



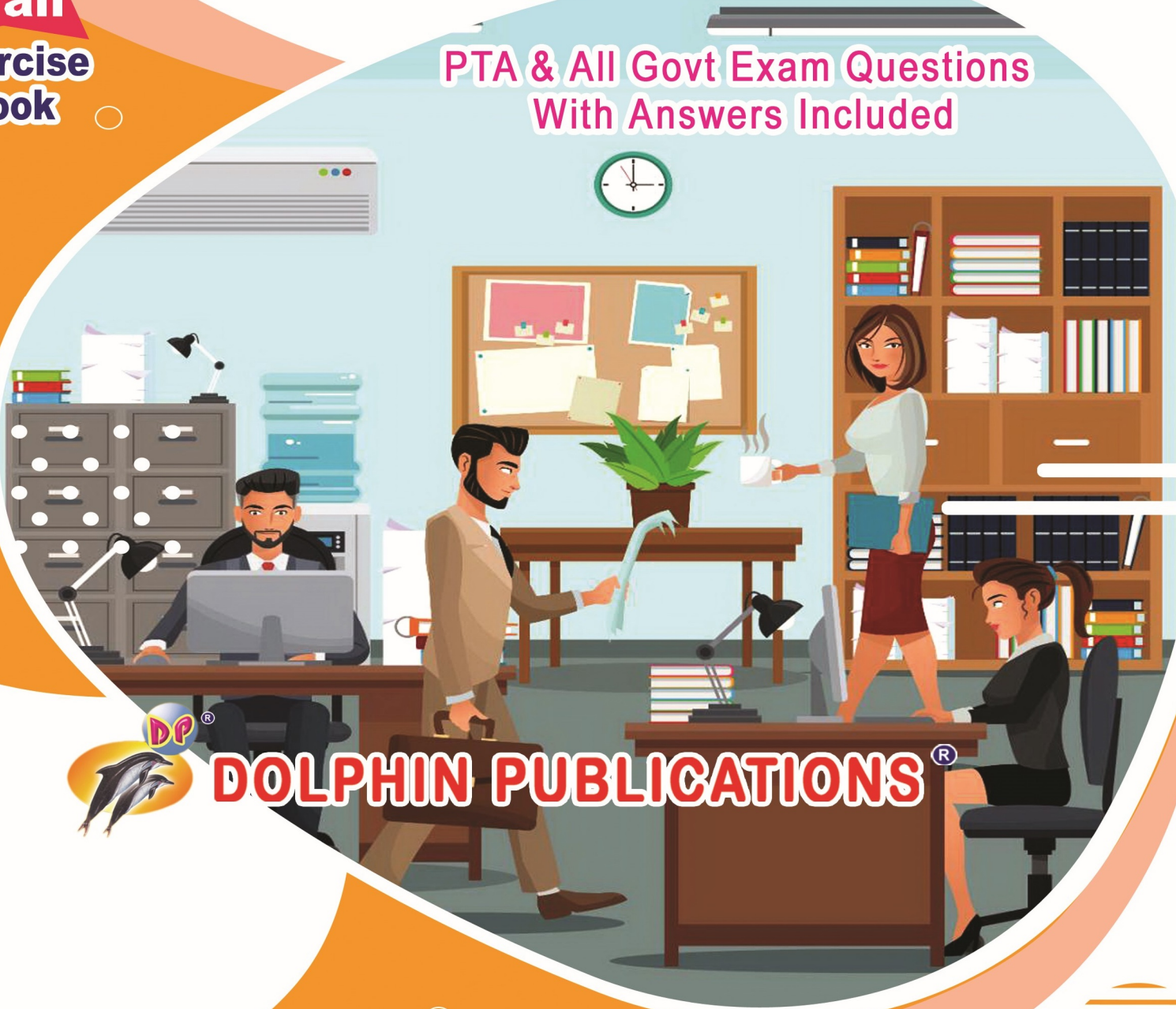
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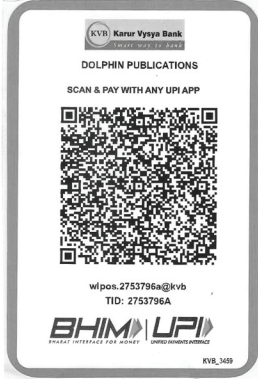
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POEM - 1

LIFE

Let me but live my life from year to year,
 With forward face and unreluctant soul;
 Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
 Not mourning for the things that disappear
 In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
 From what the future veils; but with a whole
 And happy heart, that pays its toll
 To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

So let the way wind up the hill or down,
 O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
 Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
 New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
 My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
 And hope the road's last turn will be the best.

-Henry Van Dyke

POEM - 5

THE SECRET OF THE MACHINES

We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,
 We were melted in the furnace and the pit
 We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,
 We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit.

Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask,
 And a thousandth of an inch to give us play:
 And now, if you will set us to our task,
 We will serve you four and twenty hours a day!

We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive,
 We can print and plough and weave and heat and light,
 We can run and race and swim and fly and dive,
 We can see and hear and count and read and write!

But remember, please, the Law by which we live,
 We are not built to comprehend a lie,
 We can neither love nor pity nor forgive,
 If you make a slip in handling us you die!

Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,
 It will vanish and the stars will shine again,
 Because, for all our power and weight and size,
 We are nothing more than children of your brain!

-Rudyard Kipling

POEM - 3

I AM EVERY WOMAN

A woman is beauty innate,
A symbol of power and strength.
She puts her life at stake,
She's real, she's not fake!

The summer of life she's ready to see in spring.
She says, "Spring will come again, my dear.
Let me care for the ones who're near."
She's The Woman – she has no fear!

Strong is she in her faith and beliefs.
"Persistence is the key to everything,"
says she. Despite the sighs and groans and
moans,
She's strong in her faith, firm in her belief!

She's a lioness; don't mess with her.
She'll not spare you if you're a prankster.
Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect.
She knows how to thaw you, saw you – so
beware!

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

- Rakhi Nariani Shirke

POEM - 6

NO MEN ARE FOREIGN

Remember, no men are strange, no countries
foreign
Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes
Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon
Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie.

They, too, aware of sun and air and water,
Are fed by peaceful harvests, by war's long
winter starv'd.
Their hands are ours, and in their lines we read
A labour not different from our own.

Remember they have eyes like ours that wake
Or sleep, and strength that can be won
By love. In every land is common life
That all can recognise and understand.

Let us remember, whenever we are told
To hate our brothers, it is ourselves
That we shall dispossess, betray, condemn.
Remember, we who take arms against each
other

It is the human earth that we defile.
Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence
Of air that is everywhere our own,
Remember, no men are foreign, and no
countries strange.

- James Falconer Kirkup

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

Q. No (1-3) Choose the appropriate synonym for the italicized words. 3 x 1= 3 Marks

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் சாய்ந்த எழுத்துக்களில் தடிமனாக (*Italicized-Bold*) தரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள Glossary வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (4-6) Choose the appropriate antonym for the italicized words. 3 x 1= 3 Marks

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் சாய்ந்த எழுத்துக்களில் தடிமனாக (*Italicized-Bold*) தரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள Glossary வார்த்தைகளைகளுக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (15-18) Answer any THREE of the following questions. 3 x 2= 6 Marks

பாடப்பகுதியிலிருந்து (Prose) 4 சிறுவினாக்கள் (Short Answers) கேட்கப்படும். அவைகளுள் எவையேனும் 3 வினாக்களுக்கு 1 அல்லது 2 வாக்கியங்களில் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள Short Answers வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

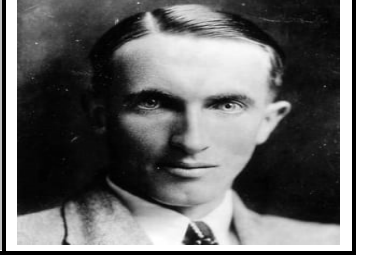
Q. No (29-32) Answer any TWO of the following questions. 2 x 5= 10 Marks

பாடப்பகுதியிலிருந்து (Prose) 4 பத்திவினாக்கள் (Paragraph) கேட்கப்படும். அவைகளுள் எவையேனும் 2 வினாக்களுக்கு 10 வாக்கியங்களுக்கு குறையாமல் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள Paragraph வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

TOTAL = 22 MARKS



Prose-1
HIS FIRST FLIGHT
 அவனது முதல் (பறக்கும்) பயணம்
Liam O'Flaherty



பாடச்சுருக்கம்:

இந்தப் பாடமானது முதன் முறையாக பறக்க முயலுகின்ற ஒரு சிறிய கடற்பறவையின் தயக்கங்களை விவரிக்கின்றது. அந்தப் பறவையின் குடும்பம் 6 பறவைகளைக் கொண்டது. அப்பா, அம்மா, 3 மகன்கள் மற்றும் 1 மகள். அந்தக் குடும்பமானது (5-பறவைகள்) கடற்கரையிலுள்ள ஒரு பாறையின் விளிம்பிலிருந்து மற்றொரு இடத்திற்கு பறந்து சென்றுவிட்டது. அக்குடும்பத்திலிருந்த இளம் பறவை மட்டும் பயத்தினால் அவர்களோடு பறக்காமல் பாறையின் விளிம்பிலேயே தங்கிவிட்டது. அந்தக் குடும்பத்தினரும் அது பறக்கும் வரை பட்டினி கிடக்கட்டும் என விட்டுவிட்டனர். அந்த இளம் பறவையானது பாறையின் விளிம்புகளில் தனக்கான உணவைத் தேடுகிறது. ஆனால் எவ்விதமான பயனும் இல்லை. அது கடலைக் கண்டும், பாறையின் உயரத்தைக் கண்டும் பயப்படுகிறது. அதனை பறக்க வைப்பதற்காக அதன் குடும்பமானது பல முயற்சிகளை மேற்கொள்கிறது. பின்னர் அவைகள் அப்பறவையை கண்டுகொள்ளவில்லை. கடைசி முயற்சியாக அதன் தாய் அந்த இளம் பறவையினருகே தன் வாயில் ஒரு மீன் துண்டுடன் பறந்து வருகிறது. அந்த இளம் பறவை அதனைப் பிடிக்க பாறையின் விளிம்பிலிருந்து குதிக்கிறது. அது தன்னை காத்துக்கொள்ள தன் சிறகுகளை அசைக்கிறது. அது பறக்கிறது. அதனைக் கண்ட அப்பறவையின் குடும்பம் மகிழ்கிறது.

Q.NO: 1-3 SYNONYMS 3 X 1= 3 MARKS

WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
amusedly	interestingly	ஆர்வத்தோடு
ascending	rising	ஏறுவரிசையில்
beneath	below	கீழே
blazing	burning	எரிகின்ற
brink	edge, margin	விளிம்பில்
cackle	a sharp noise	கொக்கரிப்பு
cliff	rock face	குன்று
commence	begin	துவங்கி
courage	boldness	தேரியம்
cowardice	lack of courage or timidity	கோழைத்தனம்
crack	split	பிளவு
daintily	attractively	ருசியுள்ள, எழில் நயம் வாய்ந்த
desperate	distressed	துன்பம்
devour	eat hungrily	விழுங்குதல்
dozing	sleepy, drowsy	தூக்கம்
exhausted	tired	தீர்ந்து விடல், சோர்வடைதல்
expanse	area, stretch	விரிவடைந்தும்
flap	to beat with wings	சிறகடிப்பு
gnawed	to bite or chew	கடித்துக்கொண்டு
gradually	step by step	படிப்படியாக
hatched	came out from eggs	உண்டாக்கிக்கொண்டு

WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
hump	bulge	திமில்
ledge	shelf	தொங்கு பாறை
limp	walk lamely	நொண்டக்கூடிய
maddened	become mad; crazy	பைத்தியம் பிடித்த நிலை
mockingly	teasingly	கேலி செய்தல்
moment	a second	கணம், நொடி
monster	giant	அசுரன்
monstrous	big one	பெரிய, பிரம்மாண்டமான
muster up	assemble, raise	சேர்த்தல், உயர்த்தல்
perfecting	make perfect	சரி செய்தல், நேர்த்தியாக்குதல்
plateau	upland, plains	பீட பூமி
plunge	dive, jump	வீழ்ச்சி
praising	to extol, admiring	புகழுதல்
precipice	rock face	சரிவின்
pretended	mocked	நடித்தல்
sank	submerged	மூழ்கடித்தது
scrap	particle, piece	துகள்
scraped	frayed	தேய்க்கப்பட்ட
scream	shout	அலறுதல்
sheer	merely	சுத்த
shrilly	sharp, piercing	துளையிடுதல்
skim	remove	நீக்கு
soaring	rising	உயரும்
starve	famine, lack of food	பட்டினி
swish	hiss	மென்மையான ஒலி
swoop	jump, fly down	திடீரென குதித்தல்
terror	fear	பயங்கரமான
thrust	push	உந்துதல்
tore	split	கிழித்தல்
vast	huge	பரந்த

Q.NO: 4-6 ANTONYMS 3 X 1= 3 MARKS

WORD		ANTONYM
ascending (மேலேறுதல்)	X	descending(கீழிறங்குதல்)
beneath (அடியில்)	X	above (மேலே)
brink (விளிம்பு / ஓரத்தில்)	X	middle (நடுவில்)
commence (துவங்கு)	X	conclude(முடிதல்)

WORD		ANTONYM
courage (துணிச்சல்)	X	timidity / cowardice (கோழைத்தனமான)
coward (கோழை)	X	brave (வீரமான)
desperate (நம்பிக்கையிழந்த)	X	hopeful (நம்பிக்கை கொண்ட)
encourage (ஊக்கமூட்டு)	X	discourage (தாழ்மைப்படுத்து)
end (முடிவு)	X	start (தொடங்கு)
exhausted (முற்றிலும் சோர்வடைந்து)	X	energized (புத்துணர்ச்சியுடன்)
farther (தொலைவில்)	X	nearer (அருகில்)
forgot (மறந்து போதல்)	X	remembered (நினைவுகூர்தல்)
forward (முன்னோக்கி)	X	backward (பின்னோக்கி)
gnawed (துண்டாக்குதல்)	X	constructed (இணைத்தல்)
hidden (மறைந்துள்ள)	X	visible (தெரியும்படியான)
high (உயரமான)	X	low (கீழே)
huge (பெரிய)	X	small (சிறிய)
hump (வளைந்த)	X	flat (நேரான)
interestingly (விருப்பத்துடன்)	X	uninterestingly (விருப்பமில்லாமல்)
joyful (மகிழ்வான)	X	sorrowful (வருத்தமான)
mockingly (கேலி செய்தல்)	X	respectfully (மரியாதை செய்தல்)
plaintively (சோகமாக)	X	joyfully (மகிழ்ச்சியாக)
plunge (குதித்தல்)	X	ascent, increase (மேலேறுதல், உயர்தல்)
praise (பாராட்டுதல்)	X	scold (திட்டுதல்)
proud (பெருமை)	X	humble (பணிவு)
rising (எழுதல்)	X	falling (வீழ்தல்)
sink (மூழ்குதல்)	X	float (மிதத்தல்)
scrap (சிறு துண்டு)	X	chunk (பெரிய அளவு)
seized (பறிமுதல்)	X	released (விடுவித்தல்)
sheer (செங்குத்தான)	X	gradual (சீரான)
shrilly (உரத்தகுரலில்)	X	calmly (அமைதியாக)
starve (பட்டினி)	X	well fed, full (நன்கு சாப்பிட்ட)
swooped (கீழிறங்குதல்)	X	ascended (மேலேறுதல்)
top (மேலே)	X	bottom (கீழே)
trotted (நடத்தல்)	X	stopped (நிற்றல்)
warmly (வெதுவெதுப்பாய்)	X	icy (குளிர்ச்சியாய்)
whet (கூர்மையாக்குதல்)	X	blunt (மழுங்கச்செய்தல்)
wide (விரிவான)	X	narrow (குறுகலான)

Q.NO: 15-18 SHORT ANSWERS 3 X 2= 6 MARKS**QUESTIONS WITHIN THE LESSON**

- a. **Why did the seagull fail to fly?** (MAY-22, JUNE-23) (PAGE-2)
The seagull was **afraid**. So, it failed to fly.
- b. **What did the parents do, when the young seagull failed to fly?**
The parents **encouraged him to fly** initially. Then they **threatened him to starve** on his ledge.
- c. **What was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother?** (PTA-5) (PAGE-3)
A herring fish was the first catch of the young seagull's older brother.
- d. **What did the young seagull manage to find in his search for food on the ledge?**
The young seagull managed to find a **fish tail and dried pieces of eggshell** in his search for food on the ledge.
- e. **What did the young bird do to seek the attention of his parents?** (SEP-21)(PAGE-4)
The young bird **pretended** to be **falling asleep** to seek the attention of his parents.
- f. **What made the young seagull go mad?** (APR-23)
Hunger and the sight of the food made the young seagull go mad.
- g. **Why did the young bird utter a joyful scream?**
The bird saw his **mother flying towards him with a piece of fish**. So, he uttered a joyful scream.
- h. **Did the mother bird offer any food to the young bird?** (AUG-22)
No, the mother bird **did not offer any food** to the young bird.
- i. **How did the bird feel when it started flying for the first time?**
The bird could feel the tips of his **wings cutting through the air**. He uttered a joyful scream.
- j. **What did the young bird's family do when he started flying?**
The father and mother flew over him screaming with joy and his **brothers and sister** were flying around him.

குறிப்பு : seagull-கடற்பறவை, afraid-பயம், failed-தோல்வியடைந்தது, encouraged-உற்சாகமூட்டின, initially-துவக்கத்தில், threatened-அச்சுறுத்தின, starve-பட்டினி கிடத்தல், ledge-பாறை விளிம்பு, herring fish-மத்தி மீன், dried pieces-காய்ந்த துண்டுகள், egg shell-முட்டை ஓடு, pretending-நடித்தல், falling asleep-தூங்குதல், attention-கவனம்

QUESTIONS AFTER THE LESSON

- A. **Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.** (PAGE: 5)
1. **How was the young seagull's first attempt to fly?** (PTA-2)
The young seagull **ran to the brink of the ridge of the mountain** and tried to flap its wings. It was **afraid** and ran back to the hole.
2. **How did the parents support and encourage the young seagull's brothers and sister?** (PTA-4,5)
The parents **helped** the brothers and sister **with the art of flying**. They also **taught them to glide on the waves and dive for fish**.

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

The young bird's condition was so pathetic as it **started to eat the dry eggshells** when it was hungry.

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

The bird **walked from one end of the ledge to the other** to reach its parents without flying.

குறிப்பு : attempt-முயற்சி, ridge-விளிம்பு, flap-சிறகடித்தல், art of flying-பறக்கும் கலை, glide on the waves-அலைகளில் சறுக்குதல், pathetic-பரிதாபத்திற்குரிய, end of the ledge-பாறையின் விளிம்பு, without flying-பறக்காமல்

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

No, the seagull's parents were **not harsh**. They **wanted the young seagull to learn the skill of flying**.

6. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally? (MDL, HY-19, PTA-1, JUL-24, APR-25)

The young seagull was **very hungry** and the **sight of the food in the mother's beak** had prompted the bird to fly.

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

The young seagull's **feet sank into the green sea** and it was **floating on it**.

குறிப்பு : harsh-வன்மையாக, learn the skill-திறனறிதல், prompted-தூண்டியது, finally-இறுதியாக, beak-வாய் (அலகு), feet-பாதம், sank-மூழ்கியது, green sea-பச்சை நிறக்கடல், floating-மிதத்தல்

Q.NO: 29-32**PARAGRAPH****2 X 5= 10 MARKS****B. Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of about 100-150 words. (PAGE: 6)****1. Describe the struggles underwent by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.**

(MDL, HY-19, PTA-2,4,5, SEP-20, AUG-22, APR-23, JUNE-23, APR-25)

Explain the experience of the young seagull in "His First Flight" written by Liam O'Flaherty.

(MAY-22)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Lesson	: HIS FIRST FLIGHT
Author	: Liam O' Flaherty
Theme	: Tackle your fears to know your strength
Characters	: The young seagull and its family

Introduction:

Never stare up the steps instead step up the stairs. This secret of success has been taught by the seagull family in the story 'His First Flight' by Liam O' Flaherty. When the young follow the foot steps of the elders with faith and courage, the journey of life becomes a joyful experience.

Pathetic Plight of The Young Seagull:

The 'young seagull' was desperate and lonely at the ledge. It was not so courageous to take the first single step towards the art of flying. The vast sea underneath threatened the little one who was hesitating to make his first flight. The inner instinct to fly and swim was suppressed by the fear factor. The entire family had deserted him in their contest for survival. He thought he was 'going to die' due to starvation.

Family in Action :

Family is the comfort zone when we falter. The young seagull's family stepped into action to motivate the fearing kid. His parents flew around scolding and even sent fake threats to let him starve. They were also guiding his siblings in perfecting the art of birdhood.

In Time of Test, Family is The Best :

His brothers and sister were enjoying their food hunt gliding in the air and diving into the sea. Hunger made the young one look pathetic. The mother seagull laid the bait to motivate the young one. She flew across with food in her beak. Maddened at the sight of food, the young seagull leaped to reach the fish.

His First Flight :

Mother astutely flew higher to make him fall. Instinctively he flapped his wings and began to fly to his meal. He also learnt to swim and hunt for food. The entire family was soaring and diving around him with joy on his achievement. He made his first flight.

The Cheering Family :

The entire family was awaiting his safe landing on the sea bed. The moment he landed, it was fun time. The family was around him, screaming, praising him and offering dog-fish.

Conclusion :

A journey of a thousand miles begins with the first step. This bold initiative is essential and plays a crucial role in everyone's life. The young seagull's attempts in his first flight and the encouragement and efforts made by his family stand as testimony for the following statement.

Moral : Family gives you the roots to stand tall and strong

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Lesson	: HIS FIRST FLIGHT
Author	: Liam O' Flaherty
Theme	: Fear kills but confidence overcomes
Characters	: The young seagull and its family

The young seagull looked down the vast expanse of sea. He was hungry. His parents had left him alone on the rock without food. They could fly; and he could not. He had tried several times. He was afraid that his wings would not support him to fly. His parents had tried many ways to make him fly. He felt that he was starving to death. His mother was tearing a piece of fish with her beak. The sight of food maddened him. He cried but she just screamed back mockingly. Suddenly, he felt the joy, seeing his mother approaching him with food. But she kept the fish just out of his reach. Maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. But his mother flew upwards and he started falling. He was frightened but the next moment he realized that he was flying. He had made his first flight.

Moral : Kindle your instincts to shatter your failures.

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- The young seagull was **afraid of flying**.
- The parents **motivated the bird to fly**.
- The bird was **not ready to fly**.
- It was **very hungry**.
- The mother **showed a fish and made the bird dive**.
- The bird **started to fly in the sky**.
- The seagull **learnt the art of flying**.

2. Your parents sometimes behave like the young bird's parents. They may seem cruel and unrelenting. Does it mean that they do not care for you? Explain your views about it with reference to the story.

Parents are the role models to children. They have great care and love for their children. In order to develop good habits and life skills, parents enforce discipline in their children. Whenever the child makes a mistake, they advise him/her to be good. They do so to make them as better citizens of this country. Like the mother seagull in the story, parents encourage their children to push harder in order to excel in their chosen field. They mend their ways and motivate them to achieve success in every aspect of life. Like the mother seagull, parents do everything possible for their child to taste the fruits of success.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

- C. Change the parts of speech of the given words in the chart. (PAGE-6)
- D. Read the following sentences and change the form of the underlined words as directed. (PAGE-7)
(Refer Answers in – Content Additional Questions- Change the Parts of Speech) (Dolphin Pg:220)
- E. Use the following words to construct meaningful sentences on your own.
(Refer Answers in – Content Additional Questions - Construct a sentence) (Dolphin Pg:221)



- F. *Here is a travelogue by the students of Government Girls Higher Secondary School, Pattukkottai after their trip to Darjeeling. Listen to the travelogue and answer the following questions. (Listening text is on page-213)

- i) Fill in the blanks with suitable words. (TB PG.7)
1. Darjeeling 2. Kanchenjunga 3. Tiger
4. Senchal 5. Batasia Loop
- ii) Yes, they had a memorable school trip to Darjeeling. They visited many places in the hill station.
- iii) I wish to visit Valparai and Ooty with my classmates
- iv) State whether the following statements are True or False. 1. False 2. True 3. True



- G. Here is a dialogue between a father and his daughter. Continue the dialogue with at least five utterances and use all the clues given above.
(Refer Answers in- Content Additional Questions- Extend the Dialogue) (Dolphin Pg:226)



- H. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow. (PAGE-8)
(Refer Content Section: Q.No-47) (Dolphin Pg:206)

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் Poetry பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

Q. No (19-22) Answer any THREE of the following.

3 x 2= 6 Marks

பாடல் (Poetry) பகுதியிலிருந்து பாடல்வரிகள் (Poetry Lines) தரப்பட்டு அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து 2 சிறுவினாக்கள் கொண்ட தொகுப்புகளாக 4 தொகுப்புகள் கேட்கப்படும். அவைகளுள் எவையேனும் 3 வினாத்தொகுப்புகளுக்கு 1 அல்லது 2 வாக்கியங்களில் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Appreciation Questions** வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (33-36) Answer any TWO of the following questions.

2 x 5= 10 Marks

பாடல் பகுதியிலிருந்து (Poetry) 4 வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும். அவைகளுள் எவையேனும் 2 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

Q. No (33-34) : பாடல் பகுதியிலிருந்து (Poetry) 2 பத்திவினாக்கள் (Paragraph) கேட்கப்படும். அவைகளுக்கு 10 வாக்கியங்களுக்கு குறையாமல் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Paragraph** வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (35) : பாடல் பகுதியிலிருந்து (Poetry Literary Appreciation) வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும். அதில் உள்ள 4 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Literary Appreciation** வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (36) : பாடல் பகுதியிலிருந்து (Poetry Lines Paraphrase) வினா கேட்கப்படும். அதில் உள்ள 4 வரிகளுக்கு விரிவான வரையறை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Paragraph** வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (45) Quote from memory.

1 x 5= 5 Marks

பாடல் பகுதியிலிருந்து (Poetry) மனப்பாடப் பாடல் வரிகள் 5 கேட்கப்படும். அதில் கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள 5 வரிகளை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் பாடநூலில் உள்ள மனப்பாட பாடல்களான **1. Life, 3. I Am Every Woman, 5. The Secret of the Machines, 6. No Men are Foreign** ஆகியவைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

TOTAL = 21 MARKS

FIGURES OF SPEECH

அணி இலக்கணம்

1. **Rhyming Words:** பாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளில் ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலியமைப்பைக் கொண்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் Rhyming words ஆகும். (எடுத்துக்காட்டுகள் பாடல் பகுதிகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவைகளை பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும்)

Ex: So let the way wind up the hill or down,

O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy;

Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,

New friendship, high adventure, and a crown.

(Poem 1)

Rhyming words: *down -crown, joy - boy*

2. **Rhyme Scheme:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடலின் 4 வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

- ❖ அவைகளுள் முதல் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ இரண்டாம் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ❖ மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- மூன்றாம் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- இரண்டாம் வரிபோல இருப்பின் அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை **c** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✱ நான்காம் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **a** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✱ இரண்டாம் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **b** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✱ மூன்றாம் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை **c** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✱ மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை **d** எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
- ✓ **குறிப்பு:** ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலியமைப்புகளைக்கொண்ட வார்த்தைகளை ஒரே மாதிரியான **ஊழத்தால்** குறிக்க வேண்டும்.

Ex: So let the way wind up the hill or down, - a

O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy: - b

Still seeking what I sought when but a boy, -b

New friendship, high adventure, and a crown, -a

(Poem 1)

Rhyme scheme: abba

3. **Simile:** (உவமையணி) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள், இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை ஒப்பிட like, as போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும்.

Ex:(i) Remember they have eyes like ours that wake.

(Poem 6)

(ii) Like ours: the land our brothers walk upon.

(Poem 6)

4. **Metaphor:** (உருவகம்) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள், இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை மறைமுகமாக ஒப்பிட்டு, அவைகளில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை மட்டும் மிகைப்படுத்தி சொல்வது. (பொதுவாக பொருட்களின் பெயர்கள்.)

Ex: (i) She is a lioness; don't mess with her.

(Poem 3)

(ii) Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence.

(Poem 6)

5. **Personification:** மனித பண்புகளை உயிரற்ற பொருட்களைக் துணையாகக் கொண்டு விளக்குதல்.

Ex: We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive

(Poem 5)

6. Onomatopoeia: பொருட்கள் எழுப்பும் ஒலியோடு தொடர்புடைய சொற்கள். Ex: Lights flicker on and off. (Switches sound) (Poem 7)
7. Alliteration: (மோனை) ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே மெய்யொலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது. Ex: We can r un and r ace and swim and fly and dive, (Poem 5)
8. Assonance: ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே உயிர் ஒலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது. Ex: We can s ee and h ear and count and r ead and write (Poem 5)
9. Hyperbole: (உயர்வு நவ்ற்சி அணி) ஒரு செயலின் தன்மையை மிகைப்படுத்தி அதிகமாகச் சொல்வது. Ex: And a thousandth of an inch to give us play: (Poem 5)
10. Repetition: ஒரே சொல் ஒரே வரியில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வருவது (Repetitive device). Ex: They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun. (Poem 2)
11. Rhetorical question: பாடலின் வரியில் விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல் தனது அதிகாரத்தை காட்டுவதற்காக எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள். (பழங்கால இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள், மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில் அல்லது அவர்கள் பேசுவது போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்) Ex: (i) What happened inside the house? (Poem 7) (ii) How could this be? (Poem 7)
12. Imagery: பண்புகளை படங்களைப் போல வார்த்தைகளால் விவரிப்பது. Ex: We can see and hear and count and read and write (Poem 5)
13. Paradox: எதிர்ச்சொற்களை கொண்டு (உண்மையான) நிகழ்வுகளை விவரிப்பது. Ex: It just sits there, never getting small or ever growing tall (Poem 7)
14. Synecdoche: முழுமையான தகவல்களை, கருத்துக்களை விவரிப்பது. Ex: The house is bare to the bone . (Poem 7)
15. Transferred Epithet: பெயர்ச்சொல்லின் பண்புகளை விவரிப்பது (ஒன்றிலிருந்து மற்றொன்றுக்கு இடம் பெயரும்). Ex: Are fed by peaceful harvests , by war's long winter starv'd (Poem 6)
16. Couplet: அடுத்தடுத்த வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகள் ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பைக் கொண்டிருக்கும். இரண்டு வரிகளும் இணைந்து ஒரு நீதிக்கருத்தை உணர்த்தும். Ex: With forward face and unreluctant soul Not hurrying to, not turning from the goal . (Poem 1)
17. Connotation: மறைமுகமாக விரிவான கருத்தை உணர்த்துவது. Ex: Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes (Poem 5)
18. Anaphora: (சொற்பொருள் பின் வருநிலையணி) அடுத்தடுத்த வரிகளில் ஒரே வார்த்தை மீண்டும், மீண்டும் பலமுறை வருவது. Ex: Remember, no men are are foreign, and no countries strange Remember, no men are strange, no countries foreign (Poem 6)

FIGURES OF SPEECH – CONSOLIDATION-Q.NO:35

P	POEM LINE	REASON
ASSONANCE (1)		
5	Some water, coal, and oil is all we ask ,	Same vowel sound- single line
IMAGERY (1)		
5	We can see and hear and count and read and write !	Words create a picture
CONNOTATION (1)		
5	Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your...	Machines smoke hides Heavens
TRANSFERRED EPITHET (1)		
6	Are fed by by war's long winter starv'd	starv'd transferred beside 'winter'
ONOMATOPOEIA (1)		
7	Lights flicker on and off.	Word – sound of the light
SYNECDOCHE (1)		
7	But at the same time it is bare to the bone .	bare to the bone-ruined house
HYPERBOLE (2)		
5	We will serve you four and twenty hours a day	24 hours work-exaggeration
7	And inside you can tell it has a ton of space	Unlimited space
RHETORICAL QUESTION (2)		
7	How could this be? What happened inside that house?	Questioning without expecting answer
EPITHET (3)		
2	They live, it is said, on Complaining Street The Grumble Family	Complaining Grumble
4	On the snow-covered ground ;	ground-snow covered
ANAPHORA (3)		
1	Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal Not mourning for the things that disappear	Repetition of phrases or verses
4	Not a crumb to be found Not a flower could he see, Not a leaf on a tree	
5	We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine We were melted in the furnace and the pit	
SIMILE (3)		
6	Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes like ours: Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie. Remember they have eyes like ours that wake.	like - comparison word
REPETITION (4)		
2	They growl at that and they growl at this They growl at the rain and they growl at the sun;	Repetition of words
3	She's today's woman . Today's woman , dear	
4	For all nature looked gay."	
6	Remember..... Remember.....	
CONTRAST (8)		
1	To Youth and Age , and travels on with cheer. So let the way wind up the hill or down O'er rough or smooth , the journey will be joy	Youth x Age up x down rough x smooth

2	The weather is always too hot or cold ; Summer and winter alike they scold. And whether their station be high or humble .	hot x cold Summer x winter high x humble
6	Remember they have eyes like ours that wake Or sleep , and strength that can we won	wake x sleep
7	Lights flicker on and off .	on x off
METAPHOR (14)		
1	In the dim past , nor holding back in fear And hope the road's last turn will be the best New friendship, high adventure, and a crown	dim-past life road's last turn – life's last turn a crown - fame
2	And before he dreams of the terrible jumble	terrible jumble- act of grumbling
3	A symbol of power and strength The summer of life she's ready to see in spring Persistence is the key to everything She's a lioness ; don't mess with her	woman-power life-summer persistence-key she-lioness
4	Some crickets have four legs , and some have two .	cricket-men
6	Are fed by, by war's long winter starv'd Their hands are ours , and in their lines we read Our hells of fire and dust outrage the innocence	war-long winter their hands-ours hells of fire
7	But at the same time it is a bare to the bone It is a very mysterious place	house- bare bone house- mysterious place
PERSONIFICATION (25)		
1	From what the future veils ; but with a whole And happy heart, that pays its toll	future heart pays
2	They live, it is said, on Complaining Street In the city of Never-Are-Satisfied , The River of Discontent beside.	Complaining Satisfied Discontent
4	A silly young cricket , accustomed to sing Away he set off to a miserly ant , He wished only to borrow He'd repay it tomorrow Says the ant to the cricket, 'I'm your servant and friend . But we ants never borrow , we ants never lend But tell me, dear cricket, Did you lay anything by That I sang day and night Go then", says the ant, "ant dance the winter away".	silly behaviour miserly borrow repay servant and friend borrow, lend lay anything sang dance
5	We are not built to comprehend a lie We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive We can print and plough and weave and heat and light We can run and race and swim and fly and dive We can neither love nor pity nor forgive We are nothing more than children of your brain	lie works of machine love, pity, forgive Children
6	...dust outrage the innocence of air that is...	innocence
7	It sat alone It plays with your mind Beside the house sits a tree But at the same time it is a bare to the bone	house-sat plays-house tree-sits house-bone
ALLITERATION (51)		
1	Let me but live my life from year to year With forward face and unreluctant soul And happy heart , that pays its toll Still seeking what I sought when but a boy	Let-live-life, year-year Forward-face happy-heart Still-seeking-sought, what-when

2	They live, it is said, on Complaining Street And whether their station be high or humble Summer and winter alike they scold And if everything pleased them, there isn't a doubt They'd growl that they'd nothing to grumble about Can be brought to acknowledge his family name Among them too long, he will learn their ways; And never to growl, whatever we do, And so it were wisest to keep our feet Let us learn to walk with a smile and a song	said- Street high-humble Summer-scold them-there growl-grumble Be-brought them-too; long-learn; will-ways whatever-we Were-wisest let-learn, walk-with, smile-song
3	A symbol of power and strength She puts her life at stake, The summer of life she's ready to see in spring Says she. Despite the sighs and groans and moans She's strong in her faith, firm in her beliefs Don't ever try to saw her pride, her self-respect	symbol-strength She-stake summer-she's-see-spring says-she-sighs She's-strong; faith-firm saw-self-respect
4	A silly young cricket, accustomed to sing Through the ...sunny months of gay summer and spring His cupboard was empty, and winter was come At last by starvation and famine made bold, If not, he must die of starvation and sorrow. Says the ant to the cricket, "I" am your servant and friend But tell me, dear cricket, Did you lay anything by When the weather was warm?" "You sang, Sir, you say? Folks call this a fable. I'll warrant it true	silly-sing Through-the;sunny-summer-spring cupboard-come; winter-was by-bold starvation-sorrow Says-servant dear-did When-weather-was-warm sang-Sir-say Folks-fable
5	We were cast and wrought and hammered to design We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit We will serve you four and twenty hours a day! We can pull and haul and push and lift and drive We can print and plough and weave and heat and light	We-were-wrought We-were, filed-fit We-will pull-push print-plough
	We can run and race and swim and fly and dive But remember, please, the Law by which we live, We are neither love nor pity nor forgive Though our smoke ma hide the Heavens from your eyes It will vanish and the stars will shine again,	run-race Law-live neither-nor hide-Heavens stars-shine
6	Beneath all uniforms, a single body breathes Is earth like this, in which we all shall lie. Are fed by harvests, by war's long winter starv'd. Or sleep, and strength that can be won	Beneath-body-breathes like-lie by-by, war's-winter sleep-strength
7	And inside you can tell it has a ton of space. But at the same time it is bare to the bone. The house seems to be a bit brighter I drive past the house almost every day Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall. It just..never getting small or ever growing tall, What happened inside that house?	tell-ton bare-bone be-bit-brighter drive-day spring-summer getting-growing happened-house

POEMS:

1. Life*

3. I am Every Woman*

5. The Secret of the Machines *

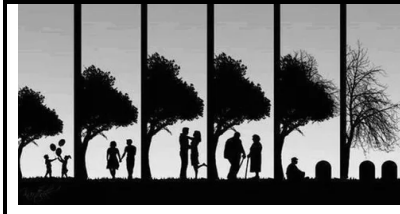
7. The House on Elm Street

2. The Grumble Family

4. The Ant and the Cricket

6. No Men Are Foreign*

-Memory Poems



POEM-1 LIFE

வாழ்வு

-Henry Van Dyke



சாராம்சம் :

நன்னம்பிக்கை தருகின்ற கவிதை இது. மனிதன் தளர விடக்கூடாத ஒன்று அவனது இயல்புக்கம். " சொல்லவல்லன் சோர்விலன் அஞ்சான்" என்பார் அயன் திருவள்ளுவர். இதைத்தான் கவிஞர் ஹென்றி வேன் டைக் அவர்களும் வலியுறுத்துகிறார். நேர்மறைக்கருத்துக்களை நன்னெறியாகப்புகட்டுவது என்பது ஒரு மனிதனின் வெற்றிக்கு வழிவகுக்கிறது என்று நவீன உளவியல் கண்டுபிடிப்புகள் சொல்கின்றன. " வாழ்வு" என்ற இந்தக்கவிதையும் அத்தகையதே.

Q.NO: 19-22 APPRECIATION QUESTIONS 3 X 2= 6 MARKS

A. Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions that follow. (PAGE-18)

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

a. Whom does the word 'me' refer to?

(HY-19, PTA-2,4,5, MAY, AUG-22)

The word 'me' refers to the poet.

b. What kind of life does the poet want to lead? (HY-19, PTA-2,4, MAY, AUG-22,) / How does he want to live his life? (PTA-5)

The poet wants to lead/ live a **courageous life** with optimism.

2. *Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*
(SEP-21, AUG-22)

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

The poet has a **clear sense of purpose** and was not in a hurry.

b. What should one not mourn for?

One should not mourn **for the things he had lost in the past.**

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

a. What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'? (PTA-6)

The poet means **the bad things** of the past.

b. Is the poet afraid of future? (PTA-6)

No, the poet is **not afraid** of future.

c. How can one travel on with cheer?

By **embracing the present with happiness** one can travel on with cheer.

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

a. How is the way of life? (JUNE-23, MAR-24)

The way of life **will not be smooth** always.

b. How should be the journey of life?

(JUNE-23, MAR-24)

The journey of life should be **joyful.**

c. What did the poet seek as a boy?

The poet sought **new friendship, adventure and prize** as a boy.

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

(SEP-20, APR-23)

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

The poet seeks **courage to acquire** his desires.

b. What is the poet's hope?

The poet hopes that the **result of his life's journey will always be the best.**

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

a. Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.

fear- cheer, whole-toll

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

a. Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.—abba

REFERS AND MEANS

REFERS

I, my, me	The poet
That (Line-7)	The poet's happy heart
Toll	Duty
Crown	A prize or good position
I (Line-11)	The poet as a boy

MEANS

goal	ambition
mourning	lamenting
veils	to hide or cover
toll	tax or fee
crown	summit
quest	search
unreluctant	willing to do something

Q.NO: 33-34

PARAGRAPH

2 X 5= 10 MARKS

B. Answer the following questions in about 80 – 100 words (PAGE-19)

1. Describe the journey of life as depicted in the poem by Henry Van Dyke.

(MAY-22, JUNE-23, APR-25)

2. Describe how the journey of life should be according to the poet.

(AUG-22)

3. What are positive aspects mentioned in the poem 'Life'?

(APR-23)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Poem : LIFE

Poet : Henry Van Dyke

Theme: There is something good in every day

Introduction:

Life becomes more beautiful when you start counting your blessings. Henry Van Dyke in his poem 'Life' strikes a positive note in the readers with his energy packed verses. This inspirational poem tries to retune our thinking and shape our life for a better future.

A Joyous Journey:

'The journey will be joy' says the poet when we don't let yesterday to take up too much of today. The rugged day may become smooth with positive thinking.

A Clear Vision:

Wishing is not enough, we must do

The poet starts with a clear vision of playing the game of life with time. The 'forward face' and 'unreluctant soul' defend us, as we march ahead towards our goal. Past cannot be changed and the future cannot be stopped. So never repent for the dead past and fear the unknown future.

A Happy Heart :

A very happy heart moves ahead with cheer irrespective of its age. When the mind gets fortified with such high thinking, it seldom cares about the impediments in its journey. We keep moving ahead seeking 'New friendship, high adventure and a crown' even when the trail moves up the hill or down. The poet ardently wishes to sustain the spirit of exploration and expedition that governed his mind to prevail even when he ages.

Conclusion :

The poem infuses enormous faith and courage with its words of encouragement in our quest of life. The sonnet has been accurately designed to interweave the energy of optimistic thoughts and hopes for the best in future.

Moral: Hope the road's last turn will be the best

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem : LIFE

Poet : Henry Van Dyke

Theme: There is something good in every day

Life is an **experience**. It should be **lived without hurry**. A **clear sense of purpose** drives the mind and soul. We should **not worry about the past** and **fear about the future**. We should **embrace the present** with happiness. The **way** of life will **not be smooth** always. There will be **ups and downs**. We should **face all** with a **smile** in our face. Our imagination should have the **innocence of childhood**. It seeks new **friendships, adventures and experiences**. It will **enrich us**. We should have **faith in our hearts**. Our life sustains with **eternal hope**. It will be the best for an **optimistic traveller** in the journey of life.

Moral : Hope for the best

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- Life is an **experience**.
- **Don't** worry about the **past** and **future**.
- **Live** in the **present**.
- Live with **courage**.
- Lead life **with a smile**.
- Have **faith** in life.
- **It will be the best**.

C. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the following passage by using the phrases given in the box.

The poet wants to live his life **joyful**, willing to do something. He neither wants **to hurry nor move away** from his goal. He does not want to **mourn** the things he has lost, not hold back for fear of the future. He instead prefers to live his life with a whole and happy heart which cheerfully travels from **youth to old age**. Therefore, it does not matter to him whether the path goes **up or down the hill**, rough or smooth, the journey will be **looking ahead**. He will continue to seek what he wanted as a boy - new friendship, **high adventure** and a crown (prize). His heart will remain courageous and pursue his desires. He hopes that every turn in his life's journey will be the best.

Q.NO: 35	LITERARY DEVICES	1 X 5 = 5 MARKS
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1. *In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll (PTA-4)
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*
 - (i) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines. --> **fear – cheer, whole-toll**

- (ii) Identify the rhyme scheme of the poem. – **abba**
- (iii) Identify the figure of speech employed in the first line of the given stanza- **Metaphor**
- (iv) Pick out the alliterating words:
what-with-whole, that-toll

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

- (i) Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines. – **abba** (AUG-22)
- (ii) Identify the rhyming words of the given lines. --> **year-disappear, soul-goal**

3. *So let the way wind up the hill or down, (PTA-5)
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,*

- (i) Pick out the rhyming words from the above lines. --> **down-crown, joy-boy**
- (ii) Write the rhyme scheme of the poem. – **abba**

- (iii) Identify the figure of speech employed in the second line of the given stanza- **Contrast**
- (iv) Pick out the alliterating words:
way-wind, still-seeking-sought

4. *Let me but live my life from year to year,*
Identify the words that are alliterated
→ let-live-life, year-year
5. *With forward face and unreluctant soul*
Identify the words that are alliterated
→ forward-face
6. *With forward face and unreluctant soul;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;*
Identify the figure of speech– Couplet
7. *So let the way wind up the hill or down,*
Identify the figure of speech– Personification
8. *My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

Identify the figure of speech– Couplet

Q.NO:	PARAPHRASE	1 X 5 = 5
36	THE STANZA	MARKS

1. Paraphrase the following poetic lines.

(PTA-6)

*Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,
My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*

(Refer and Write the Paragraph)

2. Paraphrase the following stanza. (SEP-21)

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

(Refer and Write the Paragraph)



POEM-2

THE GRUMBLE FAMILY

முணுமுணுக்கும் குடும்பம்

Lucy Maud Montgomery



சாராம்சம் :

இந்தக்கவிஞர் லூசி மாட் மாண்ட்காமரி அவர்கள், நம்மில் காணுகின்ற மனிதர்களைப்பற்றி இந்தக்கவிதையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். நம்மிடையே எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் புகார் சொல்லுகின்ற மனிதர்களைக் காண்கிறோம். எதைப்பார்த்தாலும் அதில் தவறு கண்டுபிடித்து குற்றம் சொல்லுகின்றவர்கள் அவர்கள். இந்த முணுமுணுக்கின்றவர்கள் அல்லது மனக்குறைபாடு கொள்கின்றவர்களாக நாமும் ஆகிவிடக்கூடாது. மாறாக, எல்லாவற்றையும் ஒரு சிரிப்போடும், ஓர் இசையோடும், சகஜமாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்கிறார் இந்தக்கவிஞர் லூசி அவர்கள். நல்ல உபதேசம் செய்யும் கவிதை இது. இது, நான்கு அடிகளாக எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது. இதற்கு "quartet" என்று பெயர்.

Q.NO: 19-22 APPRECIATION QUESTIONS 3 X 2= 6 MARKS

A. Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions given below. (PG-47)

1. *There's a family nobody likes to meet;
They live, it is said, on Complaining Street*
a. Where does the family live?
(PTA-1,4,5, APR-23, MAR-24)
The family lives on complaining street.
b. Why do you think the street is named as 'Complaining Street'?
(PTA-1,4,5, APR-23, MAR-24)

I think all the people would be complaining always.

2. *They growl at that and they growl at this;
Whatever comes, there is something amiss;*
a. What does the word 'growl' mean here?
'Growl' here means an angry sound to signal dissatisfaction.
b. Why do they find everything amiss?
They find everything amiss because nothing could content their ever grumbling hearts.

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் Supplementary பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

Q. No (37-38) Answer any ONE of the following.

1 x 5 = 5 Marks

துணைப்பாடம் (Supplementary) பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும். அவைகளுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள **Supplementary** பகுதி வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (37)

துணைப்பாடப் பகுதியிலுள்ள 7 கதைகளில் (Supplementary) ஏதேனும் ஒரு கதையிலிருந்து 5 வாக்கியங்கள் வரிசை மாற்றி மாற்றி தரப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவைகளை கதையில் உள்ளவாறு வரிசைப்படுத்தி எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Supplementary** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Rearrange the sentences** வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (38)

துணைப்பாடப் பகுதியிலுள்ள 7 கதைகளில் (Supplementary) ஏதேனும் ஒரு கதையிலிருந்து 1 பத்தியும், அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து 5 வினாக்களும் தரப்பட்டிருக்கும். பத்தியை நன்கு படித்து அவ்வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Supplementary** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Passage Comprehension** வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Q. No (46) Write a paragraph by developing the following hints.

1 x 8 = 8 Marks

துணைப்பாடப் பகுதியிலுள்ள 7 கதைகளில் (Supplementary) ஏதேனும் இரண்டு கதைகளிலிருந்து குறிப்புகள் தரப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவைகளை நன்கு படித்து அவைகளுள் ஏதேனும் ஒரு குறிப்புகளை விரிவாக்கி 150 வார்த்தைகளுக்கு குறையாமல் எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Supplementary** பகுதியில் உள்ள **Paragraph** வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

TOTAL = 13 MARKS

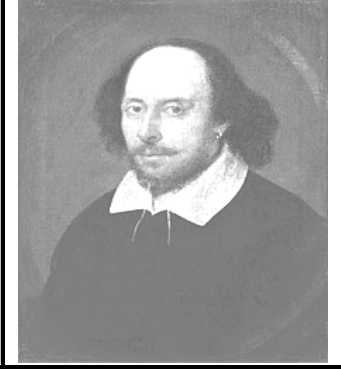


Supplementary-1 THE TEMPEST

An Extract from Charles Lamb's
Tales From Shakespeare

கடற்புயல்

-- சார்லஸ் லாம்ப் மற்றும் மேரி லாம்ப் எழுதிய
ஷேக்ஸ்பியரின் கதைகளிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது
- William Shakespeare



இந்தக் கதையானது சார்லஸ் லேம்ப் எழுதிய ஷேக்ஸ்பியரின் கதைகள் என்ற நூலிலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்டது. பிராஸ்பரோவும், அவரது மகள் மிராண்டாவும் ஒரு தீவில் சுமார் 12 ஆண்டுகளாக வாழ்ந்து வந்தனர். பிராஸ்பரோ தனது மந்திர சக்தியால் சிகோர்க்ஸிடமிருந்து நல்ல ஆவிகளை விடுதலை செய்கிறார். அதற்கு கைமாறாக அந்த ஆவிகள் அவருக்குக்காக பணியாற்றுகின்றன. அவர்களின் தலைமை ஏரியல். பிராஸ்பரோ ஒரு கப்பலில் தனது ஆட்சியைப் பிடுங்கி தன்னை நாடுகடத்திய தனது சகோதரனையும், அவனுக்கு உதவிய நேப்பிள்ஸ் நாட்டு மன்னன் அலோன்ஸோவும் பயணம் செய்வதைக் காண்கிறார். அவர் ஏரியலின் துணைகொண்டு ஒரு கடல் சூறாவளியை உண்டாக்கி அக்கப்பலில் பயணம் செய்த அனைவரையும் தான் வசிக்கும் தீவின் பல்வேறு பகுதிகளுக்கு கொண்டு வருகிறார். பிராஸ்பரோ நேப்பிள்ஸ் நாட்டு இளவரசனான பெர்டினான்டை தன் இடத்துக்கு அழைத்து வருமாறு ஏரியலைப் பணிக்கிறார். மிராண்டாவும், பெர்டினான்டும் முதல் பார்வையிலேயே காதல் கொள்கின்றனர். பிராஸ்பரோ உடனடியாக அதனை ஏற்காமல் பெர்டினான்டை சோதித்தப் பின்னர் அவர்கள் திருமணத்தை நிச்சயிக்கிறார். ஏரியல் பிராஸ்பரோவின் சகோதரரான ஆண்டோனியோவையும், நேப்பிள்ஸ் மன்னனான அலோன்ஸோவையும் தாங்கள் செய்த தவறுக்காக பிராஸ்பரோவிடம் மன்னிப்புக் கேட்க வைக்கிறது. பிராஸ்பரோ அனைவரையும் மன்னிக்கிறார். பிராஸ்பரோ தனது சிற்றரசான மிலானுக்கு திரும்புகிறார். ஏரியல் உட்பட அனைத்து ஆவிகளும் விடுவிக்கப்படுகின்றன.

Q.NO: 37 REARRANGE THE SENTENCES 1 X 5 = 5 MARKS

E. Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order: (TB)

1. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
2. Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and had more concern towards him.
3. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
4. Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.
5. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
6. Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave a severe task to perform.
7. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
8. The King of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
9. Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.
10. Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.

ANSWERS:

1. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
2. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
3. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.

4. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
5. Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand the prince of Naples to his cave.
6. Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father
7. Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and had more concern towards him.
8. Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave him a severe task to perform.
9. The king of Naples and Antonio the false brother repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
10. Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.

Exercise-1:

(PTA-3)

- i) Of these Ariel was the chief.
- ii) They live in a cave made out of rocks.
- iii) Gonzalo, the lord of his court privately places water, provisions apparels and books.
- iv) Prospero, the Duke of Milan reaches the island with his daughter Miranda.
- v) By virtue of his magic he releases many good spirits from the witch Sycorax.

Answers:

- i) Prospero, the Duke of Milan reaches the island with his daughter Miranda.
- ii) They live in a cave made out of rocks.
- iii) By virtue of his magic he releases many good spirits from the witch Sycorax.
- iv) Of these Ariel was the chief.

v) *Gonzalo, the lord of his court privately places water, provisions apparels and books.*

Exercise-2: (PTA-4)

- i) Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and had more concern towards him.
- ii) Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.
- iii) Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave a severe task to perform.
- iv) The king of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- v) Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.

Answers:

- i) *Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.*
- ii) *Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and had more concern towards him.*
- iii) *Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave a severe task to perform.*
- iv) *The king of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.*
- v) *Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.*

Exercise – 3: (Mdl-19, MAY-22)

- i. Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- ii. Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- iii. He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- iv. He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- v. Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.

Answers:

- i. *Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.*
- ii. *Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.*
- iii. *He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.*
- iv. *He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.*
- v. *Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.*

Exercise-4: (SEP-20)

- i) The King of Naples and Antonio repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- ii) Before Prospero left the island, he dismissed Ariel from his service.
- iii) He showed him his son Ferdinand playing chess with Miranda.

- iv) Our food lasted till we landed on this desert island.
- v) I will make you rich amends, by giving you my daughter.

Answers:

- i) *Our food lasted till we landed on this desert island.*
- ii) *I will make you rich amends, by giving you my daughter.*
- iii) *The king of Naples and Antonio repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.*
- iv) *He showed him his son Ferdinand playing chess with Miranda.*
- v) *Before he left the island, he dismissed Ariel from his service.*

Exercise-5: (SEP-21)

- i) With the help of the spirits Prospero could command the winds, and the waves of the sea.
- ii) Prospero and his daughter Miranda lived in a cave.
- iii) Ariel then went to fetch Ferdinand.
- iv) These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero.
- v) Ariel gave a lively description of the storm, and of the terrors of the mariners.

Answers:

- ii) *Prospero and his daughter Miranda lived in a cave.*
- iv) *These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero.*
- i) *With the help of the spirits Prospero could command the winds, and the waves of the sea.*
- v) *Ariel gave a lively description of the storm, and of the terrors of the mariners.*
- iii) *Ariel then went to fetch Ferdinand.*

Exercise-6: (AUG-22)

- i) Prospero and his daughter Miranda came to the Island.
- ii) Prospero had released many good spirit.
- iii) There was an island in the sea.
- iv) Ariel was the chief of all spirits.
- v) They lived in a cave made out of a rock.

Answers:

- i) *They was an island in the sea.*
- ii) *Prospero and his daughter Miranda came to the Island.*
- iii) *They lived in a cave made out of a rock.*
- iv) *Prospero had released many good spirits.*
- v) *Ariel was the chief of all spirits.*

Exercise-7: (JUN-24)

- i) The King of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- ii) Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.

- iii) He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- iv) He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- v) Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan

Answers:

- i) *Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.*
- ii) *He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.*
- iii) *He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.*
- iv) *The king of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.*
- v) *Prospero forgave them and restored the dukedom, Milan.*

Q.NO:38**PASSAGE
COMPREHENSION****1 X 5 = 5
MARKS****Read the passage and answer the questions:****Exercise-1:****(HY-19)**

There was an island in the sea, the only inhabitants of which were an old man, named Prospero, and his daughter Miranda, a very beautiful young lady. She came to this island so young, that she had no memory of having seen any other human face than her father's. They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several apartments, one of which Prospero called his study; there he kept his books, which chiefly treated of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax who had them imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero.

Questions:

- a) Who were the only inhabitants of the island?
- b) Where did they live?
- c) What is the name of the witch?
- d) How had Prospero helped the gentle spirits?
- e) What had the witch done to the spirits?

Answers:

- a) *Prospero and Miranda were the only inhabitants of the island.*
- b) *They lived in a cave.*
- c) *Sycorax is the name of the witch.*
- d) *Prospero had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax.*
- e) *The witch had imprisoned the spirits in the bodies of large trees.*

Exercise-2:

Ariel took rather too much pleasure in tormenting an ugly monster called Caliban, because he was the son of his old enemy Sycorax. Caliban was employed like a slave, to fetch wood, and do the most laborious

offices; and Ariel had the charge of compelling him to these services. With the help of these spirits, Prospero could command the winds, and the waves of the sea. By his orders they raised a violent storm, in the midst of which, he showed his daughter a fine large ship, which he told her was full of living beings like themselves. "Oh my dear father," said she, "if by your art you have raised this dreadful storm, have pity on their sad distress. See! the vessel will be dashed to pieces. Poor souls! they will all perish."

Questions:

- i) Who is an ugly monster?
- ii) Who is tormenting the ugly monster?
- iii) Why is Ariel tormenting Caliban?
- iv) What did Prospero do?
- v) How was Caliban employed?

Answers:

- i) *Caliban is an ugly monster.*
- ii) *Ariel is tormenting the ugly monster.*
- iii) *Ariel is tormenting Caliban because he was the son of his old enemy Sycorax.*
- iv) *With the help of spirits, Prospero could command the winds and the waves of the sea.*
- v) *Caliban was employed like a slave.*

Exercise-3:**(AUG-22)**

"Twelve years ago, Miranda," continued Prospero, "I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess, and my only heir. I had a younger brother, whose name was Antonio, to whom I trusted everything; My brother Antonio being thus in possession of my power, began to think himself the duke indeed. The opportunity I gave him of making himself popular among my subjects awakened in his bad nature a proud ambition to deprive me of my dukedom: this he soon effected with the aid of the King of Naples, a powerful prince, who was my enemy."

Questions:

- i) Who was the Duke of Milan?
- ii) Who was the princess of Milan?
- iii) What is the name of Prospero's brother?
- iv) Who helped Antonio?
- v) Whom did Prospero trust?

Answers:

- i) *Prospero was the Duke of Milan.*
- ii) *Miranda was the princess of Milan.*
- iii) *Antonio was the name of Prospero's brother.*
- iv) *The King of Naples Alonso helped Antonio.*
- v) *Prospero trusted his brother Antonio.*

Question:**(AUG-22)**

- a) Who was Prospero?
- b) What was his daughter's name?
- c) Who was his younger brother?
- d) What is meant by 'deprive'?
- e) Who was the enemy of Prospero?

Answers:

- a) *Prospero was the Duke of Milan.*
- b) *His daughter's name was Miranda.*
- c) *Antonio was his younger brother.*
- d) *The word 'deprive' means 'to take away something'.*
- e) *The King of Naples was the enemy of Prospero.*

Exercise-4:

When Prospero left them, he called his spirit Ariel, who quickly appeared before him, eager to relate what he had done with Prospero's brother and the King of Naples. Ariel said he had left them almost out of their senses with fear, at the strange things he had caused them to see and hear. When fatigued with wandering about, and famished for want of food, he had suddenly set before them a delicious banquet, and then, just as they were going to eat, he appeared visible before them in the shape of a harpy, a voracious monster with wings, and the feast vanished away. Then, to their utter amazement, this seeming harpy spoke to them, reminding them of their cruelty in driving Prospero from his dukedom, and leaving him and his infant daughter to perish in the sea; saying, that for this cause these terrors were suffered to afflict them

Questions:

- i) Who left whom?
- ii) Whom did Prospero call?
- iii) What did Ariel do?
- iv) What did they do to Prospero?
- v) Did Prospero have a son?

Answers:

- i) *Prospero left his brother and the King of Naples.*
- ii) *Prospero called his spirit Ariel.*
- iii) *Ariel made them suffer for food.*
- iv) *They drove Prospero from his dukedom.*
- v) *No. Prospero had a daughter only.*

Exercise-5:**(JUNE-23)**

They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several apartments. One of which Prospero called his study; there he kept his books, which chiefly treated of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax, who had imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero. Of these Ariel was the chief.

Questions:

- a) Where did they live?
- b) Who had left the books?
- c) What is the name of the witch?
- d) Who was Ariel?
- e) Where were the good spirits imprisoned?

Answers:

- a) They lived in a cave.
- b) Prospero had left the books.
- c) Sycorax is the name of the witch.
- d) Ariel was the chief of spirits.
- e) The good spirits were imprisoned in the bodies of large trees.

Q.NO: 46 DEVELOPING HINTS INTO A PARAGRAPH 1 X 8 = 8 MARKS**(Write a paragraph about 150 words by developing the following hints.)**

1. Prospero lived - daughter Miranda - island cave - help of Ariel - raised storm - Antonio king of Naples - Ferdinand - ship wrecked - Prospero commands Ariel - bring Ferdinand - to cave - Miranda - sees first time - human being- Ferdinand surprised to see - Miranda - Prospero engages - Ferdinand - hard tasks - Miranda - pleads with father - Prospero chides Miranda - Ariel brings King of Naples - Antonio - to Prospero - they realise - mistake - repent - restores the dukedom to Prospero - Prospero agrees - marriage of Miranda and Ferdinand

(PTA-1, 6, SEP-21, MAY-22, AUG-22 MAR-24)**PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS**

Story : **THE TEMPEST**
Author : Charles Lamb
Theme : Happiness lies in nobler forgiveness; not in cruel vengeance
Characters : Prospero, Miranda, Ferdinand, Alonso, Ariel, Antonio

Introduction:

"Forgiveness is the best form of revenge to make your enemies repent"

Shakespeare's 'The Tempest' is a play about the empathy shown by the Duke Prospero towards his betrayers. The play has the right combination of adventure, forgiveness, romance, betrayal, magic and love to captivate the minds of the audience.

Prospero Faced Betrayal:

Prospero, the Duke of Milan and his beautiful daughter Miranda became the victims of betrayal. They were forced to live in exile in an island with no human being around. His brother Antonio had usurped dukedom from him and exiled him from the kingdom.

Prospero in exile :

With his mystic magic powers, Prospero had kept the elements of nature under control and released several spirits from the control of a witch Sycorax. Ariel helped Prospero in his daily chores with Caliban as his slave. Prospero waited patiently to avenge for his betrayal.

Turn of Events:

When the day had arrived, he created storm and caused the ship in which his brother Antonio and the King of Naples travelled to wreck. He had brought them to the island and scared them to the core. Miranda had met Ferdinand, the king's son, and fell in love with him. Prospero accepted Ferdinand after testing him with several severe tasks.

Dukedom Restored:

Later the King of Naples and Antonio repented for the injustice they had done to Prospero. Prospero, a kind hearted soul, forgave his betrayers. He was restored to dukedom by his followers.

Forgiveness Overpowers Vengeance:

Prospero, the central character of the play, had great magical powers. He could very easily destroy his treacherous brother. But he had chosen to forgive the betrayal and revealed his kind heartedness. He also excelled as a father. He showed immense care and affection towards Miranda. When he had given severe tasks to Ferdinand, his fatherly protective care was revealed. It could be finalised that Prospero was forgiving rather than vengeful.

Conclusion :

The play is an evidence of Shakespeare's prowess on dramatising a plot of such unbelievable events and actions. The conflict between Prospero and Antonio began with betrayal but ends with forgiveness. Life's surprise packages of sorrow and misery can be tackled with nobler forgiveness and not by cruel vengeance.

Moral : Forgiveness is the best form of revenge
PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

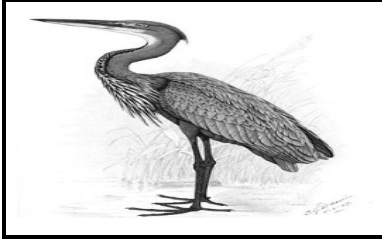
Story : THE TEMPEST
Author : Charles Lamb
Theme : Sweet are the fruits of forgiveness
Characters : Prospero, Miranda, Ferdinand, Alonso, Ariel, Antonio

The Tempest is a **play about magic, betrayal, love and forgiveness**. It was **set on an island**. **Prospero**, once the **Duke of Milan** and his daughter **Miranda** lived there. They were **served by the spirit called Ariel** and a **wildman Caliban**. **Prospero** was a powerful **magician**. He planned to **murder Alonso, the King of Naples and his brother Antonio**. He created a **storm**. But used his **magic to rescue** them unharmed. **Alonso** believed that his **son Ferdinand was dead**. He had landed on **another part of the island**. He **encountered Miranda**. They fell in **love at first sight**. He was the **first man, apart from her father and Caliban** that she had ever seen. Prospero **put Ferdinand to work manually**. He **controlled all his movements** with magic. **Ariel pestered Prospero** for his freedom. Finally, **Miranda was married to Ferdinand**. Prospero **forgave everyone**. In the end all set sail for home.

Moral : Forgive and forget

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- Prospero and Miranda lived in an island.
- He created a storm and made the enemy ship wreck.
- Ariel, his servant carried out the orders of Prospero.
- The crew members landed in different parts of the island.
- They were made to suffer in the island.
- Miranda met Ferdinand and fell in love.
- Antonio repented for his misdeeds.
- Prospero forgave everyone.



Supplementary-2
ZIGZAG
கோணல் மாணல்
-Asha Nehemiah

**கதைச்சுருக்கம்:**

அசோக் டி. கிருஷ்ணன் ஒரு குழந்தைகள் நல மருத்துவர். அவருடைய மனைவி ஒரு ஓவியர். அவருக்கு மாயா என்ற மகளும், அர்விந்த என்ற மகனும் உள்ளனர். அவருடைய நண்பர் சோமுவும் ஒரு மருத்துவர். அவர் பணிநிமித்தமாக அலாஸ்காவுக்குச் செல்கிறார். எனவே அவர் தனது வளர்ப்புப் பறவையான ஜிக்ஜாகை தனது நண்பர் அசோக் அவர்களை பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுமாறு அவருடைய வீட்டிற்கு தன்னுடைய சமையல்காரரான விசுவன் அனுப்பி வைக்கிறார். அசோக்கின் குழந்தைகள் அதன் வரவால் மிகுந்த மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகின்றனர். அந்தப் பறவையானது அதுபற்றி அவர்கள் கேள்விப்பட்டது மற்றும் அவர்களது எதிர்பார்ப்புகளையெல்லாம் பொய்யாக்கும் வகையில் நடந்துகொள்கிறது. அது பப்பாளித்துண்டுகளை திருமதி. கிருஷ்ணனின் ஓவியத்தின் மீது விழச்செய்கிறது. அது தனது தூக்கம் மற்றும் குறட்டை ஓலியால் அனைவரையும் தொந்தரவு செய்கிறது. எனவே அவ்வீட்டில் உள்ளோர் அதனை திருப்பி அனுப்ப முடிவு செய்கின்றனர். அசோக் ஒருநாள் அப்பறவையை தனது மருத்துவமனைக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்கிறார். அங்கு சென்றதும் அதன் நடவடிக்கைகளில் பெரும் மாற்றம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அது மிகவும் புத்திசாலித்தனமாக பேசுகின்றது. நோயாளிகளுக்கு இடமளிக்கிறது. அனைவரையும் தன் செயல்களால் மகிழ்வடையச் செய்கிறது. அதனை பொக்கிஷமாக அனைவரும் கருதினர்.

Q.NO: REARRANGE THE 1x5=5
37 SENTENCES MARKS

Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.

Exercise-1: (PTA-1)

- i) He took care of the orderliness in the clinic.
- ii) Zigzag was of a great trouble in the house.
- iii) Dr. Krishnan was surprised of the sudden change in Zigzag.
- iv) Gone was Zigzag's bored and grumpy expression.
- v) Dr. Krishnan took him to the clinic.

Answer:

- i) Zigzag was of a great trouble in the house.
- ii) Dr. Krishnan took him to the clinic.
- iii) Dr. Krishnan was surprised of the sudden change in Zigzag.
- iv) He took care of the orderliness in the clinic.
- v) Gone was Zigzag's bored and grumpy expression.

Exercise -2:

- (i) When their maid switched on the fan it was raining papayas and bananas.

- (ii) Mrs. Krishnan was not interested in having Zigzag.
- (iii) She was worried about her painting exhibitions.
- (iv) Zigzag perched on the curtain rod and fell asleep.
- (v) Somu requested Dr. Krishnan to take care of his pet.

Answer:

- (i) Somu requested Dr. Krishnan to take care of his pet.
- (i) Mrs. Krishnan was not interested in having Zigzag.
- (ii) She was worried about her painting exhibitions.
- (iii) Zigzag perched on the curtain rod and fell asleep.
- (iv) When their maid switched on the fan it was raining papayas and bananas.

Exercise -3:

- (i) Zigzag began to command the patients at Mr.Krishnan's clinic.
- (ii) The family decided to keep it at home.
- (iii) Mrs. Krishnan annoyed and called Mr. Krishnan to complain about Zigzag.
- (iv) Somu replied that Zigzag hardly ever sleeps.
- (v) It surprised Krishnans.

QUESTION PATTERN WISE CONTENT

PART – I (1 MARK QUESTIONS) – 14 MARKS

Q.N	TOPIC	TB-PG	No. of Qtn	Marks
1 - 3	Synonyms	5,34,65,99,130,166,194	3	3
4 - 6	Antonyms	5,34,65,99,130,166,194	3	3
7	Plural Forms	35, 176	1	1
8	Prefix -Suffix	101	1	1
9	Abbreviations - Acronyms	131	1	1
10	Phrasal Verbs / Idioms	66, 167	1	1
11	Compound words	99	1	1
12	Preposition	-	1	1
13	Tense	75 - 83	1	1
14	Connectors / Linkers	43, 104	1	1

PART – II (2 MARK QUESTIONS) – 20 MARKS

Section – I (3 out of 4)				
15 -18	Prose Short Answers	Refer in All Prose	3	6
Section – II (3 out of 4)				
19 - 22	Poem Comprehension	Refer in All Poem	3	6
Section – III (3 out of 5)				
23	Active – Passive Voice	14 - 16	3	6
24	Direct – Indirect Speech	145 - 147		
25	Punctuation	-		
26	Sim., Cmpx. and Compound	200 - 201		
27	Rearrange the words	105		
Section – IV				
28	Road Map	169	1	2

PART – III (5 MARK QUESTIONS) – 50 MARKS

Section – I (2 out of 4)				
29 -32	Prose Paragraph	Refer in All Prose	2	10
Section – II (2 out of 4)				
33 - 34	Poem Paragraph	Refer in All Poem	2	10
35	Literary Appreciation			
36	Paraphrase the Stanza			

Section – III (1 out of 2)				
37	Rearrange the sentences	Refer in All Supplementary	1	5
38	Passage Comprehension			
Section – IV (4 out of 6)				
39	Advertisement	9	4	20
40	Letter writing	72, 172, 199		
41	Notice writing	112		
42	Views on the Picture	69		
43	Make Notes (or) Summary	-		
44	Error Correction	178		
Section – V				
45	Memory Poem	Refer in Poem Section	1	5

PART – IV (8 MARK QUESTIONS) – 16 MARKS

46	Developing Hints (Sup. Rr)	-	1	8
47	Comprehension(Passage/Poem)	8,37,111,197 /20,49,87,119	1	8

PART – I (1 MARK QUESTIONS) – 14 MARKS

Q.N	TOPIC	TB-PG	No. of Qtn	Marks
1 - 3	Synonyms	5,34,65,99,130,166,194	3	3
4 - 6	Antonyms	5,34,65,99,130,166,194	3	3
7	Singular - Plural	35, 176	1	1
8	Prefix -Suffix	101	1	1
9	Abbreviations - Acronyms	131	1	1
10	Phrasal Verbs / Idioms	66, 167	1	1
11	Compound words	99	1	1
12	Preposition	-	1	1
13	Tense	75 - 83	1	1
14	Connectors / Linkers	43, 104	1	1

Q. NO. 1 - 3

SYNONYMS

3 MARKS

(1-3) Choose the appropriate synonym for the italicised words.

3 x 1 = 3

கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களில் சாய்ந்த எழுத்துக்களில் தடிமனாக (***Italicised-Bold***) தரப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தமுள்ள வார்த்தையை அதற்கடுத்த வரியில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளில் இருந்து தெரிவு செய்து [a) / b) / c) / d] அதன் கொள்குறியுடன் எழுத வேண்டும். இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க பாடநூலின் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திற்குப் பிறகும் (5,34,65,99,130,166,194-ம் பக்கங்களில்) தரப்பட்டுள்ள Glossary பகுதியினை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

Choose the appropriate synonym for the italicised words.

- The mother seagull *swooped* upwards. (Mdl-19)
a) leap b) rush
c) move very quickly d) ascend
- The *attic* has always been favourite with children.
a) loft b) affluent (Mdl-19)
c) apartment d) strong room
- It is a 55 foot sailing vessel built *indigenously* in India. (Mdl-19)
a) fully b) collectively
c) innately d) specially
a) domestically b) spuriously (MAY-22)
c) globally d) unsafely
a) immediately b) frequently (JUL-24,
c) naturally d) swiftly (APR25)
- It was the *gaunt* face staring from the bed that brought chill to my heart. (PTA-1)
a) fat b) round
c) lean d) sad
- When school began there was a *bustle*. (PTA-1)
a) rush b) change
c) noise d) confusion
- They continue to *grapple* with the changes. (HY-19, PTA-1, AUG-22)
a) settle b) fight
c) move d) stop
- How *cranky* he was. (PTA-2)
a) normal b) strange
c) abnormal d) happy
- His parents circled around raising a proud *cackle*. (PTA-2, JUNE-23)
a) sharp noise b) blunt noise
c) high pitch d) shout
- Trying to *revive* old childhood memories may prove disappointing. (PTA-2)
a) review b) revitalize
c) restore d) rescue

- The spoilt child of *affluent* parents. (PTA-3, 5, JUNE-23)
a) influenced b) wealthy
c) happy d) poor
- Scraping his beak now and again to *whet* it. (PTA-3, HY-19, AUG-22)
a) clean b) blunt
c) sharp d) wet
- My *contention* was to make sure that we go by the rules. (PTA-3)
a) continuous effort b) disturbed effort
c) unhappy effort d) strenuous effort
- He was *delirious*. (PTA-4)
a) sick b) disappointed
c) troubled d) forced
- The whole family was laughing at his *cowardice*. (PTA-4)
a) strength b) bravery
c) courage d) lack of bravery
- My mother was asleep in one room upstairs, grandfather was in the *attic*. (PTA-4)
a) bedroom b) a room
c) a space in the roof d) kitchen
- World *renowned* physicist Stephen hawking is the best example of how... (PTA-5)
a) famous b) special
c) popular d) unique
- But something *choked* him. (PTA-5)
a) praised b) blocked
c) answered d) encouraged
- The great *expanse* of sea stretched down beneath. (PTA-6)
a) large space b) narrow space
c) small space d) deep area
- He said in hopeless tone of a *despondent* beagle (PTA-6)
a) angry b) affluent
c) despairing d) strong
- They were *apprehensive* and supportive too. (PTA-6)
a) confident b) inquisitive
c) anxious d) special

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:

21. I saw a *frial* man. (HY-19, JUNE-23)
 a) strong b) week
 c) happy d) weak
22. Navika Sagar Parikrama was a project was taken in *consonance* with the National Policy. (SEP-20)
 a) agreement b) constant
 c) disagreement d) harmony
23. The little seagull even *gnawed* at the dried pieces of eggshell. (SEP-20, JUL-24)
 a) swallowed something repeatedly
 b) chewed something repeatedly
 c) looked at something repeatedly
 d) called something repeatedly
24. The young bird kept calling her mother *plaintively*. (SEP-21, APR-23, APR-25)
 a) happily b) sadly
 c) rigorously d) vainly
25. Aditya and the narrator reached a point where the road *bifurcated*. (SEP-21)
 a) restrained b) combined
 c) divided d) conditioned
26. The owner of the tea shop, now over sixty, a little *rustic* in appearance. (SEP-21, AUG-22)
 a) old b) typical countryside
 c) traditional d) modern
27. The great expanse of sea stretched down *beneath*. (MAY-22)
 a) inferior b) above
 c) below d) higher

28. Mr. Sanyal stood up with eyes *dilated* and began to recite a poem by Tagore: (APR-23)
 a) closed b) moved
 c) widened d) shrunk
29. The doors and drawers were *yanked* open:
 a) pushed b) pulled (APR-23)
 c) fixed d) repulsed
30. We have to be active and need to *anticipate* what could be there ahead. (MAR-24)
 a) foresee b) unexpected
 c) careless d) sudden
31. They can control a computer screen with Eye *Gaze* (MAR-24)
 a) control b) shape
 c) colour d) stare
32. The lady *hysterical*. (MAR-24)
 a) calm b) serious
 c) emotional d) missing
33. A portion of a wall of the attic had *crumbled* down. (JUL-24)
 a) painted b) built
 c) repaired d) broken
34. No one visits me, he said in an *unperturbed* manner. (APR-25)
 a) disturbed b) undisturbed
 c) confused d) undivided

Q. NO. 4 - 6**ANTONYMS****3 MARKS****(4-6) Choose the appropriate Antonym for the italicised words.****3 x 1 = 3**

கேட்கப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களில் சாய்ந்த எழுத்துக்களில் தடிமனாக (*Italicised-Bold*) தரப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தமுள்ள வார்த்தையை அதற்கடுத்த வரியில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளில் இருந்து தெரிவு செய்து [a) / b) / c) / d] அதன் கொள்குறியுடன் எழுத வேண்டும். இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க பாடநூலின் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திற்குப் பிறகும் (5,34,65,99,130,166,194-ம் பக்கங்களில்) தரப்பட்டுள்ள **Glossary** பகுதியிலுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள **Antonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:**Choose the appropriate antonym for the italicised words.**

1. She screamed back *mockingly*. (Mdl-19)
 a) disrespectfully b) ridiculously
 c) jeeringly d) respectfully
2. We don't have to use any means of *repulsion*. (Mdl-19)
 a) attraction b) distaste
 c) hate d) horror
3. I *indulged* in banking. (Mdl-19)
 a) took part b) participated
 c) abstained d) yielded

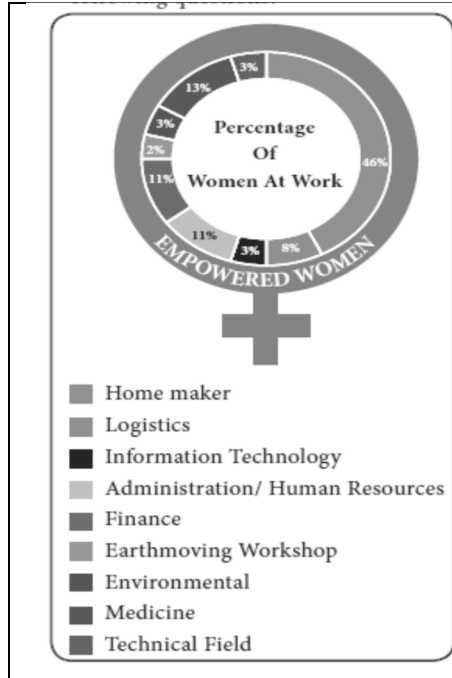
4. The project was taken in *consonance* with the National Policy. (PTA-1, HY-19, AUG-22, JUNE-23)
 a) agreement b) constant
 c) disagreement d) harmony
5. The sun was *soothing*. (PTA-1)
 a) pleasing b) relaxing
 c) disturbing d) burning
6. She picked up a shoe and *whammed* it through the window. (PTA-1)
 a) tapped b) threw c) struck d) pulled

19. NON- VERBAL CHARTS

(பாடநூலின் 70-ம் பக்கத்தில் இதற்கான மாதிரி வினா-விடைகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.)
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட அட்டவணை அல்லது வரைபடங்கள் தெரிவிக்கும் தகவல்களை கவனித்து விடை எழுத வேண்டும்.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES:

I. Read the data below and answer the following questions. (PAGE-70)



Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the chart about?

- a. women empowerment b. women power
c. women at work d. women at home

2. Identify the three jobs where the same percentage of women work.
Ans: B

3. In which field of work is women's involvement the second highest?

- a. Logistics c. Home maker
b. Medicine d. Administration/Human resource

4. Percentage of women working in finance is the same as _____

- a. Home maker b. Information Technology
c. Technical Field d. Administration/Human Resources

5. What is the difference between the percentage of women working in logistics and Medicine?

- a. 8 b. 11 c. 13 d. 5

20. SLOGANS

(பாடநூலின் 70-ம் பக்கத்தில் இதற்கான மாதிரி வினா-விடைகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.)

பொருள்களின் பெயர்களும் அவற்றின் எதிரே அவற்றிற்கான முத்திரைச்சொற்கள் வரிசையின்றியும் இப்பகுதியில் கொடுக்கப்படும். மாணவர்கள் அவற்றை நன்கு புரிந்து பொருத்த வேண்டும்.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES:

J. Read the given slogans and match them appropriately with their theme. (PAGE-71)

1. One for all and all for one-	Unity
2. Limit your fast food otherwise it would be your last food	Junk food
3. Restricting a woman restricts the growth of the family	Woman empowerment
4. Clean and green makes perfect scene	Cleanliness
5. It takes a lot of blue to stay green	Save water

L. Look at the pictures given below and frame your own slogans:

WATER	Save water for your bright future
UNITY	Join hands to be free (women empowerment)
WORLD	The responsibility in each one's hand is to save green to survive in blue
GOAL	Be not only the first, be ever best

விடுதலைக் கைகளைக் கீழ்க்கொண்டு நிற்கும் படித்தலைக் கைகளைக் கீழ்க்கொண்டு

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PROSE**1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT****Q. No (1-3) SYNONYMS:**

1. The young seagull was alone on his *ledge*.
a) shelf b) room
c) nest d) bed
2. The young seagull ran to the *brink* of the ledge.
a) surface b) corner
c) edge d) middle
3. The great expanse of sea *stretched* down beneath.
a) extended b) relaxed
c) resting d) lying
4. He lacked courage to *plunge* down to the sea.
a) walk b) dive
c) slide d) glide
5. The sea appeared to the seagull so *desperate*.
a) pleasurable b) difficult
c) dangerous d) thoughtless
6. His father and mother called him in a *shrill* voice.
a) slow b) wisher
c) bold d) high-pitched
7. He would be left to *starve* on his ledge.
a) faint b) doze
c) sleep d) die from hunger
8. His father taught him how to *skim* the waves.
a) walk b) see
c) watch d) scan
9. The sun was *ascending* in the sky.
a) descending b) rising
c) counting d) walking
10. There was not a single *scrap* of food left there.
a) take b) piece
c) lot d) remove
11. The young seagull *gnawed* at the dried eggshells.
a) chewed b) swallowed
c) digested d) devoured
12. The young seagull *trotted* from one end of the ledge.
a) jogged b) moved
c) swam d) flew
13. The young seagull found the sea *beneath* him.
a) above b) beside
c) below d) near
14. The little seagulls were *dozing*.
a) playing b) eating
c) sleeping d) swimming
15. His father was *preening* the feathers.
a) decorating b) correcting
c) decking d) cleaning
16. The young seagull *scraped* each side of her beak.
a) scratched b) removed
c) moved d) sharpened
17. He tried to *whet* its beak!
a) sharpened b) remove
c) correct d) adjust
18. He uttered a low *cackle*.
a) voice b) sound
c) signal d) speech
19. The young seagull kept calling *plaintively*.
a) happily b) joyfully
c) gleefully d) mournfully
20. He *uttered* a joyful scream.
a) spoke b) expressed
c) communicated d) still
21. The mother seagull *halted*, her legs on the ledge.
a) placed b) stopped
c) moved d) glided
22. The mother seagull *swooped* upwards.
a) jumped b) flew
c) walked d) marched
23. A *monstrous* terror seized him.
a) beautiful b) attractive
c) cruel d) glamorous
24. He was *soaring* gradually.
a) flying high b) walking high
c) climbing down d) sliding down
25. He *flapped* his wings again.
a) shook b) moved
c) folded d) extended
26. His parents were *beckoning* to him, calling shrilly.
a) signaling b) pulling
c) calling d) reaching
27. He was *exhausted* by the strange exercise.
a) lost b) drained
c) happy d) excited
28. His legs *sank* into the green sea.
a) fell b) rise
c) touched d) saw

29. A monstrous terror **seized** him.

- a) engaged b) have
c) held d) touched

30. He **commenced** to dive and soar, shrieking shrilly.

- a) finished b) decided
c) vowed d) started

Q. No (4-6) ANTONYMS:

1. The young seagull was alone on his **ledge**.

- a) shelf b) center
c) nest d) bed

2. The young seagull ran to the **brink** of the ledge.

- a) surface b) corner
c) edge d) middle

3. The great expanse of sea **stretched** down beneath.

- a) compressed b) relaxed
c) resting d) lying

4. He lacked courage to **plunge** down to the sea.

- a) soar b) dive
c) slide d) glide

5. The sea appeared to the seagull so **desperate**.

- a) confident b) difficult
c) dangerous d) thoughtless

6. His father and mother called him in a **shrill** voice.

- a) soft b) wisher
c) bold d) high-pitched

7. He was left to **starve** on his ledge.

- a) feast b) doze
c) sleep d) die from hunger

8. His father taught him how to **skim** the waves.

- a) examine b) see
c) watch d) scan

9. The sun was **ascending** the sky.

- a) descending b) rising
c) counting d) walking

10. There was not a single **scrap** of food left there.

- a) take b) piece
c) lot d) remove

11. The young seagull **gnawed** at the dried eggshell.

- a) chewed b) swallowed
c) digested d) devoured

12. The young seagull **trotted** back of the ledge.

- a) jogged b) moved
c) swam d) flew

13. The young seagull found the sea **beneath** him.

- a) above b) beside
c) below d) near

14. The little seagulls were **dozing**.

- a) playing b) eating
c) sleeping d) wakeful

15. His father was **preening** the feathers.

- a) dirtying b) correcting
c) decking d) cleaning

16. The young seagull **scraped** each side of her beak.

- a) scratched b) removed
c) moved d) blunted

17. He tried to **whet** its beak!

- a) sharpened b) remove
c) correct d) blunted

18. He **uttered** a low cackle.

- a) voice b) concealed
c) signal d) speech

19. The young seagull kept calling **plaintively**.

- a) happily b) sad
c) woeful d) mournfully

20. He uttered a joyful **scream**.

- a) spoke b) whisper
c) communicated d) still

21. The mother seagull **halted** on the ledge.

- a) placed b) stopped
c) moved d) glided

22. The mother seagull **swooped** upwards.

- a) jumped b) flew
c) walked d) marched

23. A **monstrous** terror seized him.

- a) beautiful b) unattractive
c) cruel d) ugly

24. He was **soaring** gradually.

- a) flying high b) walking high
c) climbing down d) sliding down

25. He **flapped** his wings again.

- a) shook b) moved
c) folded d) extended

26. His parents were **beckoning** to him.

- a) signaling b) calling
c) asking d) dismissing

27. He was **exhausted** by the strange exercise.

- a) lost b) drained
c) happy d) excited

28. His legs **sank** into the green sea.

- a) fell b) rise
c) touched d) saw

29. A monstrous terror **seized** him.

- a) engaged b) have
c) held d) released

Q.No (15-18) SHORT ANSWERS:**(i) Questions within the Lesson:**

- How did Watson feel when he heard of Holmes illness?
- Why didn't the landlady call the doctor?
- What was the condition of Holmes when Watson saw him?
- According to Holmes what was the disease he was suffering from?
- Who did Watson see when he entered the room?
- What were the instructions given by Holmes to Watson?
- Why did Holmes plead with Smith?
- Who was responsible for Victor Savage's death? What was the evidence for it?
- What explanation did Holmes give for speaking rudely to Watson?
- How was Holmes able to look sick?

(ii) Book back Questions:**A. Answer the questions in one or two sentences.**

- Who was Mrs. Hudson? Why was she worried?
- Why didn't Holmes let Watson examine him?
- Why did Holmes warn Watson against touching his things? What was Watson's reaction?
- What did Watson find on the table near the mantelpiece?
- Who is Mr. Culverton Smith?
- What did Holmes ask Watson to do before leaving his room?
- What instructions did Holmes give Watson to get Mr. Smith?
- Why did Holmes want Smith to treat him?
- According to Smith how did Holmes get the disease?
- Who arrested Smith? What were the charges against him?

Q. No (29-32) PARAGRAPH:**B. Answer the following in a Paragraph.**

- How did Holmes trap Mr. Culverton Smith to confess the murder?
- How did Watson help his friend to arrest the criminal?

POEM**1. LIFE****Q. No (19-22) APPRECIATION QUESTIONS:****A. Read the following lines and answer the questions given below:**

- Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;*
 - Whom does the word 'me' refer to?
 - What kind of life does the poet want to lead?
- Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*
 - Why do you think the poet is not in a hurry?
 - What should one not mourn for?
- In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*
 - What does the poet mean by the phrase 'in the dim past'?
 - Is the poet afraid of future?
 - How can one travel on with cheer?
- So let the way wind up the hill or down,
O'er rough or smooth, the journey will be joy:
Still seeking what I sought when but a boy,
New friendship, high adventure, and a crown,*
 - How is the way of life?
 - How should be the journey of life?
 - What did the poet seek as a boy?
- My heart will keep the courage of the quest,
And hope the road's last turn will be the best.*
 - What kind of quest does the poet seek here?
 - What is the poet's hope?
- In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.*
 - Identify the rhyming words of the given lines.
- Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear*
 - Identify the rhyme scheme of the given lines.--

Q. No (33-34) PARAGRAPH:**B. Answer in a Paragraph:**

- Describe the journey of life as depicted in the poem by Henry Van Dyke.

- Pick out the rhyming words.
 - Write the rhyme scheme of the given stanza.
 - Identify the figure of speech employed in the first line of the given stanza.
 - Pick out the alliterating words.
7. Beside the house sits a tree.
It never grows leaves,
Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.
It just sits there, never getting small or ever
growing tall,
How could this be?
- Pick out the rhyming words in the above lines.
 - Write the rhyme scheme of the given stanza.
 - Identify the figure speech employed in the first and last line of the given stanza.
 - Pick out alliterating words in the third line.

Q. No (36) PARAPHRASE THE STANZA:

- I drive past the house almost every day.
The house seems to be a bit brighter
On this warm summer day in May
It plays with your mind.
To me I say, it is one of a kind.*
- At night the house seems to be alive,
Lights flicker on and off.
I am often tempted to go to the house,
To just take a look and see what it is really about,
But fear takes over me.*

SUPPLEMENTARY READER**1. THE TEMPEST****Q. No (37) REARRANGE THE SENTENCES:****E. Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order**

- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and had more concern towards him.
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave a severe task to perform.
- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.

- The King of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.
- Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.

Exercise-1: (PTA-3)

- Of these Ariel was the chief.
- They live in a cave made out of rocks.
- Gonzalo, the lord of his court privately places water, provisions apparels and books.
- Prospero, the Duke of Milan reaches the island with his daughter Miranda.
- By virtue of his magic he releases many good spirits from the witch Sycorax.

Exercise-2: (PTA-4)

- Miranda was attracted by Ferdinand and had more concern towards him.
- Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan.
- Prospero wanted to test Ferdinand and gave a severe task to perform.
- The king of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- Ferdinand was the second human whom Miranda had seen after her father.

Exercise – 3: (Mdl-19, MAY-22)

- Using his powers, Prospero released the good spirits from large bodies of trees.
- Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- Ariel was instructed to bring Ferdinand, the prince of Naples to his cave.

Exercise-4: (SEP-20)

- The King of Naples and Antonio repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- Before Prospero left the island, he dismissed Ariel from his service.
- He showed him his son Ferdinand playing chess with Miranda.
- Our food lasted till we landed on this desert island.
- I will make you rice amends, by giving you my daughter.

Exercise-5: (SEP-21)

- i) With the help of the spirits Prospero could command the winds, and the waves of the sea.
- ii) Prospero and his daughter Miranda lived in a cave.
- iii) Ariel then went to fetch Ferdinand.
- iv) These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero.
- v) Ariel gave a lively description of the storm, and of the terrors of the mariners.

Exercise-6: (AUG-22)

- i) Prospero and his daughter Miranda came to the Island.
- ii) Prospero had released many good spirit.
- iii) There was an island in the sea.
- iv) Ariel was the chief of all spirits.
- v) They lived in a cave made out of a rock.

Exercise-7: (JUN-24)

- i) The King of Naples, and Antonio the false brother, repented the injustice they had done to Prospero.
- ii) Prospero and Miranda came to an island and lived in a cave.
- iii) He raised a violent storm in the sea to wreck the ship of his enemies.
- iv) He ordered Ariel to torment the inmates of the ship.
- v) Prospero forgave them and restored his dukedom, Milan

Q. No (38) PASSAGE COMPREHENSION:

Read the passage and answer the questions:

Exercise-1:

There was an island in the sea, the only inhabitants of which were an old man, named Prospero, and his daughter Miranda, a very beautiful young lady. She came to this island so young, that she had no memory of having seen any other human face than her father's. They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several apartments, one of which Prospero called his study; there he kept his books, which chiefly treated of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax who had them imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero.

- i) Who were the only inhabitants of the island?
- ii) Where did they live?
- iii) What is the name of the witch?
- iv) How had Prospero helped the gentle spirits?
- v) What had the witch done to the spirits?

Exercise-2:

Ariel took rather too much pleasure in tormenting an ugly monster called Caliban, because he was the son of his old enemy Sycorax. Caliban was

employed like a slave, to fetch wood, and do the most laborious offices; and Ariel had the charge of compelling him to these services. With the help of these spirits, Prospero could command the winds, and the waves of the sea. By his orders they raised a violent storm, in the midst of which, he showed his daughter a fine large ship, which he told her was full of living beings like themselves. "Oh my dear father," said she, "if by your art you have raised this dreadful storm, have pity on their sad distress. See! the vessel will be dashed to pieces. Poor souls! they will all perish."

- i) Who is an ugly monster?
- ii) Who is tormenting the ugly monster?
- iii) Why is Ariel tormenting Caliban?
- iv) What did Prospero do?
- v) How was Caliban employed?

Exercise-3:

"Twelve years ago, Miranda," continued Prospero, "I was Duke of Milan, and you were a princess, and my only heir. I had a younger brother, whose name was Antonio, to whom I trusted everything; My brother Antonio being thus in possession of my power, began to think himself the duke indeed. The opportunity I gave him of making himself popular among my subjects awakened in his bad nature a proud ambition to deprive me of my dukedom: this he soon effected with the aid of the King of Naples, a powerful prince, who was my enemy."

- i) Who was the Duke of Milan?
- ii) Who was the princess of Milan?
- iii) What is the name of Prospero's brother?
- iv) Who helped Antonio?
- v) Whom did Prospero trust?

Question:**(AUG-22)**

- a) Who was Prospero?
- b) What was his daughter's name?
- c) Who was his younger brother?
- d) What is meant by 'deprive'?
- e) Who was the enemy of Prospero?

Exercise-4:

When Prospero left them, he called his spirit Ariel, who quickly appeared before him, eager to relate what he had done with Prospero's brother and the King of Naples. Ariel said he had left them almost out of their senses with fear, at the strange things he had caused them to see and hear. When fatigued with wandering about, and famished for want of food, he had suddenly set before them a delicious banquet, and then, just as they were going to eat, he appeared visible before them in the shape of a harpy, a voracious monster with wings, and the feast vanished away. Then, to their utter amazement, this seeming harpy spoke to them, reminding them of their cruelty in driving Prospero from

his dukedom, and leaving him and his infant daughter to perish in the sea; saying, that for this cause these terrors were suffered to afflict them.

- i) Who left whom?
- ii) Whom did Prospero call?
- iii) What did Ariel do?
- iv) What did they do to Prospero?
- v) Did Prospero have a son?

Exercise-5:**(JUNE-23)**

They lived in a cave made out of a rock; it was divided into several apartments. One of which Prospero called his study; there he kept his books, which chiefly treated of magic. By virtue of his art, he had released many good spirits from a witch called Sycorax, who had imprisoned in the bodies of large trees. These gentle spirits were ever after obedient to the will of Prospero. Of these Ariel was the chief.

Questions:

- a) Where did they live?
- b) Who had left the books?
- c) What is the name of the witch?
- d) Who was Ariel?
- e) Where were the good spirits imprisoned?

Q. No (46) DEVELOPING HINTS:**(Write a paragraph by developing the hints.)**

The Tempest - magic - betrayal - set on an island - Prospero - daughter Miranda - sets good spirits free - Ariel - torment - the inmates - ship - Ferdinand - test - Antonio - repents - Prospero restores kingdom.

2. ZIGZAG**Q. No (37) REARRANGE THE SENTENCES:****Exercise-1: (PTA-1)**

- i) He took care of the orderliness in the clinic.
- ii) Zigzag was of a great trouble in the house.
- iii) Dr. Krishnan was surprised of the sudden change in Zigzag.
- iv) Gone was Zigzag's bored and grumpy expression.
- v) Dr. Krishnan took him to the clinic.

Exercise -2 :

- (i) When their maid switched on the fan it was raining papayas and bananas.
- (ii) Mrs. Krishnan was not interested in having Zigzag.
- (iii) She was worried about her painting exhibitions.
- (iv) Zigzag perched on the curtain rod and fell asleep.
- (v) Somu requested Dr. Krishnan to take care of his pet. ^{v)}

Exercise -3 :

- (i) Zigzag began to command the patients at Mr. Krishnan's clinic.
- (ii) The family decided to keep it at home.
- (iii) Mrs. Krishnan annoyed and called Mr. Krishnan

to complain about Zigzag.

- (iv) Somu replied that Zigzag hardly ever sleeps.
- (v) It surprised Krishnans.

Q. No (38) PASSAGE COMPREHENSION:**Exercise-1: (PTA-3)**

You're both quite mistaken,' their father hastened to explain, seeing his wife's horrified expression. 'Zigzag is a most harmless, unusual and lovable bird. Apparently, it was bred by a genuine African witch doctor, who gifted it to Somu when he being a child specialist like me ... cured the witch doctor's son while he was touring the deepest jungles of equatorial Africa last month. Somu says the bird is an absolute treasure and a real help. It's his favourite pet, you know'. Somu might be your best friend, but most of these so called "favourite" possessions that he has given us were absolute nuisances!" countered Mrs. Krishnan angrily. A talented artist, she applied a dab of yellow-ochre paint onto her painting titled Sunset at Marina, paused for a moment to survey the effect and then continued, 'Remember the rare insect-eating plant he brought back from the wettest corner of the Amazonian rainforest! He insisted that we keep it because it would eat the mosquitoes in the house and now that wretched plant requires a room heater to keep it alive in Chennai!'

- i) Who gifted Zigzag to Somu?
- ii) Why did he gift Zigzag to Somu?
- iii) What is the title of Mrs. Krishnan's painting?
- iv) Why did Somu insist the Krishnan's to keep the insect-eating plant?
- v) What do you know about Zigzag from the given passage?

Exercise-2:**(Sep 20)**

In total despair at their failure to wake Zigzag, or at least stop him snoring, they shut themselves in the bedroom that was furthest away from Mrs. Krishnan's studio where Zigzag was creating the terrible din. Mrs. Krishnan was just unraveling a roll of cotton wool to stuff in her ears, when they heard their maid, Lakshmi, shrieking as if she had been electrocuted.

Questions:

- i) Were they able to stop Zigzag from snoring?
 - ii) Where did they shut themselves?
 - iii) What was Mrs. Krishnan trying to do?
 - iv) Who is Lakshmi?
- How did Lakshmi scream?

Exercise-3:

Somu might be your best friend, but most of these so called "favourite" possessions that he has given us were absolute nuisances!' countered Mrs. Krishnan angrily. A talented artist, she applied a dab of yellow-ochre paint onto her painting titled Sunset at Marina,

Exercise-4:

“DEAR TOM: This box contains a large number of very fine pigeon-blood rubies and a fair lot of diamonds; one is blue—a beauty. There are hundreds of pearls—one the famous green pearl and a necklace of blue pearls, for which any woman would sell her soul—or her affections.” I thought of Susan. “I wish you to continue to have expectations and continuously to remember your dear uncle. I would have left these stones to some charity, but I hate the poor as much as I hate your mother’s son,—yes, rather more. “The box contains an interesting mechanism, which will act with certainty as you unlock it, and explode ten ounces of my improved, supersensitive dynamite no, to be accurate, there are only nine and a half ounces.

- i) *What does the box contain?*
- ii) *Whom did the narrator think of?*
- iii) *What was his uncle’s wish?*
- iv) *Whom did he hate?*
- v) *Name the mechanism.*

Exercise-5:

In my despair I consulted Professor Clinch

about my dilemma, and as to some safe way of getting at the rubies. He said that, if my uncle had not lied, there was none that would not ruin the stones, especially the pearls, but that it was a silly tale and altogether incredible. I offered him the biggest ruby if he wished to test his opinion. He did not desire to do so. Dr. Schaff, my uncle’s doctor, believed the old man’s letter, and added a caution, which was entirely useless, for by this time I was afraid to be in the room with that terrible box.

- i) *Whom did he consult?*
- ii) *What did he consult about?*
- iii) *What did he say?*
- iv) *What was his offer?*
- v) *Who was his uncle’s doctor?*

Q. No (46) DEVELOPING HINTS:

Uncle Philip - cunning - living alone - interest collecting stones - death bed calls Tom sole heir - hands over iron box - gems - warns - opening - dynamite - headache - Tom - reads books - consults technicians - doctors - priests - salary reduce - afraid tax - failure - donates - human vivisection centre

CONTENTS

Q. NO. 1-3	SYNONYMS	3 X 1 = 3 MARKS
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Choose the synonym for the italicised words.

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

- The mother seagull *swooped* upwards. (Mdl-19)
 - leap
 - rush
 - move very quickly
 - ascend
- The *attic* has always been favourite with children. (Mdl-19)
 - loft
 - affluent
 - apartment
 - strong room
- It is a 55 foot sailing vessel built *indigenously* in India. (Mdl-19)
 - fully
 - collectively
 - innately
 - specially
 - domestically
 - spuriously (MAY-22)
 - globally
 - unsafely
 - immediately
 - frequently (JUL-24, APR-25)
 - naturally
 - swiftly
- It was the *gaunt* face staring from the bed that brought chill to my heart. (PTA-1)
 - fat
 - round
 - lean
 - sad
- When school began there was a *bustle*. (PTA-1)
 - rush
 - change
 - noise
 - confusion

- They continue to *grapple* with the changes. (HY-19, PTA-1, AUG-22)
 - settle
 - fight
 - move
 - stop
- How *cranky* he was. (PTA-2)
 - normal
 - strange
 - abnormal
 - happy
- His parents circled around raising a proud *cackle*. (PTA-2, JUNE-23)
 - sharp noise
 - blunt noise
 - high pitch
 - shout
- Trying to *revive* old childhood memories may prove disappointing. (PTA-2)
 - review
 - revitalize
 - restore
 - rescue
- The spoilt child of *affluent* parents. (PTA-3, 5, JUNE-23)
 - influenced
 - wealthy
 - happy
 - poor
- Scraping his beak now and again to *whet* it. (PTA-3, HY-19, AUG-22)
 - clean
 - blunt
 - sharp
 - wet
- My *contention* was to make sure that we go by the rules. (PTA-3)
 - continuous effort
 - disturbed effort
 - unhappy effort
 - strenuous effort

13. He was **delirious**. (PTA-4)
 a) sick b) disappointed
 c) troubled d) forced
14. The whole family was laughing at his **cowardice**. (PTA-4)
 a) strength b) bravery
 c) courage d) lack of bravery
15. My mother was asleep in one room upstairs, grandfather was in the **attic**. (PTA-4)
 a) bedroom b) a room
 c) a space in the roof d) kitchen
16. World **renowned** physicist Stephen Hawking is the best example of how... (PTA-5)
 a) famous b) special
 c) popular d) unique
17. But something **choked** him. (PTA-5)
 a) praised b) blocked
 c) answered d) encouraged
18. The great **expanse** of sea stretched down beneath. (PTA-6)
 a) large space b) narrow space
 c) small space d) deep area
19. He said in hopeless tone of a **despondent** beagle. (PTA-6)
 a) angry b) affluent
 c) despairing d) strong
20. They were **apprehensive** and supportive too. (PTA-6)
 a) confident b) inquisitive
 c) anxious d) special

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:

21. I saw a **frial** man. (HY-19, JUNE-23)
 a) strong b) weak
 c) happy d) weak
22. Navika Sagar Parikrama was a project was taken in **consonance** with the National Policy. (SEP-20)
 a) agreement b) constant
 c) disagreement d) harmony
23. The little seagull even **gnawed** at the dried pieces of eggshell. (SEP-20, JULY-24)
 a) swallowed something repeatedly
 b) chewed something repeatedly
 c) looked at something repeatedly
 d) called something repeatedly
24. The young bird kept calling her mother **plaintively**. (SEP-21, APR-23, APR-25)
 a) happily b) sadly
 c) rigorously d) vainly
25. Aditya and the narrator reached a point where the road **bifurcated**. (SEP-21)
 a) restrained b) combined
 c) divided d) conditioned
26. The owner of the tea shop, now over sixty, a little **rustic** in appearance. (SEP-21, AUG-22)
 a) old b) typical countryside
 c) traditional d) modern
27. The great expanse of sea stretched down **beneath**. (MAY-22)
 a) inferior b) above

- c) below d) higher
28. Mr. Sanyal stood up with eyes **dilated** and began to recite a poem by Tagore: (APR-23)
 a) closed b) moved
 c) widened d) shrunk
29. The doors and drawers were **yanked** open: (APR-23)
 a) pushed b) pulled
 c) fixed d) repulsed
30. We have to be active and need to **anticipate** what could be there ahead. (MAR-24)
 a) foresee b) unexpected
 c) careless d) sudden
31. They can control a computer screen with Eye **Gaze**. (MAR-24)
 a) control b) shape
 c) colour d) stare
32. The lady **hysterical**. (MAR-24)
 a) calm b) serious
 c) emotional d) missing
33. A portion of a wall of the attic had **crumbled** down. (JUL-24)
 a) painted b) built
 c) repaired d) broken
34. No one visits me, he said in an **unperturbed** manner. (APR-25)
 a) disturbed b) undisturbed
 c) confused d) undivided

Q. NO. 4-6 | ANTONYMS | 3 X 1 = 3 MARKS

Choose the antonym for the italicised words.

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

1. She screamed back **mockingly**. (Mdl-19)
 a) disrespectfully b) ridiculously
 c) jeeringly d) respectfully
2. We don't have to use any means of **repulsion**. (Mdl-19)
 a) attraction b) distaste
 c) hate d) horror
3. I **indulged** in banking. (Mdl-19)
 a) took part b) participated
 c) abstained d) yielded
4. The project was taken in **consonance** with the National Policy. (PTA-1, HY-19, AUG-22, JUNE-23)
 a) agreement b) constant
 c) disagreement d) harmony
5. The sun was **soothing**. (PTA-1)
 a) pleasing b) relaxing
 c) disturbing d) burning
6. She picked up a shoe and **whammed** it through the window. (PTA-1)
 a) tapped b) threw
 c) struck d) pulled

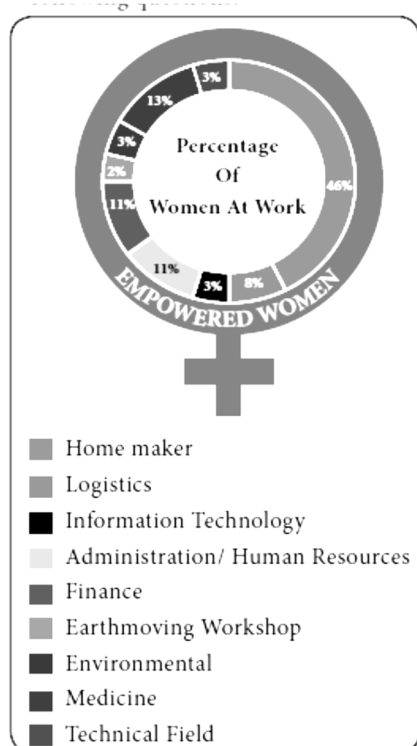
7. We look forward to a more inclusive way of learning, instead of the **cloistered** existence. (PTA-2, AUG-22)
 a) enclosed b) detached
 c) opened d) united
8. 'Nothing' he said **gruffly**. (PTA-2, HY-19, JUNE-23, JUL-24, APR-25)
 a) happily b) roughly
 c) sadly d) plainly
9. Boost the **morale** in the country. (PTA-2)
 a) fear b) attitude
 c) mettle d) confidence
10. The little man was **startled**. (PTA-3)
 a) surprised b) excited
 c) saddened d) at ease
11. The birds were **chirping** at the end of the woods. (PTA-3)
 a) singing b) shouting
 c) tweeting d) alarming
12. One can control the computer screen with a **gaze**. (PTA-3)
 a) blink b) stare
 c) look d) trace
13. Then a monstrous terror **seized** him. (PTA-4)
 a) released b) grasped
 c) snatched d) conquered
14. The light still **palely** down the stairs. (PTA-4)
 a) dim b) weak
 c) bright d) faint
15. Those are the times we have to be **active**. (PTA-4)
 a) dynamic b) lively
 c) energetic d) inactive
16. The sick room was **gloomy** spot. (PTA-5)
 a) dark b) dim
 c) dull d) bright
17. I am **glad** that we were able to finish it successfully. (PTA-5)
 a) happy b) pleased
 c) sorry d) joyful
18. The cops were **reluctant** to leave without getting their hand. (PTA-5)
 a) eager b) unwilling
 c) opposed d) averse
19. "How **ignorant** you are! Watson!" He said with a groan. (PTA-6)
 a) illiterate b) uneducated
 c) well informed d) urde
20. I had counted on the **commotion** to get to my desk without being seen... (PTA-6, APR-23)
 a) confusion b) disturbance
 c) unrest d) calmness
21. So we can now look **forward** to a more inclusive way of learning. (PTA-6)
 a) further b) ahead
 c) proceed d) backward
- GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:**
22. The spoilt child of **affluent** parents. (HY-19, MAR-24)
 a) happy b) healthy
 c) wealthy d) poor
23. Technology is also a **boon** to citizens with special needs. (SEP-20)
 a) bonus b) bane
 c) blast d) block
24. They were the steps of a man walking **rapidly** around the dining-table. (SEP-20)
 a) timidly b) silently
 c) slowly d) decently
25. What was the **selection** process? (SEP-20)
 a) rejection b) extension
 c) termination d) collection
26. His father was **preening** the feathers. (SEP-21)
 a) cleaning b) clearing
 c) dirtying d) colouring
27. A portion of a wall of the attic had **crumbled** down. (SEP-21)
 a) withered b) attached
 c) broken d) taken
28. India's disabled are deprived by attitudinal barriers as they grapple with the challenges of acceptance and **inclusion**. (SEP-21)
 a) addition b) separation
 c) diversion d) adoption
29. He could not rise, **exhausted** by the strange exercise. (MAY-22)
 a) crippled b) weakened
 c) energetic d) surprised
30. But it would have been **frustrating** and difficult. (MAY-22)
 a) annoying b) pleasing
 c) disappointing d) gigantic
31. I love it when people **appreciate** the food that I cook. (MAY-22)
 a) dispose b) judge
 c) admire d) despise

16. MESSAGE WRITING**TEXTUAL EXERCISES:****M. PRACTICE EXERCISE**

You are the receptionist of your school. Your Head master instructs you to send a message to all the parents of class ten to attend a PTA (Parent Teacher Association) meet which is to be held on 22.12.2019 (PAGE-141)

17. CREATIVE WRITING (BLOG WRITING)**TEXTUAL EXERCISES:****TEXTUAL EXERCISES:**

I. Read the data below and answer the following questions. (PAGE-70)

**Choose the correct answer.**

- What is the data about?
 - women empowerment
 - women power
 - women at work
 - women at home
- Identify the three jobs where the same percentage of women work.
- In which field of work is women's involvement the second highest?
 - Logistics stores
 - Home maker
 - Medicine
 - Administration/Human resource
- Percentage of women working in finance is the same as _____
 - Home maker
 - Information Technology
 - Technical Field
 - Administration/Human Resources
- What is the difference between the percentage of women working in logistics and Medicine?
 - 8
 - 11
 - 13
 - 5

20. SLOGANS**TEXTUAL EXERCISES:**

J. Read the given slogans and match them appropriately with their theme. (PAGE-71)

1. One for all and all for one-	Junk food
2. Limit your fast food otherwise it would be your last food	Save water
3. Restricting a woman restricts the growth of the family	Cleanliness
4. Clean and green makes perfect scene	Woman empowerment
5. It takes a lot of blue to stay green	Unity

L. Frame your own slogans: water, unity, world, goal

QR CODE QUESTIONS

PROSE

1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT

True or False:

1. The young seagull was not confident about the ability of his wings.
2. The young seagull's parents guided and improved his siblings in the art of flying.
3. When the young seagull pretended to be falling asleep, his parents noticed him.
4. Flying across the young seagull, the mother dropped a piece of fish into his beak.
5. The young seagull could swim in his first attempt on the green sea.

Match the correct Synonyms*

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| 1. expanse | - | tired |
| 2. soaring | - | astonishment |
| 3. exhausted | - | delicately |
| 4. daintily | - | rising |
| 5. surprise | - | vast |

Match the correct Antonyms*

- | | | |
|--------------|---|------------|
| 1. desperate | x | remembered |
| 2. forgot | x | bravery |
| 3. floating | x | common |
| 4. cowardice | x | hopeful |
| 5. strange | x | sinking |

2. THE NIGHT THE GHOST GOT IN

Fill in the blanks choosing the correct options:

1. The narrator was in thewhen he heard the noise.(dining hall, drawing room , bathroom, parlour)
2. The narrator's neighbour was a retired.....(judge, engraver, teacher, police)
3. Theused to sleep on the old zither.(puppy, kitten, guinea pig, parrot)
4. Grandfather concluded that the police were deserters from.....army. (Churchill's , Napoleon's, Maede's, Shivaji's)
5. Grandfather was wearing ajacket. (woollen, silk, leather, metal)

State whether the following statements are true or false:

1. Grandfather was in the terrace.
2. The narrator's brother had gone to Indianapolis.
3. Narrator's mother threw a stone at the neighbour's window.
4. The police arrived in a Ford sedan.
5. Grandfather was as fresh as daisy at breakfast the next morning.

3. EMPOWERED WOMEN NAVIGATING THE WORLD

Choose the correct answer:

- 1) In today's world, women play a vital role ____.
a) at home b) in the society
c) in the advancement of technology and media d) All of the above
- 2) INSV Tarini is the__sailboat of the Indian Navy.
a) third b) first c) fourth d) second
- 3) The boat was named after the famous Tara Tarini temple in Ganjam district of _____.
a) Karnataka b) Odisha
c) Bihar d) Delhi
- 4) The word 'Tarini' means____and in Sanskrit it means _____.
a) boat, savour b) sail, boat
c) savior, boat d) ship, sail
- 5) The INSV Tarini is a _____foot sailing vessel built indigenously in _____.
a) 57, Germany b) 55, India
c) 52, France d) 60, Japan
- 6) Indian Navy's all-women crew was the____to circumnavigate the globe.
a) first b) second c) third d) fourth
- 7) The voyage covered the expedition in five legs with stop-overs at__ports.
a) five b) three c) four d) six
- 8) The six women in the crew were shortlisted based on their____skills.
a) management b) application
c) physical d) survival
- 9) The crew aimed to complete the journey with ultimate _____.
a) perfection b) honesty
c) speed d) duration
- 10) As sailors, the crew realized that the sea does not discriminate between _____.
a) races b) castes c) genders d) nations

4. THE ATTIC**I. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate answers:**

- Aditya and the narrator were returning from the factory site at
a) Agra b) Deodarganj c) Noida d) Faridabad
- The month of Magha in English calendar is....
a) February to March b) January to March
c) January to February d) March to April
- Sanyal recited a poem by
a) Sarojini Naidu b) Bharathiyar
c) Balagangadhar Tilak d) Tagore
- Aditya upset a nest in the attic
a) pigeon's b) sparrow's c) crow's d) kuil's
- The medal had been hidden in the attic for years.
a) twenty-nine b) thirty-two
c) twelve d) twenty -two

II. State whether the following statements are true or false:

- Aditya was always first in his class.
- Sanyal gestured Namaste to Aditya.
- Panraksha means Keeping of a Promise.
- The attic was the worst hit by wind in the old house.
- Sanyal accepted the money.

5. TECH BLOOMERS**Multiple choice [MCQ] :**

- Technology is used in the field of ____
a) education b) agriculture
c) industry d) all the above
- Dragon dictate is used to convert ____
a) text to speech b) speech to text
c) symbols to text d) gestures to text
- Kim is an __technologist.
a) assistant b) assistive c) administrative
d) accommodative
- The expansion of GCSE is ____
a) General Certificate of School education
b) General Curriculum of Secondary education
c) General Certificate of Secondary education
d) Global Certificate of School education
- With Activ controller David controls ____
a) Television b) Bluray c) Music player
d) all the above
- Light weight prosthetics was invented by ____
a) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam b) Albert Einstein
c) Thomas Alva Edison d) Graham Bell

- Normal man's life is easier with the use of ____
a) telephone b) technology
c) telegram d) television
- According to 2011 census in India number of people suffering with different types of disabilities are ____
a) 2.5 lakhs b) 2.7 crore
c) 2.5 million d) 2.6 crore
- ____ was born with athetoid cerebral palsy.
a) Kim b) Alisha c) David d) Divya
- Kim works with ____ students.
a) 35 b) 42 c) 45 d) 24

Match the correct Synonym*

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1. collaborate | - branch of medicine deals with artificial devices |
| 2. indispensable | - brushing, cleaning |
| 3. inclusion | - work together |
| 4. orthotic | - including someone or something |
| 5. grooming | - important |

Match the correct Antonym*

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. Confident | X Disable |
| 2. Proud | X Unfixed |
| 3. Enable | X Unconfident |
| 4. Fixed | X Unrestraint |
| 5. Control | X Humble |

PRONOUNS**I. Match the word or group of words with the corresponding pronoun :**

- | | |
|------------------------|--------|
| 1. Priya and I | - She |
| 2. Saravanan | - It |
| 3. The big truck | - They |
| 4. Akshaya | - We |
| 5. Chandru and Mahadev | - He |

II. Choose the correct reported speech:

- Kiran asked me, "Did you see the Cricket match on television last night?"*
A) Kiran asked me whether I saw the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
B) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the earlier night.
C) Kiran asked me did I see the Cricket match on television the last night.
D) Kiran asked me whether I had seen the Cricket match on television the last night.
- David said to Anna, "Mona will leave for her*

APRIL – 2025

Note : (i) Answer **all** the questions. **14x1=14**

- (ii) Choose the **most appropriate** answer from the given **four** alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

Choose the appropriate synonyms for the italicised words.

1. It is a 55 foot sailing vessel built *indigenously* in India.

a) artificially b) beautifully
c) naturally d) badly

2. The young bird kept calling her mother *plaintively*.

a) sadly b) happily c) vainly d) joyfully

3. No one visits me, he said in an *unperturbed* manner.

a) disturbed b) undisturbed
c) confused d) undivided

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the italicised words.

4. Scraping his beak now and gain to *whet* it.

a) blunt b) harden c) brighten d) smoothen

5. Nothing he said, *gruffly*, but he was, in colour, a light green

a) unhappily b) happily c) sadly d) worriedly

6. The disabled face challenges of access, acceptance and *inclusion*.

a) induction b) intuition c) exclusion d) extension

7. Choose the correct plural form of '*radius*'

a) radio b) radii c) radius d) radie

8. Form a derivative by adding the right prefix to the word '*nutrition*'

a) fall b) fell c) mal d) call

9. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation '*HDMI*'

a) Hide Dimension Metro India
b) High Dimension Media Institute
c) High Definition Multimedia Interface
d) High Definition Medieval India

10. Complete the following sentence with the most appropriate phrasal verb given below.

Priya felt happy to _____ the neighbours in the new locality of California.

a) get along with b) get on
c) get away d) get together

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

a) bus b) car c) jam d) post

12. Fill in the blank with the most appropriate preposition given below.

I reached M. Hamel's garden, all out _____ breath.

a) on b) of c) by d) with

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

I had such a shock when the dying man bolted the door and _____ it.

a) locked b) lock
c) had locked d) have locked

14. Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives.

We are on our way to Kolkata _____ Chennai.

a) by b) from c) of d) with

PART – II

SECTION – 1

Answer any three of the following questions in a sentence or two. **3x2=6**

15. What prompted the young seagull to fly finally?

16. Mention the special features of INS V Tarini.

17. What did Aditya offer Sanyal?

18. What was the doctor's warning to Tom?

SECTION – 2

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any three of the following **3x2=6**

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

- a) What does the poet expect everyone to learn?

- b) What should we do when things go wrong sometimes?

20. It never grows leaves,
Not in the winter, spring, summer or fall.

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

- a) What does 'it' refer to?

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

21. "Not I!

My heart was so light
That I sang day and night,
For all nature looked gay".

- a) Who does "I" refer to?

- b) What was the nature of the cricket?

22. Rumors are constantly being made,
And each day the house just begins to fade.

What happened inside that house?

- a) Does the house remain the same everyday?

- b) Why does the poet consider the house to be a mystery?

SECTION – 3

Answer any three of the following. **3x2=6**

23. Rewrite the sentence in Reported speech.

Banu says, "I am enjoying my holidays."

24. Rewrite the following sentence in the other voice.

Our army has defeated the enemy.

25. Punctuate the following sentence.

have you come from holmes he asked

26. Change the following sentence into a Simple sentence.

She is sick but she attends the rehearsal.

27. Rearrange the words in the correct order to make meaningful sentences.

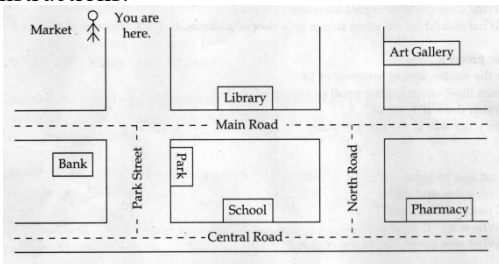
- a) Dangers / the mountain / of / is / road / full.

- b) Can / get / when / winds / are / tough / sea / the / picking / really / up.

SECTION – 4

28. Answer the following question. 1x2=2

You are at the Market. A stranger beside you asks for directions to go to the Pharmacy. Guide him with your instructions.

PART – III
SECTION – 1

Answer any two of the following in a paragraph.

2x5=10

29. Describe the struggles underwent by the young seagull to overcome its fear of flying.
30. Describe the funny incident that caused the confusion in the house.
31. How do we use technology in our day to day lives?
32. Explain the last day of M. Hamel in school.

SECTION – 2

Answer any two of the following. 2x5=10

33. Describe the journey of life in the poem : “LIFE”.
34. The poem “No men are foreign” has a greater relevance in today’s world. Elucidate.
35. Read the following stanza and answer the questions given below.
The weather is always too hot or cold;
Summer and winter alike they scold.
Nothing goes right with the folks you meet
Down on that gloomy Complaining street.
- a) Pick out the rhyming words from the given stanza.
- b) Give the rhyme scheme for the given stanza.
- c) Identify the figure of speech in the fourth line.
- d) Pick out the alliterating words in the second line.
36. Paraphrase the following stanza.

Though our smoke may hide the Heavens from your eyes,

It will vanish and the stars will shine again,
Because, for all our power and weight and size,
We are nothing more than children of your brain!

SECTION – 3

Answer any one of the following. 1x5=5

37. Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order.

- i) Peter stops the angry waters with his finger the entire night and saves the village.
- ii) Peter becomes the Little Hero of Holland.
- iii) Little Peter was asked to take cakes for his blind friend by his mother.
- iv) Peter realizes the danger of flooding.
- v) While returning, he hears water trickling from the dikes.

38. Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

It was Zigzag’s voice, clear and commanding. There was pin-drop silence in the room as everyone waited, open-mouthed, for Zigzag’s next sentence. Dr. Krishnan was amazed! Gone was Zigzag’s bored and grumpy expression. Instead the bird looked happy and alert as it went about the job it had been trained for, first with the African witch doctor and then with Dr. Somu. Dr. Krishnan’s Clinic, usually a noisy sea of tears and tantrums, was transformed into a calm, orderly place as Zigzag efficiently soothed the frightened patients, scolded the naughty ones and made the crying ones smile. And if his yam-digging song and recitation of French poetry reduced the children to helpless laughter instead of tears, he didn’t look as though he minded. And best of all, Zigzag never slept. Or snored. Even for a second!

Questions :

- a) How was Zigzag’s voice?
- b) Mention the two expressions of Zigzag, mentioned in the above passage.
- c) Who had trained Zigzag?
- d) How was Dr. Krishnan’s clinic transformed?
- e) Zigzag _____ never _____ or _____ even for a second.

SECTION – 4

Answer any four of the following 4x5=20

39. Prepare an attractive advertisement using the hints given below.

A collection of Rare books – More than 2000 books – Story – Fiction – 10 languages – 10% OFFER for school children – ANBU BOOK SHOP – No.10 AVILA Convent Road – Ooty.

40. Write a letter of enquiry for the following.

Rani hails from a remote village of Villupuram District, Tamil Nadu who aspires to become an IAS officer. Currently, she is in class X. She notices an advertisement on free classes for the IAS aspirants by a trust in a newspaper. She writes a letter to the Coordinator of the trust asking for further details.

41. You are the School Pupil Leader of GHSS Sathur. Your school H.M. has requested you to inform the students about a trip to Papanasam. Prepare a notice for the students.

42. Look at the following picture and express your views on it in a paragraph of five sentences.



43. Make notes or write a summary of the following passage.

Mountains have a great fascination for men and people. Mountain climbing, however, is not without risks. It is a challenge to the unconquerable spirit of man and his love of adventure. That it is a dangerous sport cannot be denied. As one climbs higher and higher, breathing becomes more and more difficult. Some climbers, therefore, carry a heavy apparatus from which they inhale oxygen. Mountain climbing is dangerous in the extreme. There are snow storms and blizzards. It is difficult to walk through the snow. It is still more difficult to climb on ice because it is difficult to get a foothold and cut steps with axes in order to make progress. The cold is so severe that the climber's skin, feet, toes, fingers and tissues freeze, become numb and they may suffer frostbite. The most serious difficulty is the climber at a high altitude gets exhausted with a little effort. Mountain climbing requires proper at a high altitude gets exhausted with a little effort. Mountain climbing requires proper training, skill and knowledge. The climbers must be well-equipped. They must be in good physical condition and should possess courage, perseverance and power of endurance. They should carry with them maps, compasses and other equipment so that they are able to find out where they are, in the absence of any tracks. They must travel through dense woods and they approach a mountain and then climb steep rocks. Near the summit of a high peak, the climbers have to move over snowfields and glaciers. In dangerous areas they use ropes to tie themselves in groups.

The climbers carry with them packs loaded with first-aid supplies, food and extra clothing for sudden changes in weather. They display a spirit of sportsmanship and fellow-feeling and face the severe risks of life undaunted.

44. Identify the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly.

- Rice is a staple food of Asians.
- Because Sathya was old, he walked slow.
- Slow but steady wins the race.
- I ought to be fifteen next April.
- Learn a language is always useful.

SECTION – 5**45. Quote from memory.****1x5=5**

She's a lioness;
 Today's woman, dear.

PART – IV**46. Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints. 2x8=16**

- Many years ago China – war – Emperor – one man from each family – Mulan – village girl – father – young boy brother – cut off her long black hair – sword – Join army – proved brave soldier – bad fever – