



DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION

SALEM DISTRICT

HIGHER SECONDARY SECOND YEAR

ENGLISH PAPER I & II

QUESTION BANK

2012-2013

CHIEF EDUCATIONAL OFFICER,

SALEM DISTRICT.

âU.ïuh.<°tu<, M.A.,M.Ed.,

Kj:ik; fšÉ mYty@,
nry« khtfl«.

thœJ klš

Ka%á âUÉid M;F« Ka%Wi<ik
ï:ik òFâ ÉL« - âUtYSt@

ï;fšÉah©oš nry« khtfl«âYŸs midJ nkšÄiygYË khzt@fS«
100 rjâj« nj@čá ÉG;fhfoidY bgW« tifÆš nkšÄiy;fšÉÆš cŸs 12 ghlšfS;F Äf K»akhd nfYÉfY
k%W« ÉilfY bjhFJ tHšfYgFLŸsJ.

jšfY gYËÆ< üW ÉG;fhL nj@čáÆid iy;fhf; bfh©L brašgLkhW mngHL nfL;bfhY»nw<.
khzt@fË< vâ@fhyc< áwªf áwªj gÆ%áÆid tHš» ekJ khtfl«âš nj@čá ÉG;fhfoid ca@ál midJ tifÆY«
áwYghfç brašgl vDj thœJ;fisâ bjČÉJ; bfhY»nw<.

bkJthf;f%F« khzt@fS;F« mâf kâYbg@fisY bgw ÉU«ð« khzt@fS;F« V%ow tifÆš Ñœ;f©l 12
ghlšfS;F fLlšfY jahÇ;fYgFLŸsJ.

1. jÄœ,
2. Mš»y«,
3. fÄj«,
4. ia%ããš,
5. nãÆaš,
6. cÆÇaš,
7. Éyš»aš,
8. jhtuÉaš,
9. tuyhW,
10. bghUËaš,
11. tÄfÆaš,
12. fz;FygãÆaš.

nry« khtfl khzt@fY muR bgh;ñj@Éid vËjhf nj@i vGâ nj@čá bg%W mâf kâYbg©fY
bgW« tifÆš áwªj mDgtÄ;f k%W« mâf nj@čá ÉG;fhfoid bg%Wª jª KJfij MáÇa@fË< FGÉid;
bfh©L nry« b#auh« fšyC Ä@thfã< th@ghf jahÇ;fYgfl i;fLlªij ga>gLªâ x>bthU khztU« nj@čá bgw
thœJ»nw<. muR¥ bghª nj@Éš midJ khzt@fS« bt%ç bgw cšfY gYËª jiyikaháÇa@ bgUk;fS«,
MáÇa¥ bgUk;fS« cšfS;F cWJzahf iUygh@fY. mt@fË< tËfhLjË<go i;ifnañoid goªJ midtU« nj@čá
bgw thœJ»nw<.

m>ðl<

(ïuh.<°tu<)

Kj:ik; fšÉ mYty@,
nry« khtfl«.

nry«
22-01-13

முதல்வர்
ஜெய்ராம் கல்லூரி

+2 தேர்வினை எதிர்கொள்கின்ற மாணவ மாணவியர் மிகச்சிறந்த முறையில் நல்ல மதிப்பெண்களைப் பெறவேண்டி என்னுடைய உடன்கனிந்த வாழ்த்துக்களைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

மாணாக்கர்களே! +2 தேர்வில் வெற்றி பெற்றதற்குப் பின்பு கல்லூரியில் சேர்ந்து பட்டப்படிப்பை (இளநிலை அல்லது முதுநிலை) படிப்பினைச் சரியாக கற்க முடியாமல் போனால் மீண்டும் ஒரு முறை படித்து பட்டம் பெற முடியாது. மேலும் படித்த படிப்பினை வைத்து தான் நீ வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும் வாழமுடியும். அப்படிப்பட்ட கல்வியியை நீ கற்க செய்வதற்கு முன் எத்தகைய கல்லூரியினைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும் தெரியுமா? அக்கல்லூரியில்

1. நல்ல வகுப்பறை, ஆய்வுக்கூடம், நூலகம் போன்ற உள் கட்டமைப்பு வசதிகள் உள்ளதா? என்பதை பார்க்கவேண்டும்.
2. அனுபவமிக்க நல்ல ஆசிரியர்கள் உள்ளனரா? என்பதை தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்.
3. நூலகத்தில் துறை வாரியாக நூல்கள் பொது அறிவு நூல்கள், இதழ்கள் போன்றவை நிறைய உள்ளனவா?
4. வேலைவாய்ப்பைப் பெற்றுத் தந்துள்ளனரா? பல்வேறு கம்பெனிகள் ஆட்களைத் தேர்வு செய்ய வந்துள்ளதா? என அறிந்து கொள்ளல் அவசியம்.
5. ஆசிரியர்கள், முன்னாள் மாணவர்கள் தற்பொழுது பயிலும் மாணவர்கள் ஆகியோரிடம் கேட்டு கல்லூரியைப் பற்றியும், மற்றும் நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றியும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவும். மேற்கூறிய அனைத்தையும் விசாரித்து கல்லூரியைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவும்.

மாணவர்கள் பொறியியல் கல்லூரியில் பயின்றால் தான் வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் உயரும் என நம்பி பல லட்சத்தைக் கடனாக பெற்று அதை கல்லூரிக்கு நன்கொடையாகவும், கட்டணமாகவும் செலுத்தி பயின்று முடித்து வேலை இல்லாமல் பல லட்சம் மாணவர்கள் உள்ளனர் எனவும் அதில் 8% மாணவர்களே வேலைவாய்ப்பை பெற்றுள்ளனர் எனவும் பொறியியல் கல்லூரியில் படித்து விட்டு படித்த படிப்பிற்கு இணையான வேலை இல்லாமல் பலர் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு இருக்கின்றனர் எனவும் கடந்த ஆண்டுகளில் பொறியியல் கல்லூரிகளில் லட்சத்திற்கும் மேற்பட்ட இடங்கள் காலியாக உள்ளன. என செய்திகள் தெரிவிக்கின்றன. இந்த நிலை எதனால் என்று யோசித்து பாருங்கள்.

வேலையில்லாமல் இருப்பதை விட குறைவான கட்டணத்தில் பல்வேறு துறைகளைக் கொண்டு நடத்தப்படும் கலை மற்றும் அறிவியல் கல்லூரியில் பயின்று நிறைவான வேலைவாய்ப்பைப் பெற்று வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்தி கொள்ளலாமே. மேலும் இன்று விப்ரோ, இன்போசிஸ், டி.சி.எஸ். சி.டி.எஸ் போன்ற MNC கம்பெனிகள் கலை மற்றும் அறிவியல் கல்லூரியில் படிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு மிக அதிக வேலைவாய்ப்பினை தந்து வருகின்றன. இப்படிப்பட்ட வாய்ப்பினை பயன்படுத்தி மாணாக்கர்களே நீங்கள் உங்கள் வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொள்ளுங்கள்.

இன்றைய கால கட்டத்தில் மற்றும் எதிர்காலத்தில் பட்டப்படிப்பு மட்டும் இல்லாமல் தகுதித் தேர்விலும் வெற்றி பெற்றால் மட்டுமே வேலை பெறும் நிலை என்ற சூழ்நிலை உருவாகி உள்ளது.

உதாரணமாக தமிழ்நாட்டில் 6 லட்சத்து 76 ஆயிரத்து 763 ஆசிரியர்கள் தகுதித்தேர்வை எழுதியதில், 2,448 பேர் மட்டுமே தேர்வு பெற்றுள்ளனர். அதாவது, தேர்ச்சி விகிதம் 1 சதவீதத்தைக் கூட எட்டவில்லை. கடந்த ஆண்டு சி.பி.எஸ்.இ. அகில இந்திய அளவில் நடத்திய தகுதித்தேர்வை 8 லட்சம் பேர் எழுதினார்கள். அவர்களில் 14 சதவீதம் மட்டுமே தேர்ச்சி அடைந்தனர். இந்த மே மாதம் நடந்த தகுதித்தேர்வில் 11 லட்சம் பேர் எழுதியதில், 6 சதவீதம் பேர் மட்டுமே தேர்ச்சி பெற்றுள்ளனர். எதனால் இந்த நிலை? நல்ல கல்வி பயிலாததால் வந்த வினை.

இனி வரும் காலங்களில் TNPSCT போன்ற போட்டித் தேர்வுகளிலும் Communication English, Aptitude போன்ற பகுதிகள் தேர்வுக்கு வைக்கப்பட உள்ளன. இது மாதிரியான பயிற்சி வகுப்புகள் இருந்தால் தான் போட்டித் தேர்வுகளை எதிர்கொள்ள இயலும்.

தகுதித் தேர்வில் மற்றும் போட்டித் தேர்வுகளில் வெற்றி பெற தரமான கல்வி நிறுவனத்தில் பயின்றால் மட்டுமே வெற்றி பெற இயலும்.

திறமையில்லாத பட்டதாரிகளை உருவாக்குவதில் எந்த வித பயனும் இல்லை – சசிதரூர் தன் கருத்தினை தெரிவித்துள்ளார்.

மேலும் திறமையுள்ளவர்கள் நிறுவனங்களைத் தேடி வேலைக்கு சென்ற காலம் மாறி இன்று திறமையுள்ளவர்களைத் தேடி கம்பெனிகள் கல்லூரியிலேயே வளாகத்தேர்வு நடத்தி தேர்வு செய்கின்றன. எனவே மாணவர்கள் தங்கள் மென்திறனை வளர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இதை கருத்தில் கொண்டு தமிழக முதல்வர் கல்லூரிகளில் 60 மென்திறன் பயிற்சிகளை தர உள்ளதாகவும் அறிவித்துள்ளார். ஆனால் ஜெய்ராம் மற்றும் வைஸ்யா ஆகிய இரண்டு கல்லூரிகளிலும் இந்த பயிற்சிகளை கடந்த ஆண்டுகளில் தொடக்கப்பட்டு 500க்கும் மேலான மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு வேலைவாய்ப்பு பெற்று தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

முதலாம் ஆண்டு, இரண்டாவது ஆண்டு மற்றும் முன்றாவது ஆண்டு என அந்த தந்த வருடத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு வேலைவாய்ப்புப் பயிற்சி, ஆங்கிலப் புலமை, வங்கித் தேர்வுக்கு சிறப்பு வகுப்புகள் கொடுத்து வருகிறோம்.

மேலும் வரும் கல்வியாண்டில் பட்டப்படிப்புடன் மென்திறனையும் ஒரு பாடமாகத் தயார் செய்து மாணாக்கர்களுக்கு நாங்கள் தர உள்ளோம்.

மாணவர்கள் வாழ்க்கை தரம் உயர வேண்டும் என்றால் நல்ல தரமான கல்வி நிறுவனத்தைத் தேர்ந்து எடுத்து பயில் வேண்டும். 5 வருடம் இத்தகைய நல்ல கல்வி நிறுவனத்தில் பயின்றால் அந்த சந்ததியினரே அறிவு பெற்று வளமான வாழ்க்கை அடையும். சரியான வழிகாட்டுதல் இல்லையெல் வாழ்க்கையே இருண்டுவிடும்

முதல்வர்



ஜெய்ராம் கல்லூரி 2001 ஆம் ஆண்டு திரு J. இராஜேந்திரபிரசாத் அவர்களின் தந்தை ஜெய்ராம் செட்டியார் அவர்களின் நினைவாக உருவாக்கப்பட்டது. 240 மாணவர்களைக் கொண்டு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட இக்கல்லூரி இன்று ISO தரச்சான்றிதழ் உடன் தற்போது 14 இளநிலை, 3 முதுநிலை, 1 ஆராய்ச்சிப்படிப்புடன், 11 ஆண்டுகள் நிறைவு பெற்று 12ஆம் கல்வியாண்டில் அடி எடுத்து வைக்கிறது. நடப்பு ஆண்டில் 2200 மாணவர்கள் இக்கல்லூரியில் பயின்று வருகின்றனர். மேலும் இக்கல்லூரி பெரியார் பல்கலை கழகத்துடன் இணைவு பெற்றது. சேலத்தின் மையப்பகுதியில் அஸ்தம்பட்டியிலிருந்து 1.கி.மீ. தொலைவில் அமைந்துள்ளது. அமைதியான இயற்கை சுற்றுச்சூழலுடன் **Hi-tech** வசதியுடன் இக்கல்லூரி ஒழுக்கத்திற்கும் கல்விக்கும் முக்கியத்துவம் தந்து நடத்தப்படுகிறது.

கல்லூரியின் வசதிகள்

- ❖ காற்றோட்டமான அகன்ற வெளிச்சம் மிகுந்த வகுப்பறை.
- ❖ ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பறையிலும் முதல்வர் அறையிலிருந்து தகவல் பரிமாறுதலுக்காக தொலைக்காட்சி மற்றும் ஒலிபெருக்கி பொருத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ ஒவ்வொரு தளத்திலும் நவீன முறையில் சுத்திகரிக்கப்பட்ட **Water doctor** உள்ளது.
- ❖ மேலும் மாணவர்களின் அவசர தேவைக்குத் தொடர்பு கொள்ள **Coin Telephone** வசதி.



- ❖ 24மணி நேரமும் தடையில்லாத பின்சாரம்.
- ❖ கண்ணுக்குக் குளிர்ச்சியான செயற்கை நீர் ஊற்றுடன் கூடிய பசுமப்புலவெளி அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ ஒவ்வொரு தளத்திலும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்குத் தனி அறை அமைக்கப்பட்டு அதில் கணினி வசதியுடன் 24 மணிநேரமும் இணையதள வசதி.
- ❖ மேல்தளங்களுக்குச் செல்வதற்கு **LIFT** வசதி உள்ளது.
- ❖ 5000ற்கும் மேற்பட்டவர்கள் அமரக்கூடிய திறந்தவெளி அரங்கம் உள்ளது.
- ❖ 500 நாபர்கள் அமரக்கூடிய குளிரூட்டப்பட்ட **LCD** வசதியுடன் ஒலி ஒளி அரங்கு உள்ளது.

- ❖ 750 நாபர்கள் அமர்ந்து ஒரே நேரத்தில் தியானம் செய்யக்கூடிய **YOGA HALL** அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ **PLACEMENT HALL - LCD** வசதியுடன் 200க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் பயன்பெறும் வகையில் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ தினமும் சுத்தமான சுகாதார முறையில் ஆரோக்கியமான பல்சுவை உணவுகள் உணவகத்தின் மூலம் வழங்கப்படுகின்றது.
- ❖ 500 மாணவர்கள், 500 மாணவியர்கள் தனித்தனியே அமர்ந்து உணவு அருந்தும் இடம் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ மாணவ மாணவியர்கள் தனித்தனியே இருசக்கர வாகனங்கள் மற்றும் 4 சக்கர வாகனங்கள் நிறுத்துவதற்கு இடம் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.



- ❖ அனைத்து வழித்தடங்களிலும் மாணவ மாணவியர்களுக்கு பேருந்து வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. அரசு நிர்ணயித்த கட்டணம் மட்டுமே பெறப்படுகிறது.
- ❖ நான்கு கணினி ஆய்வுக் கூடத்தில் 400 அதிநவீன கணினியின் மூலம் கல்வி கற்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது. அனைத்து அறிவியல் ஆய்வுக்கூடங்களும் நவீனமுறையில் வடிவமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ 120 நாபர்கள் அமரக்கூடிய நான்கு ஒலி / ஒளி அரங்கு அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ **WiFi** இணையதள இணைப்புடன் கொண்ட கணிப்பொறி ஆய்வகம் உள்ளது.

- ❖ பெற்றோர்கள் தங்கள் மகன்/மகள் **Academic performance** மற்றும் வருகைப் பதிவினை வீட்டில் இருந்தபடியே இணையதளத்தின் மூலம் தெரிந்துகொள்ளும் **iNET** வசதி செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது.
- ❖ 1500 பேர் அமர்ந்து ஒரே நேரத்தில் தேர்வு எழுதும் தேர்வு அறைகள் உள்ளன.



கல்விகற்பிக்கும்முறை

மாணவ மாணவியர்களின் திறனை மேம்படுத்திக் கொள்ளும் வகையில் கல்லூரியில் கீழ்க்கண்ட சிறப்பு பயிற்சிகள் வழங்கப்படுகின்றது.



- ❖ கல்லூரி தொடங்கிய முதல்நாள் வகுப்பில் மாணவர்களுக்கு **Lesson Plan** கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது.
- ❖ ஆசிரியர்களால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட பாட குறிப்புகள் **Study Materials** அனைத்து பாடங்களுக்கும் தனித்தனியே வழங்கப்படுகிறது.
- ❖ மாணவர்களின் அறிவு ஆற்றலை மேம்படுத்துவதற்காக பல கருத்தரங்குகளும், செய்முறை விளக்கங்களும் அனைத்துத் துறைகளிலும் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றது.
- ❖ **Power Point Presentation** மூலம் மாணவர்களுக்கு கற்பிக்கப்படுகின்றது.
- ❖ ஒவ்வொரு பருவத்திலும் மாணவர்களுக்கு **Industrial Visit** ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டு அதன்மூலம் மாணவர்கள் தங்கள் அறிவு திறமையை மேம்படுத்த உதவுகிறது.

- ❖ அனுபவமிக்க ஆசிரியர்களைக் கொண்டு பயிற்றுவிக்கப்படுகின்றது. ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திற்கும் **Guest Lecturer** கொண்டு வகுப்புகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.
- ❖ ஒழுக்கத்தை மேம்படுத்த தினம் ஒரு திருக்குறள் மற்றும் அதனுடைய தெளிவுரை, ஆங்கிலப் புலமையை மேம்படுத்த தினம் ஐந்து புதிய ஆங்கில வாசன்களை மற்றும் அதன் பொருள், பயன்பாடு, இவற்றுடன் அன்றாட செய்திகளுடன் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் காலை வகுப்புகள் துவக்கப்படுகின்றன.
- ❖ கல்லூரியில் அனைத்து துறைசார்பாகவும் (**International, National Seminar/Department function/Intercollegiate Meet, Workshop, Symposium, Seminar**) நடத்தப்படுகிறது.
- ❖ ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் ஒவ்வொரு துறை சார்பாகவும், ஆசிரியர்களால் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட மாத இதழ்கள் அன்றாட புதிய செய்திகளுடன் மாணவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படுகிறது.



நூலகம்

மாணவ மாணவியர்கள் தங்களுக்குத் தேவையான புத்தகங்களை எளிதான முறையில் எடுப்பதற்கு **OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue) system** நூலகத்தில் பொறுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

- ❖ நூலகத்தில் 12,000க்கும் மேற்பட்ட புத்தகங்கள் மற்றும் 1500க்கு மேற்பட்ட கல்விபாட **CD**க்கள் உள்ளன. 55 **National** மற்றும் **International Journal** உள்ளன. மேலும் முந்தைய வருடங்களின் பல்கலைக்கழகத் தேர்வின் தேர்வுதாள்கள் அடங்கிய **Question Bank** வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன, அத்துடன் பொது அறிவு மற்றும் போட்டித்தேர்வுக்கான நூல்கள் உள்ளன.



சிறப்பு பயிற்சிகள்

- ❖ அனைத்து மாணவர்களுக்கும் ஆங்கில அறிவை மேம்படுத்த மென்்திறன் (Soft Skill) முதலாமாண்டு முதல் மூன்றாம் ஆண்டு வரை பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.
- ❖ அனைத்து மாணவர்கள் பயன்பெறும் வகையில் வங்கி தேர்வுகளுக்கான பயிற்சி (Bank exam coaching class) நடத்தப்படுகிறது.
- ❖ மாணவர்கள் Campus interview - வில் தேர்ச்சி பெறுவதற்காக Interview techniques, Group Discussion போன்றவற்றுக்குச் சிறப்பு பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன.
- ❖ Campus Interview-ல் கலந்து கொள்ளத் தேவையான Aptitude, Personality வகுப்புகள் கல்லூரியில் நடத்தப்படுகின்றது.



வேலைவாய்ப்பு

கல்லூரியில் Placement Cell மூலம் கடந்த ஆண்டு சுமார் 300 மாணவர்கள் முன்னணி நிறுவனங்கள் ஆன TCS, Wipro, Infosys, CTS, Nokia, HCL, iGATE, ICICI Prudential போன்ற பல நிறுவனங்களில் வேலை வாய்ப்பு பெற்றுள்ளனர்.

- ❖ கடந்த 3 ஆண்டுகளில் 515க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மாணவ மாணவியர்கள் வளாகத்தேர்வு மூலம் தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டு பணியில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டுள்ளனர்.
- ❖ ஆதிதிராவிட மற்றும் பழங்குடி இன மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு சிறப்பு பயிற்சிகள் TAHDCO அமைப்பு மூலம் வழங்கப்படுகின்றது.

விழாக்கள்

மாணவர்களின் திறமையை வெளிக்கொண்டு வருவதற்கும் உற்சாகத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தவும் கல்லூரியில் புத்தாண்டு விழா, பொங்கல் விழா, நண்பர்கள் தினம், Achievers Day, Teacher's Day ஓணம், கல்லூரி ஆண்டு விழா (JAZZ) போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகள் கொண்டாடப்படுகின்றது.





விடுதி

மாணவ, மாணவியர்களுக்கு கல்லூரி வளாகத்திலேயே தனித்தனி விடுதி வசதி உள்ளது. நவீன தொழில்நுட்பத்துடன் கூடிய உபகரணங்கள் வைத்து மாணவர்களுக்கு அறுசுவை உணவு வழங்கப்படுகின்றது. சுத்தமான, சுகாதார முறையில் ஆரோக்கியமான உணவு வழங்கப்படுகின்றது.



Clubs / சங்கம்

கல்லூரியில் National Service Scheme (NSS), Youth Red Cross, Red Ribbon Club, Blood Donors Club, Junior Jaycees Club, Rotary Club, Sapling Club, Consumer Club, Rotract Club, Entrepreneurship Cell, Business Line Club போன்ற அமைப்புகள் மூலம் சமுதாயப்பணிகள் செய்யப்படுகின்றது.



Sports

பெரியார் பல்கலைக்கழக அளவில் Chess, Hockey, Taekwondo, Cricket போன்ற விளையாட்டுப் போட்டிகளில் கலந்துகொண்டு பரிசுகளைப் பெற்றுள்ளனர்.



Gold Medal

- ❖ பல்கலைக்கழகத் தேர்வில் 6 மாணவியர் தங்கப்பதக்கம் பெற்றுள்ளனர். மற்ற மாணவ - மாணவியரையும் ஊக்குவிக்கும் வகையில் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டும் பல்கலைக்கழக அளவில் தங்கப்பதக்கம் பெறும் மாணவ-மாணவியருக்கு கல்லூரியின் சார்பில் 1 சவரன் தங்க நாணயம் வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது.
- ❖ மேலும் 200 மாணவ-மாணவியர்கள் பல்கலைக்கழக தரப்பட்டியலில் இடம்பெற்றுள்ளனர்.
- ❖ பல்வேறு கல்லூரிகளில் நடைபெறும் போட்டிகளில் கலந்துகொள்ளும் மாணவ-மாணவியருக்கான போட்டிச் செலவுகள் அனைத்தையும் கல்லூரி நிர்வாகமே ஏற்றுக்கொள்கின்றது.

முதல்வர்

வைஸ்யா கல்லூரி

1990 ஆம் ஆண்டு வாசவி வித்யா டிரஸ்டினால் 65 மாணவர்களைக் கொண்டு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது வைஸ்யா கல்லூரி, பெரியார் பல்கலைக்கழகத்துடன் இணைவு பெற்ற இக்கல்லூரியானது சேலம் - சென்னை நெடுஞ்சாலையில் அயோத்தியாப்பட்டினத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது. பெரியார் பல்கலைக்கழகத்துடன் இணைவு பெற்ற கல்லூரிகளில் NAAC என்ற அமைப்பினால் "A" Grade என்ற அந்தஸ்தைப் பெற்ற முதல் கல்லூரி இதுவாகும். தற்போது இக்கல்லூரியில் 10 இளநிலை 9 முதுநிலை வகுப்புகளுடன் 2500 மாணவர்களுடன் 23 ஆம் கல்வியாண்டை முடித்து 24 ஆம் கல்வியாண்டில் அடி எடுத்து வைக்கிறது.

ஒழுக்கத்திற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுத்து நடத்தப்பெறும் இக்கல்லூரியானது தினமும் ஒரு திருக்குறள், அறிந்து கொள்ள 5 புதிய ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகள், அன்றாடச் செய்திகளுடன் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் துவங்கப்படும்.

கல்லூரியின் சிறப்பம்சங்கள்

☛ காற்றோற்றமான அகன்ற வகுப்பறைகள் ☛ ஒவ்வொரு வகுப்பிலும் ஒலிபெருக்கி வசதி ☛ முதுநிலை வகுப்புகளில் LCD வசதி. ☛ நவீன, அனைத்து உபகரணங்களையும் கொண்ட அறிவியல் ஆய்வகங்கள் ☛ 500க்கும் மேற்பட்ட கணினிகள். ☛ 200 பேர் அமரக்கூடிய குளிர்சாதனப் பெட்டி ஒளி/ஒலி அரங்குகள் ☛ 500க்கும் மேற்பட்டோர் அமரக்கூடிய அரங்குகள். ☛ 60 பேர் அமரக்கூடிய 4 ஒளி/ஒலி அரங்குகள் ☛ இணைய தள (WIFI) வசதி. ☛ மாணவ / மாணவிகளுக்கு பேருந்து வசதி ☛ 24 மணிநேரமும் தடையில்லாத மின்சாரம் ☛ மாணவ, மாணவிகளுக்கு தனித்தனி விடுதி வசதி. ☛ 30,000க்கும் மேற்பட்ட புத்தகங்கள் ☛ 1500 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட கல்வி CD க்கள். ☛ விளையாட்டுத்துறை மாணவர்களுக்கு உதவித்தொகை. ☛ 1000 க்கும் மேற்பட்ட துறைசார்ந்த Magazine / Journalகள். ☛ Inet என்ற வசதி மூலம் மாணவர்களின் வருகைப்பதிவினைப் பெற்றோர்களின் வீட்டில் இருந்தபடியே இணையதளத்தில் அறியும் வசதி.

கல்வி கற்பிக்கும் முறை

வளர்ந்து வரும் கணினி உலகத்திற்கு ஏற்ப மாணவர்களை தயார்படுத்துவதற்காக இக்கல்லூரியானது உலகளாவிய தரத்துடன் கூடிய தொழில் நுட்பங்களுடன் கூடிய கல்வியினை மாணவர்களுக்கு வழங்குதில் முதன்மை இடம் பெறுகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு பருவமும் துவங்கும் முதல் நாளே அந்த பருவத்திற்கான அனைத்துப் பாடங்களின் Lesson Plan மாணவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்படும். மாணவர்களுக்கு தேவையான பாடக்குறிப்புகள் அனைத்தும் அச்சடிக்கப்பட்ட வடிவில் வழங்கப்படும். Unit முடிய முடிய அல்லது Topic முடிய முடிய மாணவர்களுக்கு பாடக்குறிப்புகள் வழங்கப்படும். பல்கலைக்கழக பாடத்திட்டத்தினைக் கற்பிப்பது மட்டுமல்லாமல் மாணவர்களுக்கு தேவையான, இன்றைய சூழ்நிலைக்கு தேவையான வகையில் மாணவர்களைத் தயார்செய்வதில் இக்கல்லூரி முக்கியத்துவம் தருகிறது. உதாரணமாக, ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் அந்தந்ததுறை சார்பான Magazine மற்றும் Journal களிலிருந்து ஆசிரியர்களால் தயாரிக்கப்படும் பாடம் அல்லாத பிறகுறிப்புகள் அடங்கிய Printout கள் மாணவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படும். மேலும் துறை சார்ந்த வல்லுநர்கள் மற்றும் பேராசிரியர்கள் மாணவர்களுக்கு சிறப்பு வகுப்புகள் எடுக்கப்படுகிறது. வெளிஉலக அறிவைப் பெறுவதற்காக மாணவர்களுக்க தேவையான Industrial Visit (தொழிற்சாலைகளைப் பார்வையிடுதல்) மற்றும் வேறு கல்லூரிகளுக்கு சென்று பல்வேறு போட்டிகளில் கலந்து கொள்ள மாணவர்களை இக்கல்லூரி நிர்வாகம் ஊக்குவிக்கின்றது. (மனநலத்திற்கான பாதுகாக்க சிறப்பு யோகா வகுப்புகள் நடத்தப்படுகின்றன.) மேலும் மாணவர்களின் நலன் கருதி Mid Term மற்றும் Model தேர்வுகள் பல்கலைக்கழக வடிவில் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. பின்னர் ஆசிரியர்களால் தேர்வுத்தாள்கள் முறையாக திருத்தப்பட்டு Progress Card கொடுக்கப்பட்டு பெற்றோரின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரப்படும்.

