from the attic.
- Then they went to a jeweller to find out the weight of the article.
- The jeweller estimated 150 rupees for the article.
- Aditya then went to meet Sanyal and offered him 150 rupees.
- But Sanyal did not accept the offer.
- So Aditya gave him the medal after 29 years.

## 5. TECH BLOOMERS

- Technology has made the life of human being simple.
- We can manage TV, Computer, Washing Machine etc by voice commands.
- Technology helps the disabled to lead a normal life.
- Dragon Dictate helps Alisha type on screen when she spoke.
- A computer screen can be controlled with Eye Gaze.
- David uses technology for verbal communication and he has become independent.
- Technology will assist human in all walks of life.

## 6. THE LAST LESSON

- Franz reached the school late.
- Hamel, the teacher had clothes on for special occasion.
- There were villagers in the classroom.
- It would be the last French lesson.
- But German would be taught because of invasion.

- He felt sorry for not teaching French
- He had sent the children away.
- The clock struck 12.
- The school was dismissed.

## 7. THE DYING DETECTIVE

- Sherlock Holmes has been seriously ill.
- Mrs. Hudson wants to bring in a doctor.
- But Holmes asks her to bring Dr. Watson.
- Dr. Watson says that the disease is deadly and contagious.
- He then instructs Dr. Watson to bring Mr. Culverton Smith.
- The ivory box contains a sharp spring infected with the illness.
- Watson emerges as the witness to the happening.
- Holmes explains that his illness was artificial.
- He managed to act as if he were on the deathbed.

### PART III

#### SECTION - II

Q.No.

33-34

2×5=10 Marks

### POEM PARAGRAPHS

5 Marks

#### MODEL QUESTION

Answer any TWO of the following in utmost 10 lines.

(DMQP 2019)

33. How is mystery depicted in the poem, 'The House on Elms street'?
34. Compare and contrast the attitude of the ant and the cricket.

## 1. LIFE

- The poet wants to live his life with happiness.
- He doesn't want to be in a hurry.
- He doesn't feel sad.
- Till the last day he wants to live happily.
- Even when the life is full of ups and downs, he wants to lead a joyful journey.
- The poet is in search of new friendship.
- The poet is hopeful of the best life journey.

## 2. THE GRUMBLE FAMILY

- The Grumble Family lives alone.
- They live in the Complaining street.
- They are never satisfied with what they have.
- They have a river of discontent beside them.
- They find faulty with everything.
- So the poetess asks the readers not to grumble.

## 3. I AM EVERY WOMAN

- Every woman is naturally beautiful.
- She is a symbol of power and strength.
- She is very optimistic in her approach.
- She finds a ray of hope.
- She has no fear.
- She is strong in her faith and beliefs.
- She is a lioness. So beware of her.
- She is a today's woman.
- Love her, respect her and keep her dignified.

#### 4. THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

- The ant saves for future during summer.
- The cricket sings and dances happily in the summer.
- The cricket doesn't save anything for the future.
- When winter comes, he is without food.
- So he seeks the help of the ant.
- But the ant refuses.
- The poet says that this is applicable to human beings too.

#### 5. THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

- Machines are made by using different metals.
- After many processes they are made into machines.
- Some machines run on water, some on coal and some on oil.
- They run the whole day.
- They don't take any rest.
- They don't have any emotional feelings.
- However they are the children of human brain.

#### 6. NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

- It is wrong to hate others based on differences like culture.
- All are similar.
- There is a unity of human race.
- We are all born the same and die the same.
- A single body breathes under all uniforms.
- So no men are foreign.
- No countries are foreign.
- Let us not fight among ourselves.

## 7. THE HOUSE ON ELM STREET

- The house on Elm street was a lonely one.
- None knows what happens there.
- It is a mysterious place.
- The poet drove past the house everyday.
- It seemed unique.
- Rumours are spread every day.
- But it remains a mystery.

Q.No.

35

2×5=10 Marks

### POETIC DEVICES

5 Marks

#### MODEL QUESTION

**Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.**

*The weather is always too hot or cold;*

*Summer and winter alike they scold.*

*Nothing goes right with the folks you meet*

*Down on the gloomy Complaining street. (DMQP 2019)*

- Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.**  
cold, scold ; meet, street.
- Write the rhyme scheme of the given stanza.**  
aabb.
- Identify the figure of speech employed in the fourth line of the given stanza.**  
Epithet.
- Pick out the alliterating words.**  
Summer and winter.

## 1. LIFE

**Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *Let me but live my life from year to year,  
With forward face and unreluctant soul;  
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear*

**i) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.**

a b b a.

**ii) Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.**

year, disappear; soul, goal.

**iii) Pick out the alliterated words in these lines.**

forward, face; Not, nor.

**iv) What literary device is used here?**

Couplet is used here.

2. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
From what the future veils; but with a whole  
And happy heart , that pays its toll  
To youth and Age, and travels on with cheer*

**i) Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.**

fear, cheer ; whole, toll

**ii) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.**

a b b a.

3. *So let the way wind up the hill or down  
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;  
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy  
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.*

**i) Mention the figure of speech used here.**

Personification.



ii) Identify the rhyme scheme of the above lines.

a b b a

iii) Identify the rhyming words of the above lines.

down, crown ; joy, boy.

4. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,  
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

i) What is the literary device used in the above lines?

Couplet.

ii) Pick out the rhyming words.

Quest and best.

## 2. THE GRUMBLE FAMILY

Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.

1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet,  
They live, it is said, on Complaining Street;  
In the city of Never-Are-Satisfied  
The River of Discontent beside.*

i) What is the figure of speech used here?

Metaphor.

ii) Pick out the rhyming words in the above lines.

meet, street ; satisfied, beside.

iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

a a b b.

2. *They growl at that and they growl at this  
Whatever comes, there is something amiss;  
And whether their station be high or humble,  
They are all known by the name of Grumble.*

i) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

a a b b.

**ii) Mention the rhyming words of the above lines.**

this, amiss ; humble, grumble.

3. *The weather is always too hot or cold;  
Summer and winter alike they scold  
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet  
Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*

**i) Pick out the rhyming words of the above lines.**

cold, scold ; meet, street.

**ii) Pick out the rhyme scheme of the above lines.**

a a b b.

4. *They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun,  
In fact, their growling is never done.  
And if everything pleased them, there isn't a doubt  
They'd growl that they'd nothing to grumble about*

**i) Mention the figure of speech used in the first line.**

Anaphora.

**ii) What is the rhyme scheme used here?**

a a b b.

**iii) What are the rhyming words?**

sun, done ; doubt, about.

**iv) Pick out the words which are alliterated in the last line.**

Growl, grumble are the words which are alliterated in the last line.

5. *But the queerest thing is that not one of the same  
Can be brought to acknowledge his family name;  
For ever a Grumbler will own that he  
Is connected with it all, you see.*

**i) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?**

a a b b.

**ii) What are the rhyming words in the above lines?**

same, name ; he, see.

6. *The worst thing is that if anyone stays  
Among them too long, he will learn their ways;  
And before he dreams of the terrible jumble  
He's adopted into the family of Grumble.*

**i) Write the words of alliteration in the second line.**

long, learn ; will, ways.

**ii) What are the rhyming words of the above lines?**

stays, ways ; jumble, grumble.

**iii) What is the rhyming scheme?**

a a b b.

7. *And so it were wisest to keep our feet  
From wandering into Complaining Street  
And never to growl, whatever we do,  
Lest we be mistaken for Grumblers, too*

**i) Pick out the rhyming words in the above lines.**

feet, street ;  
do, too.

**ii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?**

a a b b.

**iii) Write out the words of alliteration from the above lines.**

Line 1 : were, wisest.

Line 3 : whatever, we.

8. *Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song,  
No matter if things do sometimes go wrong;  
And then, be our station high or humble,  
We'll never belong to the family of Grumble*

**i) Pick out the words that are alliterated in the first line.**

Smile and song are alliterated words.

**ii) Write out the words of alliteration from the third line.**

high, humble.

**iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?**

a a b b.

**iv) Pick out the rhyming words of the above lines.**

song, wrong ;

humble, grumble.

### 3. I AM EVERY WOMAN

**Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *A woman is beauty innate*

*A symbol of power and strength*

*She puts her life at stake,*

*She's real, she's not fake;*

**i) Pick out the rhyming words.**

Stake and fake are the rhyming words.

**ii) Give the rhyme scheme for the above lines.**

a b c c.

2. *The summer of life she's ready to see in spring*

*She says, " Spring will come again, my dear*

*Let me care for the ones who're near*

*She's the woman – she has no fear!*

**i) What is the figure of speech used here?**

Metaphor.

**ii) Write out the words of alliteration in the first line.**

Summer, see, spring.

**iii) Mention the rhyming words.**

dear – near – fear

**iv) Mention the rhyme scheme.**

a b b b.

**3. *Strong is she in her faith and belief***

*Persistence is the key to everything*

*Says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans*

*She's strong in her faith, firm in her beliefs*

**i) Write out the words of alliteration in the 3rd line.**

says, sighs.

**ii) Write out the words of alliteration in the 4th line.**

faith, firm.

**iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?**

a b c c.

**iv) Mention the rhyming words.**

Means and beliefs.

**4. *She's a lioness; don't mess with her.***

*She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.*

*Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.*

*She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware*

**i) What is the figure of speech in the first line?**

Metaphor.

**ii) Write out the words of alliteration in the third line.**

Saw and self respect.

**iii) Mention the rhyme scheme.**

a a b c.

**iv) Mention the rhyming words.**

Her and prankster.

5. *She's today's woman. Today's woman, dear  
Love her, respect her, keep her near.*

**i) Pick out the rhyming words.**

dear and near.

## 4. THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

**Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing  
Through the warm, sunny months of gay summer and spring,  
Began to complain when he found that, at home,  
His cupboard was empty, and winter was come.*

**i) Mention the figure of speech used in the first line.**

Personification.

**ii) Pick out the words of alliteration from the above lines.**

Line 1 – silly, sing.

Line 2 – sunny, summer.

**iii) Pick out the rhyming words.**

sing, spring ; home, come.

**iv) Mention the rhyme scheme.**

a a b b.

2. *Not a crumb to be found  
On the snow-covered ground;  
Not a flower could he see,  
Not a leaf on a tree.*

**i) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?**

a a b b.

**ii) Mention the rhyming words from the above given lines.**

found, ground ; see, tree.

3. *"Oh! what will become," says cricket, "of me?"*  
*At last by starvation and famine made bold,*  
*All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,*  
*Away he set off to a miserly ant,*  
*To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant*

**i) Mention the rhyming words.**

bold, cold ; ant, grant.

**ii) Mention the rhyme scheme.**

a a b b.

**iii) Write out the words of assonance in the 3rd line.**

and, all.

**iv) Write out the words of assonance in the 4th line.**

away, ant.

4. *Him shelter from rain.*  
*And a mouthful of grain.*  
*He wished only to borrow;*  
*He'd repay it tomorrow;*

**i) Pick out the rhyming words.**

rain, grain ; borrow, tomorrow.

**ii) Mention the rhyme scheme.**

a a b b.

5. *If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow*  
*Says the ant to the*  
*Cricket, "I'm your servant*  
*And friend*  
*But we ants never*  
*Borrow; we ants never '*  
*Lend.*  
*But tell me, dear cricket,*  
*Did you lay anything by*

*When the weather was  
Warm?" Quoth the cricket  
"Not I!"*

**i) Write out the words of alliteration in the first line.**

Starvation and sorrow are the words of alliteration.

**ii) Write one more set of alliterated words.**

when and weather.

6. *My heart was so light  
That I sang day and night  
For all nature looked gay  
"For all nature looked gay  
You sang, Sir, you say?"*

**i) Write the rhyming words from the above lines.**

light, night ; gay, gay, say.

**ii) Mention the rhyme scheme.**

a a b b b.

7. *Go then" says the ant, "and dance the winter away"  
Thus ending, he hastily lifted the wicket,  
And out of the door turned the poor little cricket.  
Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true  
Some crickets have four legs, and some have two.*

**i) Write the figure of speech of the last line.**

Metaphor.

**ii) Write out the words of alliteration from the fourth line.**

folks, fable.

**iii) Mention the rhyming words.**

wicket – cricket ; true – two.

**iv) Mention the rhyming scheme.**

a b b c c.



