



# RASI GUIDE

ACHIEVERS' CHOICE

# ENGLISH

Based on New Syllabus

# MINI GUIDE

11<sup>th</sup>



FREE

12 INTERNAL  
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2.	The Queen of Boxing	Confessions of Born Spectator	A short in the Dark
3.	Forgetting	Lines Written in the Early Spring	The first Patient (play)
4.	Tight Corners	Macavity - The Mystery Cat	With the Photographer
5.	The Convocation Address	Everest is Not the Only Peak	The Singing Lesson
6.	The Accidental Tourist	The Hollow Crown	Never Never Nest (Play)

**PART - I**      **Q.No. 1-20**

**1. SYNONYMS**

**LESSON - 1 THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY**

- mantelpiece** - **shelf**
- absurd** - **inconsistent / illogical**
- fables** - **tales / stories**
- hobbled** - **walked unsteadily**
- pucker** - **wrinkled**
- expanse** - **widespread**
- monotonous** - **unchanging / boring**
- snapped** - **broke / cut**
- seclusion** - **isolation**
- bedlam** - **noisy confusion**
- perched** - **sat / rested**
- rebukes** - **scoldings**
- dilapidated** - **damaged**
- pallor** - **pale appearance**
- shroud** - **burial clothes**

**ADDITIONAL**

- contentment - satisfaction
- disapproval - objection
- portrait - picture
- resignation - withdrawal
- scriptures - sacred writings
- serenity - tranquility
- announce - declare
- clasp - embrace
- omit - exclude
- persuade - convince
- protest - object
- scattered - dispersed
- stoop - bend down
- distressed - unhappy
- frivolous - childish
- moist - wet / damp
- pretty - charming
- revolting - disgusting / vile
- spotless - flawless
- corpse - dead body
- stale - new
- untidy - disorder
- veritable - real

- wrinkled - crumpled / folded
- constantly - continuously

**2. ANTONYMS**

**LESSON - 1 THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY**

moist	x	arid
frivolous	x	serious
omitted	x	included
protest	x	accept
serenity	x	anxiety
scattered	x	gathered
monotonous	x	interesting
absurd	x	logical
fables	x	truth
hobbled	x	run
puckered	x	smooth
expanse	x	contract
snapped	x	combined
seclusion	x	union
badlam	x	calmness
perched	x	moved
rebukes	x	praise
dilapidated	x	undamaged
pallor	x	bloom
shroud	x	uncover

**ADDITIONAL**

attached	x	detached
certain	x	doubtful
constantly	x	intermittently
cremate	x	bury
ignored	x	noticed
persuade	x	dissuade
stale	x	fresh
veritable	x	false
wrapped	x	uncovered
stoop	x	straighten

**LESSON - 2 THE QUEEN OF BOXING**

amateur	x	professional
compulsory	x	optional
traditional	x	modern
expensive	x	cheap
hopeful	x	desperate
accepted	x	refused
princely	x	miserly
appetite	x	aversion
lauded	x	blamed
conviction	x	disbelief

sate	x	dissatisfy
felicitation	x	sarcasm
adulation	x	condemnation
etched	x	neglect
speculation	x	reality
haul	x	diminish
jet lag	x	refresh

**7. BLENDED WORDS**

► **A blended word / portmanteau** is a word formed from parts of two or more other words.  
 E.g. Splash + sputter - splutter      Mechanics + Electronics - Mechatronics

<b>Ability + skill</b>	Askillity	<b>International + network</b>	Internet
<b>Advertising + entertainment</b>	Advertainment	<b>International + police</b>	Interpol
<b>Agriculture + economy</b>	Agronomy	<b>Lecture + demonstration</b>	Lecdem
<b>Alcohol + holiday</b>	Alcoholiday	<b>Lion + tiger</b>	Liger
<b>American + Indian</b>	Amerind	<b>Lithe + slimy</b>	Slithy
<b>Aqua + aerobics</b>	Aquaerobics	<b>Malicious + software</b>	Malware
<b>Bang + smash</b>	Bash	<b>Medical + care</b>	Medicare
<b>Binary + digit</b>	Bit	<b>Medical + claim</b>	Medicclaim
<b>Biography + picture</b>	Biopic	<b>Melody + drama</b>	Melodrama
<b>Biology + electronic</b>	Bionic	<b>Mobile + robot</b>	Mobot
<b>Boat + hotel</b>	Boatel	<b>Mock + cocktail</b>	Mocktail
<b>Bombay + Hollywood</b>	Bollywood	<b>Modulator + demodulator</b>	Modem
<b>Book + magazine</b>	Bookazine	<b>Motor + bike</b>	Mobike
<b>Breakfast + lunch</b>	Brunch	<b>Motor + camp</b>	Mocamp
<b>Breath + analyzer</b>	Breathalyzer	<b>Motor + pedal cycle</b>	Moped
<b>By + cause</b>	Because	<b>Motorway + hotel</b>	Motel

<b>Camera + recorder</b>	Camcorder	<b>Multiple + complex</b>	Multiplex
<b>Car + barbecue</b>	Carbecue	<b>News + broadcast</b>	Newscast
<b>Cell + celebrity</b>	Cellebrity	<b>Oxford + cambridge</b>	Oxbridge
<b>Cellulose + diaphane</b>	Cellophane	<b>Parachute + troops</b>	Paratroops
<b>Cybernetic + organism</b>	Cyborg	<b>Picture + element</b>	Pixel
<b>Departure + start</b>	Destarture	<b>Science + fiction</b>	Sci - fi
<b>Documentary + drama</b>	Docudrama	<b>Share + software</b>	Shareware
<b>Dramatic + comedy</b>	Dramedy	<b>Shop + alcoholic</b>	Shopaholic
<b>Education + entertainment</b>	Edutainment	<b>Short + skirt</b>	Skort
<b>Education + satellite</b>	Edusat	<b>Simultaneous + broadcast</b>	Simulcast
<b>Electro + execute</b>	Electrocute	<b>Sky + laboratory</b>	Skylab
<b>Electronic + mail</b>	E-mail	<b>Slang + language</b>	Slanguage
<b>Emotion + icon</b>	Emoticon	<b>Smack + mash</b>	Smash
<b>Enforcement + farce</b>	Enfarcement	<b>Smart + sassy</b>	Smassy
<b>Entrepreneur + porn</b>	Entreporneur	<b>Smoke + fog</b>	Smog
<b>Europe + Asia</b>	Eurasia	<b>Snow + dirt</b>	Snirt
<b>Fact + fiction</b>	Faction	<b>Spanish + English</b>	Spanglish
<b>Family + computer</b>	Famicom	<b>Splash + spatter</b>	Splatter
<b>Fan + magazine</b>	Fanzine	<b>Spoon + fork</b>	Spork
<b>Fantastic + fabulous</b>	Fantabulous	<b>Squirm + wiggle</b>	Squiggle
<b>Flimsy + miserable</b>	Mimsy	<b>Stay + vacation</b>	Staycation
<b>Food + alcoholic</b>	Foodoholic	<b>Sun + umbrella</b>	Sunbrella
<b>Fourteen + nights</b>	Fortnight	<b>Technology + wizard</b>	Techno-wizard
<b>Free + software</b>	Freeware	<b>Telephone + conference</b>	Teleconference
<b>Friend + enemy</b>	Frenemy	<b>Teleprinter + exchange</b>	Telex
<b>Giant + enormous</b>	Ginormous	<b>Television + broadcast</b>	Telecast
<b>Giant + virus</b>	Girus	<b>Television + evangelist</b>	Televangelist
<b>Glamorous + camping</b>	Glamping	<b>Transfer + resistor</b>	Transistor
<b>Global + English</b>	Globish	<b>Travel + catalogue</b>	Travelogue
<b>Goat + sheep</b>	Geep	<b>Vegetable + burger</b>	Vegeburger
<b>Guess + estimate</b>	Guesstimate	<b>Video + idiot</b>	Videot
<b>Handy + video camera</b>	Handicam	<b>Video + log</b>	Vlog
<b>Helicopter + airport</b>	Heliport	<b>Volcanic + ash</b>	Vash

3.	<b>Resume (noun)</b>	<b>a brief summary</b>
4.	<b>Rapport (noun)</b>	<b>close relationship with good understanding</b>
5.	<b>Bona fide (adj)</b>	<b>genuine</b>
6.	<b>Bon voyage (noun/interj)</b>	<b>say good bye and wish good luck</b>
7.	<b>In toto (adv)</b>	<b>totally</b>
8.	<b>Liaison (noun)</b>	<b>the exchange of information between people or organizations</b>
9.	<b>Ex gratia (adj)</b>	<b>given as a gift out of sympathy</b>
10.	<b>En masse (adv)</b>	<b>in a mass or crowd; all together</b>
11.	<b>En route (adv)</b>	<b>on the way; while travelling</b>
12.	<b>Ad hoc (adj &amp; adv)</b>	<b>made or arranged for a particular purpose only; special</b>
13.	<b>Faux pas (noun)</b>	<b>a socially embarrassing action or mistake</b>
14.	<b>En famille (adv)</b>	<b>as a family /with a family</b>
15.	<b>Bon mot (noun)</b>	<b>a witty saying; a clever remark</b>

**EXERCISES**

Answer the following.

- Choose the meaning of the foreign word “**ex gratia**”.
 

a. given as a gift out of sympathy	b. close relationship	
c. good understanding	d. without a date being fixed	<b>Ans: a</b>
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word “**en masse**”.
 

a. as a family	b. say good luck	
c. genuine	d. all together	<b>Ans: d</b>
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word “**ad hoc**”.
 

a. close relationship	b. socially embarrassing	
c. for a particular purpose	d. on the way	<b>Ans: c</b>
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word “**bon mot**”.
 

a. good understanding	b. witty remark	
c. while travelling	d. totally	<b>Ans: b</b>
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word “**ab initio**”.
 

a. from the beginning	b. another self	
c. according to value	d. mother university	<b>Ans: a</b>

**13. PHRASAL VERBS**

◀ Text Page No.112,113

- **Phrasal verbs** are verbs which consist of two or sometimes three words.
- The first word is a verb followed by an adverb or a preposition or both.
 

<b>E.g.</b> verb + adverb	=	turn down (refuse)
verb + preposition	=	call on (visit)
verb + adverb + preposition	=	put up with (tolerate)
- Phrasal verb is a combination of two or three words which functions as a single word with different meaning.
 

<b>E.g.</b> 'take after' (verb + preposition) functions as a single word.		
take	=	to get hold of sth/sb
after	=	at a later time than
take after	=	resemble



- Many phrasal verbs have more than one meaning.
1. My car **broke down**. (stopped working)
  2. Talks between India and Pakistan **broke down**. (ended in failure)
  3. She **broke down** when we told her the news. (lost control of her emotions)

**TEXTUAL EXERCISE (Text Page No: 112)**

Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own.

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS	EXAMPLES
<b>stand up</b>	remain valid	Your statement will not <b>stand up</b> as proof in the court.
<b>stand for</b>	represent	My father always <b>stands for</b> truth and honesty.
<b>stand by</b>	support	Come what may, I will <b>stand by</b> you.
<b>look into</b>	investigate	The governor asked the officer to <b>look into</b> the case.
<b>look at</b>	examine	Doctor, will you please <b>look at</b> my ankle?
<b>look through</b>	read quickly	I <b>looked through</b> the article.
<b>run over</b>	collide with; pass over	The car <b>ran over</b> a child.
<b>run away</b>	escape	It is not wise to <b>run away</b> from the problems.
<b>run into</b>	meet by chance; encounter	I <b>ran into</b> an old friend.
<b>put on</b>	wear/dress	He <b>puts on</b> a coat for a party.
<b>put up</b>	build	He tried to <b>put up</b> a fence in his garden.
<b>put off</b>	postpone	Don't <b>put off</b> your homework to the last minute.

**Table 1**

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS	PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS	PHRASAL VERBS	MEANINGS
<b>blow away</b>	defeat	<b>get back</b>	retrieve	<b>pull through</b>	recover
<b>blow up</b>	explode	<b>get off</b>	escape	<b>pull up</b>	reprimand
<b>break down</b>	fail	<b>get on</b>	continue	<b>put off</b>	postpone
<b>break in</b>	enter by force	<b>get out</b>	remove	<b>put on</b>	assume
<b>break into</b>	enter by force	<b>get out of</b>	escape from	<b>put on</b>	wear/dress
<b>break off</b>	stop	<b>get through</b>	pass	<b>put out</b>	extinguish
<b>break out</b>	flare up	<b>get under</b>	subdue	<b>put out</b>	vexed
<b>break up</b>	dissolve	<b>give away</b>	distribute	<b>put up with</b>	endure/tolerate
<b>break with</b>	quarrel with	<b>give in</b>	yield	<b>see about</b>	arrange
<b>bring about</b>	cause	<b>give off</b>	emit	<b>see over</b>	look around
<b>bring forth</b>	produce	<b>go about</b>	start	<b>see through</b>	detect true nature of
<b>bring forward</b>	adduce	<b>go into</b>	examine	<b>see to</b>	arrange
<b>bring in</b>	introduce	<b>go on</b>	continue	<b>set apart</b>	reserve
<b>bring out</b>	show	<b>go out</b>	die out	<b>set aside</b>	annul
<b>bring up</b>	rear	<b>keep away</b>	prevent	<b>set forth</b>	explain

## PART - II Q.No. 25-29

### 25. POEM APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

#### 1. Once Upon a Time – Gabriel Okara

1. *But now they only laugh with their teeth*

*While their ice-block- cold eyes*

*Search behind my shadow.*

**a. Who are 'they'?**

The term '**they**' refers to '*modern people.*'

**b. Explain: ice-block- cold eyes.**

Modern man's **eyes are devoid of emotion like a block of ice.**

**c. Identify the figure of speech used here.**

*Metaphor*

**d. Find out the words in alliteration.**

*Search-shadow*

2. *'Most of all, I want to relearn*

*How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror*

*Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!'*

**a. Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?**

When the poet smiles in front of the mirror, it **resembles snake's bare fangs.** Hence, he wants to relearn how to laugh like a child.

**b. Whom does the poet want to relearn from?**

The poet wants to relearn **from his son.**

**c. What do the snake's bare fangs denote?**

The snake's bare fangs denote **the poet's artificial smile.**

**d. Mention the figure of speech used here.**

*Simile*

#### 2. Confessions of a Born Spectator – Ogden Nash

1. *With all my heart I do admire*

*Athletes who sweat for fun or hire*

**a. Whom does the poet admire?**

The poet admires **the athletes.**

**b. For what reason do the athletes sweat?**

Athletes sweat for **fun** or for **financial benefits.**

2. *Well, ego it might be pleased enough*

*But zealous athletes play so rough----*

**a. What pleases the ego?**

**Exchanging position with the athletes** pleases the ego.

**b. Why are athletes often rough during play?**

As the athletes **play for victory**, they play roughly.

3. *When officialdom demands*

*Is there a doctor in the stands?*

**a. Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?**

Doctors are called from stands **when players get injured.**

**b. Why does the poet make such an observation?**

Since the poet is not willing to take part in the game, he makes such an observation.

4. *'When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist—'*

**Identify and explain the use of the literary device in this line.**

The literary device used is **onomatopoeia**. The snapping sound of the knee and cracking sound of the wrist is explained.

**3. Lines Written in Early Spring - William Wordsworth**

1. *And It is my faith that every flower* (June 2019)

*Enjoys the air it breathes.*

**a. What is the poet's faith?**

The poet's faith is that **every flower enjoys the air it breathes.**

**b. What trait of nature do we see here?**

Nature is meant to **give happiness to all.**

**c. Is nature or man more powerful?**

**Nature** is more powerful than man.

**d. Identify the figure of speech.**

Olfactory Imagery

2. *And I must think, do all I can,*

*That there was pleasure there*

**a. What did the poet notice about the twigs?**

The twigs spread out their leaves **to catch the breezy air.**

**b. What was the poet's thought about then?**

There was **pleasure in nature.** This was poet's thought.

3. *If this belief from heaven be sent,*

*If such be Nature's holy plan.*

**a. What does 'heaven' refer to?**

Heaven refers to **God.**

**b. Why does the poet call it 'holy'?**

The poet calls it holy because **it is God's plan.**

**4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat - T.S. Eliot**

1. *Macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw*

**a. Does the poet talk about a real cat?**

**No**, the poet does not talk about a real cat.

**b. Why is he called the Hidden Paw?**

He is **the master criminal.** So he is called the Hidden Paw.

2. *He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair:*

*For when they reach the scene of crime - Macavity's not there!*

**a. What is 'Scotland Yard'?**

It is the Headquarters of **London Metropolitan Police Service.**

**b. Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?**

**The flying squad failed to catch Macavity** at the crime scene. So, they feel disappointed.

**Expression and Its meaning**

1.	<i>Epitaph</i>	Writing on a tombstone
2.	<i>Write Sorrow on the bosom of the earth</i>	The king writes his sad thoughts.
3.	<i>Our lands, our lives and all are Bolingbroke's</i>	Bolingbroke usurped the kingdom.
4.	<i>The small model of the barren earth</i>	Grave
5.	<i>Slain</i>	Killed
6.	<i>Brass Impregnable</i>	Undefeatable
7.	<i>Feel want, taste grief, need friends</i>	Both king and people are equal.

**Poem appreciation questions for late-bloomers**

Speaker - The Poet

Listener - Son

'They' refers to - Modern People

Ice - block - cold eyes - eyes without emotions

Poet wants to relearn - how to laugh

**1. Once Upon A Time**



Wants to learn from - his son

When visit third time - doors closed

Wear many faces - like dresses

Good bye means - good riddance

Laugh in the mirror is like - snake's bare fangs

Poet admires - the athletes

Athletes sweat - to earn money

Ego - Exchanges of places with the players

Athletes are often rough - to win the match

Doctors are called from stands - To treat injured the players

**2. Confession of a Born Spectator**



Not wish to exchange position - Do not care for the feelings of other players

Snaps the knee and cracks the wrist - onomatopoeia. (poetic device)

Poet feels glad - because he is not a player

Poet's observation - To show the mentality of moderns

The Narrator is not a player

Poet sitting - In a grove


Trait of nature - kindness of nature

Twigs - tries to catch the breezy air

Poet's thought - there was pleasure in nature

Poet's faith - All are equal in nature

**3. Lines Written in Early Spring**



Heaven refers to - God

Grieved heart - made him to think

a thousand blended notes - onomatopoeia (poetic device)

Primrose - wild plant with yellow flowers

Poet's feeling - a thrill of pleasure

Is macavity a real cat? - No

Hidden Paw - he is the master criminal

'Scotland Yard' - the headquarters of London Metropolitan Police Service

Challenge for the Scotland yard - cannot get an evidence against Macavity

Need his foot prints - to arrest Macavity

**4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat**



Macavity - a cat in devil form

'monster of depravity' - a scaring creature with all evil qualities.

Macavity blamed for - Loss of documents in the foreign office

Macavity is - a mile away

Napoleon of crime - Macavity


**5. Everest is not the only Peak**



'We' refers to - Virtuous people  
Should carry out our duties - with devotion deep and true  
defeat - we hate  
Our fort - Courage  
Speaker proud of - position in life

Person adored as a king - he who does not stoop  
Our asset - Honour  
Our strength - dignity and pride  
Quality that we wish to nourish - devotion and determination  
Our Mission is - to help the deserved one

**6. The Hollow Crown (From Richard II)**



Speaker - Richard II  
Small model refers to - Human Body  
Rainy eyes - eyes filled with tears  
'graves, worms and epitaphs' refers to - Death  
Crown of rules stands for - power and authority

'flesh' means - a small piece of land  
Sceptre - A decorated stick carried by a king as a symbol of their power  
Antic - a court jester  
Keeps death his court - there the antic sits - Personification (poetic device)  
Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp - internal rhyme (poetic device)

**POETIC DEVICES**

1	<b>Simile</b> (உவமை)	<b>Direct comparison</b> between two different things or persons by using like or as. E.g. <b>She ran like the wind.</b> <b>His eyes are as blue as the sky.</b> <b>She sings as sweetly as bird.</b>
2	<b>Metaphor</b> (உருவகம்)	<b>Indirect comparison</b> of a particular quality of two things. E.g. <b>His heart is a cold iron.</b> <b>The stars are sparkling diamonds.</b> <b>She is a dancing bird.</b>
3	<b>Personification</b> (தற்குறிப்பேற்றம்)	Giving <b>human quality to an object</b> or non-living things E.g. <b>The sun is smiling</b> at me today. <b>The alarm clock yells</b> at me. <b>The flowers were begging</b> for water.
4	<b>Oxymoron</b> (முரண்தொடை)	Two contradictory terms used together. E.g. Their business is <b>open secret</b> .    The criminal's death is <b>sweet sorrow</b> .
5	<b>Onomatopoeia</b> (இரட்டைக் கிளவி)	<b>A word that sounds like what it is describing.</b> E.g. The crow <b>caws</b> .      The thunder <b>rumbles</b> .
6	<b>Rhetorical Question</b> (சொல்லாட்சிக் கேள்வி)	<b>Question is asked to lay emphasis on some point being discussed, when no real answer is expected.</b> E.g. <b>How did this idiot get elected? Can we do better next time?</b>
7	<b>Aphorism</b> (நீதிமொழி)	A saying that concisely expresses a <b>moral principle or general truth.</b> E.g. <b>A jack of all trades is master of none.</b>
8	<b>Internal Rhyme</b> (உள் எதுகை)	Rhyme that <b>occurs in the middle of lines of poetry</b> , instead of at the ends of lines. E.g. <b>I went to town to buy a gown.</b> <b>The birds around me hopp'd and play'd.</b>

**26. REPORTED SPEECH**

Text Page No.148-151

- ▶ **Direct Speech** repeats the exact words of the speaker.  
 E.g. The teacher said to the students, "I shall take you to the museum tomorrow."
- ▶ **Indirect Speech / Reported Speech** reports the words spoken by the speaker.  
 E.g. The teacher told the students that he would take them to the museum the next day.
- ▶ When the reporting verb of direct speech is in the present tense, we don't make changes in the tense.  
 E.g. Direct speech - Uma says, "I like chocolates."  
 Indirect speech - Uma says that she likes chocolates.
- ▶ When the reporting verb is in past tense, we must change the tense.  
 E.g. Direct speech - Uma said, "I like chocolates."  
 Indirect speech - Uma said that she liked chocolates.

**1. CHANGES IN TENSES**

S.No.	DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
1	<b>Simple Present</b> <i>Sindhu said, "I play chess."</i>	<b>Simple past</b> <i>Sindhu said that she played chess.</i>
2	<b>Present continuous</b> <i>Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."</i>	<b>Past continuous</b> <i>Jayashree said that she was working in a school.</i>
3	<b>Present perfect</b> <i>Sathya said, "I have completed my work."</i>	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Sathya said that she had completed her work.</i>
4	<b>Present perfect continuous</b> <i>Bala said to me, "I have been learning English for seven months."</i>	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Bala told me that he had been learning English for seven months.</i>

5	<b>Simple past</b> <i>Madhu said, "I bought a pen yesterday."</i>	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Madhu said that she had bought a pen yesterday.</i>
6	<b>Past continuous</b> <i>Loges said, "I was walking along the street."</i>	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Loges said that she had been walking along the street.</i>
7	<b>Past perfect</b> <i>Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons before."</i>	<b>Same tense</b> <i>Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.</i>
8	<b>Past perfect continuous</b> <i>Nisrin said, "I had been living in Namakkal for two years."</i>	<b>Same tense</b> <i>Nisrin said that she had been living in Namakkal for two years.</i>
9	<b>Simple future</b> <i>Joseph and Mary said, "We will go shopping tomorrow."</i>	<b>Conditional</b> <i>Joseph and Mary said that they would go shopping the next day.</i>
10	<b>Future continuous</b> <i>Albert said, "I will be playing cricket next week."</i>	<b>Conditional continuous</b> <i>Albert said that he would be playing cricket the following week.</i>
11	<b>Future perfect</b> <i>Kathir said, "I will have completed my work by tomorrow."</i>	<b>Conditional perfect</b> <i>Kathir said that he would have completed his work by the following day.</i>
12	<b>Future perfect continuous</b> <i>Rafiq said, "I will have been working on my project for three months next month."</i>	<b>Conditional perfect continuous</b> <i>Rafiq said that he would have been working on his project for three months the following month.</i>

**2. VERB CONVERSIONS IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH**

Types of sentences	Reporting Verbs in Direct Speech	Reporting Verbs in Indirect Speech	Conjunction
<b>I. Statement</b>	says/said says to/said to	says /said tells/told	that
<b>II. Question</b> 1. Yes or No type 2. Wh-type	said/said to said/said to	asked asked	If/whether same wh-word
<b>III. Imperative</b> 1. Positive imperative 2. Negative imperative (Don't+V <sub>1</sub> )	said/said to said/said to	requested/ordered/advised	to + V <sub>1</sub> not to + V <sub>1</sub>
<b>IV. Exclamatory</b>	said... Hurrah said... Alas	exclaimed with joy exclaimed with sorrow	that

**3. CHANGES IN ADVERBS**

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
This	That
These	Those

Now	Then
Ago	Before
Here	There
Thus	So
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before
Tomorrow	The next day / the following day
Last night	The previous night / the night before
Next day	The following day
Next week	The following week / the week after
Last week	The previous week / the week before

#### 4. CHANGES IN PRONOUNS

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech		
	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
I	He	She	---
You (subject)	He	She	They
You (object)	Him	Her	Them
Your	His	Her	Their
My	His	Her	Their
Myself	Himself	Herself	Themselves
We	---	---	They
Us	---	---	Them

#### 5. MODALS IN DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1.	can	could
2.	could	could
3.	may	might
4.	might	might
5.	shall	should/would
6.	should	should
7.	will	would
8.	would	would
9.	must	must/had to

#### I. STATEMENTS IN DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	She said, "I have won the first prize."	She said that she had won the first prize.
2	Kowsalya said, "We watched a film yesterday."	Kowsalya said that they had watched a film the day before.
3	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.



## II. QUESTIONS IN DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
2	Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira whether she was living there.
3	Senthil said, "Where is the post office?"	Senthil enquired where the post office was.
4	Shanthi said to Baskar, "What are you doing now?"	Shanthi asked Baskar what he was doing then.

## III. REQUESTS IN DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."	The old woman requested the boy to help her.
2	The librarian said to the students, "Speak softly."	The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
3	Raj said to Sukumar, "Please drop me at the station tonight."	Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station that night.
4	Banu said, "Do not spoil the eco-system."	Banu requested me not to spoil the eco-system.

## IV. EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES IN DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

S.No.	Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
1	They said, "Hurrah! We have won the match"	They exclaimed with joy that they had won match.
2	He said, "Alas! My friend met with an accident."	He exclaimed with sorrow that his friend had met with an accident.
3	He said, "What a dreadful idea!"	He exclaimed that it was a dreadful night.
4	She said, "How beautiful the rose is!"	She exclaimed that the rose was very beautiful.

### EXERCISES (Text book page No: 149)

#### I. Change Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

- Sindhu said, "I play chess."**  
Sindhu said that she played chess.
- Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."**  
Jayashree said that she was working in a school.
- Mani said, "I bought a car."**  
Mani said that he had bought a car.
- Madhu said, "I was walking along the street."**  
Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.
- Sasi said, "I haven't seen her."**  
Sasi said that he hadn't seen her.
- Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons before."**  
Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.
- Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."**  
Sundar told me that he would see me later.
- Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"**  
Shankar asked me if I knew him.
- Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"**  
Zuber asked Saira if she was living there.
- Senthil said, "Where is the post office?"**  
Senthil enquired where the post office was.
- Shanthi said to Baskar, "What are you doing now?"**  
Shanthi asked Baskar what he was doing then.
- The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."**  
The old woman requested the boy to help her.
- The librarian said to the students, "Speak softly."**  
The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
- Raj said to Sukumar, "Please drop me at the station tonight."**  
Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station that night.

## PART - III Q.No. 30-40

### 30. EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

#### 1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara

1. *"Once upon a time, son*

*They used to laugh with their eyes:"*

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from the poem '**Once Upon a Time**' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

**Explanation:**

The speaker says that adult in the modern world used to laugh genuinely in the past. But in the present, they laugh artificially. They laugh without any emotions.

**Comment:**

Modern people lead a fake life.

2. *"There will be no thrice."*

**Reference:**

This line is taken from the poem '**Once Upon a Time**' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

**Explanation:**

The poet says that modern man invites people and tells them to feel at home. They will be received happily only once or twice. But the third time the door will be closed on them.

**Comment:**

Modern people lead a fake life.

3. *"I have learned to wear my faces like dresses"*

**Reference:**

This line is taken from the poem '**Once Upon a Time**' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

**Explanation:**

Adults in the modern world learnt to change many faces like dresses. They wear different faces for different situations. Their expressions change for the home, for the street, and for the party.

**Comment:**

Modern people lead a fake life.

4. *"I want to be what I used to be."*

**Reference:**

This line is taken from the poem '**Once Upon a Time**' written by **Gabriel Okara**.

**Explanation:**

The poet regrets that he has forgotten his childhood behaviour. He expresses his desire to relearn the qualities of childhood laugh from his son. He wants to live in the same way he used to live once he was a child.

**Comment:**

Modern people lead a fake life.

**2. Describe the process of making chocolate cake in a pressure cooker.**

- Sift the flour, cocoa powder and baking powder in a mixing bowl.
- Add butter, sugar, salt, water and vanilla and beat the ingredients using a whisk.
- Add the eggs and beat the batter until it is smooth.
- Transfer the batter into the baking tin.
- Heat the pressure cooker, covered with lid but without pressure, for 3-4minutes on high heat. Then place the cake tin in the empty cooker.
- Close the lid, lower the flame and let it cook for about 30 minutes.

**3. Write a process of wrapping a Christmas gift.**

- Place a Christmas gift in a box.
- Measure the paper needed.
- Place the box on the gift paper and wrap it tightly.
- Fold the sides in against the edges of the box and tape it.
- Add a gift tag and ribbon.

**4. Write a process of making omelette.**

- Pour a little oil in the pan.
- Heat the oil
- Pour that into the hot pan.
- Serve hot.
- Beat the egg well.

**35. COMPLETION OF PROVERBS**

1. A bad workman always blames his <b>tools</b> .	29. Better to wear out than to <b>rust</b> out.
2. A bird in hand is worth <b>two</b> in the bush.	30. <b>Birds</b> of same feather flock together.
3. A bold <b>heart</b> is half the battle.	31. Blood is thicker than <b>water</b> .
4. A candle <b>lights</b> others and consumes itself.	32. <b>Brevity</b> is the soul of wit.
5. A cat has <b>nine</b> lives.	33. Call a spade <b>spade</b> .
6. A chain is only as <b>strong</b> as its weakest link.	34. <b>Charity</b> begins at home.
7. A man is known by the <b>company</b> he keeps.	35. Cleanliness is next to <b>Godliness</b> .
8. A picture is worth a <b>thousand</b> words.	36. Clothes do not make the <b>man</b> .
9. A rolling <b>stone</b> gathers no moss.	37. <b>Covet</b> all, lose all.
10. A stitch in time saves <b>nine</b> .	38. Cross the stream where it is <b>shallowest</b> .
11. A thing begun is <b>half</b> done.	39. <b>Curiosity</b> killed the cat.
12. <b>Absence</b> makes the heart grow fonder.	40. Don't bite the <b>hand</b> that feeds you.
13. Actions speak louder than <b>words</b> .	41. Don't blow your own <b>trumpet</b> .
14. Adversity and loss make a man <b>wise</b> .	42. Don't cast <b>pearls</b> before swine.
15. All good things come to an <b>end</b> .	43. Don't count your <b>chickens</b> before they hatch.
16. All that glitters is not <b>gold</b> .	44. Don't cross a <b>bridge</b> until you come to it.
17. All's well that <b>ends</b> well.	45. Don't judge a book by its <b>cover</b> .
18. Always put your best <b>foot</b> forward.	46. Doubt is the key to <b>wisdom</b> .
19. Among the blind the one-eyed man is <b>king</b> .	47. Early bird catches the <b>worm</b> .
20. An <b>apple</b> a day keeps the doctor away.	48. East or West, <b>home</b> is the best.
21. An empty vessel makes much <b>noise</b> .	49. Easy come, easy <b>go</b> .
22. An idle brain is the <b>devil's</b> workshop.	50. Empty bags cannot stand <b>upright</b> .
23. Appearances can be <b>deceptive</b> .	51. Empty vessels make more <b>noise</b> .
24. As you sow, so you shall <b>reap</b> .	52. Even <b>Homer</b> nods.
25. Barking <b>dogs</b> seldom bite.	53. Every cloud has a <b>silver</b> lining.
26. <b>Beauty</b> is in the eye of the beholder.	54. Every dog has his <b>day</b> .
27. Beggars can't be <b>choosers</b> .	55. <b>Experience</b> is the best teacher.
28. Better <b>late</b> than never.	56. <b>Familiarity</b> breeds contempt.

**b) Write an e-mail to a charitable trust requesting for a scholarship.**

<b>To:</b> abctrust@gmail.com
<b>Cc:</b> presidentabctrust@hotmail.com
<b>Subject:</b> A requisition for the scholarship
<p><b>Sir,</b></p> <p>I would like to apply for ABC scholarship to pursue my higher studies at Oxford University, London. I am an outstanding student who always stands first in my academics. Moreover, I have got a golden opportunity to study at Oxford University. I pertain to a middle class family. My parents cannot pay for my studies. My studies can only be possible if you extend a little financial assistance towards me. I am enclosing herewith the copies of all my overtake credentials since my schooling. I request you to consider my scholarship application and render the financial assistance to my studies.</p>
<p><b>With regards,</b> <b>Homeesh</b></p>

### 40. MESSAGE WRITING

- **A message** is a verbal, written, or recorded communication sent to or left for a recipient who cannot be connected directly.

**TEXTUAL EXERCISES**

- 1. Valli attends a phone call during her father's absence. It is from her father's friend. Later, she leaves a message for him, as she has to leave for her dance class.**

2 p.m. 15 Feb.
<p>Hi dad, Your friend Mr. Bala from Salem called this morning to inform you that he has come to Chennai and will be visiting us this evening with his family. <b>Valli</b></p>

- 2. You are the Sports Captain of your school. Write a message to the Physical Director, requesting him to be present during the football team selection scheduled for tomorrow.**

10.00 a.m. 18 Feb.
<p>Respected sir, I would like to invite you to be present during the football team selection at 11 a.m. tomorrow. Kindly attend and help us in selecting the team. <b>The Sports Captain</b></p>

**PART - IV** Q.No. 41-58**41. PROSE PARAGRAPHS****FOR LATE-BLOOMERS****1. The Portrait of a Lady - Khushwant Singh**

- The story describes the author's grandmother.
- She was fat and slightly bent.
- The author was left with her in the village.
- She accompanied him to school as it was attached to temple.
- In the city, he went to an English school.
- She was sad as there was no teaching about God.
- Feeding the sparrows was her happiest time.
- She died peacefully after his return from abroad studies.

**FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS****1. The Portrait of a Lady - Khushwant Singh**

“The Portrait of a Lady” is a biographical sketch. It describes the bond between the author and his grandmother. The author's parents went to live in the city. He was left with his grandmother in the village. She was short, fat and slightly bent. She woke him up in the morning. She got him ready for school. She accompanied him to school as it was attached to a temple. She insisted on reading the scriptures. Their friendship changed when they went to the city. The author went to an English school. She could not help him in his lessons. She was sad as there was no teaching about God. Feeding the sparrows was her happiest time. The author went abroad for higher studies. But she was calm and did not show any emotion. The author came back after five years. She celebrated his return. Suddenly she fell ill. She lay in bed praying. She died peacefully. Thousands of sparrows mourned for her death.

**A grandmother's love lasts forever.**

**42. POEM PARAGRAPHS****FOR LATE-BLOOMERS****1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara**

- The poet talks about the fake life of modern people.
- In the past, people laughed with their hearts.
- But modern people laugh falsely.
- Their eyes lack a feeling of warmth.
- They change their faces like dresses.
- The poet sees no expression in his laugh.
- His teeth are bare like the fangs of a snake.
- He asks his son to show him how to laugh.

**5. Everest is not the Only Peak - Kulothungan****FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS****1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara**

The poet talks to his son about the fake life of the modern people. He says that people in the past used to laugh with their hearts and eyes. But people of modern times laugh superficially. Their eyes lack a feeling of warmth. They are not genuine and trustworthy. They have become selfish. They exchange greetings not from their hearts but from their lips. They invite guests once or twice. But the third time, the doors are shut on them. Modern people change their facial expressions like dresses according to situations. The poet wishes to become a child again and live genuinely. He wants to unlearn the unreal things. He wants to relearn how to laugh like a child. He sees no expression when he laughs in the mirror. His teeth are bare like that of the fangs of a snake. He asks his son to show him how to laugh like him.

**Once upon a time, people genuinely cared.**

**43. SUPPLEMENTARY PARAGRAPHS****FOR LATE-BLOOMERS****1. After Twenty Years – O. Henry**

- Bob and Jimmy were close friends.
- Bob was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.
- Bob moved to the West in search of fortune.
- Jimmy stayed in New York.
- They agreed to meet after twenty years.
- Bob came to meet Jimmy at the same place.
- Jimmy, a cop identified Bob as a criminal of Chicago.
- Jimmy sent another policeman to arrest Bob.

**FOR BRIGHT STUDENTS****1. After Twenty Years – O. Henry**

The story is about two best friends Bob and Jimmy Wells. Bob was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The friends were raised like two brothers. They parted ways to better their future. They promised to meet exactly after twenty years. Bob went to the West and Jimmy stayed in New York. After twenty years Bob was waiting at the place and time of appointment. Jimmy, who became a policeman, came there too without revealing his identity. He enquired Bob about his details. He learnt that his friend Bob turned to be a wanted criminal in Chicago. Jimmy himself could not arrest his close friend. So, he sent another policeman to arrest Silky Bob. Bob was shocked to know the truth. After twenty years, Bob grew to be a criminal. But Jimmy developed into a true policeman.

**A friend is someone who knows all about you and still loves you.**



**44. SUMMARIZNG & NOTE MAKING**

Text Page No.48,49

**SUMMARY WRITING**

- **Summarizing** is to briefly sum up the various points from the notes made from the original passage.

**STEPS FOR SUMMARIZING**

1. Read the passage.
2. Write down the important points.
3. Leave out examples and quotations.
4. Write Rough draft.
5. Make Fair draft.
6. Give a suitable title.

**NOTE MAKING**

- **Note making** is used to make the important points from the long text.

**STEPS FOR NOTE-MAKING**

1. Give a title to the passage (main idea).
2. Pick out the key points which extend the title idea (supporting ideas).
3. Pick out points, if any, which substantiate the supporting ideas (supporting details).
4. Condense the points using relevant phrases, abbreviations, acronyms, etc.
5. Pick out the concluding idea in the passage.
6. Organize the points and number them in the following format:

**SUMMARY**

**Rough draft:**

**Leadership**

A popular leader has a vast following. He has emotive impact on his followers. A true leader is strong in character. He has the skill to lead his followers to the desired goal. His style of working is worthy of emulation. Some disqualities e.g. pomp and show, love for flattery and sanctioning more incentives tarnish his position. They create a sense of awe and damage his image. Simplicity of conduct makes one social. It motivates the followers to contribute for a noble cause. A leader serves as a guide and negotiator. He shapes the people's thoughts and moulds their character. He always proves himself mentally balanced.

**Fair draft:**

**Leadership**

Leadership does not exist without followership. A leader has to be accepted by the group which the former is supposed to lead. To gain acceptability, the leader should cause an emotive impact on the group members. The strength of character exhibited by leaders makes them dear to their followers. A leader is one who effectively inspires followers to achieve worthwhile things.

**Total number of words in the passage : 150 words**  
**Total number of words in the fair draft : 70 words**

**NOTE MAKING**

**Leadership**

- 1) Essentials for leadership
  - A) Followership
  - B) Acceptable to the gap
  - C) Should cause emotive impact on group members.
- 2) Qualities of a leader
  - A) Strength of character
  - B) Simplicity
  - C) Motivation
  - D) Should assume the role of a guide.
- 3) Role of a leader
  - A) Shape people & mould character.
  - B) Maintain equanimity
    - i) Keeping oneself balanced.
    - ii) Poised at all times.
      - a) Mould his followers
      - b) With his frame of mind.

**45. LETTER WRITING**

Text Page No.153-155

<b>Informal Letter</b>	<b>Formal Letter</b>
<p style="text-align: right;">Place Date</p> <p>Dear Raju,</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>Convey my regards to _____</p> <p>I am looking forward to seeing you soon.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yours lovingly,</p> <p style="text-align: right;">XXX</p>	<p>From</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">X X X Y Y Y</p> <p>To</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">X X X Y Y Y</p> <p>Respected Sir,</p> <p>Sub: _____ -Reg.</p> <p>Ref: _____ dt _____</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Thanking you,</p> <p>Place : _____ Yours faithfully,</p> <p>Date : _____ XXX</p>

**FORMAT OF JOB APPLICATION**

<p><b>From</b> X X X Y Y Y</p> <p><b>To</b> ABC Company Mount Road Chennai - 600001</p> <p><b>Respected Sir,</b> <b>Sub:</b> Application for the post of _____-Reg. <b>Ref :</b> Your advertisement in "THE HINDU", dt _____.</p> <p>With reference to your advertisement in "THE HINDU" dated _____, I wish to apply for the post of _____ in your company. I herewith attached my bio-data. If I am selected, I assure you that I will discharge my duties sincerely.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Thanking you,</b></p> <p><b>Place :</b> _____ <b>Date :</b> _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>Yours faithfully,</b> XXX</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>BIO-DATA</b></p> <p>1. Name : X X X 2. Father's Name : X X X 3. Age and Date of Birth : ..... 4. Gender : Male / Female 5. Religion : Hindu / Muslim / Christian 6. Nationality : Indian 7. Postal address : Y Y Y 8. Educational Qualification : M.A., / M.Sc., / B.E., 9. Experience : ..... years 10. Salary expected : Rs. .... per month</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>DECLARATION</b></p> <p>The details given above are true to the best of my knowledge.</p> <p><b>Place :</b> _____ <b>Date :</b> _____</p> <p><b>Address on the envelope:</b> <b>To</b> ABC Company Mount Road Chennai - 600001</p> <p style="text-align: right;">XXX Signature</p>
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**TEXTUAL EXERCISES**

**1. Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the need to wear seatbelts while driving.**

**From**  
X X X  
Y Y Y

**To**  
The Editor  
The Hindu  
YYY

**Dear sir,**

**Sub:** Need of wearing seat belts while driving – reg.

Most of the car drivers do not wear seatbelts. Wearing seatbelt while driving is very essential. It prevents one from hitting the windshield. In case of accident, it prevents one from being thrown out of the vehicle. Mainly it saves precious life. A survey report says that the chances of surviving increase to 73%. So, the car users must wear seat belt. I request you to publish this article and create awareness.

Thanking you,

**Place :** YYY  
**Date :** 15.06.2020  
**Address on the envelope:**  
**To**  
The Editor  
The Hindu  
YYY

Yours truly,  
XXX

**48. ERROR SPOTTING**

Read the following sentences, spot the error and correct them.

S.No	INCORRECT SENTENCE	CORRECT SENTENCE
1.	His father gave me a lot of advices.	His father gave me a lot of <b>advice</b> .
2.	The luggages are very heavy.	The <b>luggage is</b> very heavy.
3.	She is my cousin sister.	She is my <b>cousin</b> .
4.	A group of 12 students are travelling together.	A group of 12 students <b>is</b> travelling together.
5.	Neither Sachin nor Dravid are playing cricket.	Neither Sachin nor Dravid <b>is</b> playing cricket.
6.	A group of friends want to visit the museum.	A group of friends <b>wants</b> to visit the museum.
7.	The Professor and Chairman are on leave.	The Professor and Chairman <b>is</b> on leave.
8.	The Professor and The Chairman is on leave.	The Professor and the Chairman <b>are</b> on leave.
9.	She failed in the test despite of her hard work.	She failed in the test <b>despite</b> her hard work.
10.	My teacher said that the earth moved around the sun.	My teacher said that the earth <b>moves</b> around the sun.
11.	Ragu admitted that he was in fault.	Ragu admitted that he was <b>at</b> fault.
12.	He is a man of letter.	He is a man of <b>letters</b> .
13.	I am overwhelmed with his sense of humour.	I am overwhelmed <b>by</b> his sense of humour.
14.	The students were awaiting for the arrival of HM.	The students were <b>awaiting</b> the arrival of HM.
15.	We discussed about the problem.	We <b>discussed</b> the problem.
16.	I have got my degree in 2019.	I <b>got</b> my degree in 2019.
17.	His speech was broadcasted.	His speech was <b>broadcast</b> .
18.	He said that he will mind if I refused his offer.	He said that he <b>would</b> mind if I refused his offer.
19.	He is not to blame for what has happened.	He is not <b>to be blamed</b> for what has happened.
20.	I am hearing a lot about the problem of CORONA.	I <b>hear</b> a lot about the problem of CORONA.
21.	Chennai is bigger than any city in India.	Chennai is bigger than <b>any other</b> city in India.
22.	Bala has not only opened a restaurant, but also a grocery shop in the village.	Bala <b>has opened not only</b> a restaurant, but also a grocery shop in the village.
23.	My father goes to the office five days week.	My father goes to the office five days <b>a</b> week.
24.	He is working in a bank for the past five years.	He <b>has been working</b> in a bank for the past five years.
25.	He was in such hurry.	He was in such <b>a</b> hurry.
26.	One of the actor is acting in this cinema.	One of the <b>actors</b> is acting in this cinema.
27.	He gave away smoking.	He <b>gave up</b> smoking.
28.	Please have your meals here.	Please have your <b>meal</b> here.
29.	Six pieces of furnitures were kept.	Six pieces of <b>furniture</b> were kept.

**50. MODAL VERBS / SEMI-MODALS**

► **Modal auxiliaries** are also called helping verbs. They indicate modalities, attitudes or feelings like ability, possibility, permission, obligation, compulsion etc.

**Usages of Modal Auxiliaries:**

**MODALS**

<b>Can</b>	<b>Ability</b>	I can speak English.
	<b>Permission</b>	Can I go to the library?
	<b>Request</b>	Can you wait a moment, please?
	<b>Offer</b>	I can lend you my pen.
<b>Could</b>	<b>Ability (past)</b>	I could speak English.
	<b>Polite request</b>	Could you wait for a moment, please?
<b>May</b>	<b>Possibility</b>	It may rain today.
	<b>Permission</b>	May I go to the cinema?
<b>Might</b>	<b>Possibility (less possible than 'may')</b>	It might rain today.
<b>Must</b>	<b>Force, Necessity</b>	I must go to the supermarket today.
	<b>Recommendation</b>	You must read the new novel by Bhagat.
<b>Shall</b>	<b>Suggestion</b>	Shall I carry your bag?
<b>Should</b>	<b>Advice</b>	You should drive carefully on the highway.
	<b>Obligation</b>	You should switch off the lights when you leave the classroom.
<b>Will</b>	<b>Wish, Request, Demand, Order</b>	Will you please shut the door?
	<b>Prediction, Assumption</b>	I think it will rain on Friday.
	<b>Spontaneous Decision</b>	Can somebody take me to the hospital? I will.
<b>Would</b>	<b>Wish, Request</b>	Would you shut the door, please?
	<b>Habits in the past</b>	Some times he would bring me some flowers.

52. READING COMPREHENSION

**1. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.**

Some people think that the aim of education is to merely give knowledge. These people want students to read books and do nothing else, but add to their knowledge. Others believe that knowledge alone is not enough; only that which enables a man to earn his living can be called education. Such people think that bread is more important than anything else. Still others believe that education should aim solely at making good citizens and good patriots. As a matter of fact, education should aim at all these three things together. It should give men knowledge, make themselves reliant and able to serve others. Education should not produce citizens who, while they love their own freedom, take away the freedom of others. It should produce men who love their own country but do not want to harm other countries.

**Questions:**

**1. What do some people think to be the aim of education?**

Some people think that the aim of education is to merely give knowledge.

**2. What do others think about it? Why?**

Others think that education enables a man to earn living because bread is more important than anything else.

**3. What do still others think?**

Still others think that the aim of education is to make good citizens and good patriots.

**4. What is the true aim of education?**

The true aim of education is to give men knowledge, make themselves reliant and able to serve others.

**5. What kind of citizens should education produce?**

Education should produce citizens who love their own country but do not want to harm other countries.

**2. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below.**

Helen Keller is renowned for defying all odds to accomplish great things despite being deaf and blind. After an illness in her childhood robbed her of her ability to see and hear, Helen was miraculously taught how to communicate by her instructor Anne Sullivan. She went on to become the first deaf blind person to earn a bachelor's degree and during her years at college published her famous autobiography "The Story of My Life". As an author she published 12 books apart from writing numerous articles. She co-founded Helen Keller International in 1915 and worked for the American Foundation for the Blind for more than 40 years. An inspiration to millions of people around the world, Helen Keller received numerous awards and honors including the *Presidential Medal of Freedom* and the *Legion of Honour*.

**Questions:**

**1. Who was the instructor of Helen Keller?**

Anne Sullivan was the instructor of Helen Keller.

**2. What is the famous autobiography of Helen Keller?**

Helen Keller's famous autobiography is "The Story of My Life".

**3. How many books did Helen Keller publish as an author?**

Helen Keller published 12 books.

**4. Where was Helen Keller born?**

Helen Keller was born in America.

**5. Name at least two awards received by Helen Keller.**

Helen Keller received the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the Legion of Honour.

**57. PROVERBS EXPANSION**

Text Page No.176-177

**FOR LATE-BLOOMERS**

- This proverb is very important for our life.
- The worlds are the polished pearls, full of philosophy.
- It teaches a true value of life.
- It symbolizes the reality, values and virtues.
- We should follow it in our life.
- We should teach it to others.

**TEXTUAL PROVERBS**

**1. Explain the meaning of the proverb 'A bad workman always blames his tools'.**

Our success does not depend on what kind of tools we have but how we use them. A good workman who can make use of his abilities achieves a lot. But, a bad workman blames his tools for his failure. He does not want to admit that he is a bad workman and his talents are limited. From this proverb, it is evident that a talented person is able to achieve with the limited resources he has. A bad workman person blames the opportunities and people around him for his failure.

**2. Explain the meaning of the proverb 'Actions speak louder than words'.**

The action has a stronger impact on people than the words. It is a known fact that people often do not do what they say. But, actions are more important than what a person says, because the actions depict a person's character. A person's real side can be understood only through his reaction to the particular situation. Because, words can be easily expressed but putting them in action needs great effort.

**3. Explain the meaning of the proverb 'Despair gives courage to a coward'.**

Most of the time, we do not realize the talent that is within us. When we are in despair, it helps us to bring out the potential. Even a coward can be turned into a brave soldier in a life-threatening situation. When the ship is about to sink, a drowning man tries to hold on to anything that comes his way to save his life. In a desperate situation, we exhibit extra-ordinary talents beyond our imagination. Hence, when the situation demands, even a coward can transform into a brave man.

**58. POEM PARAPHRASE**

**FOR LATE-BLOOMERS**

- The poet explains about \_\_\_\_\_. (Life, Nature, Courage, Friendship)
- He brings out the concept of life.
- The language of the poem is simple.
- The rhythmic quality is so musical.
- The theme is \_\_\_\_\_. (emotional/cultural/social/spiritual/political)

**1. Read the following poem and answer the questions given below.**

My heart leaps up when I behold  
 A rainbow in the sky  
 So was it when my life began

GOVT. PUBLIC EXAM MARCH 2019

PART - I

20x1=20

I. Answer all the questions.

Choose the correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

1. ... and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness.  
 (a) toughness      (b) weakness      (c) brightness      (d) seriousness
2. The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite.  
 (a) hope      (b) memory      (c) alertness      (d) hunger
3. .... that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric.  
 (a) modern      (b) weary      (c) normal      (d) weird

Choose the correct antonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

4. Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed with frivolous rebukes.  
 (a) serious      (b) harmless      (c) funny      (d) decent
5. "Don't look so doleful, girls."  
 (a) peaceful      (b) joyful      (c) doubtful      (d) powerful
6. There are, it must be admitted, some matters .....
7. Select the correct expansion of 'HDTV'.  
 (a) High Definition Television      (b) Heavy Dielectric Television  
 (c) Heavy Distributary Television      (d) Highly Decentralized Television
8. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word 'mantel' to form a compound word.  
 (a) cover      (b) cloth      (c) picture      (d) piece
9. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'regular'.  
 (a) -ance      (b) -able      (c) -ful      (d) -ity
10. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence.  
 Nalini is a bonafide student of the Madras University.  
 (a) confident      (b) punctual      (c) brilliant      (d) genuine
11. Choose the right definition for the given term 'Photophobia'.  
 (a) Fear of rain      (b) Fear of flight      (c) Fear of light      (d) Fear of pictures
12. Add suitable question tag to the following statement.  
 Many women candidates attended the interview, \_\_\_\_\_?  
 (a) haven't they      (b) shouldn't they      (c) don't they      (d) didn't they
13. Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.  
 I couldn't understand what you meant.  
 (a) break out      (b) find out      (c) iron out      (d) figure out
14. Add suitable prefix to the root word - 'polite'.  
 (a) im-      (b) non-      (c) un-      (d) anti-
15. One who studies the human mind and behaviour is called a \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (a) physicist      (b) psychologist      (e) pathologist      (d) physiologist
16. Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.  
 The angry champion broke the crystal cup \_\_\_\_\_ million pieces.  
 (a) into      (b) with      (c) against      (d) upon



17. Choose the clipped form of the word 'dormiory'  
 (a) dormy                      (b) dory                      (c) dorm                      (d) dormit
18. Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.  
 The gentleman in the black suit is a barber.  
 (a) hair clipper              (b) hair remover              (c) hair splitter              (d) hair dresser
19. Substitute the phrasal verb in the sentence with a single word.  
 Never put off until tomorrow what you can do today.  
 (a) continue                  (b) finish                      (c) halt                          (d) postpone
20. Fill in the blank with a suitable relative pronoun.  
 The books \_\_\_\_\_ are bought are often not read.  
 (a) that                          (b) what                          (c) who                          (d) whose

## PART - II

II. Answer any seven of the following.

7x2=14

(i) Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any four of the following:

21. "Feel at home" "come again".

They say...

**a) Who are they"?**

**b) Do they' really mean it?**

22. "And reassure myself a new

That you are not me and I'm not you"?

**a) Who does the poet refer to as "you"?**

**b) Who does the poet reassure?**

23. "I heard a thousand blended notes

While in a grove, I sat reclined.

**a) What is meant by "a thousand blended notes"?**

**b) Where is the poet sitting?**

24. "He sways his head from side to side

With movement like a snake",

**a) Who is "he"?**

**b) Mention the figure of speech used here.**

25. "In dignity and pride no one need to be poor"

**a) What are the two things mentioned here as our strength?**

**b) Is the tone of the line positive or negative?**

26. "For you have but mistook me all this awhile...."

**a) How is the speaker mistaken by the people?**

**b) Write the words in alliteration.**

(ii) Do as directed (Any three).

27. Report the following dialogue:

Conductor: Where do you want to go?

Passenger: I'm going to Coimbatore. Give me a ticket, please.

28. Tom didn't know Spanish. He didn't get the job. (Combine using 'If').

29. Rewrite the sentence making an inversion in the conditional clause.

If you were a King, you would know the difficulties.

30. The food was cheap. It was very tasty.  
Form a simple sentence using "In spite of".

**PART - III**

**III. Answer any seven of the following:**

**7x3=21**

**(I) Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.**

31. "The birds around me hopp'd and play'd  
Their thoughts I cannot measure".
32. "How can you say to me, I am a king?"
33. "I am just glad as glad can be  
That I am not them, that they are not me".

**(ii) Answer any two of the following briefly.**

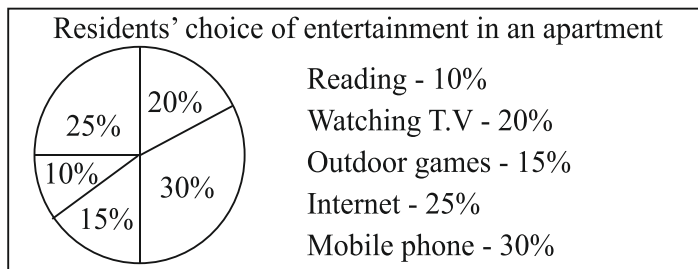
**2x3=5**

34. How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicine people forget to take?
35. Why did Mary Kom think she should not return empty-handed?
36. What is the difference between a physical and mental tight corner?

**(iii) Answer any three of the following:**

**3x3=9**

37. Study the Pie-Chart and answer the questions that follow.



**Questions:**

- (A) What is the most sought after entertainment activity in the apartment?
- (B) Name the activity preferred by the least number of people.
- (C) Which activity is chosen by half the number of people who use mobile phones?
38. Build a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between a fruit vendor and a customer.
39. Describe the process of opening a bank account.
40. Complete the proverbs using the words given below.
- (a) Waste not, \_\_\_\_\_ not. (fight, want, earn)
- (b) \_\_\_\_\_ waters run deep. (still, flowing, stagnant)
- (c) One \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't make a garland. (pearl, bead, flower)

**PART - IV**

**IV. Answer the following.**

**7x5=35**

41. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
- (a) What does Robert Lynd try to convey in his essay on 'Forgetting'?
- (b) How do Universities mould students, besides imparting academic education to them?

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

(a) Write an appreciation of the poem "The Hollow Crown".

(b) How does Gabriel Okara criticize the modern life in his poem "Once upon a Time"?

43. Write a paragraph (150 words) by developing the following hints.

Miss Meadows, a music teacher - gets a letter - feels upset - Fiance not interested - reflects her gloom on students - changes the happy song to a sad one - Headmistress calls - delivers a Telegram - Fiance agrees to wedding - Meadows happy - changes the song again to a cheerful one.

(OR)

Leacock - goes to a studio - The photographer dislikes Leacock's face - passes several comments - Leacock gets irritated - the photo - taken - wants to see the proof - visits the studio again - The photo is edited - help of technology - Leacock upset over the changes - calls it worthless - leaves in anger.

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

The Chinese were the first to make gun powder, invent the magnetic compass and introduce to the world the art of making paper. About 2000 years ago, the Chinese made gun powder by mixing sulphur and saltpetre. The mixture exploded when set on fire. The Chinese were the first to find out the fact that a narrow magnet floating in a bowl of water would always point to the North. This discovery led to the invention of magnetic compass. The device helped the sailors to find out the direction when they were out of sight of land. The Chinese also invented the art of making paper during the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Soon, the art of making paper using vegetable pulp reached Arabia, Spain and Europe. In course of time, paper factories came into existence. The fourth invention of the Chinese was the art of printing. Before this invention, books were written by hand. The Chinese invented the art of printing with movable types. With this invention, reading and learning became easy to common people as they were able to print books in large numbers.

45. Read the following advertisement and prepare the Bio-data considering yourself fulfilling the conditions mentioned. (Write XXXX for the name and YYYY for the address)

WANTED

Qualified nurses for a multi-speciality hospital, Attractive salary, Flexible working hours, Age below 30.

Apply to  
Post Box No:3210,  
C/o The Times of India,  
Chennai – 600 012.

(OR)

**Write a paragraph of 150 words on the advantages and disadvantages of "Online Shopping".**

46. (i) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly.

(a) The colour of the curtains are very bright.

(b) I saw an uniformed soldier hiding behind the wall.

(c) Nobody knows why was he killed.

(d) My older brother is living abroad.

(e) They are discussing about their picnic.

**ANSWER KEY**

**Govt. Public Exam March 2019**

1. a) toughness	6. b) denied	11. c) fear of light	16. a) into
2. d) hunger	7. a) High Definition Television	12. d) didn't they	17. c) dorm
3. a) weird	8. d) piece	13. d) figure out	18. d) hair dresser
4. a) serious	9. d) -ity	14. a) im	19. d) postpone
5. b) joyful	10. d) genuine	15. b) psychologist	20. a) that

**PART-II**

27. The conductor asked the passenger where he wanted to go. The passenger replied that he was going to Coimbatore. He requested him to give him a ticket.

28. If Tom had known Spanish, he would have got the job.  
 29. Were you a king, you would know the difficulties.  
 30. In spite of the food being cheap, it was very tasty.



# RASI GUIDE

ACHIEVERS' CHOICE

11<sup>th</sup>

# ENGLISH

Based on New Syllabus

## INTERNAL ASSESSMENT BOOKLET

Name : .....

Reg. No. : .....

Class : ..... Section : .....

School : .....

**TERM - 1 INTERNAL ASSESSMENT TEST - I**

Name. :..... Std. :..... Sec. :.....

School. :..... Date. :.....

**25**

**I. Answer the following:**

**15 x 1 = 15**

**Choose the synonym of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

1. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part.

- a. logical      b. smart      c. intelligent      d. inconsistent

**Ans:** .....

2. She thumbed the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum.

- a. damaged      b. safe      c. neat      d. rested

**Ans:** .....

**Choose the antonym of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

3. She said her morning prayer in monotonous sing-song.

- a. interesting      b. tiresome      c. boring      d. common

**Ans:** .....

4. She was an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.

- a. simplicity      b. anxiety      c. absurdity      d. stupidity

**Ans:** .....

5. Choose a suitable preposition. **You should refer \_\_\_ dictionary to know the meaning.**

- a. for      b. at      c. to      d. on

**Ans:** .....

6. Choose the correct compound word that can be placed before the word "hive".

- a. door      b. eye      c. spinning      d. bee

**Ans:** .....

7. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom. Sakthi's reference to my friend was below the belt.

- a. unfair behaviour      b. general view      c. wise decision      d. barely

**Ans:** .....

8. Choose the American English word for 'Underground'.

- a. pavement      b. subway      c. sidewalk      d. pedestrian

**Ans:** .....

9. Choose the clipped form of the word "chimpanzee".

- a. zee      b. panzee      c. chimzee      d. chimp

**Ans:** .....

10. Choose the correct sentence pattern. **It grew dark.**

- a. SVA      b. SVO      c. SVC      d. ASV

**Ans:** .....

11. Form a new word by adding suitable prefix to the root word "agree".

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

**Ans:** .....

12. Choose the correct meaning of the phrasal verb "stand for".

- a. remain      b. support      c. represent      d. escape

**Ans:** .....

13. Choose the correct plural form of 'loaf'.

- a. loafes      b. loaves      c. loafies      d. loafves

Ans: .....

14. Choose the **disyllabic** word.

- a. absolute      b. crown      c. confidence      d. demand

Ans: .....

15. Choose the correct question tag. **Sowmya never speaks Hindi, \_\_\_\_\_?**

- a. doesn't she      b. did she      c. does she      d. isn't she

Ans: .....

**II. Complete the proverbs.**

5 x 1 = 5

1. \_\_\_\_\_ makes a man perfect. (Reading, Writing, Speaking)

Ans: .....

2. Call a spade \_\_\_\_\_. (crowbar, spade, waste)

Ans: .....

3. Seeing is \_\_\_\_\_. (watching, thinking, believing)

Ans: .....

4. Experience is the best \_\_\_\_\_. (doctor, teacher, lawyer)

Ans: .....

5. Better \_\_\_\_\_ than never. (early, slow, late)

Ans: .....

**III. Read the following sentences, spot the errors and correct them.**

5 x 1 = 5

1. She is junior than me.

Ans:

2. The captain, with his sailors, were drowned.

Ans:

3. One of the cookies are missing.

Ans:

4. Time and tide wait for no man.

Ans:

5. Many people are suffering with Covid 19.

Ans:

**PUBLIC INTERNAL ASSESSMENT TEST - IV**

Name. :..... Std. :..... Sec. :.....

School. :..... Date. :.....

**25**

15 x 1 = 15

**I. Answer the following:**

**Choose the synonym of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

- 1. They had a vile meal during lunch.  
a. good      b. soft      c. bad      d. nice      **Ans: .....**
- 2. The society has cradled and nurtured every graduate.  
a. avoided      b. bring up      c. cared      d. destroyed      **Ans: .....**

**Choose the antonym of the underlined words in the following sentences.**

- 3. She ignored my proposal.  
a. not cared      b. avoided      c. take notice      d. refused      **Ans: .....**
- 4. They got confused at his activities.  
a. collapsed      b. mingled      c. perplexed      d. clear      **Ans: .....**
- 5. Choose the correct expansion for the abbreviation 'UGC'.  
a. Union Government Council      b. Union Grants Council  
c. University Grants Commission      d. University Great Come      **Ans: .....**
- 6. Choose the correct compound word that can be placed after the word "hand".  
a. bag      b. feed      c. sink      d. man      **Ans: .....**
- 7. Choose the suitable American English word for 'taxi'.  
a. car      b. cab      c. motor      d. van      **Ans: .....**
- 8. Choose the correct meaning of the word 'Oology'. It is a study of\_\_\_\_\_.  
a. Bird's eggs      b. diseases      c. fish      d. dog training      **Ans: .....**
- 9. Choose the clipped form of the word "refrigerator."  
a. regerator      b. rator      c. fridge      d. refrige      **Ans: .....**

10. Fill in the blanks with suitable preposition.

- We stood \_\_\_ queue.**  
a. on      b. at      c. in      d. to      **Ans: .....**

11. Choose the suitable question tag. **I haven't finished my work, \_\_\_\_\_?**  
a. don't I      b. have I      c. haven't I      d. do I      **Ans: .....**

12. Choose the plural form of the word, '**formula**'.  
a. formulaa      b. formulaes      c. formulae      d. formuli      **Ans: .....**

13. Choose the correct pattern of the sentence:

- Nirmal was sleeping in the street yesterday.**  
a. SVOC      b. SVAA      c. SVOA      d. SVCA      **Ans: .....**



14. Choose the correct meaning for the phrasal verb 'carry on'.

- a. continue    b. stop            c. complete    d. discuss

Ans: .....

15. Choose the right combination for the blended word, "medicare".

- a. medi + careful                      b. medical + care  
c. medical + rare                        d. medical + careless

Ans: .....

**II. Identify the poetic devices.**

5 x 1 = 5

1. I am just glad as glad can be.

Ans: .....

2. They say he cheats at cards.

Ans: .....

3. How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror. (Write alliteration words)

Ans: .....

4. I have learnt to wear many faces like dresses.

Ans: .....

5. Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp. (Write alliteration words)

Ans: .....

**III. Fill in the blanks appropriately.**

5 x 1 = 5

1. I \_\_\_ like to have a cup of tea. (Use modal auxiliary)

Ans: .....

2. Eve teasers \_\_\_ be punished. (Use modal auxiliary)

Ans: .....

3. We \_\_\_ obey the traffic rules. (Use semi/quasi modal)

Ans: .....

4. I \_\_\_ swim in the river, when I was young. (Use semi/quasi modal)

Ans: .....

5. \_\_\_ I help you. (Use modal auxiliary)

Ans: .....

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