சிறப்பு பயிற்சிகள்

- ☛ அனைத்து மாணவர்களுக்கும் ஆங்கில அறிவை மேம்படுத்தும் Soft Skill பயிற்சி.
- ☛ Campus Interview ல் கலந்து கொள்ளத் தேவையான Aptitude வகுப்புகள்
- ☛ Interview Techniques, Group Discussion போன்றவற்றிற்கான பயிற்சிகள்.
- ☛ மாநில, தேசிய அளவிலான கருத்தரங்கங்கள் மற்றும் கல்லூரிகளுக்கு இடையிலேயான போட்டிகள்.

Extra curricular Activites

மாணவர்களின் கல்லூரி மட்டுமின்ற சமுதாயத்திற்கு பயன்பட வேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் கல்லூரியில் நாட்டு நலப்பணித்திட்டம், செஞ்சிலுவைச் சங்கம், குருதி கொடையாளர் சங்கம், ஜூனியர் ஜேஜீஸ், ரோட்டரிகிளப், சாப்ளிங் கிளப், செஞ்சுருள் சங்கம் போன்ற அமைப்புகள் செயல்படுகின்றன. இதன் மூலம் மாணவர்கள் சமுதாயத்திற்கும் நல்ல பணிகளை செய்ய இச்சங்கங்கள் வழிவகை செய்கிறது.



நூலகம்

நூலகத்தில் 30,000க்கும் மேற்பட்ட புத்தகங்கள் மற்றும் 1,500 மேற்பட்ட கல்வி CD க்கள் உள்ளன. மாணவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தேவையான புத்தகங்கள் கணினி மூலம் தேர்வு செய்து பின்னர் நூலகரிடம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். மாணவர்களின் Reference க்காக அனைத்து புத்தகங்களின் பொருளடக்கமும் Scan செய்யப்பட்டுள்ளது. தேசிய மற்றும் உலகலாவிய Magazine / Journal கள் உள்ளன. Delnet வசதி மூலம் இந்தியாவில் உள்ள அனைத்துப் புத்தகங்களையும் மாணவர்களால் இலவசமாக பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். மேலும் British Council Library ன் மூலமாகவும் மாணவர்கள் இலவசமாக புத்தகளைப் பெறமுடியும். (மாணவர்களின் வசதிக்காக முந்தைய வருடங்களின் பாடக்குறிப்புகள் அனைத்தும் முறையாக வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.) மேலும் முந்தைய வருடங்களின் பல்கலைக்கழக தேர்வின் தேர்வுத்தாள்கள் அடங்கிய Question Bank வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

விடுதி

மாணவ மாணவிகளுக்கு கல்லூரி வளாகத்திலேயே தனித்தனி விடுதி வசதி உள்ளது. 24 மணி நேரமும் தடையில்லா மின்சாரம் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. சுத்திகரிக்கப்பட்ட தண்ணீர் மட்டுமே உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. 24 மணி நேரமும் மருத்துவ வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. புதிய தொழில் நுட்பத்துடன் கூடிய உபகரணங்களை வைத்து மாணவர்களுக்கு Unlimited சைவ உணவு சிறந்த முறையில் தயார் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. உள்விளையாட்டு அரங்கம் மற்றும் உடற்பயிற்சி உபகரணங்கள், Study Room, Home Theatre போன்ற வசதிகளும் மாணவர்களுக்காக செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

பல்கலைக்கழக முதல் மதிப்பெண்

எங்கள் கல்லூரியில் 10,000க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் இதுவரை பட்டம் பெற்றுச் சென்றுள்ளனர். இவர்களில் பலர் இன்றும் உலக அளவில் புகழ்பெற்று விளங்குகின்றனர். 150க்கும் மேற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் பல்கலைக்கழகத் தேர்வுகளில் சாதனை பெற்றுள்ளனர். 25க்கும் மேற்பட்டோர் தங்கப்பதக்கத்தினை வென்றுள்ளனர்.

வேலை வாய்ப்பு

கல்லூரியில் Placement Cell என்ற ஒரு அமைப்பு உள்ளது. இதன்மூலம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மாணவர்கள் தயார் செய்யப்பட்டு பல்வேறு Company களில் வேலை வாய்ப்பு பெற்றுள்ளனர். படிக்கும் காலத்தில் படிப்பதோடு மட்டுமல்லாமல் மூன்றாம் ஆண்டு முடிக்கும் முன்பே வேலைவாய்ப்பினைப் பெறுவதற்கான அனைத்துப் பயிற்சிகளும் நிர்வாகத்தால் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. இன்றளவும் எம் கல்லூரி மாணவர்கள் மேலை நாடுகளில் தங்களின் பாதங்களை பதித்துள்ளனர்.

கல்லூரி விழாக்கள்

கல்லூரியில் மாணவர்களின் கொண்டாடத்திற்காக நண்பர்கள் தினம், புத்தாண்டு விழா மற்றும் பொங்கல் விழா, ஆண்டு விழா போன்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகள் மாணவர்களிடமிருந்து எந்த ஒரு தொகையினையும் வாங்காமல் நிர்வாகமே செலவு செய்து இதுபோன்ற விழாக்கள் நடத்தப்படுகின்றன.

முன்னாள் மாணவர்கள் சங்கம்

இக்கல்லூரி Alumni Association என்று அழைக்கப்படும் முன்னாள் மாணவர்கள் சங்கம் உள்ளது. இதன் மூலம் பழைய மாணவர்கள் மீண்டும் சந்திக்க கூடிய வாய்ப்புகள் கிடைக்கும். அதன் மூலம் பல மாணவர்களுக்கு வேலை வாய்ப்பும் கிடைக்க வழிவகைகள் உள்ளன.

மாணவர்களின் நலனை மட்டும் கருத்தில் கொண்டு ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட இக்கல்லூரியானது பெரியார் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் முதன்மை பெற்று விளங்குகிறது. இலவசம் என்ற பெயரில் மாணவர்களை ஏமாற்றும் கல்லூரிகள் இருக்கும் நிலையில் சிறந்த கல்வி (Quality Education) மட்டுமே ஒரு மாணவரின் இறுதி நாள் வரை கைகொடுக்கும் என்பது மட்டும் உறுதி என்பதற்கேற்ப சிறந்த கல்விச் சேவையினை இந்த சமுதாயத்திற்கு வழங்குவதில் இக்கல்லூரி பெருமை பெற்று விளங்குகிறது. மாணவர்கள் இதை மனதில் கொண்டு தங்கள் எதிர்காலத்தை வளமானதாக ஆக்கிக்கொள்ள வாழ்த்துகிறோம்.



ENGLISH PAPER – I
SECTION – A (VOCABULARY – LEXICAL Competencies)

SYNONYMS

A. Choose the most accurate of the four given contexts which equates with that of the underlined textual item in each of the following sentences:

(Lesson: 1: Julius Caesar)

1. Who is here so **vile** that will not love his country?
 - (a) The manager is going to check the file.
 - (b) The river Nile flows in Africa.
 - (c) There are eighty miles from kovilpatti to Madurai.
 - (d) His activities are **base**.
2. Here comes his body **mourned** by Mark Antony.
The mischevious boy **grieved** at last.
3. As he was **valiant**, I honoured him.
In the kargil war the **brave** soldiers fought against the enemies.
4. If it were so, it was a **greivous** fault.
What he did was not **serious**.
5. He hath brought many **captives** home to Rome.
The **prisoners** are watched carefully.
6. And dip their napkins in his **sacred** blood.
The old man visited many **holy** places.
7. **Censure** me in your wisdom and awake your senses....
One's character can be **judged** by his or her friends.
8. The good is oft **interred** with their bones.
All the bad habits should be **buried** inside.
9. ...But as he was ambitious, I **slew** him.
All the terrorists should be **killed** at once.

(Lesson: 2: The Ceaseless Crusader)

1. Mahatma Gandhi was a **ceaseless** crusader of women's equality. - **Untiring**.
2. Yet, with Gandhi a new, unique element **emerged**. - **Arose**.
3. in the early years he **construed** as stubbornness. - **Interpreted**.
4. Has she not greater **intuition**? - People with **insight** are successful.
5. if the men and women of India **cultivate** in themselves the courage to face death bravely.
Develop
6. Mahatma Gandhi was a ceaseless **crusader** of women's equality.
Nelson Mandela was a freedom **fighter** in Africa.
7. **Frailty**, thy name is women.
Complaining on others is our **weakness**.
8. Before the **advent** of Gandhi on the scene, the attitude to women, though sympathetic, was patronizing.
The **arrival** time of the train is displayed.
9. Similarly women's marvellous power is **dormant**.
The Government schemes are always **inactive**.

(Lesson: 3: The Land of Snow)

1. Leaving us **stranded** in the civilization of Milam....
The Manager's car was **trapped** in a pit.
2. We hop over stones on landslides **delicately** tread on the glacier rubble.
The parents look after the children **carefully**.
3. The summits of Hardeoli and Trishuli at the glacier's head are unreal in their **consummate** beauty.
They should **complete** the work within 10 days.
4.but they have **retained** their enterprise.
I Continued to possess my land.
5.around midnight, when the bus followed in hot **pursuit** of a rabbit, the passengers cheering on the driver. / The police **chased** the thieves.
6. The sun plays **truant** for most of the day. / The student **stayed away** from the class without permission.
7. When I step off the bus in Munisiari, all memories of the **bizarre** journey vanish.
Strange things should be avoided.
8. I look deeply into its **visage**..... / My beloved's **face** is very beautiful.
9. He is a **sturdy** young man. / Women are **stronger** than men in patience.
10. This old trade route to Tibet is dotted with **abandoned** Bhutta villages. / All his efforts were **given up finally**.
11. it ends in a cold and **menacing** snout with icy waters flowing beneath.
The thought of Tsunami is **threatening** always.

(LESSON-4 Dictionary Of The English language)

1. There was **perplexity** to be disentangled.
A further **complication** was the non availability of clear space to shelter the earth quake victims.
2. Slight avocation will **seduce** attention. / This picture **tempts** me to eat more ice creams.
3. It may **repress** the triumph of malignant criticism. / You need to **restrain** your anger if you want to stay healthy.
4. When I am **animated** by this wish I look with pleasure on my book. / He is **encouraged** by his friends to act better.
5.what is known is not always present; that sudden fits of **inadvertency**, will surprise vigilance.
His **unintentional action** brought gain at last.
6. I therefore dismiss it with frigid **tranquility**. / The city is **calm** after yesterdays riot.
7. dictionary of the English language which suffered to spread under the direction of chance, into wild **exuberance**. The news caused **great excitement**.

(LESSON: 5: The Mark Of Vishnu)

1. He picked up wasps we **battered** with our badminton rockets.
The Queen of hearts **thrashed** the knave of hearts for stealing her tarts.
The batsman **struck** the ball for a sixer.
2. Snakes were the most **vile** of God's creatures. / Socrates's wife had an **evil** temper.
3. He fell on the floor and stared at the cobra **pertified** with fear.
The elephant suddenly charged at the mahout, who stood **immobile** with fear.
4. We were not having any **patronage** for Gunga Ram.
My mother's **encouragement** brought success in my life.
5. Gunga Ram was **squashed**. / He was **subdued** after the defeat.
6. The boys stood up on the desk and yelled **hysterically**. / They **screamed aloud** on seeing a snake.
7. The servant looked **sullen** and suspicious. / The students **grew silent** when the teacher arrived.

8. They were constantly belittling him. / His mother was treated with scant respect.
(LESSON: 6: Hiroshima)
1. Rockets which struck unheralded by sound or sight. / The participants walked in unannounced.
2. A proliferation accelerated to something like the speed of light.
The train speeded up before I got in.
3. Striving to harness the ultimate secret. / The government is taking steps to control the floods.
4. The stench ... was nauseating. / The stink which emanated from the corpse was unbearable.
5. They were industrious enough to slave in the paddy fields.
Hard working students get good marks.
6. With an element called uranium .. was termed a 'chain reaction' a substance which proliferated
explosion as a cancer... / HIV virus can multiply rapidly.
7. For over five hours he sailed serenely. / The students are studying calmly.

ANTONYMS

B) Choose the most accurate of the four opposites to the underlined word

(LESSON: 1 : Julius Caesar)

1. He was my friend faithful and just to one.
a) humble, b) Disloyal c) truthful d) plain Ans. b)Disloyal
2. Dip their napkins in his sacred blood. x Unholy.
3. Brutus is an honourable man. x Unworthy/dishonourable.
4. And as he plucked his cursed steel away. x Blessed.
5. Quite vanquished him, then burst his mighty. x Conquered.
6. As he was valiant, I honour him. x Coward.
7. And none so poor to do him reverence. x Dis respect.
8. There is not a nobler man in Rome than Antony. x Mean.

(LESSON: 2: The Ceaseless Crusader)

1. Frailty, thy name is woman. x Strength.
2. Radically different from that of any earlier reformer. x Moderately.
3. He took the role of a domineering husband. x Submissive.
4. Women's marvellous power is lying dormant. x Ordinary.
5. ... nor can they develop the gift nature has bestowed on them. x Denied.
6. Women's marvelous power is lying dormant. x Active.
7. Gandhi spoke out strongly against the cruel domination of men over women and women's own subservient mentality. x Dominant.

(LESSON: 3: The Land of Snow)

1. He is a sturdy young man. x Weak.
2. ... then into the shrouded milam valley. x Uncovered.
3. highest abandoned village in the world. x Inhabited.
4. The rabbit was eventually caught. x Initially.
5. It snows continuously. x Intermittently.
6. But Khem Nam is not to be deterred. x Encouraged.
7. All memories of the bizarre journey vanish. x Appear.
8. Situated in a remote corner of Kumaon. x Near.

(LESSON: 4: A Dictionary of the English Language)

1. It has spread under the direction of chance into wild exuberance. x Apathy.
2. I therefore dismiss it with frigid tranquility. x Agitation.

3. I found our speech **copious** without order. x **Meagre.**
4. A few wild blunders and **risible** absurdities. x **Serious.**
5. .. analogy, which though in some other words **obscure**, was evident in others. x **clear.**
6. No dictionary of a living tongue ever can be **perfect**. x **Imperfect.**
7. It shall be found that much is **omitted**. x **Added, included.**

(LESSON: 5: The Mark of Vishnu)

1. There are many who **despise** the snake. x **Admire.**
2. He groaned in **agony**. x **Pleasure.**
3. He was **illiterate** and full of superstition. x **Literate.**
4. Brahma is the **creator**. x **Destroyer.**
5. The teacher pretended to be **indifferent**. x **Interested.**
6. There wasn't an **empty** one in the lab. x **Full.**
7. We left him standing speechless, staring at the **departing** bus. x **Arriving.**
8. Though the employer **trusted** the authenticity of his certificates. x **Suspicious.**

(LESSON: 6: Hiroshima)

1. To liberate the **ultimate** power in nature. x **Initial.**
2. The familiar ball of fire which travels through the sky seemed for an instant **extinguished**. x **Lit.**
3. In place of great **liberal** there sat men of smaller stature. x **Conservative.**
4. The stoniest of hearts must have **curled** the gift. x **Blessed.**
5. To hell with it – a facile, **trivial** phrase. x **Worthy, significant.**
6. Men of genius conducted **obscure** experiments. x **Clear.**
7. They tried to **harness** the ultimate secret. x **Release.**

Memory Tips.

Singular Ending

1. __um, __on -
2. __us -
3. __s, __z, __sh, __ch, __is -
4. __a -
5. __ix, __ex -
6. __f -
7. __oo -

Plural Ending

- __a
- __i
- __es
- __ae
- __ices
- __ves
- __ee

Q.No.11. Write a sentence using the plural form of *index* or *datum*.

1. **Index – Indices (or) Indexes.** / There are four **Indexes**.
2. **Datum – Data** / They collected more **data**.
3. **Matrix – Matrices / Matrixes.** / I like **Matrixes** in Maths.
4. **Alumnus – Alumni** / They are **Alumni** of the school.

Singular

1. Bacterium
2. Medium
3. Radius
4. Fungus
5. Syllabus

Plural

1. **Bacteria**
2. **Media**
3. **Radii**
4. **Fungi**
5. **Syllabi**

Sentence

1. **Bacteria** cause fever/illness.
2. Mass **media** are powerful.
3. Measure the **radii** of these circles.
4. Mushrooms are **fungi**.
5. This word has two **Syllabi**.

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 6. Formula | Formulae | Memorise these Formulae . |
| 7. Criterion | Criteria | Money and power are not the criteria . |
| 8. Ox | Oxen | I saw many oxen . |

Some more examples:-

| | | | | |
|-----------|---|----------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Leaf | - | Leaves | - | Johnsy saw Ivy leaves . |
| 2. Tooth | - | Teeth | - | Brush your teeth daily. |
| 3. Foot | - | Feet | - | Her Feet are small. |
| 4. Child | - | Children | - | Children like sweets. |
| 5. Tomato | - | Tomatoes | - | I bought Tomatoes . |
| 6. Woman | - | Women | - | Women I saw two women . |

- The **adjective** of money is **monetary**.
This scheme has many **monetary** benefits.
- The adjective of governor is **gubernatorial / governing**.
The old politician /leader was given a **gubernatorial** post.
- The noun form of **religious** is **religion**.
I love all **religions**.
- The noun form of **dedicate** is **dedication**.
I work with **dedication**.
- The differences between 'hire' and 'rent'.
(in British and American English)
(i) **Hire** – I **hired** a taxi. (B)
(ii) **Rent** – I **rented** a house. (A)
- The differences between '**home**' and '**house**'.
House is the building while home includes the people and the ambience/atmosphere.
(i). **Home** – I love my **home**.
(ii). **House** – He built a **house**.

Q.No.12. Use the idiom “to give a piece of ones mind” in a sentence of your own.

- | | | |
|----------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Honour bound | : | I am honour bound to help. |
| 2. In the pink of health | : | My grandmother is still in the pink . |
| 3. A bolt from the blue | : | The news of his death came as a bolt from the blue . |
| 4. To be at logger heads | : | The two teams are at logger heads . |
| 5. To give a piece of one's mind | : | He gave a piece of his mind to his son. |
| 6. To be on cloud nine | : | Ravi was on cloud nine when he saw his result. |
| 7. Put on airs | : | He put on airs in the village. |
| 8. Once in a blue moon | : | He visits his parents once in a blue moon . |
| 9. To take off | : | The plane takes off . |
| 10. Yellow Streak | : | There is a yellow streak in his character. |

Q.No.13. Write a sentence using the expanded form of the abbreviation :

- | | | |
|---------|---|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. VCR | - | This is a Video Cassette Recorder . |
| 2. PC | - | This is a Personal Computer . |
| 3. AIDS | - | This is an Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome Centre . |
| 4. LPG | - | This is a Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tanker . |
| 5. ATM | - | This is my Automated Teller Machine Card . |
| 6. CPU | - | This is a Central Processing Unit . |

7. WHO - I worked in World Health Organisation.
 8. BBC - I worked in British Broadcasting Corporation.
 9. UNO - I worked in United Nations Organisation.
 10. UGC - I worked in University Grants Commission.
 11. HSS - This is a Higher Secondary School.
 12. PIN - This is Postal Index Number.

Q.No.14. Fill in the blanks.

- The adopted boy has now adapted to new environment. (adapted/adopted)
- They had dates for dessert in the desert. (dessert/desert).
- The most eminent scientist in the world has been warning about the imminent danger of nuclear war. (eminent/imminent).
- The book which has been prescribed for the BA class has been proscribed for containing some remarks against a particular religion. (Prescribed/Proscribed)
- The lorry carrying Stationery item hit the Stationary container on the way. (Stationery/ Stationary).
- Generally all the industrial workers are very industrious. (industrious/ industrial)
- A conscious student will act according to his conscience (Conscious /conscience)
- Our principal is a man of principles. (principles/principal)
- I don't know whether the weather will permit us to go. (whether/ weather)
- None has seen such a scene created by monster waves so far. (scene/seen)
- The moisture is due to the heavy dew. (dew/due)
- Last week he did not attend school as he was weak. (weak/week)
- She threw the rubbish through the window yesterday. (through/threw)

Q.No.15. Blending:-

Form a word by blending the words "break fast" and "lunch" and use the blended words in a sentence of your own.

Answer: breakfast + lunch = brunch

I ate brunch.

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Helicopter + airport | <u>heliport</u> |
| 2. Documentary + drama | <u>docudrama</u> |
| 3. Education + entertainment | <u>edutainment</u> |
| 4. International + police | <u>Interpol</u> |
| 5. Electro + execute | <u>electrocute</u> |
| 6. Travel + catalogue | <u>travelogue</u> |
| 7. Vegetable + burger | <u>vegeburger</u> |
| 8. Lecture + demonstration | <u>lectdem</u> |
| 9. Medical + care | <u>medicare</u> |
| 10. News + telecast | <u>newscast</u> |
| 11. Smoke + fog | <u>smog</u> |

I saw a heliport.

I saw a docudrama.

I saw an edutainment.

He is an interpol officer.

He was electrocuted.

I read a travelogue.

I ate vegeburger.

He presented a lectdem.

This is our medicare programme.

I heard newscast.

I saw smog.

Q.No.16) Syllabify the following words.

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Detect | de – tect |
| 2. Stupid | stu – pid |
| 3. Donkey | don – key |
| 4. Daughter | daugh – ter |
| 5. President | pre – si – dent |
| 6. Domestic | do – mes – tic |

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 7. Demonstrate | de – mon – strate |
| 8. Confidence | con – fi – dence |
| 9. Banana | ba – na – na |
| 10. Accident | ac – ci – dent |
| 11. Dramatic | dra – ma – tic |
| 12. Expression | ex – pres – sion |
| 13. Fantastic | fan – tas – tic |
| 14. Entertain | en – ter – tain |
| 15. Cucumber | cu – cum – ber |
| 16. Statistics | sta – tis – tics |
| 17. Eccentric | ec – cen – tric |
| 18. Advantage | ad – van – tage |
| 19. Facilitate | fa – ci – li – tate |
| 20. Inspiration | In-spi-ra-tion |
| 21. Institution | In-sti-tu-tion |
| 22. Particular | par – ti – cu – lar |
| 23. Intelligent | in – tel – li – gent |
| 24. Astrology | as – tro – lo – gy |
| 25. Apparatus | ap – pa – ra – tus |
| 26. Simultaneous | si – mul – ta – ne – ous |
| 27. Appreciation | Ap-pre-ci-a-tion |
| 28. Association | as – so – ci – a – tion |
| 29. Extermination | ex – ter – mi – na – tion |
| 30. Establishmentarianism | es – ta – blish – men – ta – ri – a – ni – sm |

Q.No.17) Write a sentence using the word 'equal' as a noun and 'equal' as an adjective

- 1) Address : Noun – Give me your **address**.
Verb – The prime minister **addressed** the people.
- 2) Hope : Noun – **Hope** is life.
Verb – **I hope** to pass +2.
- 3) Wish : Noun – My **wish** is to become a doctor.
Verb – **I wish** to pass +2.
- 4) Old : Noun – **Old** is gold.
Verb – He is an **old** man.
- 5) Like : Noun – We cannot see the **like** of Gandhi again.
Verb – **I like** Gandhi.
Adjective – **Like** poles repel.
- 6) Equal : Noun – You are not my **equal**.
Adjective – All are **equal**.
- 7) Well : Noun – This is a **well**.
Verb – Tears **well** from her eyes.
Adjective – He is **well**.
- 8) Fine : Noun – I paid the **fine**.
Verb – He is **fined**.
Adjective – He is **fine**.
- 9) Tear : Noun – She shed **tears**.

Verb – Don't tear the paper.

- 10) Still : Noun – These are all my stills.
Verb – This news stilled me.
- 11) Help : Noun – He forgot my help.
Verb – Please help me.

Q.No.18) Write a sentence of your own using the American English word

| British English | American English | Sentence |
|-----------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Autumn | Fall | I like <u>fall season</u> |
| 2. Sweets | Candy | I like <u>candy</u> . |
| 3. Petrol | Gasoline | Cars run on <u>gasoline</u> . |
| 4. Biscuit | Cookie | I like <u>cookie</u> . |
| 5. Holiday | Vacation | This is summer <u>vacation</u> . |
| 6. Lorry | Truck | I saw a <u>truck</u> . |
| 7. Film | Movie | I saw a <u>movie</u> . |
| 8. Tap | Faucet | Close the <u>faucet</u> . |
| 9. Underground | Subway | Use the <u>subway</u> . |
| 10. Lift | Elevator | I use the <u>elevator</u> . |
| 11. Pavement | Side walk | I use the <u>Side walk</u> |

Q.No.19) COMPOUNDS WORDS (USE IN SENTENCE)

1. Duty free : It is a duty free shop.
2. Kitchen garden : This is a kitchen garden.
3. Well – to – do : He is from well – to – do family.
4. Day – to – day : It is a day to day problem.
5. Shop owner : He is a shop owner.
6. Sportsman : He is a sportsman.
7. Taxi driver : He is a taxi driver.
8. World famous : He is world famous player.
9. Son – in – law : He is my son – in – law.
10. down to earth : He is down - to - earth.
11. Wood work : The wood work is beautiful.
12. Dancing bird : I saw a dancing bird.

Q.No.20) Write a sentence using a word with Prefix 'im' or the Suffix 'able'

- 1) Im : impersonal This is an impersonal passive voic.
- 2) In : inactive He is inactive.
- 3) De : deactivate The cell is deactivated.
- 4) Un : unhappy He is unhappy.
- 5) Dis : dislike He disliked tea.
- 6) Ir : irregular He is irregular.
- 7) Pre : prepaid This is a prepaid card.
- 8) Post : post paid This is a post paid card.
- 9) Bi : bicycle This is a bicycle.
- 10) tri : tri – cycle This is a tricycle.
- 11) non : non – vegetarian He is a non – vegetarian.

12) dia diameter He saw the diameter.

SUFFIX

- | | | |
|---------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) Able | honourable | Brutus is an <u>honourable</u> man. |
| 2) Tion | question | This is a <u>question</u> . |
| 3) Ity | possibility | There is a <u>possibility</u> . |
| 4) Hood | childhood | I like <u>childhood</u> days. |
| 5) Ness | kindness | <u>Kindness</u> is good. |
| 6) Less | useless | It is <u>useless</u> . |
| 7) Ly | lovely | She is <u>lovely</u> . |

Q.No.21) FORM COMPUND WORDS: (a) Noun + Noun (b) Noun + Verb

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------|
| 1. Noun + Noun | - | School boy. |
| 2. Noun + Verb | - | Sunrise. |
| 3. Noun + Adjective | - | Duty free. |
| 4. Noun + Gerund | - | Letter writing. |
| 5. Verb + Noun | - | Play ground. |
| 6. Adjective + noun | - | Black board. |
| 7. Gerund + noun | - | Washing Machine |
| 8. Preposition + noun | - | Upstream. |

Q.No.22) Write sentences using the Phrasal verbs

- | | | |
|--------------|---|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1. Call off | : | The strike was <u>called off</u> . |
| Call upon | : | I now <u>call upon</u> the H.M to speak. |
| 2. Look into | : | Please <u>look into</u> the matter. |
| Look out | : | Please <u>look out</u> for a good job. |
| 3. Keep on | : | Please <u>keep on</u> working. |
| Keep up | : | Please <u>keep up</u> your rank. |
| 4. Pull up | : | A car <u>pulled up</u> in front of our house. |
| Pull back | : | They <u>pulled back</u> from the match. |
| 5. Pick on | : | Ram <u>picked on</u> his sister. |
| Pick up | : | Ram <u>picked up</u> the lesson. |
| 6. Cut off | : | <u>Cut off</u> your bad friend |
| Cut short | : | His life was <u>cut short</u> . |
| 7. Go ahead | : | <u>Go ahead</u> with your work. |
| Go against | : | Don't <u>go against</u> your parent. |
| 8. Give up | : | I <u>gave up</u> hope. |
| Give off | : | The flowers <u>give off</u> smell. |
| 9. Put on | : | I <u>put on</u> new dress. |
| Put off | : | I <u>put off</u> the meeting. |

Q.No. 23) Write sentences using the clipped words.

- | | | | | |
|---------------|---|--------------|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Laboratory | - | lab | - | This is a <u>lab</u> . |
| 2. Gymnasium | - | gym | - | I go to the <u>gym</u> everyday. |
| 3. Demarcate | - | mark | - | <u>Mark</u> the line. |
| 4. Telephone | - | phone | - | This is a <u>phone</u> . |
| 5. Kilogram | - | kilo | - | I bought a <u>kilo</u> of sugar. |

| | | | | |
|-------------------|---|-----------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 6. Suitcase | - | case | - | This is a <u>case</u> . |
| 7. Discotheque | - | disco | - | Meet me at the <u>disco</u> . |
| 8. Hamburger | - | burger | - | This is a <u>burger</u> . |
| 9. Helicopter | - | copter | - | This is a <u>copter</u> . |
| 10. Microphone | - | mike | - | This is a <u>mike</u> . |
| 11. Demonstration | - | demo | - | This is a <u>demo</u> . |
| 12. Refrigerator | - | fridge | - | I bought a <u>fridge</u> . |
| 13. Perambulator | - | pram | - | This is a <u>pram</u> . |
| 14. Advertisement | - | ad | - | This is an <u>ad</u> . |
| 15. Fountain pen | - | pen | - | This is a <u>pen</u> . |
| 16. Mathematics | - | maths | - | I like <u>Maths</u> . |
| 17. Influenza | - | flu | - | I have <u>flu</u> . |
| 18. Signature | - | sign | - | I <u>sign</u> . |
| 19. Photograph | - | photo | - | I saw the <u>photo</u> . |
| 20. Aeroplane | - | plane | - | I saw the <u>plane</u> . |
| 21. Taxicab | - | cab | - | I saw the <u>cab</u> . |
| 22. Spectacles | - | specs | - | I use <u>specs</u> . |
| 23. Hand kerchief | - | kerchief | - | I use the <u>kerchief</u> . |

SECTION – B

(Grammatical competencies)

Q.No.24) Fill int the blanks of the following sentences:

| <u>Clues</u> | - | <u>Modals</u> |
|--------------------|---|---------------|
| I / We | - | Shall |
| Like to / mind | - | Would |
| Please | - | Could |
| Come / rain / God | - | May |
| Law / obey / order | - | Should / must |

1. Eve-teasers **should** / **must** be severely punished.
2. A good teacher **can** make even boring lessons interesting.
3. In the army, soldiers **must** / **should** obey their officers.
4. The sky is overcast. It **may** rain, but I don't think it **will**.
5. One **should** keep one's promises.
6. All citizens **must** / **should** obey the Law of the land.
7. If you worked hard, you **would** pass.
8. Soldiers sacrifice their lives so that others **could** live.
9. No man **can** / **could** call back yesterday.
10. One never knows what the future **will** bring.
11. Law makers **should** not be law breakers.
12. You **should** not write on the wall.
13. As you keep scoring low marks you **must/should** work hard.
14. They **would** allow them if they paid their fees.

Q.No.25) Use the correct tense form of the verb

1. Rahim _____ (read) a poem last night. - Ans: Read
2. We _____ (live) in this house since 1995. - Ans: have been living

3. Here _____ (come) Hamlet. - Ans: comes
4. Tomorrow by this time, we _____ (write) an essay. - Ans: will be writing
5. The scientists _____ (achieve) the chain reaction. - Ans: achieved, have achieved, had achieved
6. If they had tried, they _____ (win) the match. - Ans: would have won
7. While they _____ (play) there was a sudden down pour. - Ans: were playing
8. If you work hard, you _____ (pass) the examination. - Ans: will pass
9. One never knows what the future _____ (bring). - Ans: may bring , will bring
10. Water _____ (boil) at 100 C . - Ans: boils

26) SEMI MODALS (OR) QUASI MODALS

USED TO

1. My grandfather **used to** walk for long hours when he was young.
2. He **used to** play foot ball in his college days.
3. I **used to** wake up at 5'O clock in the morning when I was young.
4. I **used to** swim in the river everyday when I was young.

OUGHT TO

5. We **ought to** help the needy.
6. He **ought to** submit his work on time.

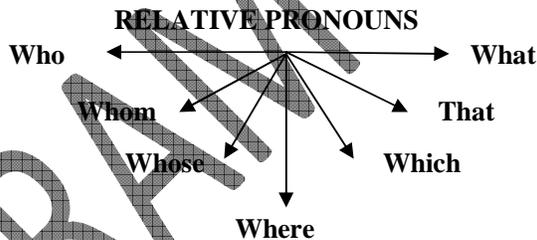
NEED

7. I **need** to buy a carton of milk.
8. We have been here for more than an hour. **Need** we wait any longer?
9. Students **ought to (need to)** submit their record note on time.

DARE

10. How **dare** you say that?
11. How **dare** you ask me such a question?

Q.No.27, 28) Use in sentences.



1. This is the boy **who** won the race.
2. Shakespeare **who** lived in the 16th century is considered to be the greatest dramatist.
3. Students **who** speak English fluently will easily get jobs.
4. The movie is about a leader **who** led the freedom struggle of his nation.
5. Most of the friends **whom** she had invited came for her wedding.
6. He is an honourable man **whom** you can trust.
7. My friend **whose** father works in Agra, has made a clay model of the Taj Mahal.
8. Show me the book **that / which** you bought yesterday.
9. This is the bag **which / that** I bought yesterday.
10. That is the house **where** I was born.
11. He is the man **whose** bike is stolen.

Q.No.29) Phrase / Preposition

1. **Inspite** of the warning, he made a mistake.
2. **Inspite** of her poverty, she was happy.

3. He came to school **inspite** of his illness.
4. The people did not leave their village **inspite** of heavy floods.
5. He continued to bowl **inspite** of his shoulder injury.
6. She was happy **inspite** of her poverty.
7. He failed in his examination **inspite** of his hardwork.
8. They continued the match **despite** the rain.
9. I've gone **through** all the shelves in the library but I can't find the book.
10. You must not go **against** the advice of your parents.

Q.No. 30) Use the given verb in suitable form.

Ex: I ____ (teach) him if I had time. - Ans: I **would teach** him if I had time.

1. I _____ (call) on you, had I known of your illness.
Ans: I **would have called** on you, had I known of your illness.
2. If I _____ (visit) Agra, I shall see Taj Mahal. - Ans: If I **visit** Agra, I **shall see** Taj Mahal.
3. If you perform well, you ____ (win) the prize. - If you perform well you **will** win the prize.
4. If I _____ (be) a bird, I would fly. - Ans: If I **were** a bird, **I would fly**.
5. If I were the principal of my school, I _____ (abolish) examinations.
Ans: If I **were** the principal of my school, I **would abolish** examinations.
6. If I had known you were ill, I _____ (call) on you.
Ans: If I **had known** you were ill, I **would have called** on you.
7. If they had tried they _____ (win) the match. - If they had tried they **would have won** the match.
8. If it _____ (be) not for the expenses involved, I would go by air.
Ans: If it **were** not for the expenses involved, I would go by air.
9. If the management were to go back on its promise, there _____ (be) a strike.
Ans: If the management **were to** go back on its promise, there **would be** a strike.
10. If he had written the exam well, he _____ (fail)
Ans: If he **had written** the exam well, **he would not have failed**.
11. If the shop keeper _____ (lock) the door, the precious articles would not have been stolen.
Ans: If the shop keeper **had locked** the door, the precious articles **would not have been** stolen.
12. If he had given his address I _____ (visit) him. - Ans: If he **had given** his address I **could have visited** him.
13. If they _____ (reach) the station on time, they could not have missed the train.
Ans: If they **had reached** the station on time, they **could not have missed** the train.
14. If you work hard you _____ (pass) in the examination. -
Ans: If you **work** hard you **will pass** in the examination.
15. If you practise regularly you _____ (improve) your bowling.
Ans: If you **practise** regularly you **can improve** your bowling.
16. I _____ (give) them money if I had plenty. - Ans: I **would give** them money if I **had plenty**.
17. If he had walked fast, he _____ (catch) the bus.
Ans: If he **had walked** fast, he **would have caught** the bus.
18. If they _____ (work) hard they would score marks. - Ans: If they **worked** hard they **would score** marks.

Q.No. 31) SENTENCE PATTERN

| | | | |
|---------------|----------|-----------------------------|---------------|
| | A | | A |
| A (Last week) | { | S V : Ram played. | A (Last week) |
| A (Last week) | | S V O : Ram played cricket. | A (Last week) |
| A (In Salem) | | S V C : Ram is a doctor. | A (In Salem) |
| | | 22 | |

A (Last week) S V O C : Ram painted the car green. A (Last week)
 A (Last week) S V I.O D.O : Ram gave me a pen. A (Last week)

Q.No.32) IMPERSONAL PASSIVE

CLUES

By in sentence PERSONAL.

But by followed by date and time IMPERSONAL.

No BY in sentence IMPERSONAL.

1. One thousand internet connections will be given in Pollachi by the end of Dec 2004. - Ans: Impersonal.
2. Water is collected in the tank. This is an example of _____ passive voice. - Ans: Impersonal.
3. Rare plants are found in the silent valley. This is an example of _____ Passive voice.
Ans: Impersonal.
4. One hundred neem trees are planted. This is an example of _____ passive voice. - Ans: Impersonal.
5. Metals have been replaced by plastics. This is an example of _____ passive voice. - Ans: Personal.
6. English is spoken by millions of people. This is an example of _____ passive voice.
Ans: Personal Passive.
7. The eggs were hatched by the hen. This is an example of _____ passive. - Ans: Personal Passive.

Q.No.33) Rewrite using the Link Words.

1. **Though** he had my phone number, he did not contact me.
2. **Though** I reached on time, I was not permitted.
3. **When/as** the cat is away, the mice are at play.
4. I'll help you, **even though** I'm tired
5. I reached on time, **but** I missed the train.
6. Man proposes **but** God disposes.
7. He asked me to wait **until / till** he returns.
8. He is intelligent **but / yet** lazy.
9. She is rich **yet** she is humble.
10. Hurry up **or** you will be late.

Q.No.34. Transform the following sentence as instructed:

Report the dialogue:

Points to remember:

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Statement | - Add 'that' - a conjunction used in statements. |
| 2. Question | - 'Yes' or 'No' - add 'whether' or 'If' 'Wh' word - add the same 'wh' word. |
| 3. Command/ Request (positive) (negative) | - Add 'to' before the imperative - Remove 'don't' and add 'not to'. |
| 4. Exclamations | - Remove exclamation mark(!) and add fullstop. |

Reporting verbs:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Statement | - admit, agree, suggest, tell, insist, assure. |
| 2. Question | - ask, enquire, want to know, wonder. |
| 3. Commands | - advise, direct, instruct, order, tell. |
| 4. Request | - ask, beg, pray, request, urge. |
| 5. Explanation | - bless, cry, declare with delight / regret, wish, pray. |

Example:

Tourist : How can I reach Mahabalipuram?

- Tourist guide** : You can drive along the east coast road. The road is smooth and free from the traffic and in about 90 minutes, you will reach Mahabalipuram.
- Tourist** : Oh! That's fine. Thank you.

Ans: The tourist asked the tourist guide how he could reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist guide replied that he could drive along the east coast road. He added that the road was smooth and free from traffic jams and in about 90 minutes he would reach Mahabalipuram. The tourist thanked the guide.

Q.NO:35 Rewrite as given in the brackets (2 marks)

- If it were not for the expense involved, I would go by air. [Begin with 'were']
Ans: Were it not for the expense involved I would go by air.
- If an angel were to tell me such a thing of her I would not believe it. [Begin with 'were']
Ans: Were an angel to tell me such a thing of her I would not believe it.
- If the management were to go back on its promise, there would be a strike. - [Begin with 'were']
Ans: Were the manager to go back on its promise, there would be a strike.
- If you should be late once again, you will lose your job. [Begin with 'should']
Ans: Should you be late once again, you will lose your job.
- If he had explained the problem, I would have helped him. [Begin with 'had']
Ans: Had he explained the problem, I would have helped him.
- If I had known you were ill, I would have called on you. [Begin with 'had']
Ans: Had I known you were ill, I would have called on you.

Q.No:36 & 37

SIMPLE SENTENCE:

- Anne Mansfield Sullivan was poor and ill yet she taught Keller with a passion
(Rewrite as a simple sentence).
Ans: In spite of being poor and ill, Anne Mansfield Sullivan taught Keller with a passion.
- The coffee is very hot I can't drink it. (Change into simple sentence)
Ans: The coffee is too hot for me to drink.
- She told me a story. It was about a giant. (Change into simple sentence)
Ans: She told me a story about a giant.
- She was poor, she was always happy (Use "in spite of").
Ans: In spite of her being poor, she was always happy.
- If you miss the bus, take a taxi (Use "in case of").
Ans: In case of missing the bus, take a taxi.
- When the cat is away, the mice are at play. (Rewrite as a simple sentence).
Ans: The cat being away, the mice are at play.
- The hunter took his rifle, He shot the man eater - (combine the sentence as a simple sentence).
Ans: Taking his rifle the hunter shot the man eater.
- Ram lost the match. He decided to resign as captain.
Ans: Having lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.

COMPOUND SENTENCE:

- As the transport workers were on strike, I had to walk back home - (Rewrite as a compound sentence).
Ans: The transport workers were on strike and so I had to walk back home.
- The villagers moved out of their village as they had no rains that year (Rewrite as a compound sentence).
Ans: They had no rains that year so the villagers moved out of their village.
- We must eat to live (Change into compound). - **Ans: We must eat then only we can live.**

4. Priya has recovered after the accident. Her fractured arm is still in a cast.
(Combined the sentence as a compound sentence).

Ans: Priya has recovered after the accident **but** her fractured arm is still in a cast.

5. **As** my uncle was not willing to help me, I had to apply for a loan from the bank.
(Rewrite as a compound sentence).

Ans: My uncle was not willing to help me **so** I had to apply for a loan.

6. **Unless** you work hard, you will not clear the semester
(Rewrite as a compound sentence).

Ans: You **should** work hard **otherwise** you will not clear the semester.

COMPLEX SENTENCE:

1. **Having** completed my home work, I set out to play. (change in to complex sentence).

Ans: **After I had completed** my home work, I set out to play.

2. **In spite of his illness** at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject
(use "though").

Ans: **Though he was ill** at the time of the exam, he obtained a high score in the subject.

3. **On seeing the dog**, the thief ran away (Use "when").

Ans: **When** the thief **saw** the dog, he ran away.

4. We must eat **to** live (Change in to complex). - Ans: We must eat **so that we can** live.

5. I like a tea, I prefer coffee (Change into a complex sentence). - Ans: **Though** I like tea, I prefer coffee.

6. I wanted to buy a house **somewhere**. There is greenery and fresh air
(combine the sentence as a complex sentence).

Ans: I wanted to buy a house **where** there is greenery and fresh air.

7. I stand for justice and fair play. The whole world knows **about it**.
(combine the sentence using "That").

Ans: The whole world knows **that** I stand for justice and fair play.

8. The pick pocket saw the police **and** ran away (Rewrite a complex sentence).

Ans: **As soon as** the pick pocket saw the police, he ran away.

9. I studied very hard **but** failed (Rewrite as a complex sentence). - Ans: **Though** I studied very hard, I failed.

Q.No:38) SIMPLE SENTENCE

1. This is a mango from my garden. It is sweet. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: **This is a sweet mango from my garden.**

2. Thara types quickly. Thara types correctly. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: **Besides typing quickly, Thara types correctly.** (or) **Thara types quickly and correctly.**

3. Ram lost the match. He decided to resign as captain. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: **Having lost the match, Ram decided to resign as captain.**

4. Bharath is very arrogant. He will not apologise. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: **Being very arrogant, Bharath will not apologise.**

5. All citizens have civic responsibilities. They must discharge them. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: **All citizens must discharge their civic responsibilities.**

6. We must eat. We cannot live, [Combine the sentences].

Ans: **We must eat to live.**

7. She told me a story. It was about a giant. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: **She told me a story about a giant. (Or) She told me a giant's story.**

8. A man who is industrious is sure to succeed. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: An industrious man is sure to succeed.

9. I completed my work. I set out to play. [Combine the sentences].

Ans: Having completed my work, I set out to play.

Q.No. 39-43

Section-c

(READING COMPETENCIES)

III. A. Identify each sentence with the field in the list given below by underlining the word or words serving as the clue.

| Field | Clue words |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Weather | - Weather, Fog, Overcast, Hurricane, Cloudy, Breezy, etc. |
| 2. Education | - Examination, Dropouts, Curriculum, Illiteracy, Lifeskills, Syllabus, Communication, etc. |
| 3. Sports | - Match, Players, Olympics, French open, Golf, Hockey, Umpire, Refree. |
| 4. Space | - Galaxy, Comet, Satellite, Missile, Astronaut, Rocket, Star, etc. |
| 5. Computer Science | - Menu, Monitor, Keyboard, Software, Password, Internet, Data, E-mail, Surfing, etc. |
| 6. Nutrition Dietics | - Spicy food, Junk food, Calorie, Vitamin, Carbohydrates, Rice, Apple, etc. |
| 7. Agriculture | - Fertilizer, Ploughing, Harvest, Hybrid, Crop, Paddy, Irrigation, Agriculture, Yield, etc. |
| 8. Commerce | - Profit, Fluctuation, Margin, economic, Dividend, Inflation, Share, High price, etc. |
| 9. Law | - Affidavit, Case, File, Law, etc. |
| 10. Music | - Michael Jackson, Pop, Melody, Song, etc. |
| 11. Politics | - Minister, Election, Vote, Leaders, Campaign, etc. |
| 12. Travel | - Hotel, Visa, Resort, Embassy, Jet, etc. |
| 13. Medicine | - Physician, Surgery, Operation, Pills, Diagnosis, etc. |
| 14. Religion | - Faith, God, Worship, Festival, Temple, etc. |
| 15. Literature | - Shakespeare, Plays, Epics, etc. |
| 16. Science | - Cloning, Robot, Technology, etc. |

Q.NO:49-51

(READ ONLY THESE TWO PROSE PARAGRAPHS.)

The funeral oration of Brutus/Mark Antony.

Julius Caesar is a famous play by Shakespeare. First Brutus justified the murder of Caesar. Brutus Loved Caesar. But his love for the country was greater. He said that if Caesar were alive all would be slaves. Caesar was ambitious. So he killed him.

Next Antony said that he had come to bury Caesar, not to praise him. Caesar filled the treasury with huge amount. He cried for the poor. He refused the crown thrice. Finally he proved that Caesar was not ambitious.

What was the immediate impact of the atomic bombing on Hiroshima.

Or

Write a paragraph on the aftermath of atomisation on Hiroshima.

The atom bomb was dropped on Hiroshima. The sun went out. There was bright light. There was no sound. It was a scene of mass destruction. Thousands of people were killed. The pregnant women aborted. Some were

sterilized forever. Hair fall, fever, dysentery, bleeding in gums and a drop in blood cells were other symptoms. It was an unearthly evil.

Q.No:52-54

PROSE ESSAY (Study only these two essays)

Compare and contrast the speeches of Brutus and Antony.

Introduction:

Julius Caesar is a famous play by Shakespeare. In this essay Brutus justified Caesar's murder.

Speech of Brutus:

Brutus loved Caesar. But his love for the country was greater. If Caesar were alive all would be slaves. Caesar was ambitious. So he killed him.

Speech of Antony:

Antony said that he had come to bury Caesar and not to praise him. Caesar filled the treasury with huge amount. He cried for the poor. He refused the crown thrice. Finally he proved Caesar was not ambitious.

Conclusion:

Thus by his skilled speech, Antony turned the people against Brutus.

PROSE ESSAY

Gandhi ceaseless Crusader explain. (or)

Gandhi was no advocate to blind adherence to tradition explain.

Gandhi as a crusader:

Gandhi worked for women's equality. They stayed in homes. He brought them out. He believed in education for women. He made them equal in the society.

Woman-Man's friend:

Gandhi said women are not slaves. They are equal to men. Both have same feeling and problems. One cannot live without the other's help. Women need equality to shape future.

Gandhi Vs Tradition:

Gandhi had no blind faith on tradition. Untouchability, Child marriage and Child widowhood are wrong. They do not match with morality. He wanted to remove them.

Ahimsa and Sathyagraha:

Ahimsa means endless love. It is the endless capacity for suffering. God created women to love. They are true models of Ahimsa. Sita, Savithri and Damayanthi are ancient models.

The power of non-violence lie dormant in women. Women should spread this gospel.

Q.No:- 55-60

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS - POETRY

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. What are mournful numbers? | Sad songs |
| 2. What is meant by grave ? | Death |
| 3. What is meant by bivouac of life? | Temporary camp of soldiers |
| 4. What is world compared to? | Battlefield |
| 5. What are beating like muffled drums? | The heart |
| 6. How does the poet look upon life? | Life is real and earnest |
| 7. What does sleep mean? | Wasting time. |
| 8. Where do women claim to dwelt ? | Beneath the household roof. |
| 9. Explain inane abstraction ? | Stupid absent mindedness |
| 10. What is meant by cherished circle ? | Family, relatives and friends |

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 11. What are hedgerows ? | Uncared road side plants |
| 12. Who tried to explore ? | The spider |
| 13. Who is musings continuously? | Human soul |
| 14. What does a spider symbolize? | Human soul |
| 15. Explain gossamer thread? | Soft silk thread/Gum like substance |
| 16. What is a promontory ? | High point of land |
| 17. What is leech craft? | Ancient treatment to remove impure blood |
| 18. Explain Indo Aryan blood? | English belongs to Germanic, an Indo Aryan language. |
| 19. What is meant by global merchandise ? | The international trade. |
| 20. What is meant by cluster ? | Groups |
| 21. Who is referred as some one ? | Snake |
| 22. Who is the second comer ? | The poet |
| 23. What is Etna ? | A volcano in sicily |
| 24. Explain I thought of the albatross . | Albatross is a sea bird. It is a symbol of good luck. |
| 25. What is a nipper kin ? | A small glass for wine or beer |
| 26. What is meant by foe ? | Enemy |
| 27. Why war is quaint and curious ? | War is strange because soldiers kill each other without personal enmity |

SECTION-E

Q.No.61, 62 & 63

V.b. Read the following three sets of lines and answer the questions:

61. FIGURE OF SPEECH.

I. **“Like** a golden swarm of fire files you came”

61. Mention the **figure of speech** used in this line. - **Ans. Simile**

(i) **“O** winged seeds! you crossed the furrowed seas - To nestle in the warm and silent earth.”

61. Mention the **figure of speech** used here. - **Ans. Metaphor / Personification**

(i) **“In** the world’s broad field of battle, - In the bivouac of life.”

61. Mention the **figure of speech** used in this line. - **Ans. Metaphor**

62. ALLITERATION:

III. **“Mark’d** how to explore the vacant vast surrounding’

62. Write out the words in **alliteration**. - **Ans. Vacant Vast**

(ii) **“It** launched forth filament, filament, filament out of itself.”

62. Write out the words in **alliteration**. - **Ans. Filament filament**

(ii) **“For** the soul is dead that slumbers”

62. Write out the words in **alliteration**. - **Ans. Soul Slumbers**

63. ALLUSION:

II. **“Dust** thou art to dust returnest”

63. What is the **allusion** here? - **Ans. The Bible/(The Genesis 3:19)/Biblical**

(iii) **“And** the **word** was God”

63. What is the **allusion** here? - **Ans. The Bible/Biblical**

(iii) **“And** I thought of the **albatross**

And I wished he would come back, my snake”

63. What is the **allusion** used here?

Ans. "The Rime of the Ancient Mariner" by S.T Coleridge.

(iii) "Let the dead past bury its dead"

63. What is the **allusion** here? - **Ans. "The Bible" /Biblical.**

63.RHYME SCHEME / RHYMING WORDS:

(iii) "As humble plants by country hedgerows growing,
That treasure up the rain,
And yield in odours, ere the day's declining,
The gift again,"

63. Pick out the **rhyme scheme** in the given lines

Ans. a b a b Growing -a, Rain - b, Declining -a, Again -b

(iii) "Had he and I but met
By some old ancient inn,
We should have sat us down to wet
Right many a nipperkin."

63. Pick out the **rhyme scheme** in these given lines

Ans. a b a b Met -a
Inn -b
Wet -a
Nipperkin -b

(iii) "And staring face to face,
I shot at him as he at me,
And killed him in his place."

63. Pick out the **rhyming words** in these lines - **Ans. Face-Place**

ERC-Any Two

Q.No:64, 65, 66

1. A PSALM OF LIFE

CLUE WORDS

Mournful, Empty, Slumbers, Grave, Goal, Dust, Art, Muffled, Battle, Driven
cattle, Great men, Foot prints, Achieving, Bivouac, Past, Present, Future, Today,
Tomorrow, Life, Not Sorrow.

CONTEXT:

POEM : A Psalm of Life

POET : H.W Long fellow

Explanation:

In this poem the poet says life is not an empty dream. It is real. It is to be enjoyed. Don't worry about the past. Work for the present. Tomorrow must be better than today.

2. WOMEN'S RIGHTS

CLUE WORDS

Rob, Seclusion, Jarring, Household, Inane, Privileged, Unknown, Unnoticed,
Hedgerows, Odour, To die, Woman's mission, Sunshine, home

CONTEXT:

POEM: Women's Rights
POET: Annie Louisa walker

Explanation:

The poem "Women's Rights" expresses the wishes of the women. Women love to enjoy many rights. They make the home bright. Women are left unseen. They live within their dear circle. We know their worth after their death.

3. A NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER

CLUE WORDS

Promontory, spider, unreeling, filament, music, oceans, anchor, bridge, gossamer, explore

CONTEXT:

POEM: A NOISELESS PATIENT SPIDER

POET: WALT WHITMAN

Explanation:

Walt Whitman saw a spider on a promontory. It was noiseless and patient. The spider tried to explore the vacant surroundings. It unreeled filament after filament. The poet compared the spider to human soul, which was musing endlessly.

4. ENGLISH WORDS

CLUE WORDS

Leech craft, souls, soiled, tongues, winging words, winged seeds, thorn mills, nectar, Indo-Aryan, fireflies, global, gospel, cosmic riddle, new agony, blossom.

CONTEXT:

POEM: ENGLISH WORDS

POET: V.K.GOKAK.

Explanation:

V.K.GOKAK admires the efficacy of English words. Leech craft purified the blood and cured illness. The poet compares English to leech-craft, because it purifies our soiled souls. He calls it tongues of fire, winged seeds, winging words, fireflies and nectar. English is a cosmic riddle.

5. SNAKE

CLUE WORDS

Hot, pyjamas, carob tree, pitcher, yellow-brown, flickered, second comer, expiate, education, hospitality, cattle, convulsed, albatross, mean act, etc.

CONTEXT:

POEM: SNAKE

POET: D.H.LAWRENCE

Explanation:

A snake visited the poet's house. It was drinking water in a trough. The inner voice of the poet asked him to kill the snake. The poet threw a log, but it did not hit the snake. The poet thought it a mean act and felt sorry for it.

6. THE MAN HE KILLED

CLUE WORDS

CONTEXT:

POEM: THE MAN HE KILLED

POET: THOMAS HARDY

Explanation:

The poem brings out the unpleasant realities of war. The poet and his enemy were out of work. So they joined the army. They shot at each other. The poet killed his enemy. If they met in an inn, they would have enjoyed drinking liquor.

Q.No.67: (Study only Q.No. 67 & 68)

A PSALM OF LIFE –H.W long fellow

In this poem the poet says life is not an empty dream. It is real. It is to be enjoyed. Don't worry about the past. Work for the present. Tomorrow must be better than today. The world is a battlefield. Don't be dumb like the driven cattle. Be a hero. Lives of great men are good lessons for us. They leave their footprints. By following their footprints, we can make our life nobler and more useful.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS-Annie Louisa walker

Q.No.68:

How does the poet define "Women's rights"?

The poem 'Women's Right' expresses the wishes of the women. Women want to enjoy many rights. They are powerful. People are unfriendly to them. So, women like to live in the houses. They want to live a quiet and secure life. Women are not dreamy. They do not spend their life idle. They make the home bright. Hedgerows grow along the countryside. They give us rain. The women are like those plants. Sometimes, the women are left unseen. They live within their dear circle. We know their worth after their death.

SNAKE D.H Lawrence

Q.No.69:

A snake visited the poet's house on a hot day. It was drinking water in a trough. After drinking water, it lifted its head and looked at the poet. In Sicily snakes of golden colour are venomous. So the inner voice of the poet asked him to kill the snake. But he did not listen to it. The snake returned to its hole. The poet threw a log, but it did not hit the snake. The poet thought it a mean act and felt sorry for it.

ENGLISH II PAPER

Q.No.1 REARRANGE THE JUMBLED SENTENCES

I. 1. A. Write a paragraph by re-arranging the following sentence in the correct sequence. (The first and last sentences are already in order.)

1. THE SELFISH GIANT

- Every after noon, the children used to go and play in the giant's garden.
- He built a high wall around his garden.
- The poor children had now nowhere to play.
- The giant saw the children playing in the garden.
- One day the giant came back.
- The spring came but in the giant's garden there was still winter.

Ans: Every afternoon, the children used to go and play in the giant's garden .One day the giant came back. The giant saw the children playing in the garden. He built a high wall around his garden. The poor children had now nowhere to play. Then spring came but in the giant's garden there was still winter.

2. THE LOTTERY TICKET

- Ivan Dimitrich was a middle class man.

- Ivan asked to tell the number.
- Masha, his wife, asked him to check the number of her lottery ticket.
- Ivan sat down and read the news paper.
- Ivan's income was twelve hundred a year.
- Masha told him that the series was 9499 and the number was 26.

Ans: Ivan Dimitrich was a middle class man. Ivan's income was twelve hundred a year. Ivan sat down and read the news paper. Masha, his wife, asked him to check the number of her lottery ticket. Ivan asked her to tell the number. Masha told that the series was 9499 and the number was 26.

3. THE LAST LEAF

- Sue from Maine and Johnsy from California were budding artists and friends.
- The month of November was very cold and many in the village were affected by pneumonia
- As they were poor, they stayed together in Greenwich village.
- At the top of a three storey brick house, Sue and Johnsy had their studio.
- Johnsy was also affected by pneumonia. She took her friend to a doctor.

Ans: Sue was from Maine and Johnsy was from California were budding artists and friends. As they were poor, they stayed together in Greenwich village. At the top of a three storey brick house, Sue and Johnsy had their studio. The month of November was very cold and many in the village were affected by pneumonia. Johnsy was also affected by pneumonia. Sue took her friend to a doctor.

4. HOW THE CAMEL GOT ITS HUMP

A camel was living in the middle of a howling desert.

- The camel told the horse nothing but humph.
- The camel did not want to work and besides he was a howler.
- The horse went away and told the man.
- The horse came to meet the camel on Monday morning.
- Then the dog came to the camel with a stick in his mouth.

Ans: A camel was living in the middle of a howling desert. The camel did not want to work and beside he was a howler. The horse came to meet the camel on Monday morning. The camel told the horse nothing but humph. The horse went away and told the man. Then the dog came to the camel with a stick in his mouth.

5. TWO FRIENDS

Morissot and Sauvage became friends by their common interest in fishing.

- Sauvage wanted to go for fishing.
- They met after a long time and drank absinthe.
- They encountered the Prussians while fishing in the river.
- Morissot agreed and they went for fishing in the river.
- Finally, the two friends were killed by the Prussians without enquiry.

Ans: Morissot and Sauvage became friends by their interest in fishing. They met after a long time and drank absinthe. Sauvage wanted to go for fishing. Morissot agreed and they went for fishing in the river. They encountered the Prussians while fishing in the river. Finally the two friends were killed by the Prussians without enquiry.

6. THE REFUGEE

- Every refugee carried a burden on his shoulder.
- The old man refused it.
- A passer by took pity on the old man and offered him a silver and a copper coin.

- The load was too much for him to walk and so he fell down.
- An old man also carried a load of folded quilt and cooking vessel.
- A passer by dropped the coins into the old man's apron and went away.

Ans: Every refugee carried a burden on his shoulder. An old man also carried a load of folded quilt and a cooking vessel. The load was too much for him to walk and so he fell down. A passer by took pity on the old man and offered him a silver and a copper coin. The old man refused it. The passerby dropped the coins into the old man's apron and went away.

7. THE OPEN WINDOW

7. -Vera received Mr.Frampton Nuttel at her aunt's house.
- She understood that Mr.Nuttel did not know anything about her aunt.
 - Vera asked him to wait for her aunt.
 - She enquired of Mr.Nuttel whether he knew anybody there.
 - He, then, told about the letter of introduction.
 - At last, the niece began to tell Mr.Nuttel about the open window.

Ans: Vera received Mr.Frampton Nuttel at her aunt's house. Vera asked him to wait for her aunt. She enquired Mr.Nuttel whether anybody there. He, then, told about the letter of introduction. She understood that Mr.Nuttel did not know anything about her aunt. At last, the niece began to tell Mr.Nuttel about the open window.

LESSON-1 THE SELFISH GIANT

Q.No.2 TO 6 (Complete the following by choosing the correct answer from the options given.)

1. The children visited the giant's garden
 A, Every afternoon b, Every week
 C, Once a month c, Every year **Ans: Every afternoon**
2. The giant stayed with his friends for. **Ans: Seven years**
3. The giant died when he became. **Ans: Old and feeble**
4. The giant's final journey was to. **Ans: Paradise**
5. The poor children had _ to play. **Ans: No place**
6. The people who were pleased to stay in the giant's garden were.
Ans: The snow and the frost
7. There were _ peach trees. **Ans: twelve**
8. "How happy we were there" _ Said to each other. **Ans: The children**
9. The giant broke down the wall with an. **Ans: axe**
10. The selfish giant longed for _ **Ans: The little child**
11. The little children entered the giant's garden through _
Ans: The little hole in the wall

LESSON-2 THE LOTTERY TICKET

1. The possibility of winning the prize in the lottery ticket _
 A. Thrilled them B. Bewildered them C. Motivated them **Ans: Bewildered them**
2. The first twenty five thousand of the prize money was _ **Ans: Never received**
3. Ivan went to _ **Ans: None of these places**
4. Masha _ **Ans: Was interrupted in the middle.**
5. Ivan's income was _ roubles year. **Ans: 1200**
6. They wanted to buy a summer villa in the _ province. **Ans: Tula or oryol**
7. Ivan Dmitrich was a _ **Ans: Middle class man**
8. The series number of the lottery ticket is _ **Ans: 9499**

3. The old man decided not to spend his money on food because _____. Ans :he decided to keep it to buy seed.
4. The noodle vendor stopped near the old man because he was _____. Ans : keen on selling.
5. The city dwellers were _____ towards the rufegees. Ans : full of bitterness.
6. They became refugees due to _____. Ans : flood.
7. The child was the old man's _____. Ans : grand son.
8. The refugees were _____. Ans : dressed in uniform.
9. The vendor made the old man _____. Ans : to buy noodles.
10. The old man bought noodles for the _____. Ans : copper coin.
11. The old man keeps the silver coin to buy _____ for his grandson. Ans : seeds.

LESSON -7 OPEN WINDOW

1. Vera narrated a/an _____ story to Nuttel.
a) real b) tragic c) imaginative d) suspense. Ans : imaginative.
2. The hunting party was accompanied by a _____. Ans : spaniel.
3. Romance at short notice was _____ speciality. Ans : vera's
4. A snipe is a kind of _____. Ans : bird.
5. Vera said that the tragedy happened _____. Ans : three years ago.
6. Vera was _____ years old. Ans : fifteen.
7. The hunters who went to snipe shooting were _____ in the bog. Ans : engulfed.
8. Mrs.Sappleton's husband and her two younger brothers went off for _____. Ans: their day's shooting.
9. Vera was the _____ of Mrs. Sappleton Ans: niece.
10. While visiting Mrs.Sappleton, Mr. Nuttel carried _____. Ans : a letter of introduction

Q.NO 7 TO 11 Supplementary Comprehension Passage.

Write the answers for each question.

ENGLISH II PAPER

Q.No:12: ESSAY (Study only these three essays)

1. THE SELFISH GIANT

A selfish giant had a lovely garden. The children played there happily. The giant returned from his friend's place after seven years. He built a high wall around the garden.

Spring came everywhere. But winter rested in the giant's garden. The children entered the garden through a hole in the wall. So spring came there.

There was still winter in a corner. The giant saw a little boy there. The giant helped the boy to climb up the tree. Spring came there.

The giant became old and feeble. One day he saw the little boy again. The little boy, who was Jesus Christ, took the giant to paradise.

2. THE LOTTERY TICKET

Ivan Dmitritch was a middle class man. Masha bought a lottery ticket. She asked him to see the results. The serial number of his wife's lottery ticket 9499 was found. They started dreaming.

If the prize money was won, Ivan would spend twenty five thousand on an estate and ten thousand on immediate expenses. He would put the other forty thousand in the bank for interest.

Ivan looked at the paper and read series 9499 and the number as 46. But their number was 26. They became disappointed and started to hate each other.

3. THE LAST LEAF

Sue and Johnsy were painters. Johnsy had an attack of pneumonia. Johnsy was looking at the ivy vine through the window. She counted the ivy leaves backward from the number twelve. She thought that she would die when the last leaf fell down.

Old Behrman was a painter. He was a friend to sue and johnsy. He wanted to paint a masterpiece. She told Behrman about Johnsy's fancy.

The next morning johnsy saw the last ivy leaf. It changed her mind. Her condition improved. Sue told Johnsy about the death of Behrman painted the last leaf. It was his masterpiece.

Q.NO:13 TO 17

Learning competency (study skills).