## 5. THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

**Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,  
We were melted in the furnace and the pit  
We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,  
We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.*

**i) What is the poetic device used by the poet here?**

Anaphora.

**ii) List out the rhyming words from the above lines.**

mine – design ; pit – fit.

**iii) Write the rhyme scheme.**

a b a b.

2. *Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,  
And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:  
And now, if you will set us to our task,  
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!*

**i) Mention the figure of speech employed in the last line.**

Hyperbole.

**ii) Find out the rhyming words in the above lines.**

ask, task, play – day.

**iii) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?**

a b a b.

**iv) Write out the words of assonance in the first line.**

all, ask.

3. *We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,  
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,  
We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,  
We can see and hear and count and read and write!*

**i) What is the figure of speech employed here?**

Personification.

**ii) What is the literary device employed in the above lines?**

Anaphora.

**iii) What is the rhyming scheme?**

a b a b

**iv) What are the rhyming words?**

drive, dive ; light, write.

4. *But remember, please, the Law by which we live,  
We are not built to comprehend a lie,  
We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,  
If you make a slip in handling us you die*

**i) Mention the figure of speech which is employed in the third line.**

Personification.

**ii) Mention the rhyming words of the above lines.**

live, forgive ; lie, die.

**iii) Mention the rhyme scheme of the above lines.**

a b a b.

**iv) Write out the words of alliteration in the first line.**

which, we.

5. *Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,  
It will vanish and the stars will shine again,  
Because, for all our power and weight and size,  
We are nothing more than children of your brain!*

**i) What is the figure of speech employed in the first line?**

Metaphor.

**ii) What is the figure of speech employed in the last line?**

Personification.

iii) What are the rhyming words given in the above lines?

eyes – size ; again – brain.

iv) What is the rhyme scheme of the above lines?

a b a b.

v) What type of rhyme is used in the whole poem?

Alternate rhyme.

## 6. NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.

### Figures of Speech

1. Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes.  
**Like** ours; the land our brothers walk upon - **Simile**
2. Is earth **like** this in which we all shall le – **Simile**
3. Are fed by powerful harvests, by way's long **winter starv'd** –  
**Trasnsferred Epithet, Metaphor**
4. **Their hands are ours** and in their lines we read – **Metaphor**
5. Remember they have eyes like ours that wake – **Simile**
6. **Our hells of fire** and dust outrage the innocence – **Metaphor**
7. **Remember**, no men are strange, no countries foreign  
**Remember**, no men are foreign, no men are strange –  
**Repetition.**

### Alliteration

1. Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes  
**Ans: beneath, body, breathes**
2. Or sleep, and strength that can be won  
**Ans: sleep, strength**

### Rhyme Scheme and Rhyming Words

1. *They, too, aware of sun and air and water  
Are fed by powerful harvests, by way's long winter starv'd  
Their hands are ours and in their lines we read  
A labour not different from our own*  
Rhyme scheme : a b b c  
Rhyming words : own, won.
2. *A labour not different from our own  
Remember they have eyes like ours that wake  
Or sleep, that strength that can be won*  
Rhyme scheme : a b a  
Rhyming words : own, won

## 7. THE HOUSE ON ELM STREET

**Read the following poetic lines and answer the questions given below.**

1. *It sat alone.  
What happened there is still today unknown.  
It is a very mysterious place,  
And inside you can tell it has a ton of space,  
But at the same time it is bare to the bone.*
  - a) **Find out the rhyming words in the above stanza.**  
alone – unknown – bone;      place – space
  - b) **What is the rhyme scheme in the above stanza?**  
a a b b a.
2. *I drive past the house almost every day.  
The house seems to be a bit brighter  
On this warm summer day in May.  
It plays with your mind.  
To me I say, it is one of a kind.*

- a) **Pick out the words of alliteration in the first line.**  
drive, day.
- b) **Pick out the alliterated words in the second line.**  
be, bit, brighter.
- c) **Write the rhyming words in the above stanza.**  
day – may ; mind – kind.
- d) **What is the rhyme scheme in the above stanza?**  
a b a c c.
3. *Beside the house sits a tree.  
It never grows leaves,  
Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.  
It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall  
How could this be?*
- a) **Pick out the alliterated words in the fourth line.**  
getting, growing.
- b) **Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines.**  
tree – be ; fall – tall.
- c) **Write the rhyme scheme.**  
a b c c a.
4. *Rumors are constantly being made,  
And each day the house just begins to fade.  
What happened inside that house?*
- a) **Write the rhyming words.**  
made, fade.
- b) **Write the rhyme scheme.**  
a a b.

Q.No.

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2×5=10 Marks

**PARAPHRASE OF A POEM**

5 Marks

**MODEL QUESTION****Paraphrase the following stanza. (DMQP 2019)**

*We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,  
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,  
We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,  
We can see and hear and count and read and write!*

**Answer:**

The machines can do all sorts of things like pulling, hauling, pushing, lifting and driving. Even the machines can print, plough, weave, heat and light. They can run, swim, fly and dive. And also the machines can see, hear, count, read and write. Thus the machines can do a variety of things.

**Exercises With Answers****1. LIFE**

*Let me but live my life from year to year,  
With forward face and unreluctant soul;  
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear  
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
From what the future veils; but with a whole  
And happy heart, that pays its toll  
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*

**Answer:**

In this poem the poet wants to live his life looking ahead, willing to do something. He neither wants to hurry nor move away from his goal. He does not want to mourn the things he has lost, not hold back for fear of the future. Instead he prefers to live his life with a whole and happy heart which cheerfully travels from youth to old age.

## 2. THE GRUMBLE FAMILY

*The weather is always too hot or cold;  
Summer and winter alike they scold.  
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet  
Down on that gloomy Complaining Street.*

**Answer:**

The Grumble family always complains about silly things. If they see the sun shining, they will complain that it is too hot. If they see the snow falling, they will complain that it is too cold. Their first instinct is something to complain and murmur about.

## 3. I AM EVERY WOMAN

*She's a lioness; don't mess with her.  
She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.  
Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.  
She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!*

**Answer:**

Modern woman may look soft and gentle. However they are strong as lioness – the queen of forest. Anyone playing mischief has to face the music. They allow none to wound their pride and self respect. They will confront their abusers and cut them to size. The poet wants the readers not to meddle with women.

#### 4. THE ANT AND THE CRICKET

*"Oh! what will become," says cricket, "of me?"*

*At last by starvation and famine made bold,*

*All dripping with wet, and all trembling with cold,*

*Away he set off to a miserly ant,*

*To see if, to keep him alive, he would grant*

**Answer:**

The cricket becomes worried. He goes without food for long. Hunger makes him brave. He is dripping with cold water. Cold causes trembling. He goes to meet the ant. He wants to keep the ant to give him something to keep him alive.

#### 5. THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

*Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,*

*It will vanish and the stars will shine again,*

*Because, for all our power and weight and size,*

*We are nothing more than children of your brain!*

**Answer:**

The smoke factories let out may cloud the sky. The stars may not be visible to us. The poet assures us that the smoke will go away. We will see the stars again. Machines are big in size. They are powerful. However they are the products of the human brain.

#### 6. NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

*Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign*

*Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes*

*Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon*

*Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie*

**Answer:**

All human beings are the same. We may wear different uniforms but there is a single body beneath them. We walk on the same land and we will be buried under it.



## 7. THE HOUSE ON ELM STREET

*Beside the house sits a tree.*

*It never grows leaves,*

*Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.*

*It just sits there, , never getting small or ever growing tall*

*How could this be?*

### Answer:

The poetess finds the tree near the house. No leaves are found on the trees. It is unusual for a tree to have no leaves all through the four seasons namely winter, spring, summer and fall. The tree remains the same, neither growing tall nor small. The poetess wonders how this could be as it is against nature.

### SECTION - III

Q.No.

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**COGENT ORDER**

5 Marks

### MODEL QUESTION

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

(DMQP 2019)

- i) Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- ii) Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- iii) He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- iv) The King of Naples and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- v) He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.

**Answer :**

- i) Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- ii) Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- iii) He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- iv) He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- v) The King of Naples and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.

**Exercises With Answers****1. THE TEMPEST**

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

- a) He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- b) Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- c) He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- d) Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- e) Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the Prince of Naples to his cave.

**Answer: 1.d 2. b 3. c 4. a 5. e**

**2. ZIGZAG**

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

- a) Remember the pen knife he gave us last year.
- b) That has been really useful.
- c) You can't deny that it was a great hit with everyone.
- d) Uncle Somu has given us some really fabulous gifts.
- e) And what about the aboriginal boomerang.

**Answer: 1. d 2. a 3. b 4. e 5. c.**

### 3. THE STORY OF MULAN

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

- The emperor ordered that each one from the family must participate in war.
- Of course that's true", said Mulan.
- She poured her father a cup of tea and handed it to him.
- But I have an idea.
- I can't send your brother since he is too little.

**Answer: 1. a 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. d**

### 4. THE AGED MOTHER

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

- "Make a rope of twisted straw", she said.
- The entire province trembled in fear on hearing the order of Emperor.
- On the second day she told him what to do.
- One night, in great distress, the son whispered the news to his hidden mother.
- "Wait" she said, "I will think, I will think".

**Answer: 1. b 2. d 3. e 4. c 5. a**

### 5. VERNEA DAY IN 2889 OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

- Francis Bennet went on into the reporter's straw.
- That morning Francis Bennet awoke in a rather bad temper.
- The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests
- He quickly jumped out of the bed and went into his mechanized dressing room.
- "Well, Cash, what have you got?"

**Answer: 1. b 2. c 3. d 4. a 5. e**

**6. THE LITTLE HERO OF HOLLAND**

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

- a) Any child in Holland is frightened at the thought of a leak in the dikes.
- b) He stopped and looked down.
- c) There was a small hole in the dike.
- d) Just then Peter heard a noise.
- e) It was the sound of tickling water.

**Answer: 1. d 2. e 3. b 4. c 5. a**

**7. A DILEMMA**

**Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.**

- a) The rubies are valuable.
- b) He died the following week.
- c) I stood appalled, the key in my hand.
- d) The next day, the will was found.
- e) They are in my safe at the trust company.

**Answer: 1. a 2. e 3. b 4. d 5. c**

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**38**

**READING/GLOBAL COMPREHENSION  
FROM SUPPLEMENTARY READING**

**5 Marks**

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.** (DMQP 2019)

The country Shining was governed by a despotic leader who though a warrior, had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health and strength. This caused him to send out a cruel proclamation. The entire province was given strict orders to immediately put to death all aged people. Those were barbarous

days, and the custom of abandoning old people to die was not uncommon. The poor farmer loved his aged mother with tender reverence, and the order filled his heart with sorrow. But no one ever thought twice about obeying the mandate of the governor, so with many deep and hopeless sighs, the youth prepared for what at that time was considered the kindest mode of death.

### Questions:

**i. Who governed Shining?**

A despotic leader governed Shining.

**ii. What was the cowardly act of the governor?**

The governor was not worthy of anything suggestive of failing health and strength.

**iii. What proclamation did the governor send out?**

The governor sent out the proclamation of abandoning the old people to die.

**iv. How did the poor farmer treat his mother?**

The poor farmer treated his mother with tender reverence.

**v. Did the people obey the governor's order?**

Yes, people obeyed the governor's order.

### Exercises With Answers

## 1. THE TEMPEST

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

1. There was an island in the sea, the only inhabitants of which were an old man, named Prospero, and his daughter Miranda, a very beautiful young lady. She came to this island so young, that she had no memory of having seen any other human face than her father's. They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several apartments, one of which Prospero called his study; there he kept his books, which chiefly treated

of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax who had them imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero. Of these Ariel was the chief.

**Questions:**

**a) Who are the only inhabitants of the island?**

An old man named Prospero and his daughter Miranda are the only inhabitants of the island

**b) Where did they live?**

They lived in a cave made out of rock.

**c) When did Miranda come to this island?**

Miranda came to this island when she was young.

**d) What is the name of the witch?**

The name of the witch is Sycorax.

**e) Who was the chief of all the spirits?**

Ariel was the chief of all the spirits.

2. With the help of these spirits, Prospero could command the winds, and the waves of the sea. By his orders they raised a violent storm, in the midst of which, he showed his daughter a fine large ship, which he told her was full of living beings like themselves. "Oh my dear father," said she, "if by your art you have raised this dreadful storm, have pity on their sad distress. See! the vessel will be dashed to pieces. Poor souls! they will all perish." "Be not so amazed, daughter Miranda," said Prospero; "there is no harm done. I have so ordered it, that no person in the ship shall receive any hurt. What I have done has been in care of you, my dear child. You are ignorant. Can you remember a time before you came to this cell? I think you cannot, for you were not then three years of age".

**Questions:****a) What did Prospero do with the help of the good spirits?**

Prospero could command the winds and the waves of the sea with the help of good spirits.

**b) Whom did Miranda take pity on?**

Miranda took pity on the travelers of the ship because Prospero created a dreadful storm.

**c) What did Prospero assure?**

Prospero assured that there would be no harm done to the inmates of the ship.

**d) How old was Miranda when she came to the island?**

Miranda was three years old when she came to the island.

**e) Who were in the large ship?**

Human beings were in the large ship.

3. "Twelve years ago, Miranda," continued Prospero, "I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess, and my only heir. I had a younger brother, whose name was Antonio, to whom I trusted everything; My brother Antonio being thus in possession of my power, began to think himself the duke indeed. The opportunity I gave him of making himself popular among my subjects awakened in his bad nature a proud ambition to deprive me of my dukedom: this he soon effected with the aid of the King of Naples, a powerful prince, who was my enemy."

"Wherefore," said Miranda, "did they not that hour destroy us?"

"My child," answered her father, "they dared not, so dear was the love that my people bore me. Antonio carried us on board a ship, and when we were some leagues out at sea, he forced us into a small boat, without either tackle, sail, or mast: there

he left us, as he thought, to perish. But a kind lord of my court, one Gonzalo, who loved me, had privately placed in the boat, water, provisions, apparel, and some books which I prize above my dukedom.”

**Questions:**

**a) What was Prospero twelve years ago?**

Prospero was the Duke of Milan twelve years ago.

**b) By whom was Prospero dethroned?**

Prospero was dethroned by his brother Antonio.

**c) Who helped Antonio?**

King of Naples helped Antonio.

**d) Did the enemies destroy Prospero and Miranda? Why?**

No, the enemies did not destroy Prospero and Miranda because they did not dare to do so.

**e) How did Prospero reach the island?**

Prospero reached the island with the help of Gonzalo.

4. Miranda, who thought all men had grave faces and grey beards like her father, was delighted with the appearance of this beautiful young prince; and Ferdinand, seeing such a lovely lady in this desert place, and from the strange sounds he had heard, expecting nothing but wonders, thought he was upon an enchanted island, and that Miranda was the goddess of the place, and as such he began to address her.

She timidly answered, she was no goddess, but a simple maid, and was going to give him an account of herself, when Prospero interrupted her. He was well pleased to find they admired each other, but to try Ferdinand's constancy, he resolved to throw some difficulties in their way: therefore advancing forward, he addressed the prince with a stern air, telling him, he came to the island as a spy, to take it from him who was the lord of it. "Follow me," said he, "I will tie your



neck and feet together. You shall drink sea-water; shell-fish, withered roots, and husks of acorns shall be your food." "No," said Ferdinand, "I will resist this" and drew his sword; but Prospero, waving his magic wand, fixed him to the spot where he stood, so that he had no power to move.

### Questions:

**a) Why was Miranda delighted at the appearance of the young prince?**

Miranda was delighted at the appearance of the young prince because she thought all men had graves faces and beards like her father.

**b) Who answered timidly?**

Miranda answered timidly that she was no goddess.

**c) How did Ferdinand call her?**

Ferdinand called her the Goddess of the place.

**d) What did Prospero do to test Ferdinand's constancy?**

Prospero threw some difficulties in their way.

**e) What did Prospero accuse Ferdinand's of?**

Prospero accused Ferdinand of being a spy.

5. Ariel gave a lively description of the storm, and of the terrors of the mariners; and how the king's son, Ferdinand, was the first who leaped into the sea; and his father thought he saw his dear son swallowed up by the waves and lost. "But he is safe," said Ariel, "in a corner of the isle, sadly lamenting the loss of the king, his father.

"That's my delicate Ariel," said Prospero. "Bring him here: my daughter must see this young prince. Where is the king, and my brother?"

"I left them," answered Ariel, "searching for Ferdinand, whom they have little hopes of finding, thinking they saw him perish. Of the ship's crew not one is missing; though each one thinks

himself the only one saved: and the ship, though invisible to them, is safe in the harbour.”

**Questions:**

**a) Who gave the lively description of the storm?**

Ariel gave the lively description of the storm.

**b) What did Ferdinand do?**

Ferdinand leapt into the sea at first.

**c) What did the king of Naples think?**

King of Naples thought that his dear son was swallowed by the waves.

**d) Was the King of Naples safe?**

Yes, the King of Naples was safe.

**e) Where was the ship and how was it?**

The ship was in the harbor and it was safe.

## 2. ZIGZAG

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

1. Dr. Ashok T. Krishnan's clinic usually sounded more like an ancient Chinese torture chamber than a child specialist's clinic. This was because the tiny children who were his patients left out a variety of blood-curdling yells and ear-splitting sobs. 'It's all because my patients were making so much noise and crying so loudly, 'he apologized to his wife one evening, 'that Somu couldn't hear me properly. He rang me in the clinic to ask whether we could keep zigzag with us when he leaves for Alaska. And now Somu thinks I said "yes," even though I clearly said "no"! I know you are busy getting your painting ready for your exhibiton next w....'

"Zigzag!" interrupted their nine year old daughter Maya. Isn't that Uncle Somu's prized giant green and gold fighting beetle. The one that spits deadly poison straight into its opponent's eye? 'No, no,' corrected her older brother Arvind, eyes shining

in pure delight. 'The beetle is called Spitfire. Zigzag must be Uncle Somu's pet snake. The African sidewinder! You know, the one that slithers zigzag all over his house!'

**Questions:**

**a) What are the pets that Somu had?**

Somu had a Spitfire beetle, African sidewinder snake and a lovable bird Zigzag.

**b) Why did Somu ask Mr. Krishnan to keep zigzag with him?**

Somu requested Mr. Krishnan to take care of Zigzag while he left for Alaska.

**c) Usually how was Mr. Krishnan's clinic?**

Mr. Krishnan's clinic usually sounded more like an ancient Chinese torture chamber than a child specialist's clinic.

**d) Mrs. Krishnan was busy with?**

Mrs. Krishnan was busy with paintings for exhibition.

**e) Who is Somu?**

Somu is Mr. Krishnan's cousin.

2. 'You're both quite mistaken', their father hastened to explain, seeing his wife's horrified expression. 'Zigzag is a most harmless, unusual and lovable bird. 'Great hit indeed!' Mrs.Krishnan didn't bother to hide her sarcasm, and continued, 'Considering that the boomerang sliced through all the TV aerials in the neighbourhood, caused permanent damage to several cars in the parking lot, and knocked out our watchman cold, with the force you threw it.' 'But Zigzag is different. Somu says we are sure to love Zigzag,' soothed Dr. Krishnan, 'because the bird can talk and sing in about twenty-one different language – mostly African languages, of course. When it sings, it moves the listeners to tears. 'This is Zigzag! Announced Visu with a flourish. 'His full name is Ziggy-Zagga-King-of-the-Tonga. How I'm going to miss him! So beautifully he talks! He can even recite French Poetry!'

**Questions:****a) Who is Zigzag?**

Zigzag is a most harmless, unusual and lovable bird.

**b) What commotion did the boomerang cause in the neighbourhood?**

The boomerang caused permanent damage to several cars in the parking lot.

**c) What are the specialities of Zigzag?**

Zigzag can talk and sing in about twenty-one different languages – mostly African languages.

**d) Who can recite French poetry?**

Zigzag can recite French Poetry.

**e) What is the full name of Zigzag?**

Zigzag's full name is Ziggy-Zagga-King-of-the-Tonga.

3. He had hardly walked through the swinging half-door that separated his clinic from waiting room when he heard a strange voice say, 'You there in the blue T-shirt, don't jump on the sofa. And you in the red dress, don't swing on the curtain.' It was Zigzag's voice, clear and commanding. There was pin drop silence in the room as everyone waited, open mouthed, for Zigzag's next sentence. And best of all, Zigzag never slept. Or snored. Even for a second!. Just then the telephone rang. It was Mrs. Krishnan, sounding very pleased with herself. 'You know Mrs. Jhunjhunwalla, the art critic?' she chuckled. 'She doesn't want me to exhibit sunset at marina. She's bought it for herself, for Rs.5,000/-.' 'My boy!' he confided to Zigzag after matters were satisfactorily settled, giving the bird a toffee from his desk. But Ziggy-Zagga-King-of-the-Tonga, brought up on compliments as he was, didn't bother to reply. He just ate the toffee, paper wrapper and all, and then lowered one crinkly eyelid in a knowing wink.

**Questions:****a) Where did Zigzag walk at the clinic?**

Zigzag walked through the swinging half-door that separated his clinic from waiting room.

**b) Why did Mrs. Jhunhunwalla buy the painting?**

Mrs. Jhunhunwalla bought Mrs. Krishna's painting because she loved the new technique of the painting.

**c) What was the turn of events when Zigzag was taken to the clinic?**

Zigzag was commanding everyone, asking not-to jump on the sofa and red dress, and swing on the curtain.

**d) Finally how was the clinic?**

The clinic become pin drop silence.

**e) What did Mr. Krishnan give to Zigzag?**

Mr. Krishnan gave a toffee to Zigzag.

4. 'But Zigzag is different. Somu says we are sure to love Zigzag,' soothed Dr.Krishnan, 'because the bird can talk and sing in about twenty-one different languages mostly African languages, of course. When it sings, it moves the listeners to tears.'

'It's Somu's thoughtless ways that reduce me to tears!' Mrs.Krishnan said irritably. 'What a time to dump this multilingual, talking-singing bird on us! Here I'm tied up in knots trying to get my paintings together for the exhibition next week.'

**Questions:****a) What is Zig Zag?**

Zig Zag is a bird.

**b) How is zig zag different?**

Zig zag can talk and sing in about twenty one different languages.

**c) How does the bird sing?**

The bird sings in such a way that the song moves the listeners to tears.

**d) Does Mrs. Krishnan approve the idea of keeping zigzag?**

No, Mrs. Krishnan does not approve the idea of keeping zig zag.

**e) What is the significance of the next week?**

Next week Mrs. Krishnan tied up in knots trying to get her paintings together for the exhibition.

5. About a foot and a half tall, its bald head was fringed with a crown of shocking pink feathers while the rest of its plumage was in various shades of the muddiest sludgiest brown. Its curved beak was sunflower-yellow and its eyes were the colour of cola held to sunlight.

'This is Zigzag! Announced Visu with a flourish. 'His full name is Ziggy-Zagga-king-of-the-Tonga. How I'm going to miss him! So beautifully he talks! He can even recite French Poetry!'

The object of all this praise was standing cool and unmoved, with an expression of almost-human grumpiness in his cola-coloured eyes.

**Questions:****a) Describe the bird in a few sentences.**

The bird was a foot and half tall. Its bald head was fringed with a crown of shocking pink feathers while the rest of its plumage was in various shades of the muddiest sludgiest brown.

**b) How is the beak of zig zag?**

The beak of zig zag is curved. The colour of the beak is sunflower-yellow.

**c) What is the colour of the eyes?**

The eyes are the colour of cola held to sunlight.

**d) Write the full name of zig zag.**

Ziggy Zaga – king of the Tonga is the full name of Zig Zag.

**e) How did the bird react?**

The bird was standing cool and unmoved with an expression of almost human grumpiness in his cola-coloured eyes.

### 3. THE STORY OF MULAN

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

1. Many years ago, China was in the middle of a great war. The Emperor said that one man from each Chinese family must leave his family to join the army. Mulan, a teenage girl who lived in a faraway village of China, heard the news when she was outside, washing clothes. Mulan ran into the house. Her father was sitting in a chair, carving a piece of wood. "Father!" she said. "Did you hear what the Emperor says each family must do?" "Yes," said her old father, "I heard about it in town. "Your brother is a child. He cannot go." "Of course that's true," said Mulan. "He is too little. But I have an idea." She poured her father a cup of tea and handed it to him. "Father, have some tea. I will be right back." Mulan went into her room. With her sword, she cut off her long, black hair. She put on her father's robe. Going back to her father, Mulan said, "Look at me. I am your son now. I will go in your place. I will do my part for China." "No, my daughter!" said the old man. "You cannot do this!"

**Questions:****a) Mulan belongs to which country?**

Mulan belongs to China.

**b) What was Mulan doing when she heard the news?**

Mulan was outside washing clothes when she heard the news.

**c) What was Mulan's father doing when Mulan came to deliver the news?**

Mulan's father was sitting in a chair carving a piece of wood.

**d) Where did Mulan's father hear the news?**

Mulan's father heard the news in the town.

**e) Why does Mulan want to join the army?**

Mulan's father is old and frail and also his brother is a child. So she wants to join the army, as per the order of the Emperor.

2. Mulan went into her room. With her sword, she cut off her long, black hair. She put on her father's robe. Going back to her father, Mulan said, "Look at me. I am your son now. I will go in your place. I will do my part for China." "No, my daughter!" said the old man. "You cannot do this!" "Father, listen please," said Mulan. "For years, you trained me in Kung Fu. You showed me how to use a sword." Mulan swung the sword back and forth with might. "Only so that you could stay safe!" said her father. "I never meant for you to go to war. If they find out you are a woman, you know as well as I do that you will die!" "No one will find out, Father," said Mulan. She picked up her sword. "Mulan!" said the Father. Her battles kept on going well. After a few years Mulan was given the top job – she would be General of the entire army. Not long after that, a very bad fever swept through the army. Many soldiers were sick. And Mulan, the General of the army, became sick, too. When the doctor came out of Mulan's tent, he knew the truth. "The General is a woman?" yelled the soldiers. "How can this be?" Some called out, "She tricked us!" and "We will not fight for a woman!" They said, "Punish her! Make her pay! The cost is for her to die!"

**Questions:**

**a) What did Mulan do to join the army?**

Mulan cut off her long black hair and disguised herself as a man and joined the army.



**b) How Mulan was trained before joining the army?**

She was already skilled in fighting, having been taught martial arts, sword fighting, and archery by the time she enlisted in the army.

**c) What was the post did Mulan have in the army?**

Mulan was appointed General of the army.

**d) How did the soldiers become sick?**

Due to very bad fever the soldiers became sick.

**e) How would she be punished if found guilty?**

If found guilty she would be put to death.

3. But others called out, in voices just as loud, "With Mulan, we win every battle!" They said, "Stay away from our General!" Just then, a soldier ran up. "Everyone!" he called. "A surprise attack is coming!" Mulan heard this from inside her tent. She got dressed and went outside. She was not yet strong, but stood tall. She told the soldiers where they must go to hide so they could attack when the enemy came. But they must get there fast! The soldiers, even those who did not like that their General was a woman, could tell that Mulan knew what she was talking about. It worked! The battle was won. It was such a big victory that the enemy gave up, at last. The war was over, and China was saved! You can be sure that after that last battle, no one cared anymore that Mulan was a woman. The Emperor was so glad that Mulan had ended the long war, he set aside the rule about being a woman. "Mulan, stay with me in the palace," he said. "Someone as smart as you would be a fine royal adviser." Mulan bowed deeply. "You are too kind, Sire," she said. "But if you please, what I wish most of all is to return home to my family." "Then at least take these fine gifts," said the Emperor.

**Questions:****a) Why did The Emperor need troops?**

He needed the troops to protect the country against the Huns.

**b) What did The Emperor do after the long war was over?**

The Emperor asked Mulan to stay with him in the palace as his royal advisor.

**c) Why was Mulan invited to the palace?**

Mulan was invited to the palace because The Emperor wanted to reward her for doing so well in the war.

**d) What made Mulan feel better during hard times?**

Mulan knew that her father was safe. This made her feel better during hard times.

**e) How did the Emperor honour Mulan?**

The Emperor honoured Mulan with six fine horses and six fine swords.

4. "Wait!" said Mulan, "Father, you have not been well. If I may say so, why at your age must you keep up with all those young men?" "What else can be done?" said her father. "Your brother is a child. He cannot go." "Of course that's true," said Mulan. "He is too little. But I have an idea." She poured her father a cup of tea and handed it to him. "Father, have some tea. Please sit for a minute. I will be right back." "Very well, dear," said the father. Mulan went into her room. With her sword, she cut off her long, black hair. She put on her father's robe. Going back to her father, Mulan said, "Look at me. I am your son now. I will go in your place. I will do my part for China."

**Questions:****a) Why did Mulan refuse to send her father to the battlefield?**

Mulan's father was not well. Moreover he was old. So she refused to send her father to the battlefield.

**b) Is there any other male member in Mulan's family?**

Yes, Mulan's brother is there.

**c) Is Mulan's father ready to send her brother to the war?**

No, Mulan's brother is too young to be sent to the war.

**d) What did Mulan give her father?**

Mulan gave her father a cup of tea.

**e) How did Mulan make herself ready to go to war?**

Mulan cut off her long black hair. She put on her father's robe.

2. In the army, Mulan proved to be a brave soldier. In time, she was put in charge of other soldiers. Her battles went so well that she was put in charge of more soldiers. Her battles kept on going well. After a few years Mulan was given the top job – she would be General of the entire army.

Not long after that, a very bad fever swept through the army. Many soldiers were sick. And Mulan, the General of the army, became sick, too.

When the doctor came out of Mulan's tent, he knew the truth.

**Questions:**

**a) How did Mulan perform in the war?**

Mulan performed very well in the war.

**b) What made Mulan become General of the entire army?**

Mulan's successive successful battles made her become the General of the entire army.

**c) What happened to the soldiers?**

The soldiers became sick.

**d) What happened to Mulan?**

Mulan was affected by bad fever.

**e) What was the truth found by the doctor?**

The doctor found the truth that Mulan the General was a female.

## 4. THE AGED MOTHER

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

1. The country Shining was governed by a despotic leader who though a warrior, had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health and strength. This caused him to send out a cruel proclamation. The entire province was given strict orders to immediately put to death all aged people. Those were barbarous days, and the custom of abandoning old people to die was not uncommon. The poor farmer loved his aged mother with tender reverence, and the order filled his heart with sorrow. But no one ever thought twice about obeying the mandate of the governor, so with many deep and hopeless sighs, the youth prepared for what at that time was considered the kindest mode of death.

**Questions:**

- a) Mention the name of the country.**

Shining is the name of the country.

- b) Who governed the country?**

A despotic leader governed the country.

- c) Write a short note on the declining health of the leader.**

The leader had a great and cowardly shrinking from anything suggestive of failing health and strength.

- d) What did the Governor order?**

The Governor ordered that all the aged people should be put to death.

- e) Why did the Governor enforce such a cruel proclamation?**

The Governor enforced such an order because he had a great decline in his health.

2. Just at sundown, when his day's work was ended, he took a quantity of unwhitened rice which was the principal food for the poor, and he cooked, dried it, and tied it in a square cloth, which he swung in a bundle around his neck along with a gourd filled with cool, sweet water.

Then he lifted his helpless old mother to his back and started on his painful journey up the mountain. The road was long and steep; the narrow road was crossed and re-crossed by many paths made by the hunters and woodcutters. In some place, they lost and confuses, but he gave no heed. One path or another, it mattered not. On he went, climbing blindly upward -- ever upward towards the high bare summit of what is known as Obatsuyama, the mountain of the "abandoning of the aged".

**Questions:**

**a) What was the principal food for the poor?**

Unwhitened rice was the principal food for the poor.

**b) What did the poor farmer do with the rice?**

He cooked the rice and dried it. After drying he tied in a square cloth which he swung in a bundle around his neck along with a gourd filled with cool sweet water.

**c) Where did the farmer take his mother?**

The farmer took his mother to the summit known as Obatsuyama.

**d) Describe the road that led to the mountain.**

The road was long and steep. The narrow road was crossed and re crossed by many paths made by the hunters and woodcutters.

**e) What is "Obatsuyama"?**

It is the mountain of the abandoning of the aged.

3. The entire province trembled with dread. The order must be obeyed yet who in all Shining could make a rope of ashes? One night, in great distress, the son whispered the news to

his hidden mother. "Wait!" she said. "I will think. I will think" On the second day she told him what to do. "Make rope of twisted straw," she said. "Then stretch it upon a row of flat stones and burn it on a windless night." He called the people together and did as she said and when the blaze died down, there upon the stones, with every twist and fiber showing perfectly, lay a rope of ashes.

The governor was pleased at the wit of the youth and praised greatly, but he demanded to know where he had obtained his wisdom. "Alas! Alas!" cried the farmer, "the truth must be told!" and with deep bows he related his story. The governor listened and then meditated in silence. Finally he lifted his head. "Shining needs more than strength of youth," he said gravely. "Ah, that I should have forgotten the well-known saying, "with the crown of snow, there cometh wisdom!" That very hour the cruel law was abolished, and remain.

### **Questions:**

**a) What did the old mother ask on the second day?**

The old mother asked to make a rope of twisted straw on the second day.

**b) What did she say further?**

She said further to stretch the rope upon a row of flat stones and burn it on a windless night.

**c) How did the Governor react on seeing the rope?**

The Governor was pleased at the wit of the youth and praised him greatly.

**d) What does the country need?**

The country needs more than the strength of youth.

**e) What is the dictum mentioned here?**

"With the crown of snow, there cometh wisdom".

## 5. VERNEA DAY IN 2889 OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

1. That morning Francis Bennett awoke in rather a bad temper. This was eight days since his wife had been in France and he was feeling a little lonely. As soon as he awoke, Francis Bennett switched on his phonotelephote whose wires led to the house he owned in the Champs-Elysees.

The telephone, completed by the telephote, is another of our time's conquests! Though the transmission of speech by the electric current was already very old, it was only since yesterday that vision could also be transmitted. A valuable discovery, and Francis Bennett was by no means the only one to bless its inventor when, in spite of the enormous distance between them, he saw his wife appear in the telephotic mirror.

### Questions:

- a) **Where did the wife of Francis Bennet go?**

The wife of Francis Bennet went to France.

- b) **How many days had it been since his wife left for France?**

It had been eight days since his wife left for France.

- c) **Where did he own a house?**

He owned a house in Champs-Elysses.

- d) **What did Bennet do as soon as he woke up?**

As soon as Bennet woke up, Francis Bennet switched on his phonotelephote.

- e) **Who appeared on the telephotic mirror?**

The wife of Francis Bennet appeared on the telephotic mirror.

2. Francis Bennett went on into the reporters' room. His fifteen hundred reporters, placed before an equal number

of telephones, were passing on to subscribers the news which had come in during the night from the four quarters of the earth. In addition to his telephone, each reporter has in front of him a series of commutators, which allow him to get into communication with this or that telephotic line. Thus the subscribers have not only the story but the sight of these events. Francis Bennett questioned one of the ten astronomical reporters – a service which was growing because of the recent discoveries in the stellar world.

**Questions:**

**a) How many reporters were there?**

Fifteen hundred reporters were there.

**b) Where did Francis go?**

Francis went into the reporters' room.

**c) What were they doing?**

They were passing on to the subscribers the news which had come during the night from the four quarters of the earth.

**d) Whom did Bennet question?**

Bennet questioned one of the astronomical reporters.

**e) What does each reporter have in front of him?**

Each reporter had a telephone and a series of commentators in front of him.

3. Francis Bennett questioned one of the ten astronomical reporters – a service which was growing because of the recent discoveries in the stellar world. 'Well, Cash, what have you got?' 'Photo telegrams from Mercury, Venus and Mars, Sir.' 'Interesting! And Jupiter?' 'Nothing so far! We haven't been able to understand the signals the Jovians make. Perhaps ours haven't reached them? ...' 'Aren't you getting some result from the moon, at any rate?' 'Not yet, Mr Bennett.' 'Well, this time, you can't blame optical science! The moon is six hundred times nearer than Mars, and yet our correspondence service



is in regular operation with Mars. It can't be telescopes we need...'

**Questions:**

**a) How many astronomical reporters were there?**

Ten astronomical reporters were there.

**b) What is the name of the world mentioned here?**

Stellar world is the name of the world mentioned here.

**c) What have been got by Cash?**

Photo telegrams from Mercury, Venus and Mars have been got by Cash.

**d) What is the problem with Jupiter?**

The astronomical reporters were not able to understand the signals.

**e) Where is the moon located?**

The moon is six hundred times nearer than Mars.

## 6. THE LITTLE HERO OF HOLLAND

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

- Holland is a country where much of the land lies below sea level. Only great walls called dikes keep the North Sea from rushing in and flooding the land. For centuries the people of Holland have worked to keep the walls strong so that their country will be safe and dry. Even the little children know the dikes must be watched every moment, and that a hole no longer than your finger can be a very dangerous thing. Many years ago there lived in Holland a boy named Peter. Peter's father was one of the men who tended the gates in the dikes, called sluices. He opened and closed the sluices so that ships could pass out of Holland's canals into the great sea.

**Questions:**

**a) Where does Holland lie?**

Holland lies below sea level.

**b) What should be watched every moment?**

Dikes should be watched every moment.

**c) What keeps the North Sea from flooding?**

Dikes keep the North Sea from flooding.

**d) What is known even by children?**

Even children know that dikes should be watched every moment.

**e) What is the nature of the work of Peter's father?**

Peter's father opened and closed the sluices so that ships could pass out of Holland's canals into the great sea.

2. One afternoon in the early fall, when Peter was eight years old, his mother called him from his play. "Come, Peter," she said. "I want you to go across the dike and take these cakes to your friend, the blind man. If you go quickly, and do not stop to play, you will be home again before dark." The little boy was glad to go on such an errand, and started off with a light heart. He stayed with the poor blind man a little while to tell him about his walk along the dike and about the sun and the flowers and the ships far out at sea. Then as he thought of his visit to the poor blind man who had so few pleasures and was always so glad to see him. Suddenly he noticed that the sun was setting, and that it was growing dark. "Mother will be watching for me," he thought, and he began to run toward home.

**Questions:****a) Name the season mentioned here.**

Fall is the season mentioned here.

**b) How old was Peter?**

Peter was eight years old.

**c) Whom did Peter's mother prepare the cakes?**

Peter's mother prepared the cakes for Peter's friend.

**d) What did he tell the blind man?**

He told the blind man about his walk along the dike and about her sun and the flowers and the ships far out of sea.

**e) When did he set out for home?**

He set out for home before it was dark.

3. Suddenly he noticed that the sun was setting, and that it was growing dark. "Mother will be watching for me," he thought, and he began to run toward home. Just then he heard a noise. It was the sound of trickling water! He stopped and looked down. There was a small hole in the dike, through which a tiny stream was flowing. Any child in Holland is frightened at the thought of a leak in the dike. Peter understood the danger at once. If the water ran through a little hole it would soon make a larger one, and the whole country would be flooded. In a moment he saw what he must do. Throwing away his flowers, he climbed down the side of the dike and thrust his finger into the tiny hole.

**Questions:****a) Why did Peter begin to run?**

Peter began to run because he saw that the sun was setting.

**b) What did Peter hear?**

Peter heard the sound of trickling water.

**c) What did Peter find out?**

Peter found out a small hole in the dike.

**d) What would happen if the water ran through a little hole?**

If the water ran through a little hole the whole country would be flooded.

**e) What remedy did Peter do immediately?**

Peter thrust his finger into the tiny hole immediately.

## 7. A DILEMMA

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

1. I was just thirty-seven when my Uncle Philip died. A week before that event he sent for me; and here let me say that I had never set eyes on him. He hated my mother, but I do not know why. She told me long before his last illness that I need expect nothing from my father's brother. He was an inventor, an able and ingenious mechanical engineer, and had much money by his improvement in turbine-wheels. He was a bachelor; lived alone, cooked his own meals, and collected precious stones, especially rubies and pearls. From the time he made his first money he had this mania. As he grew richer, the desire to possess rare and costly gems became stronger. When he bought a new stone, he carried it in his pocket for a month and now and then took it out and looked at it. Then it was added to the collection in his safe at the trust company.

**Questions:**

- a) **Who is Philip?**  
Philip is the narrator's uncle.
  - b) **How old is the narrator?**  
The narrator is thirty seven year old.
  - c) **What is Philip?**  
Philip is a mechanical engineer.
  - d) **What did Uncle Philip buy?**  
Uncle Philip bought costly gems.
  - e) **When did he develop his wish to buy precious stones?**  
When Philip grew richer, he developed his wish to buy precious stones.
2. He died that day next week, and was handsomely buried. The day after, his will was found, leaving me his heir. I opened his safe and found in it nothing but an iron box, evidently

of his own making, for he was a skilled workman and very ingenious. The box was heavy and strong, about ten inches long, eight inches wide and ten inches high. On it lay a letter to me. It ran thus: I stood appalled, the key in my hand. Was it true? Was it a lie? I had spent all my savings on the funeral, and was poorer than ever. Remembering the old man's oddity, his malice, his cleverness in mechanic arts, and the patent explosive which had helped to make him rich, I began to feel how very likely it was that he had told the truth in this cruel letter. I carried the iron box away to my lodgings, set it down with care in a closet, laid the key on it, and locked the closet.

### Questions:

**a) When did Uncle die?**

Uncle died the next week.

**b) How was Uncle Philip buried?**

Uncle Philip was buried handsomely.

**c) What did the author see in the safe?**

The author saw nothing valuable in the safe except an iron box.

**d) On what did the author spend all his savings?**

The author spent all his savings on the funeral.

**e) Where did he carry the iron box?**

He carried the iron box to his lodging and kept it in his closet.

3. At last I hung the key on my watch-guard; but then it occurred to me that it might be lost or stolen. Dreading this, I hid it, fearful that someone might use it to open the box. This state of doubt and fear lasted for weeks, until I became nervous and began to dread that some accident might happen to that box. A burglar might come and boldly carry it away and force it open and find it was a wicked fraud of my uncle's. Even the rumble and vibration caused by the heavy vans in the street became at last a terror.

**Questions:****a) Where was the key?**

The key was on his watch guard.

**b) Why did he hide the key afterwards?**

He hid the key afterwards because he feared that the key would be lost or stolen.

**c) How long did this state of doubt and fear last?**

This state of doubt and fear lasted for a week.

**d) Which is the worst of all?**

He feared that some accident might happen to that box.

**e) What was a terror to the author?**

Even the rumble and vibration caused by the heavy vans in the street became at last a terror to the author.

**SECTION - IV**

Q.No.

**39****4×5=20 Marks****ADVERTISEMENT PREPARATION /  
POSTER MAKING****5 Marks**

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தகவல்களை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு விளம்பரம் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- ஒரு முழுப்பக்கத்தில் பெரிய Box போடவும்.
- Product-க்கு தகுந்தாற்போல் படம் வரைய வேண்டும்.
- Discount, Free போன்றவைகளைப் பெரிதாக எழுத வேண்டும்.
- தொலைப்பேசி / கைப்பேசி எண்ணை குறிப்பிடும்போது அருகில் படம் வரையலாம்.
- முழு வாக்கியங்களை தவிர்த்து, சொற்றொடர்களை பயன்படுத்தினால் சிறப்பாக இருக்கும்.

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Prepare an attractive advertisement using the hints given below.** (DMQP 2019)

Home appliances – Aadi Sale – 20-50% - Special Combo Offers – Aadhav & Co., Raja Street, Chepauk, Chennai.

**Answer:**

**Aadhav & Co.**

**Home applications Aadi sale !**



**20-50 % discount on purchase of Rs 4000 and above**



- ⊙ *Special combo offers.*
- ⊙ *Latest models of Grinder.*
- ⊙ *Copper-bottom cooker and mixie.*

**27, Raja Street, Chepark, Chennai.**


**Mobile : 9123456789**

**Exercises With Answers**

1. **Prepare an advertisement with a catchy slogan using the information given below.**

Tata's latest invention – solar car – fit for Indian roads – booking win attractive prices – contact no. 94425 36578.

*Youngsters!*
*Gentlemen!!*
*Business People!!!*



- ⊙ Newly invented car from Tata Co.
- ⊙ Never seen before.
- ⊙ Solar car Running on solar energy.
- ⊙ Economic car.
- ⊙ Less fuel expense.
- ⊙ Fit for Indian Roads.
- ⊙ Smooth drive.

**Book now**

**Win attractive prizes**

**Contact No. 94425 36578**

Q.No.

40

4×5=20 Marks

**LETTER WRITING**

5 Marks

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Write a letter to the manager of a famous daily, ordering subscription for your school library.**

*(DMQP 2019)*

**Answer**

R. Mohan,  
Librarian,  
Gandhi HSS,  
Tirunelveli - 1.

10th Jan, 2020

The Manager,  
The Hindu,  
Chennai - 1.

Sir,

Sub : Request for subscription

we would like to subscribe 'The Hindu' the student Edition, for our school library for one year starting from 1st of February, 2020.

Please find enclosed a cheque for one year subscription. we look forward to the first copy.

Thank you,

Yours truly,

R. Mohan  
(Librarian)



## Exercises With Answers

### Letter ordering things

1. **Ms. Deepa, an NGO writes a letter to the wholesale book shop dealer, placing order for 100 copies of medium size English Oxford Dictionary.**

Ms. Deepa,  
NGO (Nallam Trust),  
Kalapet village,  
Nagappattinam District.  
bdeepa04@gmail.com

13 May 2019

The Proprietor,  
NIZHAL BOOK SHOP,  
Chennai – 600 001.

Sir / Madam,

Sub: Order for English Oxford Dictionaries – Reg.

On reading the discount provided by your shop in the advertisement of yesterday's newspaper, I would like to place an order for 100 copies of medium sized English Oxford Dictionary. Kindly send the copies by parcel.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
Deepa.B

### Complaint Letters

1. **After receiving the order, Deepa finds that some of the dictionaries are damaged. So, she writes the following letter of complaint.**

Ms. Deepa,  
NGO (Nallam Trust),  
Kalapet village,  
Nagappattinam District.  
bdeepa04@gmail.com

20 May 2019

The Proprietor,  
NIZHAL BOOK SHOP,  
Chennai – 600 001.

Sir / Madam,

Sub: Complaint about damaged dictionaries – Reg.

On receiving the order for 100 copies of English Oxford Dictionary from your shop, I found that around 25 copies of them were damaged. In some copies the pages are missing and in some more copies the pages are not in order. So, duly accept my complaint and replace the damaged copies. Kindly check the copies and replace them accordingly.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Deepa.B

- 2. Mr. Srinath lost his bag in an over crowded train. The following is the letter of complaint which he writes to the railway police force.**

Srinath B,  
No. 24, I cross, Pon Nagar,  
Chengalpettu-10.  
bdeepa04@gmail.com

25 July 2019

The Commissioner of Railway Police,  
A-2 Police station,  
D-Nagar, Chengalpettu-02.

Respected Madam,

Sub: Request for restoring the missing certificates – Reg.

I lost my certificates on 15th July 2019, while I was returning home in a local train from Chengalpattu. As the train was over crowded, I placed my bag on the rack above. When I was about to get off, I noticed that my bag was missing. I was helpless and filed a complaint with the Railway Police. I have given all the details in the complaint letter on the same day. So far I have not received any further response. I request you to take immediate action in this regard.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
Srinath.B

- 1. Imagine that you have parked your vehicle (two-wheeler)/ bicycle inside the school premises. You find it missing in the evening. Write a complaint to the head of the school regarding this issue.**

Arun,  
X STD,  
GBHSS.  
Chennai-5.

21st August 2019

The Principal,  
Government Boys Hr. Sec. School,  
Ashok Nagar, Chennai-5.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Complaint about missing the vehicle - Reg.

I am Arun, studying Std X section A in our esteemed institution. This morning I parked my bicycle in our school ground. Then I went inside and wrote my exam. When I came out I found my cycle missing. I searched everywhere but I could not find it. I request you to look into the matter and help me to restore my cycle.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

Arun.

- 2. Write a complaint to the officer of the PWD department to take immediate action about maintaining cleanliness in the Children's Park in your locality.**

Ramesh,  
23-C Ashok Nagar,  
Cuddalore .

29th Oct 2019

The Chief Engineer,  
Public Works Department,  
Cuddalore.

Respected Sir,

Sub : Request for maintenance of the Children's Park - Reg.

I am a resident of Ashok Nagar near the Railway Station. Many children and elderly people gather in the park in the evenings. Of late, the fast food shops and the chicken stall in our street dump their waste in the corner of the park. Besides the park is cleaned only once a month. Hence I request the authorities concerned to take step to clean the park at least twice a week and also regularly maintain the park. Please take immediate action regarding this.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,  
Ramesh.

- 3. You are Raja. You are upset about the bad influence of TV channels on the young children. You decide to write a letter to the editor of a leading newspaper suggesting measures to upgrade the standard. Write this formal letter in about 100-120 words.**

2, Sundar Court,  
Egmore,  
Chennai.

23.8.2018

The Editor,  
The Hindu,  
ABC Road,  
Chennai – 600002.

Sir,

Sub : Negative influence of TV channels - Reg.

Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper, I wish to bring about public awareness on the negative influence of TV channels on young children.

Children spend the evening watching channels that instigate only negative thoughts in their minds.

They are unwilling to go out and play in the fresh air. The depictions spoil their minds and negate their character.

Television is an effective social media and also a powerful tool for communication; it should telecast more and more value based programmes that would impress the children.

I humbly request you to publish this letter so that television channels improve their standard of programme.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
Raja.

4. **You are Gomathi, a resident of a colony adjacent to the Thamirabarani River. Daily you see many people throwing waste into it, spoiling the pure water. Write a letter to a newspaper showing your concern about it and also voicing your worry. Give your suggestion to solve this problem.**

1, Salai Street,  
Selvi Nagar,  
Thirunelveli.

23.8.18

The Editor,  
The Thanthi,  
PQR Road,  
Thirunelveli.

Sir,

Sub : Stop Polluting the Thamirabarani River - Reg.

Through your daily, I would like to bring to the notice of the authorities concerned the pollution of the Thamirabarani river.

It is sad to note that people residing in and around the river bed, throw all their waste or dump garbage into the river water. It has also been observed that they throw plastic bags too.

Though dustbins and containers have been provided there, the public do not make use of them.

Through this letter, let me appeal to the public that they need to keep the river clean and not pollute it. I appeal to the authorities to take necessary action to prevent this from happening in the future.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
Gomathi.

### **Draft Letters for the following**

- 1. You are Ajeet, living in a remote village in Tirunelveli. You participated in a health camp organised by your school. You were surprised to observe that most of the residents were unaware of health and hygiene. As a concerned citizen, write a letter to the editor stating the need to organise such camps focusing on the importance of health and hygiene.**

78 Kannan Nagar,  
Thanneer palayam,  
Tirunelveli.

19th November 2019.

The Editor,  
The Indian Express,  
M.K. Road, Tirunelveli.

Sir,

Sub : Create awareness of on health and hygiene - reg.

Through the esteemed columns of your newspaper, I wish to bring about public awareness on the need to know about health and hygiene. Health is Wealth but to maintain good health one needs to have good habits. Good hygiene will help to keep you healthy, confident and pleasant. Many villagers do not realize the importance of this. We easily find an excuse to avoid healthy and hygienic habits. We fall a prey to different diseases and illnesses which affect our personal, physical, social and psychological health.

We should give importance to cleanliness. We should avoid road side food. Always choose a good hotel.

Conducting health camps regularly to focus on the importance of health and hygiene is the need of the hour. Hence I appeal to the various service organizations to organize health camps in different parts of the town.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
Ajeet.

2. **You are Sanjay. Your colony utilises solar energy to light the common areas. You find many friends of your colony forgetting to switch off the lights in the common area. As a responsible citizen, write a letter to a newspaper, echoing the importance to conserve and preserve solar energy.**

58 Cauvery Nagar,  
T.N.E.B. Colony,  
Trichy.

30th November 2019

The Editor,  
The Hindu,  
Tiruchirapalli.

Sir,

Sub : Need to conserve and preserve solar energy - Reg.

The residents of E.B. Colony are privileged to have more than 30 solar lamps that make the area bright at night. But many people forget to switch off the lights.

Some people do not care to switch off the lights when they leave the park last. Similarly the light in the temple grounds are not switched off after 10 p.m.

I wish the association of the colony appoints persons to monitor the use of solar lights at night in common areas.

I appeal to the residents of colony to realize the need to conserve and preserve solar energy.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,  
Sanjay.

- 3. You are Sadasivam. You recently visited your native town in Vellore. You happened to accompany your grandmother to your family temple. You were shocked to notice the poor condition and maintenance of the temple. Write a letter to the Editor of local newspaper highlighting the poor condition of the temple. Also give some suggestions and request the HRC to take steps to improve the situation.**

32/c Officers' Line,  
Vellore – 1.

25th December 2019



The Editor,  
The Indian Express,  
Vellore – 1.

Sir,

Sub : Requesting immediate steps to maintain the Shiva Temple  
- Reg

Recently I had been to Vellore along with my grandmother to pay my obeisance at the Shiva Temple near Kanniyambadi. We were shocked to notice the poor condition and maintenance of the temple.

A temple is reserved for religious and spiritual rituals such as prayer and sacrifice. But the space in the temple had turned into a cowshed. The whole place was stinking and uncleaned. The gate had been removed and we could see stray dogs and some goats too.

Hence I request you to publish this so that the HRC could take immediate steps to bring back the greatness of the temple by cleaning it and building a compound wall with an iron gate.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,  
Sadasivam.

- 4. You are Sudha. Your neighbour has a pet dog that barks continuously. Write a letter to the Editor of a weekly newspaper of your locality, highlighting the nuisance and noise pollution created thus. Also suggest ways to solve the problem.**

7-B Rajarajan Street,  
Mambalam,  
Chennai.

15. 07. 2019

The Editor,  
The Hindu  
Chennai.

Sir,

Sub : Nuisance due to barking of dogs - Reg.

I am a resident of Rajarajan Street. My neighbour has a german shepherd at home. Dogs bark naturally but the constant barking can be very disturbing and annoying.

My elderly parents are unable to sleep peacefully and my son finds it difficult to concentrate on his studies.

I first tried talking to my neighbour to ensure they were aware of the problem and see if they could do something about it.

I request you to publish this news so that the owner may give a serious thought to it.

I would suggest that they take their pet dog to a professional dog trainer near Guru's Inn.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
Sudha.

- 5. You are Raja. The street lights of your area do not work properly. As a responsible citizen, write a letter to the newspaper enlightening them about the problem and also suggest ways to brighten the area.**

93 Second Street,  
Kovalan Nagar,  
Lakshmipuram  
Madurai.

To  
The Editor,  
The Hindu,  
Madurai-2

Sir,

Ref. : Maintenance of street lights.

I am a resident of Bharathiyar Nagar. Our street has twelve street lights of which only five are in proper condition.

The fused bulbs have not been replaced. Some of the lights have been broken by some miscreants.

The Electricity Board should ensure that the lineman visit the streets once in two weeks to maintain the street lights. Besides some more lights could be set up near the temple and the hospital area.

I appeal to the authorities concerned to do the needful to keep our street always bright.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Raja.

### Model of Enquiry Letter

Mrs. Vimala,  
342, Annai Theresa Street,  
Chennai-16.  
vimala1958@gmail.com

4th August 2019

The Manager,  
Digital Electronics,  
Chennai-4.

Madam / Sir,

Subt: Request for replacement of a laptop-reg.

Last year, I purchased a new Lenovo laptop in your shop during the New year offer. Now, the laptop's display is damaged. So I need to know whether there is any free replacement coverage. Please let me know the best way to address this issue.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Vimala.M

**Write a letter of enquiry for the following.**

- 1. You are a librarian in a newly established school. Write a letter to the book dealer enquiring about the list of newly arrived English children's story books and various subject books relevant to 10-14 age groups.**

The Librarian,  
Sarofoji Mannar College,  
Tanjore.

5th October 2019

Sarfoman2@gmail.com

The Manager,  
Jeyam Book Depot,  
Trichy.

Madam/Sir,

Sub: Enquiry about children's story books - Reg.

We have planned to set up a good library in our newly established school. So we need to know the details about the Children's story books in English and various subject books relevant to 10-14 age groups. Please send us a catalogue of the books in your depot.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
Venketesh.

- 2. Venkat hails from a remote village of Kancheepuram District, Tamil Nadu who aspires to become an IAS officer. Currently, he is in class X. He notices an advertisement about free classes for the IAS aspirants by a trust in a news paper. He writes a letter to the coordinator of the trust inquiring for further details.**

Venkat,  
5, Dr. MGR Salai,  
New Perungalathur,  
Kancheepuram.

5th October 2019

The Coordinator,  
Mother Mirra Educational Trust,  
Saidapet, Chennai.

Madam/Sir,

Sub : Enquiry about IAS coaching - Reg.

I am studying Class X. I would like to become a collector. I came to know through the newspaper advertisement about the free classes for the IAS aspirants by your trust. I would like to know more about the duration of the course, the commencement of the course and other relevant details about it. Please furnish the details by sending me the prospectus.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Venkat.

**3. Write a letter to the head of the BSNL office enquiring regarding the internet broadband scheme launched recently.**

Raman,  
18 Main road,  
Kanyakumari.  
Raman76@gmail.com

7th December 2019

The Zonal Manager,  
BSNL Office,  
Kanyakumari.

Madam/Sir,

Sub : Enquiry about the internet broadband scheme - reg.

I came to know about the new scheme for the BSNL internet broadband users. I would like to have further information regarding the validity of the pack, the price, the recharge plan and any other offers.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Raman.

Q.No.

41

4×5=20 Marks

**PREPARING A NOTICE**

5 Marks

**MODEL QUESTION**

You are Adhira / Athiran, the school pupil leader of GHSS, Trichy. Prepare a notice on behalf of your school inviting the grandparents of the students to celebrate World Elders' Day in your school auditorium on the 20th of next month.

*(DMQP 2019)***Answer**

**NOTICE**  
**GOVT. HR. SEC. SCHOOL,**  
TRICHY - 5.

10th Jan 2020

It is proposed to celebrate World Elders' Day on Sunday, 12th January 20 in our school premises. The grandparents of all the students are requested to attend the function. There will be interesting games and events for the grandparents. Lunch and tea will be provided.

Adhira,  
(School pupil leader)

**Exercises With Answers**

Prepare a notice for the following.

1. You are the school monitor, of Modern Matriculation School, Villupuram. Your school Principal has requested you to inform the students about a trip to Yercaud for 3 days. Prepare a notice giving the details such as date of journey, mode of transportation, amount , dress code etc.

**NOTICE**

**MODERN MATRICULATION SCHOOL,  
VILLUPURAM.**

**TRIP TO YERCAUD**

5th September 2019

All the students are informed that a trip has been organised to Yercaud for 3 days from 24th to 27th December by bus. Each student should pay Rs.2500/-. School uniform is a must. Food and accommodation will be provided.

Ananda Kumar,  
School Monitor.

2. You are the Secretary of Park Circus Residents' Welfare Association. Write a notice to inform the residents of your colony of a Meditation program under the guidance of Dr. P. Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. The program is exclusively for the residents. It will be conducted on the second Saturday of the following month from 7.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. at the children's park nearby .

**NOTICE**

**PARK CIRCUS RESIDENTS'  
WELFARE ASSOCIATION,**

TRICHY.

**"KNOW THYSELF"**

10th March 2019

The residents are informed that we have arranged for a meditation programme under the guidance of Dr. P. Ranjit with a view to understanding the self better. Only the residents of Park Circus will be permitted. The session is for two hours from 7.00 am to 9.00 am on 13th April 2010 at the Children's Park. Breakfast will be provided. Register your name with a fee of Rs.100/. For further information contact the undersigned.

*Velmurugan,  
Secretary.*



- iii) You are Ganesh/Gayathri Head boy/Head girl, of your school. Write a notice for your school notice board informing the students about the 'Fancy Fete' that is going to be organized in your school campus on the 10th of next month.

**NOTICE**

**ST. BRITTO HR SEC SCHOOL**

VILLUPURAM.

**FANCY FETE**

20th March 2019

This is to inform all the students that a fancy fete will be organized to raise funds for the victims of the floods on 10th February from 9 am to 4 pm in our school ground.

You can bring you parents and dear ones. Lots of fancy games, Lucky Dip, Jackpot, Win as much as you can, etc will make your day enjoyable. Lunch packets will be provided. For further details contact respective class monitors.

Ganesh / Gayathri,  
Head boy / Head girl.

Q.No.

42

4×5=20 Marks

**PICTURE COMPREHENSION**

5 Marks

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படத்தை கூர்ந்து கவனித்து அதைப்பற்றி உனது கருத்துகளை 5 வாக்கியங்களால் சுருக்கமாக எழுத வேண்டும்.
- படத்திற்கு பொருத்தமான தலைப்பைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- கீழ்க்கண்ட குறிப்புகளை மாணவர்கள் எழுதினால் முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறலாம்.

குறிப்புகள்:

- This is a picture of .....
- I can see .....
- I like this picture.
- The given picture is nice / wonderful.

### MODEL QUESTION

**Look at the following picture and express your views on it in about five sentences.** (DMQP 2019)



**Answer:**

- Due to heavy rain, the low-lying areas are flooded.
- The people have to walk through flooded waters.
- It is pathetic to see a parent carrying his daughter to reach a safe place.
- Some people carry their belongings, having their homes.
- Man-made disaster like this should be prevented.


### Exercises With Answers

- Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences.**




- This is a picture of flight of birds.
- I can see a lot of birds.
- I like this picture.
- The given picture is nice / wonderful.
- The picture denotes unity.


2. Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I see a crane in this picture.</li> <li>• It perches on the tree.</li> <li>• I like this picture.</li> <li>• It is a wonderful example for real photography.</li> <li>• It appeals to our mind.</li> </ul>
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3. Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I can see many ships sailing in the ocean.</li> <li>• They go in a straight line.</li> <li>• It brings natural beauty.</li> <li>• I like this picture.</li> <li>• It stands for orderliness.</li> </ul>
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4. Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• This picture highlights the need of the hour.</li> <li>• It is against the consumption of tobacco.</li> <li>• Many people are addicted to tobacco.</li> <li>• We must create awareness among the people about the ills of consuming tobacco.</li> <li>• Tobacco kills.</li> </ul>
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5. Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it in about five sentences.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I could see two cranes in this picture.</li> <li>• They exhibit natural beauty.</li> <li>• They are about to fly.</li> <li>• They look for prey.</li> <li>• I like this picture very much.</li> </ul>
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Q.No.

43

4×5=20 Marks

**NOTE MAKING / SUMMARY WRITING**

5 Marks

- இக்கேள்விக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை நான்கு புரிந்துக் கொண்ட பின் முக்கியமான குறிப்புகளை எழுதிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- பத்திக்கு ஒரு பொருத்தமான தலைப்பைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- பின்பு அதிகபட்சமாக 4 உட்தலைப்புகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- பிறகு கொடுத்த பத்தியை மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக சுருக்கி எழுதி இறுதியாக பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை எழுத வேண்டும்.
- Note making அல்லது Summary writing இதில் ஏதாவது ஒன்றை எழுதினால் போதுமானது,

**Note making tips :**

- Read the passage twice or thrice.
- Get idea of the theme.
- Underline the main points.
- Reduce the lengthy Sentences.
- Write the notes point wise using the dashes.
- Give a suitable title for the passage.

**Summary writing tips :**

- Understand the given paragraph well.
- Write a rough copy.
- Write a fair copy finally.
- Mention the number of words in the given passage.
- Mention the number of words in the fair copy.
- Avoid illustrations and phrases.
- Use simple sentences.

**MODEL QUESTION****Make notes or write a summary of the following passage:**

There are many different kinds of books that are published each year. These are the new titles available for us to read. Besides these, there are books that have been published through the years. Together, there are millions of books available throughout the world in as many languages as are spoken by people. There are different genres in which books are published. There are fiction and non-fiction categories in books, and each of these categories has many different genres of books. The academic books we study at school belong to the text book category. We study them to complete our syllabus and pass the examinations at the end of each academic session. There are other books that we read for our pleasure and enrichment. We read story books of different types. There are comedy, horror, detective and thriller stories in prose, plays and poetry forms. Books are our best friends.

**Answer:**

**A. Note making :****Different types of books:**

1. Different kinds of books
  - 1.1 books published every year.
  - 1.2 new titles to read
  - 1.3 millions of books available

2. Different genres
  - 2.1 fiction and non-fiction
  - 2.2 text book category
  - 2.3 looks for pleasure and enrichment
3. Story books of different types
  - 3.1 comedy, honor and thriller stories
  - 3.2 plays, prose and poetry forms

## **B. Summary Writing :**

### **Rough Draft:**

#### **Different kinds of Books**

Different types of books are published every year. They are written in many languages. They are different games such as fiction and non-fiction categories. The academic books belong to text book category. There are certain books for amusement and enrichment. Besides, there are story books of different types. There are comedy, honor and thrilling stories in prose, plays and poetry forms. No doubt looks are our best companies.

### **Fair Draft:**

#### **Different kinds of Books**

Different kinds of books written in many languages are published every year. The different genres are fiction, non-fiction, academic books, comedy, honor, thrillers and so on. They are written in plays, prose and poetic forms. Books entertain and enrich us. They are our best companions.

**Words given : 145**

**Words used : 45**

## **Exercises With Answers**

### **1. Make notes or write a summary of the following passage:**

All snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs, snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole.

Poisonous snakes sometimes do immobilize their preys with their venom to make consumption easier. Most poisonous snakes are conspicuously colored to warn others off. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods. It is truly a myth that poisonous snakes attack humans for food. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. In cases where snakes do bite, these attacks are usually defensive ones and the venom injected is normally little or sometimes even none. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides helping in the killing and immobilizing of their preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents for snakes.

### **A. Note making :**

#### **SNAKES**

1. Snakes and their feeding habits:
  - a. Hunters and predators
  - b. No limbs to hold prey, hence they swallow
  - c. Use venom to immobilize the prey
2. Snakes and their defence:
  - a. Coloured to warn
    - i. Redheaded krait - bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail
    - ii. Cobras - lifting the front part and spreading their hoods.
  - b. Human are not prey due to big size
3. Venom:
  - a. Little is injected
  - b. Fatal dose on smaller animals
  - c. Killing and immobilizing
  - d. Digestive agents

**B. Summary Writing :****SNAKES****Rough Draft:**

Snakes feed on small animals and their eggs. They don't have limbs to hold their preys and bite. So they use the poison to immobilize their preys and make consumption easier. Poisonous snakes are brightly coloured. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Cobras, which have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods. Humans can never be their targets for food as we are normally too large for them to swallow. Snakes attacks are usually defensive ones. The full, fatal dose of the venom is only released on smaller animals which the snakes can swallow easily. Besides killing and immobilizing the preys, the poison also acts as digestive agents.

**Fair Draft:****SNAKES**

Snakes are poisonous creatures. But they use the venom only on small animals. They don't attack human as they are too big for them to swallow. Since they don't have limbs they use the poison to immobilize the prey and eat it. The poisonous snakes are brightly coloured to warn their enemy. The full dose of venom is used on small animals. The venom is used not only for hunting but as a digestive agent.

<p>Q.No. <b>44</b></p>	<p><b>4×5=20 Marks</b></p> <p><b>ERROR SPOTTING</b></p> <p><b>5 Marks</b></p>
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- இப்பகுதியில் 5 வாக்கியங்கள் பிழையுடன் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். மாணவர்கள் பிழையை நீக்கி திருத்தி எழுத வேண்டும்.
- பொதுவாக பிழைகள் Articles, Preposition, Concord, Tense, Adjectives, Adverb, போன்ற பகுதிகளில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.



**Errors may be committed in articles, prepositions, tenses, question tags etc.**

### **1. ARTICLES :**

	<b>Wrong Usage</b>	<b>Correct Usage</b>
1.	I bought a HMT watch.	I bought an HMT watch.
2.	The gold is a precious metal.	Gold is a precious metal.
3.	She scored first rank.	She scored the first rank.
4.	Sun rises in east.	The sun rises in the east.
5.	Tiger is our national animal.	The tiger is our national animal.
6.	Mr. Babu is a MLA.	Mr. Babu is an MLA.
7.	Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world.	The Nile is one of the longest rivers in the world.
8.	She is a LIC agent.	She is an LIC agent.
9.	Pacific ocean is very deep.	The Pacific ocean is very deep.
10.	I can play veena well.	I can play the veena well.

### **2. PREPOSITIONS :**

	<b>Wrong Usage</b>	<b>Correct Usage</b>
1.	Edison was born at America.	Edison was born in America.
2.	Bharathi was born in Ettayapuram.	Bharathi was born at Ettayapuram.
3.	He left to Delhi.	He left for Delhi.
4.	The function will be held between 10 a.m. to 12 noon.	The function will be held between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.
5.	They have been living in the same house since 10 years.	They have been living in the same house for 10 years.
6.	She goes to school by foot.	She goes to school on foot.

7.	accompanied with	accompanied by
8.	angry against	angry with
9.	benefit from	benefit by
10.	bump against	bump into
11.	charge of	charge with
12.	married with	married to
13.	prefer than	prefer to
14.	left to	left for
15.	made in to	made of

**3. TENSES :**

	<b>Wrong Usage</b>	<b>Correct Usage</b>
1.	We are living in India.	We live in India.
2.	I am having a foreign pen.	I have a foreign pen.
3.	They has a house.	They have a house.
4.	Ram have a foreign car.	Ram has a foreign car.
5.	Neither you nor she visit the Taj.	Neither you nor she visits the Taj.
6.	Either I or he solve the problem.	Either I or he solves the problem.
7.	Neither they nor he like coffee.	Neither they nor he likes coffee.
8.	Ram as well as his friends attend the meeting.	Ram as well as his friends attends the meeting.
9.	Gopi with his friends have to meet the Headmaster.	Gopi with his friends has to meet the Headmaster.
10.	He is sleeping for six hours.	He has been sleeping for six hours.

**4. QUESTION TAG :**

	<b>Wrong Usage</b>	<b>Correct Usage</b>
1.	I am a poor man, amn't I?	I am a poor man, aren't I?
2.	Ravi completed his assignments, didn't Ravi?	Ravi completed his assignments, didn't he?
3.	Balu seldom helps the poor, doesn't he?	Balu seldom helps the poor, does he?
4.	I never travelled in an aeroplane, did not I?	I never travelled in an aeroplane, did I?
5.	Everyone should practice well, shouldn't he?	Everyone should practice well, shouldn't they?
6.	No body should make a noise should he?	No body should make a noise should they?
7.	I am not busy, are I?	I am not busy, am I?

**SOME SPECIAL CATEGORIES :**

	<b>Wrong Usage</b>	<b>Correct Usage</b>
1.	Bread and butter make wholesome food.	Bread and butter makes wholesome food.
2.	Although Ravi studied well, but he failed in the examination.	Although Ravi studied well, he failed in his examination.

**MODEL QUESTION**

**Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences:** *(DMQP 2019)*

- a) You may speak politely to the elders.
- b) This is the boy whom won the race.
- c) He come late to school every day.
- d) Though he was hungry but he did not eat.
- e) Is this a book you wanted to buy?

**Answer:**

- a) You ought to speak politely to the elders.
- b) This is the boy who won the race.
- c) He comes late to school every day.
- d) Though he was hungry he did not eat. (or)  
He was hungry but he did not eat.
- e) Is this the book you wanted to buy?

**Textual Exercises :**

**Rewrite the following sentences by rectifying the errors.**

- 1. **Would I have your autograph?**  
Could I have your autograph?
- 2. **I can be fifteen next April.**  
I will be fifteen next April.
- 3. **Take an umbrella. It should rain later.**  
Take an umbrella. It may rain later.
- 4. **The magistrate ordered that he might pay the fine.**  
The magistrate ordered that he should pay the fine.
- 5. **Make me a cup of tea, shall you?**  
Make me a cup of tea, will you?
- 6. **You may speak politely to the elders.**  
You should speak politely to the elders.

**7. You will get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.**

You ought to get your teeth cleaned at least once a year.

**8. We could grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.**

We used to grow vegetables in our kitchen garden but we don't do it now.

**Exercises With Answers**

**Identify and correct the errors in the following sentences:**

1. a) Either Shyam or Ram have to pay the fine.  
 b) Abdul as well as Karim deserve praise.  
 c) Ten thousand rupees a month are an insufficient income.  
 d) Many a student were awarded at the function.  
 e) Neither Veena nor her sisters has been informed of the accident.

**Answer:**

- a) Either Shyam or Ram has to pay the fine.  
 b) Abdul as well as Karim deserves praise.  
 c) Ten thousand rupees a month is an insufficient income.  
 d) Many a student was awarded at the function.  
 e) Neither Veena nor her sisters have been informed of the accident.
2. a) Mithra as well as her daughters enjoy singing.  
 b) You, who is my friend, should help me.  
 c) My scissors is missing.  
 d) A variety of pleasing object charm the eye.  
 e) Sixty miles are a long distance.

**Answer:**

- a) Mithra as well as her daughters enjoys singing.  
 b) You, who are my friend, should help me.

- c) My scissors are missing.
  - d) A variety of pleasing objects charms the eye.
  - e) Sixty miles is a long distance.
3. a) **Can I contact you through the phone next week ?**  
b) **Our dog is sleeping below the table.**  
c) **The stranger enquired the constable where could he stay comfortably in that city.**  
d) **My father-asked me that why I was roaming unnecessarily.**  
e) **I need your advise in this matter.**

**Answer:**

- a) Can I contact you over the phone next week?
- b) Our dog is sleeping under the table.
- c) The stranger enquired the constable where he could stay comfortably in that city.
- d) My father asked me why I was roaming unnecessarily.
- e) I need your advice in this matter.

**SECTION - V**

Q.No.

**45****MEMORY POEM****5 Marks****MODEL QUESTION****Quote from memory.***(DMQP 2019)*

Let me live ..... back in fear.

Mastering of all the memory poem is essential since there is no choice.

### LIFE

Let me but live my life from year to year,  
With forward face and unreluctant soul;  
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;  
Not mourning for the things that disappear  
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear  
From what the future veils; but with a whole  
And happy heart, that pays its toll  
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,  
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:  
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,  
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,  
My heart will keep the courage of the quest,  
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.

- Henry Van Dyke

### I AM EVERY WOMAN

A woman is beauty innate,  
A symbol of power and strength.  
She puts her life at stake,  
She's real, she's not fake!

The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.  
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear.  
Let me care for the ones who're near."  
She's The Woman – she has no fear!

Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.  
"Persistence is the key to everything,"  
says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans,  
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!

She's a lioness; don't mess with her.  
She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.

Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.  
She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so beware!

She's today's woman. Today's woman, dear.  
Love her, respect her, keep her near...

- Rakhi Nariani Shirke

### THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,  
We were melted in the furnace and the pit  
We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,  
We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.

Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,  
And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:  
And now, if you will set us to our task,  
We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,  
We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,  
We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,  
We can see and hear and count and read and write!

But remember, please, the Law by which we live,  
We are not built to comprehend a lie,  
We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,  
If you make a slip in handling us you die!

Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,  
It will vanish and the stars will shine again,  
Because, for all our power and weight and size,  
We are nothing more than children of your brain!

- Rudyard Kipling

### NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign  
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes  
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon



Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.  
 They, too, aware of sun and air and water,  
 Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long winter starv'd.  
 Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read  
 A labour not different from our own.  
 Remember they have eyes like ours that wake  
 Or sleep, and strength that can be won  
 By love. In every land is common life  
 That all can recognise and understand.  
 Let us remember, whenever we are told  
 To hate our brothers, it is ourselves  
 That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.  
 Remember, we who take arms against each other  
 It is the human earth that we defile.  
 Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence  
 Of air that is everywhere our own,  
 Remember, no men are foreign, and no countries strange.

- James Falconer Kirkup

## PART IV

Q.No.

46

2×8=16 Marks

### DEVELOPING HINTS

8 Marks

### MODEL QUESTION

**Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints.** (DMQP 2019)

- a) Many years age - China - the emperor ordered - one man from  
 - family - join army - Mulan heard - told father she join army  
 - father objected - she is a girl - Mulan - wore - father's robes  
 cuts her hair - convinced father - she has learnt - Kung fu - no  
 one will find - she is a girl. Mulan left - village - fought bravely

- war - on top - position very soon - fever swept - the army -  
Mulan - sick - doctor examines - finds the truth - spreads the  
news in the army - everyone objects - to follow a girl leader  
- Mulan stood tall - gave command - soldiers - followed her  
attacked enemies - won the battle - Emperor glad - offered  
Mulan positions - court - Mulan refused - went back village -  
royal - gifts.

(OR)

- b) Holland-land - below sea level - dikes protected the country-  
everyone did best to-protect - Holland - Years ago - little - boy  
Peter - lived Holland - His father - attended - dyke gates -  
opened - closed dykes - one day - Peter mother - gave cakes  
to Peter - to be given - old blind friend of peter - across the  
dyke - Peter happily left home - Peter visited - old man -  
returned near by the dyke - heard - water trickling - stopped  
to see - small hole dyke - called for help-in vain - he put his  
little-finger - throughout the night - slept near the dyke -  
morning - found by passer by - alerted the people - Peter and  
Holland - saved.

## SUPPLEMENTARY PARAGRAPHS

### 1. THE TEMPEST

- The Tempest is a historical play written by Shakespeare.
- Prospero is the Duke of Milan.
- He has a daughter named Miranda.
- Antonio, Prospero's brother usurped him.
- He sent away both his brother and Princess to an island by a ship.
- Prospero set free the spirits imprisoned in the trees by Sycorax.
- Ariel was the chief spirit.
- Miranda took pity on the young prince Ferdinand.

## 2. ZIGZAG

- Dr. Krishanan's cousin gave him a peculiar bird named Zig Zag.
- It can speak 21 languages.
- The children of Krishnan were very eager to see the bird.
- Visu, the cook said that it could recite even French poetry.
- But the Zig Zag fell asleep and started to snore.
- It also spoiled the paintings of Mrs. Krishnan.
- So Dr. Krishnan took him to the clinic.
- At the clinic it helped to maintain calm.
- Mrs. Krishnan got an offer of Rs. 5000 for her painting.
- Everyone is happy now.

## 3. THE STORY OF MULAN

- This story is about Mulan, a teenage girl.
- When there was a war in China, the Emperor announced that one man from each family should join the army.
- Mulan dressed herself as a man.
- She proved to be a brave soldier in the army.
- She became the General of the army.
- One day a bad fever swept the army.
- Mulan was also affected by this fever.
- The doctor found out the truth.
- The soldiers became angry
- Just then a battle broke out.
- Mulan attacked the enemy and won the battle with a good plan.
- The emperor was glad and gifted her with six fine horses and six fine swords.

#### 4. THE AGED MOTHER

- Shining was ruled by a despotic leader.
- He ordered that the old aged people should be put to death.
- There lived a poor farmer.
- He loved his mother very much.
- He took his mother to the mountain.
- On the way his mother threw a pile of twigs for the safe return of his son.
- This made the son excited.
- He took back his mother home.
- One day the governor asked the people to make a rope of ashes.
- According to the instructions of the mother, the farmer gave the rope.
- The governor felt sorry for his mistake,
- He abolished the law.

#### 5. VERNEA DAY IN 2889 OF AN AMERICAN JOURNALIST

- Francis Bennet was the Editor of Earth Herald newspaper.
- He spoke with his wife through Phonotelephote.
- He got up and went to his mechanised dressing room.
- It placed him at the entrance of his office.
- Francis Bennet went into the reporters' room.
- Publicity was made on clouds.
- After lunch, he went to Niagara by his aero-car.
- He asked his wife Edith when she was getting back to Centropolis.
- She told him that she would come by tube.

## 6. THE LITTLE HERO OF HOLLAND

- One day Peter went to give cakes to his blind friend.
- He stayed with him for a long time.
- Then he returned home.
- On his return he found water leaking from a small hole.
- Peter could understand danger.
- He put his finger on the hole.
- He spent the whole night there.
- Early next morning a man saw Peter.
- He alarmed the whole village.
- People came running.
- The hole was immediately mended.
- Holland was saved.
- Everyone hailed the brave little hero of Holland.

## 7. A DILEMMA

- Uncle Philip died when the narrator Tom was 37.
- He had a mania for precious stone collection.
- He kept those stones in the safe box.
- He announced Tom as his heir.
- Leaving an iron box for Tom, his uncle strictly instructed him not to shake the box.
- He wrote that the box contained a dynamite.
- He consulted every one but in vain.
- Finally he gave the box to the Society for Preservation of Human Vivisection.

Q.No.

47

2×8=16 Marks

**PROSE COMPREHENSION /  
POEM COMPREHENSION**

8 Marks

**Prose (General) Comprehension****MODEL QUESTION**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:** *(DMQP 2019)*

Kung Fu – ‘kung’ meaning ‘energy’ and ‘fu’ meaning ‘time’ – is a Chinese martial art whose recorded history dates back to around 525 CE, during the Liang dynasty. The man credited with introducing martial arts to China is said to be an Indian monk known as Bodhidharma.

Many people have a misconception that Chinese Kung Fu is about fighting and killing. It is actually based on Chinese philosophy and is about improving wisdom and intelligence. Taoist philosophy is deeply rooted in and had a profound influence on the culture of Chinese martial arts.

The five traditional animal styles of Shaolin Kung Fu are the dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane. The union of the five animal forms clearly displayed the efficacy of both hard and soft movements, of both internal and external energy – this form of Chinese martial arts was known as Shaolin Kung Fu, named after the temple in which it was developed.

**Questions.**

- 1. Which country does the martial art Kung Fu belong to?**

The martial art Kung Fu belongs to China.

- 2. What is the meaning of the term “Kung Fu”?**

It means energy time.

**3. Write any two martial arts of India.**

Kalaripayattu, Silambam are the two martial arts of India.

**4. What are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu?**

The dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu.

**Exercises With Answers**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions given below:**

Garbage is a great environmental hazard. It comes from various sources – used paper, tiff in packing, plastic bags, ice – cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more, Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases. A lot of trash that is thrown away contains material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste.

**Questions :****1. What does the word “unkempt” mean?**

- |                             |                             |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) having a neat appearance | b) having untidy appearance |
| c) being decent             | d) being indecent           |

**Ans: b**

**2. Pick out the American English word used in the passage.**

Trash.

**3. State whether the following statement is True or False.**

Glass can be recycled. - **True**

**4. What would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer?**

Compost pit would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer.

**Poem Comprehension****MODEL QUESTION****1. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below:** (DMQP 2019)

*It you can't be a pine on the top of the hill,  
Be a scrub in the valley – but be  
The best little scrub by the side of the rill;  
Be a bush, if you can't be a tree.  
If you can't be a bush, be a bit of the grass,  
And some highway happier make;  
If you can't be a muskie, then just be a bass-  
But the liveliest bass in the lake!  
We can't all be captains, we've got to be crew,  
There's something for all of us here.  
There's big work to do and there's lesser to do  
And the task we must do is the near.  
If you can't be a highway, then just be a trail,  
If you can't be the sun, be a star;  
It isn't by size that you win or you fail-  
Be the best of whatever you are!*

**Questions:****1. Where does the best scrub grow?**

The best scrub grows in the valley.

**2. What makes a highway traveller happy?**

A bit of the grass makes a highway traveler happy.

**3. Does size matter? Give reason.**

No, size doesn't matter because we have to be the best irrespective of size.



#### 4. What is the underlying theme of the poem?

One should do the best.

### Exercises With Answers

**Read the following poem and answer the questions given below:**

*And now there came both mist and snow,  
And it grew wondrous cold:  
And ice, mast-high, came floating by,  
As green as emerald.*

*And through the drifts the snowy cliffs  
Did send a dismal sheen:  
Nor shapes of men nor beasts we ken –  
The ice was all between.*

*The ice was here, the ice was there,  
The ice was all around:  
It cracked and growled, and roared and howled,  
Like noises in a sound! ,*

*At length did cross an Albatross,  
Through the fog it came;  
As if it had been a Christian soul,  
We hailed it in God's name.*

#### Questions:

1. **According to the poet what came there?**  
According to the poet both mist and snow came there.
2. **How did the ice look like?**  
The ice looked like green emerald.
3. **Where could the poet see the ice?**  
The poet could see the ice on the cliff.
4. **Which crossed through the fog?**  
An albatross crossed through the fog.

\*\*\*\*