

1 & 2. Synonyms and Antonyms:

Unit -1 Two Gentlemen of Verona A.J. Cronin

I	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
1.	slackened	reduced	increase
2	cautious	watchful	careless
3	disapprove	refuse	allow
4	brisk	alert	inactive
5	engaging	employ	dismiss
6	emigrate	take up citizenship of another country	immigrate
7	humble	gentle	impolite
8	resistance	defiance	assistance
9	persuade	convinced	dissuaded
10	scarce	seldom	frequent
11	nobility	honour	dis honour
12	demeanour	appearance	indecenty
13	devotion	faith/dedication/loyalty	disloyal
14	paused	stop	start
15	artless	innocent	skillful
16	deserted	uninhabited	crowded
17	vexation	annoyance	delight
18	intrude	enter without permission	abandon
19	rubble	debris	valuable
20	hawk	sell by shouting	buy

Unit -2 A Nice Cup of Tea (George Orwell) Book Back

I	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
1	disputes	conflicts	agreement
2	civilization	a society in an advanced state of development	barbaric
3	stimulated	motivated	Discouraged/ uninspired
4	stray	loose	fixed
5	liable	responsible	irresponsible
6	despised	hated	liked
7	optimistic	positive	pessimistic
8	shallow	depthless	deep
9	arrival	advent/entrant	departure
10	sufficient	enough	in adequate
11	curious	interesting	dis interested
12	controversial	arguable	uncontroversial
13	virtues	admirable qualities	vice
14	dangling	hanging freely/ suspended	steadily/uprightly
15	mysterious	incomprehensible	intelligible comprehensible
16	etiquette	socially acceptable behaviour	rudeness

Unit – 3 In Celebration of Being Alive

I	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
1	profession	career	avocation
2	sorrowful	gloomy	joyful
3	decency	noble	inferior
4	destiny	fate	luck
5	hijacked	commandeered	rescue/release
6	motivation	encouragement	discouragement
7	serious	severe	trivial/unimportant
8	significant	important	worthless/trivial
9	rare	seldom	prevalent
10	primitive	primary	sophisticated
11	fiction	untruth	fact
12	fearful	discourage	brave/intrepid
13	benign	kind	malignant
14	diffidence	shyness	confidence
15	boredom	lack of interest	amusement
16	criticize	blame	appreciate
17	profound	very great	slight
18	amputated	cut off by surgical operation/ removed	joined

Unit –4 The Summit - Edmund Hillary

I	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
1	traverse	travel across	stay
2	scrambling	climbing hurriedly	unscrambling
3	wriggle	jerk	relax
4	tantalize	tease/taunt	satisfy/make happy

5	summit	peak	base	Mo
6	laden	loaded	empty	
7	sardines	stuff	release/desolate	1
8	fierce	wild/intense	mild/kind/gentle	
9	donned	put on/wear	disrobe	
10	hoisted	raised/picked up	dropped	Mod

Unit - 5 - The Chair

Sl.no	Word	Synonym	Antonym
1	splendour	magnificence	simplicity
2	sturdy	strong	weak / thin
3	portly	stocky	-
4	spluttered	cackled	-
5	imprudent	disrespectful	-
6	expounded	explained	-
7	languorously	lethargically	-
8	hordes	crowd / masses	-
9	exasperatedly	annoyingly	-
10	paraphernalia	things / stuffs	-
11	bereavement	mourning / grief	-
12	gait	pace	-
13	subsided	diminished	-
14	seasoned	garnished	-
15	anticipation	-	ignorance
16	fortuitously	-	unfortunately
17	unmatched	-	inferior
18	banter	-	small talk

Unit – 6 On the Rule of the Road – A.G. Gardiner

I	Words	Synonyms	Antonyms
1	Confusion	disorder	calm
2	risk	danger	safety
3	pedestrians	travels on foot	driver
4	chaos	confusion	calm
5	anarchy	disorder/lawlessness	peace
6	preserved	protected, saved	harm/abandoned
7	curtailed	reduced	extend
8	insolence	rudeness	shyness/meekness
9	tyranny	autocracy	democracy
10	interfere	hinder	assist/aid
11	contract	agreement/commitment	disagree
12	fancy	desire/imagination	dislike
13	ridiculous	laughable/comical	serious
14	conventional	normal	unusual/unconventional
15	consideration	analysis/scrutiny	omission/neglect
16	accommodate	fit in with	unfit/refusal

1
A
3. For
viva w
sine d
Resu
Rapp
Bona
Bon b
In tot
Liais
Exgra
En m
En ro
Ad ho
Faux
Par
In ca
Statu
Mag

Model - Synonyms

Choose the correct Synonym for the under lined word from the options given.

1 Yet their devotion had touched me deeply

- a. dedication b. information c. satisfaction d. vexation

Ans. **a. dedication**

Model – Antonyms

Choose the correct Antonym for the under lined word from the options given.

1 He glanced at us hopefully

- a. positively b. desperately c. furiously d. confidently

Ans. **b. desperately**

3. Foreign words & Meanings

viva voce	-	a spoken examination
sine die	-	without a date being fixed
Resume	-	a brief summary
Rapport	-	close relationship with good understanding
Bonafide	-	genuine
Bon voyage	-	good bye/happy journey
In toto	-	in full /totally
Liaison	-	co-ordination of creativities
Exgratia	-	a payment made as a favour
En masse	-	as a whole group
En route	-	on the way
Ad hoc	-	for a particular /special purpose
Faux pas	-	improper act/remark
Par excellence	-	better than all others of the same kind
In camera	-	secret session
Status quo	-	in the former state
Magnum opus	-	the most important work of a writer

Inognito	-	in disguise	4
Dejavu	-	a feeling of having already experienced the present situation	P U
a-la-carte	-	ordering dishes from a menu	
via-media	-	middle course	St
per-capita	-	used to refer the amount for each person	Ue
tete-a-tete	-	private conversation between two	
carte blanche	-	complete freedom to act	
bons mots	-	witty remarks	
post mortem	-	after death	
en famille	-	as a family	
via	-	by the way of	
erratum	-	error	
de facto	-	in fact	
prima facie	-	at first sight	
adieu	-	good bye	
avantgarde	-	new ideas	
exparte	-	on one side	Quest
proforma	-	for the sake of form	1 Ar
Genre	-	a particular style	

Model :

Choose the Meaning of the foreign phrase.

The school has enrolled 398 students **in toto** in this year.

- a. approximately b. Generally c. Totally d. On the whole

Ans. c. Totally.

4. Prefix / Suffix

Prefix என்பவை ஒரு root வார்த்தையின் முன்னர் சேர்க்கப்படும் ஒலி எழுத்துகள் இதன் மூலம் அந்த வார்த்தை புது வார்த்தையாகமாறும்.

Ex – mis+take = mistake இந்தவார்த்தையில் mis என்பது prefix ஆகும்.

Suffix என்பவை ஒரு root வார்த்தையின் பின்னால் சேர்க்கப்படும் ஒலி எழுத்துகள் இதன் மூலம் அந்த வார்த்தை ஒரு புது வார்த்தையாகமாறும்

Ex – use+ful = useful இந்தவார்த்தையில் ful என்பது Suffix ஆகும்.

words	prefix	suffix
patient	<u>im</u> patient	patient <u>ly</u>
honour	<u>dis</u> honour	honor <u>able</u>
respect	<u>dis</u> respect	respect <u>able</u>
manage	<u>mis</u> manage	manag <u>ement</u>
fertile	<u>in</u> fertile	fert <u>ility</u>
different	<u>in</u> different	different <u>ly/ence</u>
friend	<u>be</u> friend	friendship/friend <u>ly</u>
obey	<u>dis</u> obey	obed <u>ience</u>

Question Model

1 Add a suitable prefix to the root word "patient".

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

Ans. **b. impatient**

2 Add a suitable suffix to the root word "friend".

- a. -able b. -ly c. -ene d. -ty

Ans. **b. friendly**

Abhor
→ *boyle back*

5. Abbreviations & Acronyms

1	IELTS	International English Language Testing System	
2	GST	Goods and Services Tax	
3	TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission	
4	STD	Subscriber's Trunk Dialing	
5	ISD	International Subscriber's Dialing	
6	MBA	Master of Business Administration	
7	MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development	A
8	GPS	Global Positioning System	
9	NSS	National Service Scheme	6.
10	PTA	Parent Teacher Association	
11	NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation	ice
12	ICU	Intensive Care Unit	co
13	IIM	Indian Institute of Management	kn
14	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging	
15	ECG	Electro Cardiogram	ice.
16	NCC	National Cadet Corps	3
17	LED	Light Emitting Diode	cat
18	CPU	Central Processing Unit	4
19	CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education	sky
20	GDP	Gross Domestic Product	5.
21	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display	sing
22	NRI	Non Resident Indian	6.
23	IIT	Indian Institute of Technology	talk s
24	ITI	Industrial Training Institute	7.
25	USB	Universal Serial Bus	gentle
26	RSC	Referee Stopped Contest	8.
27	USA	United States of America	white

Bank

28	AIBA	Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur
29	ATM	Automated Teller Machine
30	IAS	Indian Administrative Service

Model :

Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CPU'

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Central public union | b. Computer program Unit |
| c. Central processing unit | d. Communist party of UK |

Ans. c. Central processing unit

6. Compound Words

1. Noun + Noun

ice berg, ice floe, ice sheet, ice rink, wind proof, half way, ice axe, knife -edge, half-way, court-yard, half hour, mantel piece, eyelashes, beehive, toll gate, toll plaza, door knob.

2. Noun + verb

ice-fall, sunset, sunrise, homework

3. Noun + Gerund

cat walking, hand writing

4. Noun + adjective

sky blue, life long

5. verb + Noun

sing song, workshop, play ground

6. verb + verb

talk show, see saw

7. Adjective + Noun

gentle folk, grand mother, blackboard.

8. Adjective + verb

white wash, blue print

9. Gerund + noun

sleeping bags, washing machine, spinning wheel

10. **adverb + Verb**

overwrite, overlook

11. **Adjective + Adjective**

red hot, kind hearted

12. **preposition + noun**

inbox, offspring

13. **preposition + verb**

input, byline, upload

14. **preposition + Geround**

incoming, out going.

Question Model

- 1 Choose the word from the options given, to form a compound word with "toll" 21
a. Plaza b. late c. proof d. wheel 22
- 2 choose the correct combination for the compound word "white wash" 23
a. adj+N b. N+N c. Adv+N **d. Adj+V** 24
- 3 Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination "Adj+N" 25
a. cry baby b. life time c. over haul **d. grand mother** 27

7A. Clipped Words

- 1 chimpanzee - chimp 30
- 2 photograph - photo 31
- 3 microphone - mike 32
- 4 cafeteria - café 33
- 5 gasoline - gas
- 6 helicopter - copter

7	telephone	-	phone
8	university	-	varsity
9	memorandum	-	memo
10	influenza	-	flu
11	hippopotamus	-	hippo
12	bridegroom	-	groom
13	fanatic	-	fan
14	demonstration	-	demo
15	perambulator	-	pram
16	aero plane	-	plane
17	examination	-	exam
18	demarcate	-	mark
19	signature	-	sign
20	fountain pen	-	pen
21	refrigerator	-	fridge
22	advertisement	-	ad.
23	agriculture	-	agri
24	discotheque	-	disco.
25	gymnasium	-	gym
27	hamburger	-	burger
28	mathematics	-	maths
29	laboratory	-	lab
30	paragraph	-	para
31	spectacles	-	specs
32	suitcase	-	case
33	taxicab	-	taxi

Model :

Choose the Clipped word for 'gymnasium'

- a. gymnas b. sium c. naisium d. gym

Ans. d. gym

7B . Blending words

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|--------------|
| 1 | vegetable+burger | - | vegburger |
| 2 | motoway+hotel | - | motel |
| 3 | helicopter+airport | - | heliport |
| 4 | international+police | - | Interpol |
| 5 | binary+digit | - | bit |
| 6 | breakfast+lunch | - | brunch |
| 7 | documentary+drama | - | docudrama |
| 8 | electric+execute | - | electrocute |
| 9 | high+technology | - | hitech |
| 10 | medical+care | - | medicare |
| 11 | news+broadcast | - | newscast |
| 12 | smoke+fog | - | smog |
| 13 | travel+catalogue | - | travelogue |
| 14 | education+entertainment | - | edutainment |
| 15 | lecture+demonstration | - | lecdem |
| 16 | technology+wizard | - | technowizard |
| 17 | information+technology | - | infotech |
| 18 | diplomacy+economics | - | diplonomics |
| 19 | modulator+demodulator | - | modem |
| 20 | sky+ laboratory | - | skylab |
| 21 | Science+Fiction | - | Scifi |

8. Idioms

Idiom என்பது ஒரு கருத்தினை குறிப்பால் உணர்த்தும் சொற்கள் ஆகும்.