1. What are the different sections in a modern library?
Reference section, Electronic section, Journal section, Stacks and Reprography.
2. What does the reference section in a modern library contain?
Dictionaries, Year books, Atlases.
3. What does the electronic section in a modern library contain?
Audio, Video, CDS, Microfilms.
4. What does the journal section in a modern library contain?
Journals periodicals and News papers
5. What does the stacks section in a modern library contain?
All books are stocked here. (except reference books).
6. What is Reprography?
Facilities for photocopying (Xeroxing)
7. What are the two systems of classification of books in the library?
(i) Dewey Decimal System (ii) American Library of Congress System.
8. How will you search for a book in the library?
(i) The author index (ii) The title index (iii) Computer search.
9. What are the instructions to be followed while using the library?
(i) Observe silence; (ii) Don't hide books (iii) Do not write or scribble anything on the book (iv) Do not tear off page from a book.
10. Explain and expand OPAC
OPAC-Online Public Access Catalogue. / OPAC is software to search books in the library.
11. What is euphemism? Give an example.
**Euphemism means use of inoffensive word or phrase.
(E.G) "Visually challenged," for blind" "Home maker," for "house wife"**
12. What are the points to remember while taking-notes?
(i) Listen carefully (ii) Take down the important points (iii) use abbreviations whenever necessary.
13. Why do we consult a dictionary?
To know the meaning, Spelling & Pronunciation.
14. What is a thesaurus?
It is a book of synonyms and antonyms.
15. Arrange the authors in a library catalogue. George Orwell and Kamala Das
ANS. Das, Kamala. Orwell, George
16. Write e-mail ID'S.
Educational institution: avscollege@gmail.com ksrcollege@yahoo.com
17. Mention a complete E-mail ID of any 2 organisation.
sbi@nic.com lic@nic.com
Women organization : annaiterasa@gmail.com womenwelfare@yahoo.com
Government organisation: tnpsc@nic.in trb@nic.in

18. Bring out of the meaning of ' cliché' with examples. [One mark for cliché and one mark for the example]

Cliché is a word which is used very often to the point of monotony.

| <u>CLICHÉ</u> | <u>MEANING</u> | <u>SENTENCE</u> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Kith and kin | Relatives | I love my <u>kith and kin</u> |
| 2. Bag and baggage | With all belongings | I went with <u>bag and baggage</u> |
| 3. Last and not least | Finally | I am <u>last but not least</u> in the exam |
| 4. First and foremost | Most important | My English teacher is <u>first and foremost</u> to me |
| 5. No smoke without fire | There is some truth | The scandal about her shows there is <u>no smoke without fire</u> |
| 6. To add insult to injury worse | To make things | Punishing a student is adding <u>insult to injury.</u> |
| 7. Knew no bounds | Limitless | My joy <u>knew no bounds.</u> |
| 8. with flying colours | Be successful | She passed the exam <u>with flying colours</u> |
| 9. Through thick and thin | in all difficulties | I stood by him <u>through thick and thin</u> |

Question no 18-22

| | Error spotting |
|-------------|----------------|
| Though | but |
| As | so |
| The English | English |
| Besides | Beside |
| Despite of | Despite |
| Than | To |
| An | A |
| A | An |

Memory tips:

Model question

Spot the errors and correct them:-

One of the boy looks sad. - Ans: One of the boys looks sad.

| ERROR | CORRECTION | REASON |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| He gave me an one rupee note. | He gave me a one rupee | Use 'a' for the words like one, university, universal, union, unique, European. |
| Mala is a M.A. | Mala is an M.A. | Use 'a' for the words like M.A.,M.Sc.,M.Com.,M.P.,LPG,HMT,MBA.,LIC. |
| He is a honest man | He is an honest man | Use 'an' for the words like hour, honest, honourable. |
| John is best student. Sun rises in East. | John is the best student. The sun rises in the East. | Use 'the' before 1. Superlative degrees. 2. Unique objects like the sun, the moon, the earth, etc. 3.rivers (Ganges) 4. The Holy books (the bible, the Ramayana, etc.) 5. Musical instruments(The violin, The veena) |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| in the table. We speak the English table. | on the table. We speak English | Don't use articles before the names of any language. |
|-------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|

Q.No 23. Write the summary of the given passage in 100 words:-

Steps:-

Prepare a Rough Draft Copy

Write a Fair Draft Copy

Write Suitable Title

The use of tobacco can also seriously impair the users health. It can lead to cancer, heart attack, strokes and chronic lung disease. Babies born to mothers who smoke are often smaller and less healthy than babies born to mothers who do not smoke. Bronchitis and Pneumonia are serious illness common in babies born to parents who smoke, but less common in babies to parents who do not smoke.

We know that alcoholic beverages actually poison the body. Drinking alcohol causes changes in mood and results in lack of judgement, slurred speech, staggering and clumsiness. Large amount of alcohol can produce stupor and even death. People who become addicted to alcoholic beverages are called alcoholics. They drink so much of alcohol that it damages their health completely. They suffer from diseases such as cancer and ulcers more frequently than non alcoholics.

Answer:

The Evils Of Tobacco And Alcohol

Rough copy:

The use of tobacco seriously impairs the users health. It leads to cancer, heart attack, strokes, and chronic lung disease. Babies born to smoking mothers are less healthy.

Those babies suffer from Bronchitis and Pneumonia. Drinking alcohol poisons the body. It also causes changes in mood and results in lack of judgement. Larger amount of alcohol can produce stupor and even death. Alcoholics suffer from diseases like cancer and ulcer.

The Evils Of Tobacco And Alcohol

Fair copy:

The use of tobacco impairs the users health. It leads to cancer, heart attack, strokes and chronic lung diseases. Babies of smoking mothers suffer from Bronchitis and pneumonia. Drinking alcohol poisons the body. It also causes change in mood and result in lack of judgment. Larger amount of alcohol can produce stupor and even death. Alcoholics suffer from diseases like cancer and ulcer

Q.NO: 24

SECTION-C

LETTER WRITING

RESPONDING TO THE ADVERTISEMENT

YYY

06/03/2013

FROM:

XXX,

YYY,

TO:

P. Box no, 1234,
C/O The Hindu,
Chennai.

Sir,

Sub: Application for the post of
Ref: Your advertisement in "The Hindu" dated 02/03/2013

With reference to your advertisement, I would like to apply for the above cited post. I have enclosed my Bio-Data here with.

BIO-DATA

Name : XXX
Father's Name : Mr.Z
Date Of Birth : 10/05/1985
Nationality : Indian
Sex : Male
Marital status : Single
Address : Xxx
Languages known : English, Tamil
Educational qualification : -----
Salary expected : RS.10,000/P.M

I assure that I will be sincere in my duties.

Thanking you,

Place : Yyy
Date : 6-03-13

Yours faithfully,
XXX

Address on the cover:

P. Box no, 1234,
C/o The Hindu,
Chennai.

POST

1. Teacher
2. Clerk
3. Sales Man
4. Sales Manager

QUALIFICATION

M.A/M.Sc/M.Com,B.ED
B.A/B.Sc/B.Com
B.A/B.Sc/B.Com
B.A/B.Sc/B.Com

SECTION-D

Strategic Competency

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

NON LEXICAL FILLERS

Er
Uh
Hmm
Ah
Mmm

DISCOURSE MARKERS

Oh yes/ You see
Oh yes/ You see/ You know
Well/ You know
Oh yes/ Well
Well/ You know

Raju : I feel it needs a little more colouring.
Babu : Er I feel it needs a little more colouring.
Raju : MMM That's fine . I'll make it.

Q no:26 ROAD MAP
Giving directions

- *Walk straight
- *Go past the market/ The bus stop/ The park etc.
- *Turn left/ Right
- *You will find-----opposite/ Near.....

SECTION - E

Q.NO: 27 TO 31
MATCH THE FOLLWING

| PROVERBS | MEANINGS (Answers) |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. All that glitters is not gold | Appearances are deceptive. ***** |
| 2. A stitch in time saves nine | Timely help is always welcome. ** |
| 3. Prevention is better than cure. | Safety before remedy. * |
| 4. Look before you leap. | Act after thinking. *** |
| 5. Charity begins at home. | First fulfill your home needs. |
| 6. All roads lead to Rome. | All religions are one. |
| 7. Empty vessels make more noise. | Less knowledge is dangerous. ** |
| 8. Distance lends charms. | Nearby things are not catchy. |
| 9. Ever homer nods | Even greatmen do mistakes. *** |
| 10. Make hay while the sun shines. | Make use of every opportunity. *** |
| 11. Reading makes a perfect man. | Try to read as much as possible. * |
| 12. Brevity is the soul of wit. | Be short in speech and writing. * |
| 13. Better late than never. | Even if delayed start the work. |
| 14. No man is an island. | Prefer to live in groups. |
| 15. As you sow so you reap. | What we do, the same we get. * |
| 16. Self help is the best help. | One should be helpful to oneself. |
| 17. Haste makes waste. | Hurry makes you worry. ** |
| 18. Tit for tat | Right for right, wrong for wrong. |
| 19. East or west, home is the best. | All like their home. |
| 20. Man proposes, God disposes. | We expect one but happens none. |
| 13. Barking dogs seldom bite. | Doers don't talk. ** |
| 14. One flower makes no garden. | You can't do the best by alone. * |
| 15. Time and tide waits for none. | Do anything at the right time. |
| 16. Familiarity breeds contempt. | Too much of anything goes in vain. |
| 17. Covet all lose all. | Over desire is dangerous. ***** |

18. No pain no gain.
19. Little drops make a mighty ocean.
20. Waste not want not.
21. Where there is a will there is a way.
22. Seeing is believing.
23. Rome was not built in a day.
24. Experience is the best teacher.
25. Birds of same feather flock together.
26. Strike while the iron is hot.
27. To err is human.
28. United we stand, divided we fall.
29. Too many cooks spoil the broth.
30. Blood is thicker than water.
31. Health is wealth.
32. Work is worship.
33. Truth alone triumphs.
34. Manners maketh man.
43. Every dog has its day.
44. All is well that ends well.
45. Still water runs deep.

Q.No.32-36 MATCH THE PRODUCTS WITH THE SLOGANS
PRODUCTS

1. Box of matches.
2. Air conditioner
3. Digital camera
4. Lipstick.
5. Shoes.
6. Glass.
7. Mobile / phone / cell.
8. Detergent / washing powder.
9. Dress
10. Shampoo.
11. Ointment.
12. Toothpaste.
13. Ballpoint pen.
14. Eraser.
15. Lens.
16. Computer.
17. Camera.
18. Music system.
19. Tea.
20. Microtip pen.
21. Motor bike.
22. Ice cream.

- Work hard to get success. *
- Small savings makes one rich. *
- Do not waste, be frugal. *
- Strong will power achieves anything. *
- Don't believe in rumours. **
- Success is not achieved in a day. ***
- Perfection needs experience.
- Like minded people make good friends. ***
- Make use of every opportunity. *
- No one is perfect. *
- Union is strength.
- A work should not be entrusted to many people.
- Family bonds is always closer. *
- Take care of your health. *
- Be conscious of your duty. *
- Always speak the truth. *
- You should learn good manners. *
- Even an unfortunate person has his glory. *
- Good deeds end well.
- Learned people are always silent and gentle.

WITH THE SLOGANS
SLOGANS (ANSWERS)

- Make fire in a rare way.
- Bring Switzerland into your room. **
- Say cheese and freeze. *
- Paint the town red. *
- A comfortable sole in a cosy hole. *
- Handle with care. *
- Talk more pay less / Immediate contact. ***
- Wash and use torn clothes. ***
- Modest and smart look. ***
- Leaves your hair smooth and silky. **
- For external use. *
- Clean with glee / Pearls in your mouth / get a sparkling smile. ****
- Flawless writing flows from this pen. *
- Erases every thing but the past. *
- Gives clear vision. *
- Door step to knowledge. ****
- Fine snaps. **
- Hear more enjoy more. *
- The cup that cheers more Indians. *
- Flawless writing flows from this pen. *
- For extra mile and smile. *
- No more summer and chillness is here / Children's delight. **

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 23. Gum. | Fixes everything except broken heart.* |
| 24. News paper. | World news for a rupee. |
| 25. Watch. | Sharp time for sharp people. |
| 26. All out / mosquito coil. | Have a peaceful sleep. |
| 27. Mineral water. | Fresh from Himalayan springs / Quench your thirst without bacteria. * |
| 28. Dictionary. | Increases your word power. * |
| 29. Scooter. | For smooth driving. * |
| 30. Credit card. | Plastic money / Buy now pay later. ** |
| 31. Mixer grinder. | Kitchen mate. * |
| 32. Radio. | Enjoy the news and songs. |
| 33. Car. | Make the travel easier. |
| 34. Shaving cream. | A neat face in two seconds. |
| 35. Calendar. | Point out the passing of days. |
| 36. Fan. | Keeps you cool. * |
| 37. Coffee / Tea. | Rejuvenates you. * |
| 38. Lock. | It guarantees great safety. |
| 39. Furniture. | Carved with love and care. |
| 40. Watch. | Fits your wrist like an ornament. |
| 41. Torch light. | Sunbeam in your hand. |
| 42. Five star hotel. | Live on the lap of luxury. |
| 43. Calculator. | A brain at hand / works faster than thoughts. |
| 44. Emergency lamp / UPS. | Don't worry about power cut. |
| 45. Call taxi. | Ring up and we are at your doors. |

SECTION - F
GENERAL ESSAY

Q No 37, 38, 39.

Write an essay on: My ambition / Aim / Goal / Aids Awareness / Deforestation / One Man, One Tree
[Note: The paragraph titled "Introduction" and "conclusion" can be used for the essays on any of the given topics.]

Introduction:

"Service to mankind is service to God". My wish is to become a social worker. There are many problems in the society. People suffer. There is much to do to improve the society.

My Ambition:

Teaching is a noble profession. I want to be a teacher. The teacher builds the society. A good teacher helps the young to know the skills and develop them.

Teaching is not just a job. It is a mission. Students develop their talents and become good citizen. A nation's progress depends on the quality of the teachers in the country.

Conclusion:

Team work makes any task simpler and more effective. For this we must make use of government schemes and private organizations. Together we can make this earth a heaven.

Introduction:

“Service to mankind is service to God”. My wish is to become a social worker. There are many problems in the society. People suffer. There is much to do to improve the society.

AIDS Awareness:

AIDS is a killer disease. It cannot be cured. It is caused by a virus called HIV. AIDS can spread through unprotected sex, blood transfusion, sharing of needles while taking drugs, and from the mother to the baby in her womb.

“Prevention is better than cure”. People must be made aware of this. My wish is to spread the news that AIDS can be prevented.

Conclusion:

Team work makes any task simpler and more effective. For this we must make use of government schemes and private organizations. Together we can make this earth a heaven.

Introduction:

“Service to mankind is service to God”. My wish is to become a social worker. There are many problems in the society. People suffer. There is much to do to improve the society.

Rain Water harvesting:

“Water is life”. Much of the rain water is wasted. It is a crime. Collect rain water and store it. It is easy. In every house a tank can be kept for this. This water can be used for washing and for plants.

Dig small pits. Fill them with brick and stones. Rain water will seep into the soil and reach wells and tanks. Otherwise rain water will flow on the surface of the land and be wasted. We can make our country green by harvesting rain water.

Conclusion:

Team work makes any task simpler and more effective. For this we must make use of government schemes and private organizations. Together we can make this earth a heaven.

Introduction:

“Service to mankind is service to God”. My wish is to become a social worker. There are many problems in the society. People suffer. There is much to do to improve the society.

Deforestation /One man, one tree:

Trees are the lungs of the earth. They purify the air and circulate oxygen. When we cut down a tree, we are attacking the earth and destroying our planet.

Forests/ trees protect life. The roots of the trees stop soil erosion. They also increase rainfall. If every person plants one tree, he or she makes this world a better place.

Conclusion:

Team work makes any task simpler and more effective. For this we must make use of government schemes and private organizations. Together we can make this earth a heaven.

ALL THE BEST