Ex – He is in deep waters என்பதன் பொருள் அவர் ஆழ்ந்த துன்பத்தில் உள்ளார் என்பதாகும்.

s.no	Idioms	Meanings
1	save one's skin	to protect one self from difficulty
2	make both ends meet	manage one's expenses with in one's income
3	a bolt out of a clear sky	a sudden unexpected event
4	go to grave	to exit the world
5	have the whip hand	to be the most powerful
6	under a cloud	viewed with suspicion and distrust
7	wait for the dust to settle	to wait for a situation to be come clear or certain
8	get all your ducks in a row	to have made all the preparations needed to do some thing / to be well organized
9	fetch and carry	to do a lot of little jobs for somebody as if you were their servant
10	do the math	to think carefully about something before doing it. So that you know all relevant facts and figures.
11	round the corner	very near

Additional

1	nip in the bud	stop at the very beginning
2	under the sun	any where on earth
3	in deep waters	in big trouble
4	apple of one's eye	one's favourite person
5	out of the blue	as a total surprise
6	two sides of the same coin	two contrasting characters in the same category
7	pick some one's brains	use some one's ideas

8	a drop in the ocean	unimportant
9	to give a piece of mind	to criticize someone
10	to be at logger heads	to disagree strongly
11	to be on cloud nine	to be extremely happy
12	a bolt from the blue	unexpected event
13	a yellow streak	cowardice in one's character

Question Model

1. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom used in the following sentence

1. The manager's sudden outburst was a hit below the belt

- a. acceptable reaction b. irresponsible c. unexpected d. unfair
 response explanation behaviour

Ans. d. unfair behaviour

9. Question Tags:

Question tag என்பொழுதும் ஒரு auxiliary verb அல்லது modal verb வுடன் தொடங்கும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தின் முன் subject ஆண் எனில் question tag ல் he எனவும், பெண் எனில் she எனவும், plural எனில் they எனவும் வரும். அ. நிறை எனில் it வரும்.

Eg. My uncle is very poor, **isn't he?**

Kumar has known me, **hasn't he?**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட sentence not இருந்தால் question tag ல் not வரக்கூடாது (not, no, never, rarely, hardly, neither, nor)

They don't know the answer, **do they?**

Amn't I வந்தால் aren't I என எழுதவேண்டும்.

I am poor, **aren't I?**

அதுபோல Will n't என்பதை won't எனவும் shall n't என்பதை shan't எனவும் எழுதவேண்டும்

He will meet the HM tomorrow, **won't he?**

Type
Pammanam

I shall write the exam, **shan't I?**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட sentence ல் உள்ள verbs simple present என்றால் does/doing.

Simple past எனில் did வரும்

He prepared well, **did n't he?**

I like coffee, **don't I?**

Sudha dances the hall, **does n't she?**

Imperative sentence வந்தால், will you போடவும்

Take this umbrella, **will you?**

Lets என் ஆரம்பித்தால் shall we போடவும்

Lets go for a walk, **shall we?**

Ex

Rose is a beautiful flower, **isn't it?**

Write the poem, **will you?**

Lets begin the topic, **shall we?**

I bought the book in New york, **did n't I?**

He will never become a doctor, **will he?**

Question Model:

Add the suitable question tag for the following sentence

I can play the guitar, -----?

a. shall I

b. aren't I

c. can't I

d. can I

Ans. c. can't I

10. Phrasal verbs

s.no	words	meanings
1	cut off	discontinue
2	come upon	meet some one by chance
3	put out	stop burning
4	draw up	prepare

5	pass out	unconscious / faint
6	take off	depart
7	turn away	refuse
8	stand by	support
9	bank on	depend
10	put on	wear
11	put off	post pone
12	put down	control
13	put up with	endure, bear, tolerate
14	take off	start
15	take away	remove
16	break out	appear suddenly
17	break down	fail
18	call on	visit
19	call off	stop/cancel
20	call for	demand
21	carry away	take away, remove
22	give away	distribute
23	give out	omit
24	give up	stop
25	give in	submit
26	give over	hand over
27	go away	leave
28	go against	oppose
29	look after	take care of
30	look for	search
31	look up	refer
32	look into	examine

33	look out	be careful
----	----------	------------

Book back phrasal verbs

1	see off	to go to station or airport to say goodbye to someone
2	stop over	to stay at a place for a short period of time when travelling to another destination
3	set off	start off / to begin a journey
4	get in	arrive inside bus, train etc.....
5	get off	leave a bus train . etc...
6	get on	enter a bus.....
7	get away	to go away from home for a vacation
8	check in	arrive and register at airport or hotel
9	check out	pay the bill when leaving a hotel

Exam Model

Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb

1 old parents rear their children affectionately

a. bring up

b. bring out

c. bring on

d. bring in

Ans a. Bring up

12. Prepositions

1.	Between	:	இரண்டுபொருட்கள் அல்லதுஆட்களுக்கு இடையே உள்ளது. sat between Ragu & Raju
2.	Among	:	பலரின் மத்தியில் என்பதாகும். The MP spoke among the people
.	At	:	குறிப்பிட்ட இடங்களுக்குமுன்
	In	:	பெரிய இடங்களுக்குமுன் He is at Guindy in Chennai.

4.	Beside	:	அருகில் near; I sat near my father
5.	Across	:	குறுக்கே. He went across the river
6.	Along	:	ஓரமாக/வழியாக. He walked along the river
7.	Through	:	மூலமாக,வழியாக,ஊடாக She walked through the forest
8.	at	:	At என்பதை இடத்திற்கும் (Place) நேரத்திற்கும் (Time) பயன்படுகிறது. At 1 = இல்; 2 =க்கு; 1. our school is at K.K. Nagar.(இல்) 2. He came at 9. A.m.(க்கு)
9.	On	:	1. மேலே- The book is <u>on</u> the table. 2. அன்று- Our school starts <u>on</u> Monday.
10.	in	:	1. உள்ளே- The pen is <u>in</u> the pocket. 2. -ல்- My birthday is <u>in</u> May.
11.	Since	:	லிருந்து - He has been waiting here <u>since</u> 5 p.m.
12.	For	:	1. ஆக - He has been waiting here <u>for</u> the past 15 minutes. 2. க்காக - This cake is <u>for</u> Ravi.

Words followed by Prepositions

சில வார்த்தைகட்கு பின் குறிப்பிட்ட Prepositions மட்டும் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டும்.
அவை,

Famous <u>for</u>	Fond <u>of</u>	Abstain <u>from</u>	Associated <u>with</u>
Ambition <u>for</u>	Consists <u>of</u>	Objection <u>to</u>	Popular <u>with</u>
Fondness <u>for</u>	Afraid <u>of</u>	Indifferent <u>to</u>	Infested <u>with</u>
Compensation <u>for</u>	Confident <u>of</u>	Contrary <u>to</u>	Acquaintance <u>with</u>

apology <u>for</u>	Want <u>of</u>	Sensitive <u>to</u>	Delighted <u>with</u>
Deficient <u>in</u>	Cautious <u>of</u>	Addicted <u>to</u>	Busy <u>with</u>
Interested <u>in</u>	Conscious <u>of</u>	Key <u>to</u>	Satisfied <u>with</u>
Experience <u>in</u>	Innocent <u>of</u>	Indifference <u>to</u>	Gifted <u>with</u>
engaged <u>in</u>	Assured <u>of</u>	Prefer <u>to</u>	Contented <u>with</u>
Congratulated <u>on</u>	Guilty <u>of</u>	listen <u>to</u>	deal <u>with</u>
depend <u>on</u>	Proud <u>of</u>	Failure <u>of</u>	Informed <u>of</u>

Question Model:

Choose the polite alternative for the given word.

The gentleman in the black suit is a **barber**.

- a. hair clipper b. hair dresser c. hair splitter d. hair remover

Ans. b. hair dresser

14. Relative Pronouns

That, where, who, whom, which, whose,

What are relative pronouns

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | <u>who</u>
is used for human beings | this is the boy who won the state rank.
the lady who is honest is praised by all. |
| 2 | <u>which/that</u>
is used for things and animals | the cat which mewed was chased by the dog
here is the pencil that you lost it yesterday |
| 3 | <u>whose</u>
denotes the possessive case | this is the girl whose experiment got 1 st mark
this is kala whose father is in Malaysia |
| 4 | <u>whom</u>
is used for persons | most of the friends whom she had invited
came to her wedding |
| 5 | <u>where</u> | that is the house where I was born |

denotes place

she is working in the school where she studied

1. ---- க்கு முன்பு உயர்திணை (மனிதர்கள்) வந்தால் **who** போடவும்

I saw a boy **who** was very clever

2. ---- க்கு முன்பு அ/றிணை (பொருட்கள், விலங்குகள்) வந்தால் **which, that** போடவும்

I heard a song **which / that** pleased me

3. ---- க்கு முன்பு உயர்திணையும் -----க்கு பின்பு ஒரு noun வந்தால் **whose** போடவும் I met my friend **whose** father was an MLA

Question Model

1. Fill in the blank with the suitable relative pronouns

1 The athlete ----- won the medal is appreciated by all

a. which

b. that

c. whom

d. who

.Ans d. who

Tips : 1. ---- க்கு முன்பு உயர்திணை(மனிதர்கள்) வந்தால் **who** போடவும்

I saw a boy **who** was very clever

2. ---- க்கு முன்பு அ.றிணை (பொருட்கள், விலங்குகள், பறவைகள்) வந்தால் **which, that** போடவும்

I heard a song **which / that** pleased me

3. ---- க்கு முன்பு உயர்திணையும் -----க்கு பின்பு ஒரு noun வந்தால் **whose** போடவும் I met my friend **whose** father was an MLA

16. Articles

1. -----க்கு பின்பு singular noun இருந்தால் அது consonant sound ல் தொடங்கினால் 'a' போடவும்

a book	a union leader
a one eyed man	a useful book
a one rupee coin	a European
a University	

2. -----க்கு பின்பு singular noun இருந்தால் அது vowel sound ல் தொடங்கினால் 'an' போடவும்

an MLA	an honest man
an MP	an hour
an LPG stove	an STD Booth

3. -----க்கு பின்பு plural வந்தால் the போடவும்

The police arrested **the** thieves yesterday

மேலும் ஆறுகள், கடல்கள், மலைத்தொடர்கள், புனிததலங்கள், Superlative degree, அலைவனங்கள், பத்திரிகைகள், இவற்றின் முன்பு the போடவும்.

The Ramayana is a great epic

ch, **Articles** பயன்படுத்தாது இருத்தல் **omission of article.**

உலோகங்கட்குமுன்	-	Silver, Copper, Gold, Iron
Proper Nounமுன்	-	Madurai, Erode, Ooty, Raju, Ramya.
Abstract Nounமுன்	-	Anger, Intelligence, Happiness, Generosity
Languagesமுன்	-	Tamil, Malayalam, English, French

The English, The Tamil என்றால் முறையே ஆங்கிலேயரையும், தமிழரையும் குறிக்கும்.

Question model:

Choose the correct article to fill in the blanks

1. iron is ----- useful metal

- a. a b. an c. the

Ans. a. a

2. Hard work is ----- key to success

- a. a b. an c. the

Ans. c. the

17. American & British English

1. Spelling ல் வேறுபாடு

American	British
Odor	Odour
Program	programme
Color	Colour
theater	theatre
gray	grey
labor	labour
check	cheque
humor	humour

3. Change of words

autumn	fall
biscuit	cookies
crisps	potato chips
film	movie
holiday	vacation
mobile phone	cell phone
nappy	diaper
paraffin	kerosene
parking lot	car park

a
the

balcony	gallery
dust bin	trash/garbage can
cooker	oven, stove
curriculum vitae	resume
foot ball	soccer
garden	yard
goods	freight
gum	glue
jam	jelly
lift	elevator
hand bag	purse
indicator	turn signal
jug	pitcher
loo	rest room
lorry	truck
luggage	baggage
post	mail
purse	valet
queue	line
shop	store
sweet	candy
tap	faucet
taxi	cab
terminus	depot
tin	can
torch	flash light
underground	subway
wash basin	sink

wind screen	wind shield
flat	apartment

19. Definition of the term

s.no	words	meanings
1	psychologist	one who studies the human mind and behavior
2	linguistics	the scientific study of a language
3	numismatics	the study of money and coins
4	electro dynamics	the study of the way that electric currents and magnetic fields effect each other.
5	phonetics	the study of speech sounds
6	aesthetics	the study of principles of beauty
7	genetics	the study of genes
8	statistics	the study of analyzing information shown in numbers
9	politics	the study of government and using power in public life
10	aeronautics	the study of building and flying aircraft
11	informatics	the study of processing data for storage and retrieval

	term	definition
1	insecticide	killing insects
2	infanticide	killing of an infant
3	xeno phobia	fear of stranger
4	agoraphobia	fear of being In public place
5	entomologist	one who studies insects

6	archaeologist	one who studies ancient culture by analyzing the physical remains
7	pathologist	one who studies diseases

Phobia

or	Poinophobia	fear of punishment
	potophobia	fear of alcohol
	phasmophobia	fear of ghosts
	nyctophobia	fear of the dark of night
	lalophobia	fear of speaking
	kleptophobia	fear of stealing
	katsaridaphobia	fear of cockroaches
	Anglophobia	fear of using English
	hydrophobia	fear of water
	acrophobia	fear of heights
ublic	agrizoophobia	fear of wild animals
	snakephobia	fear of snakes
	scolionophobia	fear of school

Question Model

1 choose the right definition for given term '**Anglophobia**'

- a. fear of drinking alcohol b. fear of strangers c. fear of playing outdoors d. fear of English

Ans d. fear of English

20 A. Collocation

ஒரே வரிசையில் (order) அருகருகே வைக்கப்பட்ட ஜோடி (pair) அல்லது குழுவான வார்த்தைகள்.

1.	Read and write	-	வாசிக்கவும் எழுதவும் (write and read என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது.)
2.	Pros and cons	-	சாதக பாதகம் உள்ள advantage & disadvantage
3.	Sooner or later	-	எதிர்காலத்தில் (at some future)
4.	Dead or alive	-	உயிருடனோ பிணமாகவோ
5.	Null and void	-	காலாவதியான (invalid)
<u>Additional:</u>			
6.	In black & white	-	எழுத்துப் பூர்வமாக
7.	Blood & gore	-	இரத்தக்களரியான/வன்முறையான (blood shed in violence)
8.	Part & parcel	-	முக்கிய அம்சம் (essential)
9.	Hard & fast	-	நிரணயிக்கப்பட்ட/கடுமையான fixed / definite.

Do's and don't's	Bread & butter	Do or die
By & large (generally)	Thick & thin (முழுவதும்)	Heart & soul (முழுமனதுடன்)
Hand glove - very friendly	Kith and kin- one's relation	By hook or crook - எப்படியாவது

Exercise: Choose the right word to complete the collocation

1. The thief was wanted dead or _____ .
 a) live b) alive c) living d) life
2. He submitted the project in black and _____ .
 a) blue b) green c) red d) white

Answers: 1. [b] alive 2. [d] white]

Gerund ம் ஒரு verb-ன் 4வது form ஆன Present Participle (continuous form) ஒரேமாதிரி இருக்கும்.

Eg. (Swimming, Reading) ஆனால் இரண்டும் ஒன்றல்ல. அவற்றின் செயல்பாடுகள் வெவ்வேறானவை. Gerund ஒரு verb ஆகாது.

Swimming

Present Participle 4th form / continuous form (Finite Verb)	Gerund (Non-finite)
<p><u>Example:</u></p> <p><u>He is swimming now.</u></p> <p>He → subject }</p> <p>is → aux verb }</p> <p>swimming → main verb Verb</p> <p>now → Adjunct</p> <p>இப்போது அவன் நீந்திக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறான்.</p>	<p><u>Example:</u></p> <p><u>Swimming is a good exercise</u></p> <p style="text-align: center;">S V O</p> <p>நீந்துதல் ஒரு நல்ல பயிற்சி ஆகும்.</p>

Gerund என்றால் verbal noun ஆகும். அதாவது பார்ப்பதற்கு verb போல தோன்றும் ஆனால் செயல்பாட்டில் அது noun ஆகும்.

Swimming (Gerund) - நீந்துதல்

Swimming (Verb) - நீந்திக் கொண்டு

20 B. Infinitives:

V1 (Verb-ன் முதல் form - Present form) க்குமுன் 'to' என்ற preposition சேர்த்து பயன்படுத்துவது Infinitive ஆகும்.

(eg.) to go to run- இது Verb இல்லை.

(போவதற்கு) (ஓடுவதற்கு)

(eg.) I want to play
Verb Infinitive

நான் ஓடுவதற்கு விரும்புகிறேன்.

Note: கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Verb க்கு பின் Gerund தான் வரும். **Infinitive** வராது.

admit	avoid	consider	defer	delay
detest	dread	deny	enjoy	envisage
escape	excuse	finish	feel like	forgive
imagine	keep (continue)	mind (object)	miss	pardon
prevent	put off	resent	recall	resist
risk	stop (cease)	suggest		

Example:

- i. She avoids meeting me. (✓)
She avoids to meet me. (x)
- ii. Mothers enjoy feeding their babies. (✓)
Mothers enjoy to feed their babies. (x)

றும்

Adjectives ஆன

இவற்றிற்கு பின்னாலும் Gerund தான் வரும்.

Infinitive வராது.

Example:

i. Children are happy playing video games. (✓)

Children are happy to play video games. (x)

இந்த Verb க்கு பின் Infinitive தான் வரும் Gerund வராது.

ask			
decline	demand		
fail	hesitate	hope	
hurry	manage	offer	plan
prepare	refuse	want	wish

(Eg.) He hopes to win the match. (✓)

He hopes winning the match. (x)

* **Bare infinitive** (Plain / Zero Infinitive) ---இதுவும் Verb இல்லை.

('to' இல்லாமல் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் Infinitive)

கீழ்கண்ட Verb க்கு பின்னால் Bare-Infinitive தான் வரும்.

behold	bid	find	feel	help
know	hear	have	make	
observe	over hear	let		
notice	see			
watch				

(Eg.) I watched her climb the tree
(Verb) (Bare infinitive) (Verb இல்லை)

Our HM made us **do** the exercise. (✓)

Our HM made us **to do** the exercise. (x)

Exercise for Gerund, Infinitive and Bare Infinitive

Put the verbs into the gerund, infinitive or bare infinitive form.

1. She avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.
2. He decided _____ (study) commerce.
3. I dislike _____ (wait)
4. We discussed _____ (go) to the cinema.
5. We bid him _____ (go)
6. My father helped me _____ (do) the Home work

Ans : -

1. telling
2. to study
3. waiting
4. going
5. go.
6. do

21. Report The Dialogue

Changes in Adverb

Direct	Indirect
now	then
today	that day
yesterday	the previous day
tomorrow	the next day
here	there
this	that
these	those

Kala : I have bought it at KK store.

Ans : Mala asked Kala where she had bought that pen.

kala told mala that she had bought that at KK store

அதே போன்று will-would ஆகவும், can-could ஆகவும் மாற்றவும் பக்கத்தில் உள்ள verb ஐ அப்படியே மாறாமல் எழுத வேண்டும்.

மீண்டும் do/did/does அங்கு வரக்கூடாது மேலும் 'wh'வார்த்தையை இணைப்பு வார்த்தையாக பயன்படுத்தவும். அதுபோல் 'wh'வார்த்தைக்கு அடுத்து have அல்லது has ஐ 'had'ஆகவும் am/is/are என்பதை was/were க்கு மாற்றினால் போதும்.

'Yes' or 'No' Questions

(do, does, did, have, has, am, is, are, was, where, will, would, can, could) இவற்றில் ஏதேனும் ஒரு helping verb ஐ வைத்து ஆரம்பிக்கும் வாக்கியத்திற்கு இணைப்பு வார்த்தையாக 'if' or whether இணைப்பு வார்த்தையாக பயன்படுத்தி மேற்கூறப்பட்ட விதிகளின்படி மாற்றிவிட வேண்டும்.

eg.Ravi: : Do you like Tea?

Rajan : Yes I like Tea.

: Ravi asked Rajan if he liked Tea. Rajan replied Ravi that he liked Tea.

Ans : Have you completed the test well?

Kani : No I have not completed the test well.

Rani : No I have not completed the test well.

Ans : Kani asked Rani if she had completed the test well. Rani told no to Kani that she had not completed the test well.

IMPERATIVE

வாக்கியம் ஆரம்பத்தில் verb ல் இருந்தால் அதற்கு முன்பாக to மட்டும் இணைந்தால் போதும் verb காலத்தை மாற்ற வேண்டாம். 'please' என்பதை 'requested' என்று மாற்றவும் மேலும் don't என்பதை 'notto' என்று மாற்றவும்

eg. Teacher : Take the exercise quickly

Boy : Please help me to do fast

Teacher : Don't ask anyone here

Boy : Thank you Teacher
 Ans : Teacher told the boy to take the exercise quickly.
 The boy requested the teacher to help him to do fast.
 Teacher told the boy not to ask anyone there.
 Boy thanked the teacher.

EXCLAMATORY

வாக்கியம் ஆரம்பத்தில் 'what' or how என்று ஆரம்பித்து முடிவில் 'Exclamatory' அதாவது ஆச்சரிய குறியுடன் முடிந்திருக்கும். இவ்வாக்கியத்தை மாற்றும் போது Statement ன் விதிமுறைபடி இணைப்பு வார்த்தையாக that ஐ பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். பதில் எழுதும் போது 'what' அல்லது 'how' என்ற வார்த்தைகளை விட்டு விட்டு அதற்கு பதிலாக 'very' என்ற வார்த்தையை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

eg Balu : What a great boy he is !
 Gopi : yes, he is.
 Ans : Balu exclaimed to Gopi that he was a very great boy. Gopi agreed that he was.

22. Transformation of Sentence - Simple, Complex & Compound - Sentences

Simple Sentence (S)	= M.C + Phrase
Complex Sentence (CX)	= M.C + S.C
Compound Sentence (CD)	= M.C + M.C

M.C = Main Clause (Independent Clause) தனித்துச் செயல்படும்

S.C = Subordinate Clause (Dependent Clause) (இது தனித்துவராது M.C ஐ சார்ந்தே இருக்கும்)

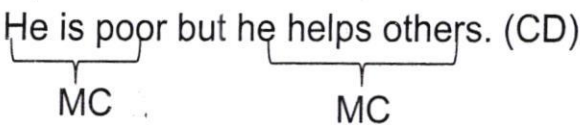
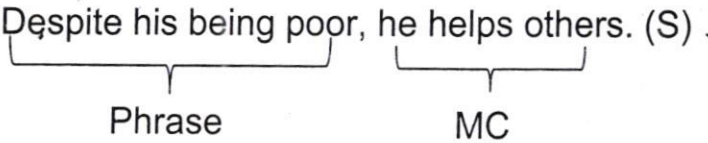
முதலில் Phraseக்கும் Clauseக்கும் உள்ள வேறுபாட்டைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். இதில் மிகமிக முக்கியமானது. Phraseல் Verb இருக்காது Clauseல் Verb இருக்கும்.

	Verb	Meaning	Form
Phrase	இருக்காது	முழுமைபெற்றிருக்காது	Group of words
Clause	இருக்கும்	S.C முழுமைபெற்றிருக்காது	
		M.C முழுமைபெற்றிருக்கும்	

Type - I - Contrastive Sentences: (வேற்றுமைக் கருத்துள்ள இரு வாக்கியங்கள்)

CX Subordinate Conjunction	CD Coordinate Conjunction	Simple	Meaning
Though / although/ even though	but / yet / still	Despite / inspite of/ Not with standing	இருக்கிறபோதிலும் (Present) / இருந்தபோதிலும் (Past)

Example:

1. Though he is poor, he helps others. (CX)
2. He is poor but he helps others. (CD)

3. Despite his being poor, he helps others. (S) .


அவன் ஏழையாக இருக்கிறபோதிலும் மற்றவர்கட்கு அவன் உதவுகிறான்.

Type - 3:

CX	CD	Simple
If	and	In case of Ving
		In the event of Ving

நீ நன்றாக திட்டமிட்டால், நீ வெற்றிபெறுவாய்.

Example:

1. If you plan well, you will succeed. (CX)
S.C M.C
2. You plan well and you will succeed. (CD)
M.C M.C
3. In case of your planning well, you will succeed. (S)
Phr M.C

Type - 4:

CX	CD	Simple
Unless	or / or else / otherwise	$\frac{\text{In case of Ving}}{\text{In the event of Ving}} + \text{not}$

நீ நன்றாக திட்டமிடாவிட்டால், நீ வெற்றி பெறமாட்டாய்.

Example:

1. Unless you plan well, you will not succeed. (CX)
S.C M.C
2. You plan well or you will not succeed. (CD)
M.C M.C
3. In case of your not planning well, you will not succeed.
Phr M.C

Type - 5:

CX	CD	Simple
so....that... $\frac{can}{could}$ not	very.....and so..... $\frac{can}{could}$ not	too.....to

இந்த தேநீர் குடிக்க முடியாத அளவிற்கு மிகவும் சூடாக உள்ளது.

Example:

1. The tea is too hot, to drink. (S)
M.C Phr
2. The tea is so hot,that we cannot drink. (CX)
M.C S.C
3. The tea is very hot, and so we can't drink.
M.C M.C

Note: 'to drink' என்றPhrase ஐ (Infinitive ஐ) clause ஆக மாற்றமேலே Passivevoice யன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்தவகைவாக்கியத்தில் ஒரு 'subject' மட்டும் யன்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது.

1. The tea is too hot, for me to drink. (S)
Phr
2. The tea is so hot,that I cannot drink. (CX)
S.C
3. The tea is very hot, and so it cannot be drunk./ I cannot drink (CD)
M.C M.C

Note:மேலேஉள்ளவாக்கியத்தில் இரு subjects இருப்பதைகவனிக்கவேண்டும்.)

Type - 6:

CX	CD	Simple
not only but also	-	besides $\frac{being}{V+ing}$

1. Besides being an MLA, he is also an actor. (S)
Phr M.C
2. He is not only an MLA, but also an actor. (CX)

Type - 7:

CX	CD	Simple
As soon as / When / While	and / and at once	V + ing / on + V + ing

அவன் பாம்பைப் பார்த்த உடனேயே, அவன் ஓடிவிட்டான்.

1. As soon as he saw the snake, he ran away. (CX)
S.C M.C
2. He saw the snake and (at once) he ran away. (CD)
3. On seeing the snake he ran away. (S)

The boy saw the snake. He ran away என்பதை "Combine the sentences" என்று
கேள்விகேட்கப்படும்.

Type - 8:

CX	CD	Simple
After	and then	Having + V ₃

1. Having completed his home work, he went out to play. (S)
Phr M.C

2. After he had completed his homework, he went out to play. (CX)

CX

3. He completed his homework and then he went out to play. (CD)

He had completed his homework. He went out to play. என்பதை "combine the sentences" என்றும் கேள்விகேட்கப்படும்.

Type - 9:

Complex sentence ல் Relative Pronouns who, which, what etc பயன்படுத்தி இவ்வாக்கியங்கள் இணைத்தல்.

1. He bought an old car. (S)

MC Phr

2. He bought a car which was old. (CX)

3. He bought a car and it was old. (CD)

23. Change The Voice

மூன்று விதமான வாக்கியங்களை உள்ளடக்கியது.

statement

Active : I ate a mango yesterday
S V O

Passive : A Mango was eaten by me yesterday
O S

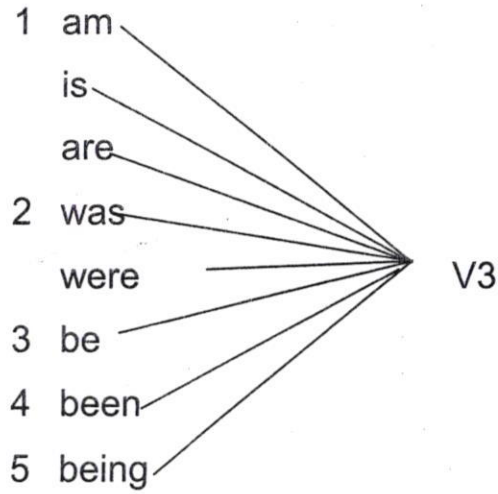
Rule : மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட Active Voice ல் உள்ள object Passive Voice ல் subject ஆகவும் Active Voice ல் உள்ள

SubjectpassiveVoice ல் object ஆகவும் மாற்ற வேண்டும்

குறிப்பு 1 : Object கண்டுபிடிக்க Verb க்கு அடுத்து what (or) who என்ற கேள்விக்கு கிடைக்கும் பதிலே object ஆகும்

குறிப்பு 2 : கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கேள்வி வாக்கியம் Active ல் இருக்கிறதா Passive ல் இருக்கிறதா என்பதை அறிவது சுலபம் Be Verb + V3 அமைப்பில் இருந்தால் அது 'passive voice ஆகும்

eg.



இதில் எதாவது ஒரு அமைப்பு இருந்தால் அது Passive Voice என்றும் கருத்தில் கொண்டு activevoice க்கு Easy ஆக மாறி விட முடியும்.

Active Voice

Present Tense

V1 eat

1 eats

Past Tense

2 V2 ate

Future Tense

3 will eat

Present Continuous Tense

am eating

4 is eating

are eating

past Continuous Tense

Passive Voice

am
is
are

eaten

was
were

eaten

will be eaten

am
is
are

being eaten

5 was eating was
were eating were being eaten

Present perfect Tense

6 have eaten have
has eaten has been eaten

Present Continuous Tense

7 had eaten had been eaten
8 will have eaten will have been eaten

Active Voice

ஆக மாற்ற

INTERROGATIVE

கேள்வி வாக்கியங்கள் இரண்டு வகைப்படும்

1. 'wh' qns and
2. 'yes' or 'no' qns ஆகும்

குறிப்பு:

1. Active Voice ல் உள்ள கேள்வி வாக்கியம் Passive Voice ல் கேள்வி வாக்கியம் அமைப்பிலே தான் மாற்றப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.
2. 'who' என்று ஆரம்பிக்கும் கேள்வி வாக்கியம் மட்டும் by whom என்று passive voice ல் மாற்றப்பட வேண்டும்

Eg. A. who broke the chair?

P : by whom was the chair broken

A: where do you keep your books?

P: Where are your books kept by you?

'YES' OR 'NO' QUESTIONS.

1. A: Do you like tea?

Is tea liked by you?

2. Have you written the test well?

Has the test been written by you well?

IMPERATIVE SENTENCE

Verb ல் ஆரம்பமாகும் Active வாக்கியத்தை Passive க்கு மாற்றும்போது 'let' ஆரம்பமாக எழுதி Be + V3 பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

Eg.

1) A: Open the door

P: **Let** the door **be** opened

Obj V3

2) A : Do not tell a lie

P : **let** a lie **not be** told

Obj not be + v3

Please வந்தால் மேற்குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளபடி மாற்றிக் கொள்ளவும்.

Passive to active எழுதும்போது கவனிக்கக் கூடியது

குறிப்பு :

1. மேற்குறிப்பிடப்பட்ட அனைத்தும் Passive Voice ல் இருந்து Active voice க்கு எழுதும் போது ஒரே மாதிரியாகத் தான் மாற்ற வேண்டும்.
2. PassiveVoice ல் 'by' இல்லாதிருந்தால்

Eg. Passive Voice : The sweet were distributed

Some body distributed the sweets.

Somebody அல்லது anybody என்ற ஒருமை Singular பண்புள்ள subject ஐ

பயன்படுத்தவும்

24. Degrees of comparison

Type : 1 இரண்டு பொருட்கள் அல்லது மனிதர்கள் மட்டும் ஒப்பிடும் பொழுது Positive மற்றும் Comparative தான் வரும். Superlative Degree வராது.

1. The Nile is longer than the Cauvery. (Comparative)

(இதை positive க்கு மாற்ற the Cauvery ஐ subject ஆக மாற்றி not இல்லையெனில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவும். not இருந்தால் நக்கிவிடவும்.)

The Cauvery is not so long as the Nile. (Positive)

2. Kumar is as tall as Ravi (Positive)

Ravi is not taller than Kumar (Comparative)

3. Meera is not so Cleverer as chitra. (Positive)

Chitra is cleverer than Meera. (Comparative)

Type : 2

Positive : No other ____ so tall as ____

Comparative : ____ taller than any other ____

Superlative : ____ the tallest ____

Shakespeare is the greatest poet in English. (Sup)

Shakespeare is greater than any other poet in English. (Com)

No other poet in English is so great as Shakespeare. (Pos)

Type 3 :

Positive : Very few ____ as tall as

Comparative : ____ taller than many other ____

Superlative : ____ one of the tallest ____

Gandhi is one of the most famous leaders in the world. (Sup)

Gandhi is more famous than many other leaders in the world. (Com)

Very few leaders in the world are as famous as Gandhi. (Pos)

25. Conditional Clauses / If Clause ⊕

Zero	Type	$\frac{(If + V_1)}{S.C}$	$\frac{(V_1)}{M.C}$
Type	1	$If + V_1$	$\left(\frac{will}{can} + V_1\right)$
Type	2	$\left(If + \frac{V_2}{were}\right)$	$\left(\frac{would}{could} + V_1\right)$
Type	3	$\frac{(If + had V_3)}{S.C}$	$\frac{\left(\frac{would}{could} have + V_3\right)}{M.C}$
Verb forms:			
V ₁ - Present, V ₂ - Past, V ₃ - Past Participle, S.C - Subordinate clause, M.C - Main Clause			

Example Sentences:

Zero type: If, we heat ice, it melts.

V₁ V₁

Type - 1:

$If + V_1$	$\left(\frac{will}{can} + V_1\right)$
------------	---------------------------------------

If you study well, you will pass.

S.C M.C

Type - 2:

a.

$If + V_2$	$\left(\frac{would}{could} + V_1\right)$
------------	--

If I went to Ooty, I would meet Meena

<i>If + were</i>	$\left(\frac{\text{would}}{\text{could}} + V_1\right)$
b.	

If I were a bird, I would (or) could fly.

Type - 3:

<i>If + had V₃</i>	<i>(would have + V₃)</i>
-------------------------------	-------------------------------------

(இதுநடந்துமுடிந்தசெயல் எதிர்மறைவினையோடுகுறிப்பிடுவதாகும்).

If you had written the test well, you would have gone abroad.

இந்த தேர்வை நீ நன்கு எழுதியிருந்தால், நீ வெளிநாட்டிற்கு சென்றிருப்பாய்.

இந்தவாக்கியம். You did not write the test well, You did not go abroad. என்ற வாக்கியங்களை "If" என்ற conjunction ஐ வைத்து ஒரு வாக்கியமாக்கப்பயன்படுகிறது.

Unless = If + not- இல்லாவிட்டால். If + not ற்குபதிலாக, unless பயன்படுத்துதல்.

Example:

If you do not practise well, you cannot win.

Ans: Unless you practise well, you cannot win.

நீ நன்கு பயிற்சி எடுக்காவிட்டால் வெற்றிபெற இயலாது.

Expected questions for one mark:

1. If he _____ (be) the C.M, he would eradicate poverty.
2. If she had gone there, she _____ (meet) her father.
3. If Gopu _____ (play) well, he will get the prize.

Answers:

1. were 2. would have met 3. plays

Combine the sentences using "If":

1. Save money. You can build a house.

Ans: If you save money, you can build a house.

2. Raju did not sleep well. He did not play well.

Ans: If Raju had slept well, he would have played well.

Combine using "unless":

3. If Priya does not go for a walk daily, she cannot reduce her weight.

Ans: Unless Priya goes for a walk daily, she cannot reduce her weight.

26. Error Spotting:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியங்களில் எந்தப் பகுதியில் தவறு உள்ளது என்பதை கண்டுபிடித்து திருத்தி எழுத வேண்டும். தவறு ஏற்படக் கூடியவை கீழே உள்ள இலக்கணப் பகுதிகளில் ஏற்படலாம். அவை

1.	Article	2.	Preposition	3.	Concord (Subjectக்கும் Verbக்கும் உள்ள உடன்பாடு)
4.	Numbers (Singular / Plural)	5.	Adjectives	6.	Phrases
7.	Pronoun	8.	7 tags	9.	Conditional If - Clause
10.	S/CX/CD	11.	Tenses	12.	Miscellaneous

1. 'than' வரும் இடத்தில் 'to'ஐ பயன்படுத்தவும். கீழே உள்ள adjectives க்கு பின் 'to' பயன்படுத்தவும்.

senior	to
junior	
inferior	
superior	
prefer	
interior	
exterior	
prior	

Example:

iii. Ram is junior than me. (x)

Ram is junior to me. (✓)

iv. I prefer coffee than tea. (x)

I prefer coffee to tea. (✓)

2. 'one of the' என்பதற்குபிறகு Noun-பன்மையில் (Plural)தான் வரவேண்டும்.

Example: One of the child comes late.

One of the children comes late. (x) (✓)

மேலும் "one of the" வந்துபன்மையோடு (Plural) அடுத்து verb singular ஆக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது- s, - es, ies, has, is, was, does, என்பதை இணைத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

Examples: 1. One of the boys try his level best. (x)

One of the boys tries his level best. (✓)

2. One of the students are happy. (x)

One of the students is happy. (✓)

3. வாக்கியத்தில் இரண்டு Conjunctions ஐ (இணைப்பு வார்த்தைகள்) பயன்படுத்தி இருப்பார்கள். அதில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை மட்டுமே பதிலில் எழுதவேண்டும்.

Examples:

- a. **Though** he is rich **but** he is not happy. (x)
 b. **As** she is poor **and** so she can't help us. (x)
 c. **If** you study well **and** you will pass. (x)
 d. **Unless** he dances well **or** he will not get the prize. (x)

மேலே உள்ளவாக்கியங்களில் இரண்டு Conjunctions உள்ளன. அவற்றில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை மட்டும் பதிலில் (answer) பயன்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

- a. **Though** he is rich, he is not happy. (✓)

(or)

- b. He is rich **but** he is not happy. (✓)

4. வாக்கியத்தில் 'verb + ing' பயன்படுத்தி இடையில் இணைப்பு வார்த்தையாக (conjunction) an, and so போன்றவை பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும். அப்போது and அல்லது and so வை மட்டும் நீக்கினால் போதும்.

Example:

Studying hard **and** he scored more. (x)

Studying hard, he scored more. (✓)

5. வாக்கியத்தில் discuss, enter, told, despite போன்றவார்த்தைக்கு அடுத்து Preposition சேர்ந்துவராது.

Example

They discussed about the new syllabus. (x)

They discussed the new syllabus. (✓)

Error Spotting:

- i. They entered **into** the room. (x)
 They entered the room. (✓)
- ii. He told **to** me. (x)
 He told me. (✓)
- iii. Despite **of** his illness, he came to school. (x)
 Despite his illness, he came to school. (✓)

6. Neither nor மற்றும் either or பயன்படுத்திவரும் வாக்கியத்தில் nor அல்லது or க்கு அடுத்து உள்ள Subject - ஒருமையாக இருந்தால் singular verb ம் (-s, -es, -ies, does, has, is, was) - பன்மையாக இருந்தால் Plural verb ம் (go, are, were, have, do) பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Examples:

- i. Neither Ravi nor his friends is happy. (x)
Neither Ravi nor his friends are happy. (✓)
- ii. Neither Ravi nor his friend are happy. (x)
Neither Ravi nor his friend is happy. (✓)

7. Physics, Economics, Maths, Politics, Statistics, Civics, Measles, Linguistics, Ethics, Athletics, innings, alms, means போன்றவார்த்தைகள் -s ல் முடிந்தாலும் அவை ஒருமை. எனவே இவற்றிற்கு பின் Singular Verb தான் வரவேண்டும்.

Example: Economics are my favourite subject. (x)

Economics is my favourite subject. (✓)

8. Each, every, any one, everyone, everybody, none, no other போன்ற வார்த்தைகளுக்குப் பின் உள்ள verbs, singular verb ஆகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

Examples:

- a. Every one like sweets. (x)
Every one likes sweets. (✓)
- b. Each of the boys were given a book. (x)
Each of the boys was given a book. (✓)

9. **Article:** F, L, M, N, R, S and X வைத்து உருவான வார்த்தைகளின் சுருங்கியவடிவம் (Abbreviation) வந்தால் அதற்கு முன் 'an' பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Example: an F.A.O, an LIC agent, an M.P, an N.C.C Cadre, an S.M.S, an 'X' ray film.

Modal Auxiliaries:**Modal Auxiliaries****Modals****Example:**

1. will 2. would
3. shall 4. should
5. can 6. could
7. may 8. might

Semi Modals**Quasi Modals****Marginal Modals****Example:**

1. need
2. dare
3. ought to

1. **Will:** எதிர்காலம், விருப்பம், முன் கூட்டியே சொல்லுதல் - இவற்றை குறிக்க

Example:

1. They **will** come tomorrow.
2. I **will** take this chair for you.
3. I think Raju **will** be a great dancer.

2. **Would:** வாய்ப்பு, விருப்பம், நடக்காத கற்பனை, அயர்கூற்று. (குறிப்பு: '_____ 'க்கு அடுத்து like, rather, mind போன்றவார்த்தைகள் இருப்பின் "would" பயன்படுத்தலாம்).

Example:

1. I **would** meet my friend. (வாய்ப்பு)
2. They **would** like to go home. (விருப்பம்)
3. If I were a bird, I **would** fly. (நடக்காத கற்பனை)
4. Subash said that he **would** go to Delhi tomorrow (அயர்கூற்று - Indirect Speech)
5. I **would rather** die than marry him.

3. **Shall:** அனுமதி

Example: Shall I close the door?

4. **Should:** கடமை, அறிவுறுத்தல்.

Example:

1. Children **should** obey their parents.
2. You **should** work hard for the best result.

5. **Can:** திறமை, வாய்ப்பு, வேண்டுகோள், அனுமதி.

Example:

1. I **can** speak English fluently. (திறமை)
2. He **can** come first in the class. (வாய்ப்பு)
3. **Can** I help you? (வேண்டுகோள்)
4. You **can** go now. (அனுமதி)

6. **Could:** வேண்டுகோள், திறமை, வாய்ப்பு

Example:

1. **Could** you please lend me your pen? (வேண்டுகோள்)
2. She **could** work hard. (திறமை)
3. It **could** happen in the next future. (வாய்ப்பு)

7. **May:** அனுமதி, வாய்ப்பை கூறுதல் (Possibility), வாழ்த்து (wishes)

Example:

1. **May** I come in Sir? (அனுமதி)
2. It **may** rain at any time. (வாய்ப்பை கூறுதல்)

(குறிப்பு: வாக்கியத்தில் weather, overcast, forecast, humidity, cloudy, marking, rainy இவைகள் இருப்பின் may பயன்படுத்தலாம்)

Example:

1. Today it's so cloudy. It **may** rain.
2. **May** you have peaceful life. (வாழ்த்து)

8. Might: அயற்கூற்று (Indirect Speech:-)

Example: He said that she **might** come to party.

9. Must: கட்டாயம், கடமை, உறுதியாக கூறுதல்.

Example:

1. I **must** take the pills regularly. (கட்டாயம்)
2. I **must** work hard to pass in all subject. (கடமை)
3. He is very tall. He **must** be a player. (உறுதியாக கூறல்)

Semi Modals:

1. used to - வழக்கமாக செய்து தற்போது கைவிடப்பட்ட வழக்கங்கள்.

Example:

- i. I **used to** read comic books when I was a small boy.
- ii. வாக்கியத்தில் 'when' 'during' இருப்பின் பெரும்பாலும் 'used to' பயன்படுத்தலாம்

My father **used to** do exercise when he was young.

2. **Need** - தேவையை கூறுதல். (குறிப்பு: '____'க்கு அடுத்து 'not' இருப்பின் dare அல்லது need அர்த்தத்திற்கு ஏற்றார் போல் பயன்படுத்தலாம்).

Example:

- i. You **need not** learn all the paragraphs.
 - ii. You **need** to come in time for the exam.
3. **Dare** - தைரியத்தை/துணிச்சலை உணர்த்த

Example:

- i. I **dare not** touch the snake.
- ii. How **dare** copy in the exam?

(குறிப்பு: "How" க்கு அடுத்து '_____ ' இருந்தால் dare பயன்படுத்தவும்)

4. **ought to** - should (கடமையை கூறுதல்)

Example:

- i. You **ought to** obey the traffic rules.
- ii. We **ought to** provide rain water harvesting facility at home

27. PROSE - SHORT QUESTION & ANSWERS

I. Two Gentlemen of Verona – AJ Cronin

1. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?
The narrator met the brothers Nicola and Jacapo at the outskirts of Verona.
2. Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?
The driver did not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys because of their shabby appearance.
3. The boys did not spend much on clothes and food, why?
The boys were in need of money for the treatment of their sister.
4. Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?
The author did not like to disturb the happy family party.
5. What was Lucia suffering from?
Lucia was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine.
6. What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?
7. The Germans killed the boy's father and made them homeless. This made the boys join the resistance movement.
8. What made the boys work so hard?
Their desire to save the life of their sister made the boys work so hard.
9. Why didn't boys disclose their problem to the author?
As they did not like to gain sympathy the boys didn't disclose their problem.
10. Were the boys saving money to go to the states? How do you know?

The boys had the commitment of saving life of their sister. So they were not saving money to go to the states.

II. A Nice cup of Tea.

1. What seems 'Curious' to the author?

The argument which arises for the best way of making tea seems curious to the author.

2. Why does the author say that it is important to include a tea recipe in cookery books?

It is one of the mainstays of civilization in the country

3. Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization?

Britain, Eire, Australia and Newzealand

4. Which tea does the author prefer - China tea or Indian tea.

Indian tea.

5. According to the author, what does the phrase "A Nice Cup of Tea" refer to?

The phrase "A Nice Cup of Tea" refers to Indian tea.

6. What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?

Tea should be made in small quantities in a tea pot which is made of china or Earthern ware.

7. How does army tea taste?

Army tea taste of grease and white wash.

8. Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?

Tea lovers generally like strong tea.

9. Why should tea be directly added to the pot?

Tea infuses properly.

10. Why does the author prefer a cylindrical cup to a flat cup?

The cylindrical cup holds more and the hotness is well maintained.

11. What should be poured in to the cup first tea or milk?

Tea should be poured into the cup first.

12. Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?

The cream gives tea a sickly taste

13. Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reason.

Sugar destroys flavour of the tea so the author does not like drinking tea with sugar.

14. Why does the author refer to himself as being in a 'minority'?

Majority of the people like to take tea with sugar.

III. In Celebration of Being Alive – Dr. Christiaan Barnard.

1. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?

The thought why people should suffer troubled Barnard.

2. What were Dr. Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?

Dr. Barnard had a feeling why his wife and himself had to suffer

3. When and where did the accident occur?

The accident occurred when Barnard and his wife crossed a street *after a 9000 meal.*

4. How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?

Dr. Barnard was not able to attend to the patients. His wife was not able to take care of her young baby.

5. How was Dr. Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that of his father?

Dr. Barnard was different from that of his father's view that suffering makes one morally noble and better person.

6. How was the unattended trolley put to use?

Trolley was taken possession by two bold and daring disabled boys who had a great ride with it.

7. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?

The mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.

8. Who encouraged them and how?

The other patients encouraged them by laughing and shouting.

9. What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?

Dr. Barnard compares this entertainment with that of Indian Polis 500 car race.

10. What happened in the grand finale?

The grand finale led to the scattering of plates and silver ware placed on the trolley.

11. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?

Dr. Barnard knows the boy as he had successfully closed a hole in his heart.

12. What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?

The profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt was that the business of living is the celebration of being alive.

IV. The Summit – Edmund Hillary

1. What did Hillary do with his wet boots?

Hillary warmed his wet boots over the fierce flame of the primus to soft them.

2. Name an equipment and a tool carried by climbers during their expedition?

They carried Oxygen bottle and ice – axe.

3. Why did Hillary become clumsy fingered and slow-moving?

Lack of oxygen

4. What did Hillary find in a tiny hollow?

Hillary found two oxygen bottles left by Evan and Bourdillon.

5. When did Hillary feel sense of freedom and well-being?

When his oxygen bottle became lighter in weight and he cut steps down off the south summit.

6. What did Hillary mean by saying we had enough to do the job but by no means too much?

They were able to carry only the exact number of oxygen bottles need for their expedition.

The Chair

1. What was put on the family agenda?
The need of a chair.
 2. Who visited the family?
The narrator's family friend, a sub-judge.
 3. Describe the stool that the narrator's family had.
The narrator's family had a three - legged stool. It measured a mere three - fourth foot. Only the grandmother used it.
 4. What was Pedanna's suggestion to their father?
Pedanna suggested their father to buy a chair from town.
-
5. What was offered to Maamanaar by their mother?
Their mother offered a tumbler of butter milk with asafoetida.
 6. Why were the two chairs compared to the Rama - Lakshmana?
The two chairs looked alike. So they were compared to the Rama - Lakshmana.
 7. When did the children shy away from the chair?
The villagers used the chair to keep the dead bodies. So the children shied away.
 8. How did Maamanaar handle the chair at home?
Maamanaar wiped the chair every day. He himself would carry it anywhere and placed it down gently.
 9. What happened to the visitor when he sat on the stool?
The narrator's family friend, a sub-judge visited the family. He tried to sit on a three-legged stool. He fell down and rolled over.
 10. Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair?
There was not a single chair in the village as a model. There was not a carpenter to make it.
 11. What was grandmother's suggestion of wood? Why?
Grandmother suggested teak wood to make the chair. It would be light and strong.
 12. How was the chair made and how did the villagers react to it?
The chair was made in black wood with mirror like gleam. The villagers came to see it. A few touched it gently.
 13. Why did Maamanaar handover the chair to the villagers to retain it?
The villagers needed a chair for placing dead bodies. So the Maamanaar handed over it to them.

V.I On the Rule of the Road - A.G. Gordiner

1. Why did the lady think she was entitled to walk down the middle of the road?

The lady thought that she had got the liberty to do so.

2. What would be the consequence of the old lady's action?

The consequence of the old lady's action would be universal confusion.

3. What does the 'rule of the road' mean?

It means in order to preserve the liberties, all the liberties of everybody must be curtailed.

4. Why should individual liberty be curtailed?

In order to enjoy a social order which makes one's liberty a reality.

5. How would a reasonable person react when his actions affect other person's liberty?

A reasonable person would accommodate his liberty to the liberties of other.

6. Define Liberty as perceived by author?

Liberty is not only a personal affair but also a social contract.

7. According to the author what are we more conscious of?

According to the author we more conscious of the imperfections of others than of our own.

8. What is the foundation of social conduct ?

A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others

9. How can we sweeten our life's journey?

We can sweeten our lives journey by the habit of common place communion that make up the great sum of life.

10. What does the traffic policeman symbolize?

The traffic policeman symbolizes liberty.

28. PROSE PARAGRAPH -

1. TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA – A.J. CRONIN

Nicola and Jacopo were brothers. They did different works to earn money. Li their sister was suffering from Tuberculosis. They spent money for her treatr Cronin liked them a lot. They did not want anybody's sympathy and charity. T proved their love, devotion and sincerity.

2. A NICE CUP OF TEA – GEORGE ORWELL

George Orwell gives eleven rules to make a cup of tea. Use Indian or Ceylon tea. Tea should be prepared in small quantities in a tea pot. The pot should heated first. The tea should be strong. The tea should be poured straight in to pot. Stir the tea well. Use cylindrical cup. Pour tea in to the cup and then milk. Dr tea without sugar.

3. IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE – DR. CHRISTIAANBARNARD

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a heart surgeon met with an accident. He did not want to see people suffering with illness. He saw two small boys in a children's hospital in Cape Town. They were disabled. They drove the food trolley happily. Dr. Barnard understood that joy of living is the most important in the world.

4. THE SUMMIT – EDMUND HILLARY

Hillary softened his shoes by heating on may 29, Hillary and Tenzing began to clim The ice axe, ice hammer and crampons helped them climb. They crossed a 40 fo crack carefully. They reached the summit. Their will power led them to success.

5.

THE CHAIR

This story describes the story of a chair. A sub-judge visited the narrator's family. He tried to sit on a three-legged stool. He fell down and rolled over. The narrator's brother pedanna suggested to buy a chair from town. His Maamanaar also wanted a chair. So two chairs were made. They looked alike. They were compared

61

to the Rama-Lakshmana. The villagers used the chair to keep the dead bodies. So the children shied away. Maamanaar wiped his chair everyday. He himself carried it anywhere and placed it down gently. The villagers needed a chair for placing dead bodies. The narrator's family sent them to Maamanaar. He handed over his chair to them.

Theme - A chair turned to serve for a noble purpose.

ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD - A.G. GARDINER

A lady thought it was her liberty to walk down the middle of the street. Personal liberty is not more important than public liberty. Individual liberty should not affect

20

the public liberty. The consideration for the rights of others is the foundation of social conduct.

29. POEM SECTION

I. Poem – 1. The Castle - Edwin Muir.

Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow in a line or two.

1. All through the summer at ease we lay,

And daily from the turret wall

We watched the mowers in the hay

i. Who does 'we' refer to?

We refers to the soldiers.

ii. How did the soldiers spend the summer days?

The soldiers spent the summer days relaxing.

iii. What could they watch from the turret wall?

They could watch the mowers in the hay.

2. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,

So smooth and high, no man could win.

i. How safe was the castle?

The gates were strong, the walls were thick and high.

ii. What was the firm belief of the soldiers?

No man could win the castle.

3. A foot hold there, no clever trick

Could take us dead or quick,

Only a bird could have got in.

i. What was challenging?

Climbing the high walls of the castle.

ii. Which aspect of the castle's strength is conveyed by the above lines?

The high and thick walls of the castle is said in the above lines.

4. Oh then our maze of tunneled stone

Grew thin and treacherous as air,

The castle was lost without a groan,
The famous citadel overthrown,

i. Bring out the contrast in the first two lines.

Even the winding path and stony walls have become nothing.

ii. What happened to the castle?

The castle fell into the hands of the enemies.

5. We could do nothing, being sold.

i. Why couldn't they do anything?

The guard was bribed with gold.

ii. Why did they feel helpless?

A traitor was there in the castle. So, others felt helpless.

II. Explain the following with Reference to the Context in about 50-60 words (ERC).

(இந்த கேள்விக்கு Poem name -1 mark, Poet name - 1 mark வழங்கப்படும். Explanation - 1 mark.)

a. They seemed no threat to us at all.

Poem: The Castle.

Poet : Edwin Muir.

Explanation: The castle was well protected. There is no danger to the castle.

b. How can this shameful tale be told?

Poem: The Castle. Poet: Edwin Muir.

Explanation: Bribing the guards the Castle is defeated. This shameful act cannot be revealed.

c. I will maintain until my death.

Poem: The Castle. Poet: Edwin Muir.

Explanation: The army was loyal. But a guard was bribed and it fell. The poet could not tell that to anyone.

d. Our only enemy was gold.

Poem: The Castle. Poet: Edwin Muir.

Explanation: Bribing a guard, enemies defeated the castle. So their real enemy was gold.

III. Identify the figure of speech used in the following lines.

a. Oh then our maze of tunneled stone – Metaphor.

b. Grew thin and treacherous as air – simile

c. Our only enemy was gold – personification

Simile – உவமை. தமிழில் உவம உருப்புகள் 'போல, புரைய, மான, கடுப்ப' போன்று ஆங்கிலத்தில் Simile என்றால் 'as, like, so' போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்படும்.

Metaphor – உருவகம். இதில் உவம உருப்புகள் இருக்காது. 'as, like, so' போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் இருக்காது.

Personification – உயிரற்ற ஒரு பொருளை உயிருள்ள மனிதர்களோடு ஒப்பிடுவது (Gold – உயிரற்ற உலோகம் எதிரிகளோடு (enemy) ஒப்பிடப்படுகிறது.

IV. Pick out the alliterated words in the following lines.

a. With our arms and provender, load on load.

Answer: load - load

b. A little wicked wicket gate

Answer: wicked - wicket

c. The wizened warder let them through

Answer: wizened - warder

d. How can this shameful tale be told?

Answer: tale - told

e. Our towering battlements, tier-on-tier

Answer: towering – tier-on-tier.

f. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,

So smooth and high, no man could win

Answer: strong – smooth; walls - win

g. Oh then our maze of tunneled stone
Grew thin and treacherous as air.

Answer: tunneled – treacherous

Alliteration – மோனை. முதல் எழுத்து ஒன்றி வருவது.

65

V. Pick out the rhyming words in the following lines.

All through that summer at ease we lay,

And daily from the turret wall

We watched the mowers in the hay

And the enemy half a mile away

They seemed no threat to at all.

Answer: lay – hay – away

Wall - all

Rhyming words - இயைபு – வாக்கியத்தின் கடைசி வார்த்தை – அதன் கடைசி உச்சரிப்பு ஒன்று போல் அமைவது.

VI. Read the following lines and find out the rhyme scheme.

For what, we thought, had we to fear

With our arms and provender, load on load,

Our towering battlements, tier on tier,

And friendly allies drawing near

On every leafy summer road.

Answer: a b a a b

குறிப்பு:-

- ✦ Poem Section பகுதியில் Question – Answer மற்றும் ERC ல் Explanation பதில்கள் அந்தந்த paragraph படித்ததில் இருந்து எடுத்து எழுத முடியும்.
- ✦ Poem paragraph படிக்கும் போதே Poem heading மற்றும் Poet name சேர்த்து படித்தால் ERC ல் context விடை எழுதுவது சுலபம்.
- ✦ Alliteration, Figure of speech, Rhyming words, Rhyme scheme ஆகியவை எளிதாக மதிப்பெண் கிடைக்கக் கூடிய பகுதிகளாகும்.

2. OUR CASUARINA TREE

- TORU DUTT

66

a. A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound

No other tree could live

i. Which tree is referred to in the above lines?

A casuarina tree

ii. How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?

Strong like a giant.

iii. Why does Toru Dutt use the expression 'a creeper climbs'?

Climbs the tree like a python.

b. The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung

In crimson clusters all the bough among!

i. Who is the giant here?

The casuarina tree.

ii. Why is the scarf colourful?

The creeper has a lot of crimson flowers.

c. "Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton

And time the shadow", and though weak the verse

That would thy beauty fain, oh, fain rehearse,

May Love defend thee from oblivion's curse.

i. What does the poet mean by the expression "May love defend thee from oblivion's curse?"

Away from forgetfulness because of love.

ii. What does the expression 'fain' convey?

'Fain' conveys gladness/eagerness.

iii. What does the poet convey through the expression 'Fear, trembling hope?'

The poet conveys through the words the influence 'Fear' could have on one's positive mindset.

II. Explain with reference to the context

- a. Dear is the casuarina to my soul;

Poem: Our Casuarina Tree

Poet: Toru Dutt

Explanation: The tree is close to poet's heart. It reminds her childhood days.

- b. It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech,

Poem: Our Casuarina Tree

Poet: Toru Dutt

Explanation: The tree laments and feels for the absence of the poet. The word 'eerie' adds mysticism to the expression.

- c. Unto the honor, Tree, beloved of those

Who now is blessed sleep for aye repose,

Poem: Our Casuarina Tree

Poet: Toru Dutt

Explanation: The poet consecrates the tree's memory to her loved ones, who are not alive. She honours it with full of love and affection that shows how much the tree is beloved to her.

Appreciation Questions:-

1. What is the creeper compared to?

A huge python

2. How does the creeper appear on the tree?

A colourful scarf of a giant.

3. Name the bird that sings in the poet's garden.

Kokilas.

4. To whom does Toru Dutt want to consecrate the tree's memory?

To her dear souls.

Figure of speech:-

- 1. Like a huge python –Simile.
- 2. What is that dirge – like murmur that I heart – simile.
- 3. A gray baboon sits statue – like alone – Metaphor/simile.
- 4. The water – lilies spring, like snow enmassed – simile.

3. ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

- WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

a. Then the whining school boy with his satchel
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail
 Unwillingly to school.

- i. Which stage of life is being referred to here by the poet?
 The second stage. / school boy
- ii. What are the characteristics of this stage?
 The school boy is unwilling to go to school.
- iii. How does the boy go to school?
 Creeping like a snail.
- iv. Which figure of speech has been employed in the second line?
 Simile.

b. Then a soldier,
 Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
 Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
 Seeking the bubble reputation
 Even in the cannon's mouth.

- i. What is the soldier ready to do?
 Sacrifice his life for reputation.
- ii. Explain 'bubble reputation'
 A short lived glory.

iii. What are the distinguishing features at this stage?

Aggressive and takes risks for honour and reputation.

c. And then the justice,

In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,

With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,

Full of wise saws and modern instances;

i. Whom does justice refer to?

Matured man with wisdom.

ii. Describe his appearance.

With fair belly, serious look and formal beard.

iii. How does he behave with the people around him?

Like a learned man.

iv. What does he do to show his wisdom?

Quotes proverbs and modern instances.

II. Explain with Reference to the context.

a. "They have their exits and entrances;

And one man in his time plays many parts",

Context: Poem: All the World's a Stage

Poet: William Shakespeare

Explanation: World is compared to stage here. Birth is entrance and death is exit for man. He plays seven roles in between.

b. "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,

Seeking the bubble reputation".

Context: Poem: All the World's a Stage

Poet: William Shakespeare

Explanation: He talks about the fourth stage ie of a soldier. He takes care of honour and reputation on this stage. He is quick to get into argument.

- 20
- c. "Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, Sans eyes, Sans taste, Sans everything"

Context: Poem: All the World's a Stage

Poet: William Shakespeare

Explanation: In the last stage man becomes like child. Losing teeth, sight and taste, he forgets the past and dies.

III. Identify the figure of speech in the follow lines.

- a. "All the World's a stage" – Metaphor.
- b. "And all the men and women merely players" – Metaphor.
- c. "And shining morning face, creeping like snail" - Simile.
- d. Full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard – Simile.
- e. "Seeking the bubble reputation" – Metaphor.
- f. "His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide"
Alliteration. 1. his – hose, 2. Well – World Wide
- g. "and his big manly voice, turning again toward childish treble"
Alliteration. Turning – Toward - Treble

Pick out the words in 'alliteration' in the following lines.

- a. "and all the men and women merely players"
Alliteration. 1. Men – Merely
- b. "and one man in his time plays many parts"
Alliteration 1. Man – Many 2. Plays – Parts
- c. "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel"
Alliteration . Quick – Quarrel.

POEM 4 ULYSSES – ALFRED TENNYSON.

I. Read the sets of lines from the poem and answer the questions that follow

a. I mete and dole

Unequal laws unto a savage race,

That hoard, and sleep, and feed and know not me.

i. What does Ulysses do?

Ulysses gives unequal laws to different people.

ii. Did he enjoy what he was doing? Give reasons.

No, Instead of lazy life he wanted to experience it.

b. Yet all experience is an arch where thro'

Gleams that untravelled world, whose margin fades

For ever and forever when I move.

i. What is experience compared to?

Experience is compared to an arch.

ii. How do the lines convey that the experience is endless?

There is no end to life like horizon.

c. Little remains: but every hour is saved

From that eternal silence, something more,

A bringer of new things, and vile it were

i. How is every hour important to Ulysses?

Ulysses wants to gain knowledge and experience by spending the time.

ii. What does the term 'Little remains' convey?

The limited time before death.

d. This is my son, mine own Telemachus,

To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle –

Well – loved of me,

i. Who does Ulysses entrust ~~his~~ kingdom to, in his absence?

Telemachus.

ii. Bring out the significance of the 'sceptre'.

The power of the king.

e. That ever with a frolic welcome took

The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed

i. What do 'thunder' and 'sunshine' refer to?

Good and bad time of people and climate.

ii. What do we infer about the attitude of the sailors?

Ready to accept any situation in sea.

f. Death closes all: but something ere the end,

Some work of noble note, may yet be done,

Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods.

i. The above lines convey the undying spirit of Ulysses: Explain.

Death is the end of all. Ulysses believes that he can do great things before death.

ii. Pick out the words in alliteration in the above lines.

Death – done; ere – end; something – strove.

g.for my purpose holds

To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths

Of all the western stars, until I die.

i. What was Ulysses' purpose in life

To travel. (all places of the world)

ii. How long would his venture last?

Till his death.

h. One equal temper of heroic hearts,

Made weak by time and fate, but strong in will

To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

- i. Though made weak by time and fate, the hearts are heroic. Explain.

Though old, the sailor's hearts and minds are firm.

- ii. Pick out the words in alliteration in the above lines.

Temper-time; heroic – hearts; fate – find; strive – seek.

II. Explain with reference to the context of the following lines.

- a. I cannot rest from travel: I will drink

Life to the lees:

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses did not want to take rest. He wanted to travel and enjoy life in adventurous way.

- b. I am become a name;

For always roaming with a hungry heart.

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: The quest for knowledge made Ulysses to travel. This travel gave him name and fame.

- c. How dull it is to pause, to make an end,

To rust unburnished, not to shine in use!

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses did not want to take rest (rust). He wanted to use the time and be active (shine).

- d. To follow knowledge like a sinking star,

Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses says not to waste our time in delaying. We can get knowledge if we act quickly.

e. He works his work, I mine.

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses gave the rule to his son. He would rule the land. Ulysses would travel other places.

f.you and I are old;

Old age hath yet his honour and his toil;

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses said to his crew. They were old. But old age has its work and honour.

g. The long day wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep

Moans round with many voices.

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses sees the sunset and the arrival of night. He asks his men to join him and go fast with their oars.

h. It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,

And see the great Achilles, whom we knew.

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses said that he and his friends might die. They might see the great Achilles in heaven.

i. We are not now that strength which in olden days

Moved earth and heaven;

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses recalled the past days. He felt the present old age. The soldiers fought with a single heart.

j. To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield.

Poem: Ulysses Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses and his men are weak in body. But they are still strong in mind. They will not give up their efforts.

III. Identify the figure of speech in the following lines

a. Thro' scudding drifts the rainy Hyades

Vext the dim sea.....

Answer: Personification.

b. For always roaming with a hungry heart

Answer: Metaphor/personification.

c. And drunk delight of battle with my peers;

Answer: Metaphor.

d. the deep

Moans round with many voices.

Answer: Personification.

e. To follow knowledge like a sinking star.

Answer: Simile.

f. There lies the port the vessel puffs her sail.

Answer: Personification.

5. A FATHER TO HIS SON

- CARL SANDBURG

I. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

a. "Life is hard; be steel; be a rock"

i. How should one face life?

Face life boldly

ii. Identify the figure of speech in the above line.

Metaphor.

b. Life is a soft loam; be gentle; go easy

And this too might serve him

i. Why does the poet suggest to take life easy?

Take life easy, because it also serves him.

ii. Identify the figure of speech in the above line.

Metaphor.

- c. Tell his solitude is creative if he is strong
and the final decisions are made in silent rooms.
 - i. Can being in solitude help a strong human being? How?
Yes, it helps to be creative.
 - ii. Identify the figure of speech in the above line.

Personification.

- d. Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted
Tell him to be a fool every so often.
 - i. Why does the poet suggest that time can be wasted?
Leisure time leads to progress.
 - ii. Identify the figure of speech in the above line

Simile.

- e. Tell him to be a fool ever so often and
To have no shame over having been a fool
Yet learning something out of every folly
Hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies.

- i. Is it a shame to be a fool at times?
No.
- ii. What does one learn from every folly?
Not to repeat foolish mistakes.

- f. Free imaginations
Bringing changes into a world resenting change

- i. How does free imagination help the world?
Free imagination helps to bring changes.

- ii. Identify the figure of speech

Transferred epithet.

g. Pick out the alliterated words in the following line.

And this might stand him for the storms.

Stand – Storms.

II. Explain the following with reference to the context in about 50-60 words (ERC)

a. and guide him among sudden betrayals.

And tighten him for slack moments

Poem: A Father To His Son.

Poet: Carl Sandburg.

Explanation: A father has to warn his son about challenges in life.

b. Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed

Poem: A Father To His Son.

Poet: Carl Sandburg.

Explanation: Gentle behaviour leads to success in life. Harshness will lead to failure.

c. Yet learning something out of every folly hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies.

Poem: A Father To His Son.

Poet: Carl Sandburg.

Explanation: Learn from mistakes. Do not repeat such mistakes in life.

d. He will be lonely enough to have time for the work

Poem: A Father To His Son.

Poet: Carl Sandburg.

Explanation: Loneliness will make his son creative.

6. INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP

- ROBERT BROWNING

III. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow in a line or two:

a. Legs wide, arms locked behind,
As if to balance the prone brow
Oppressive with its mind.

- i. Whose action is described here?
Napoleon's
- ii. What is meant by prone brow?
Serious and thoughtful look.
- iii. What is his state of mind?
Worried about the result of the war.

b. You are wounded! 'Nay' his soldier's pride
Touched to the quick, he said:

- i. Why did the boy contradict Napoleon's words?
Proud of his sacrifice.
- ii. Why was his pride touched?
Not only wounded but also sacrificed his life.

c. A film the mother – eagle's eye
When her bruised eaglet breaths.

- i. Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines.
Napoleon.
- ii. Explain the comparison
Napoleon – eagle.
The boy soldier – eaglet.

II. Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

a. Then off there flung in smiling joy,
And held himself erect.

Poem: Incident of the French Camp

Poet: Robert Browning.

Explanation: The boy was wounded. But he showed courage and confidence.

b. 'I'm killed, Sire!' And his Chief beside,
Smiling, the boy fell dead.

Poem: Incident of the French Camp

Poet: Robert Browning.

Explanation: With a smile the boy said, he was killed. Then he fell and died.

c. 'To see your flag bird flap his vans
Where I, to heart's desire,
Perched him!'

Poem: Incident of the French Camp

Poet: Robert Browning.

Explanation: The boy himself had flown the Flag. He felt proud.

30. POEM PARAGRAPH

1. THE CASTLE – EDWIN MUIR

The narrator Edwin Muir, was a soldier. The castle's gate and wall were strong. They had enough food and arms. So the soldiers were relaxed. An old guard let the enemies inside for gold. Thus the castle was captured. The narrator did not want to reveal this shameful story to anyone.

2. OUR CASURINA TREE – TORU DUTT

Toru Dutt immortalizes a casuarina tree in this poem. A creeper winds around the tree like a pytheon. The tree stands like a giant. It attracts birds and bees. It brings

forth her childhood memories. The poet watches a grey monkey, grazing cows, water lilies. She feels that the tree should be remembered forever.

3. ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE - WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

William Shakespeare in his "All the World's a Stage" says that the world is a stage. All men and women are actors. Every man has seven stages. The first stage of man is childhood. Being an unwilling school boy is the second stage. In the third stage, he becomes a lover. By becoming a soldier, he seeks reputation during the fourth stage. In the fifth stage, he becomes a fair judge. He becomes a thin old man in the sixth stage. He loses his senses of sight, hearing, smell and taste in the final stage.

4. ULYSSES - ALFRED TENNYSON.

Ulysses does not like his idle life. He wants to travel in search of adventure. He makes his son as the king. He calls all his sailors. Old age has made them weak. But their spirit is young and strong. His call is an inspiration for all those who seek true knowledge.

5. A FATHER TO HIS SON. - CARL SANDBURG

Carl Sandburg sees his son nearing manhood. He asks his son to be like a rock to withstand challenges. He wants him to be gentle. Too much of money has killed men. He advises his son to learn from mistakes and never repeat them. He wants him not to tell lies.

6. INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP - ROBERT BROWNING

There was war between France and Austria. Napoleon was waiting for the result. A young soldier came on a horse. He informed that Ratisbon was conquered. Napoleon was very happy. On seeing the wounded soldier, his eyes became soft. Having done his duty, he fell down dead.

31. SUPPLEMENTARY READER PARAGRAPH

1. GOD SEES THE TRUTH BUT WAITS - LEO TOLSTOY

Aksionov was a rich merchant for murdering a merchant. He was jailed. But he was innocent. 26 years passed. He met Makar in the jail. He saved Makar from the officials. Feeling guilty, Makar admitted his crime. Aksionov got justice but died in the jail.

2. LIFE OF PI – YAWN MARTEL

Pie was in a life boat with a tiger and a hyena. He was out of food and water for three days. He found water bottles in the boat. The tiger helped Pi to survive. At last, Pi left the tiger in an island. He was reunited with his family after 22 days.

3. THE HOUR OF TRUTH – PERCIVAL WILDE

Robert Baldwin was an honest man. Gresham was his friend. He was arrested for cheating the bank. Gresham offered Baldwin a hundred thousand dollars. Baldwin's family forced him to accept the money. But he refused. Gresham accepted the crime. Baldwin was rewarded for his honesty by getting appointed in Mr. Marshall's bank.

4. THE MIDNIGHT VISITOR – ROBERT ARTHUR

Ausable was a secret agent. Fowler, a writer was with him. They saw Max with a gun. He asked the secret papers on missiles. There was a knock at the door. Ausable said that it was the policemen. Max jumped from the window. He fell down to the ground. Thus Ausable outwitted Max using presence of mind.

5. ALL SUMMER IN A DAY – RAY BRADBURY

This story happens in Venus. The sun appears for two hours every seven years. Margot wants to watch the sun. The children lock Margot in a closet. Finally the sun comes out. They enjoy a lot. They release Margot and regret.

6. REMEMBER CAESAR – GORDON DAVIOT

Lord Weston found a note "Remember Caesar" in his pocket. He feared that it was the warning of his enemies. He ordered his secretary Roger to close all the doors and windows. The real Caesar, a gardener entered. He had an appointment to visit Weston's garden. His absent mindedness led to all the confusion.

32. Letter Formating

I. Informal letter:

- Personal letter : நண்பர்கள் மற்றும் உறவினர்கட்கு எழுதுவது.

II. Formal letter:

- Official letter: கல்வி நிறுவனங்கள் (பள்ளி, கல்லூரி, பல்கலைக்கழகம்.....) மற்றும் அலுவலகங்களுக்கு எழுதுவது.

III. Reply Letter:

- வேலைக்கு ஆள் தேவை (Wanted) என்ற விளம்பரத்திற்கு (Ad) பதில் (வேலை கேட்டு) எழுதுவது.

குறிப்பு:

- ❖ Formal மற்றும் Reply Letter க்கு வினர்தாளில் உள்ள To Address எழுத வேண்டும். இந்த Letter களில் உள்ள Address எழுதக் கூடாது.
- ❖ Letter எழுதி முடிக்கும் இடத்தில் Date என்ற இடத்தில் தேர்வு எழுதுகின்ற தேதி எழுத வேண்டும்.
- ❖ பெயர் எழுத வேண்டிய இடத்தில் எல்லாம் XXX என்றும் முகவரி எழுத வேண்டிய இடத்தில் எல்லாம் YYY என்றும் எழுத வேண்டும்.

- ❖ Address எழுத வேண்டிய இடங்களில் கடைசி வரியில், full stop அதற்கு மேல் உள்ள வரிகளில் Comma இட வேண்டும்.
- ❖ From To க்கு அடுத்து எந்த அடையாளமும் இடக்கூடாது.

1. Formal Letter

Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate mark sheet of class XI, which you have lost while travelling.

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The Headmaster,

ABC Matric Hr.Sec. School,

Church Street,

Chennai – 18,

Sir,

Sub: Requesting for duplicate mark sheet.

I missed my XI mark sheet. So, I kindly request you to give me a duplicate mark sheet.

Thank you.

Palce : YYYY

Yours faithfully,

Date : __/__/2019

XXXX.

2. Informal Letter

You had been to your grandmother's house during the summer holidays. You enjoyed your stay in her company. Write a letter to your grandmother stating how much you miss her after returning to your home.

YYYY

__/__/2019

My dear grandma,

I am well. I am studying well. How are you? I enjoyed my leave with you. Meet you in the next holidays.

With love

XXXX

Address on the Envelope:

To

Mrs. Santhi,
10, kovil Street,
Madurai – 10.

3. Reply Letter

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

Baby Electronics,
Amman Koil Street,
Chennai.

Sir,

Sub : Application for the post of "Sales Executive"

Ref : I saw "The Hindu," dated 18th July 2019.

I saw your advertisement. I would like to apply for the post of a "Sales Executive. I have given below my bio data..

Thank you,

Place : YYYY.

Yours faithfully,

Date : 05.10.2019

XXXX

BIO-DATA

Name : XXXX
Age : 26
Address : XXXX
XXXX
XXXX
Qualification : B.Com
Experience : 2 Years

DECLARATION

The details given above are correct and true.

Thank you.

Place : YYYY.

Date : __/__/2019

Yours faithfully,

XXXX

33. Uses of Tenses

1. Simple Present: -

S+	V ₁	He	V ₁	s
		She		es
		It		ies

	Usage	Cue words
1.	வழக்கமான செயல்	Usually, generally, often, daily
2.	உலக உண்மைகள்	Every day /Every month/Every year Ever, always, sometimes.
3.	எதிர்காலத்தில் நிச்சயிக்கப்பட்ட நிகழ்வுகள்	(-rewords) –rarely, scarcely, never, seldom, occasionally

V₁ – go, goes,

- Eg. 1. I **get up** at 6 am every day
2. The sun **rises** in the East.
3. I **complete** my +2 course in 2020.

2. Present continuous:

S+	Am	V + ing
	Is	
	are	

	Usage	Cue words
1.	தற்போது நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் செயல்கள்	Now, at present, at this moment

- Eg. 1. I am writing **now**.
2. **At present** he is preparing for the exam.

3. Present Perfect:

S+	Have	V ₃
	Has	

	Usage	Cue words
1.	சற்று முன்பாக நடந்த நிகழ்வுகள்	Already, just, just now, yet, so far, recently

Eg: I have **already** written the test.

4. Present perfect continuous: -

S+	Have	been + ing
	Has	

	Usage	Cue words							
1.	கடந்த காலத்தில் ஆரம்பித்து நிகழ் காலத்திலும் தொடர்வது	Since + <table border="0"> <tr> <td></td> <td>நேரம்</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>2' o clock</td> </tr> </table> For the past <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Months</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Years</td> </tr> <tr> <td>days</td> </tr> </table>		நேரம்		2' o clock	Months	Years	days
	நேரம்								
	2' o clock								
Months									
Years									
days									

1. I **have been waiting** for you for the past one hour.

2. We **have been using** Amma LapTop since 2013.

5. Simple Past :

Sub	V ₂ (கேள்வி வாக்கியம்) d ₁ d + V ₁
-----	---

	Usage	Cue words
1.	முடிந்து போன கடந்த கால நிகழ்வுகளை குறிப்பிட	Yesterday, Last day / month / year

1. My mother cooked fried rice **yesterday**.
2. **Last week** I wrote TNPSC exam.

6. Past Continuous:

Sub +	Was	V + ing
	were	

	Usage	Cue words
1.	முன்பு ஒரு காலத்தில் நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருந்த நிகழ்வுகளை குறிப்பிட	When (point of Time) While (period of Time)

1. When I was studying my brother disturbed me.
2. While I / he was crossing the way he / I was using the mobile.

7. Past Perfect:

Sub +	had + V ₃
-------	----------------------

	Usage	Cue words
1.	கடந்த காலத்தில் நடந்த இரு தொடர் நிகழ்வுகளை குறிப்பிட, அதில் முதல் நிகழ்வு had + V ₃ இரண்டாவது நிகழ்வு V ₂ ஆக குறிப்பிடவும்	When After Before

1. When I **reached** the school the school bell **had rung**.
(இரண்டாவது நிகழ்வு) (முதல் நிகழ்வு)
2. After I (he) **had finished** my (his) test I (he) **went out** for play.
(முதல் நிகழ்வு) (இரண்டாவது நிகழ்வு)

8. Simple Future Tense:

Sub +	Shall	V ₁
	Will	

	Usage	Cue words
1.	எதிர்காலத்தில் நடக்க இருக்கும் நிகழ்வுகளை குறிப்பிட	Tomorrow, next week / month / year, soon, shortly, in a few minutes/

1. I shall do my home work properly in **future**.
2. **Next week** we will write monthly test
3. The train will arrive on the platform **No: 1** shortly

9. Future Continuous:

Sub +	Will be +	V + ing
-------	-----------	---------

	Usage	Cue words
1.	எதிர்காலத்தில் நடைபெறவிருக்கும் / நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் செயல்களை குறிப்பிட	By this time next week / month / year.

TENSES

மொத்தம் உள்ள 12 Tenses களில் 9 மிக முக்கியமானவை அவைகளிலிருந்து கேள்விகள் கேட்கப்படும். எனவே, அவைகளை தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு அவற்றின் வடிவம் மற்றும் cue / key words ஐத் தெரிந்து கொள்வோம்.

Tenses	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	I drink tea daily நான் தினமும் தேநீர் குடிக்கிறேன்	Tea is drunk by me daily தினமும் என்னால் தேநீர் குடிக்கப்படுகிறது.

Simple Past	I drank tea yesterday நான் நேற்று தேநீர் குடித்தேன்	Tea was drunk by me yesterday நேற்று என்னால் தேநீர் குடிக்கப்பட்டது
Simple Future	I will drink tea later நான் பிறகு தேநீர் குடிப்பேன்.	Tea will be drunk by me later பிறகு என்னால் தேநீர் குடிக்கப்படும்.
Present continuous	I am drinking tea now நான் இப்போது தேநீர் குடித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறேன்	Tea is being drunk by me now இப்போது என்னால் தேநீர் குடிக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறது.
Past Continuous	I was drinking tea நான் தேநீர் குடித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்தேன்	Tea was being drunk by me என்னால் தேநீர் குடிக்கப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு இருந்தது.
Future Continuous	I shall be drinking tea tomorrow at this time நாளை இந்நேரம் நான் தேநீர் குடித்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பேன்.	No Passive Voice
Present Perfect	I have drunk tea already ஏற்கனவே நான் தேநீர் குடித்திருந்து இருக்கிறேன்.	Tea has been drunk by me already ஏற்கனவே என்னால் தேநீர் குடிக்கப்பட்டு இருந்து இருக்கிறது.
Past Perfect	I had drunk tea நான் தேநீர் குடித்திருந்து இருந்தேன்.	Tea had been drunk by me. தேநீர் என்னால் குடிக்கப்பட்டு இருந்து இருந்தது.
Future Perfect	I will have drunk tea நான் தேநீர் குடித்திருந்து இருப்பேன்.	Tea will have been drunk by me என்னால் தேநீர் குடிக்கப்பட்டு இருந்து இருக்கும்.
Present Perfect Continuous	I have been drinking tea for the past 10 months கடந்த 10 நிமிடமாக நான் தேநீர்-ஐ குடித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்து இருக்கிறேன்.	No Passive Voice

Past Perfect Continuous	i had been drinking நான் குடித்துக்கொண்டு இருந்து இருந்தேன்.	No Passive Voice
Future Perfect Continuous	I will have been drinking	No Passive Voice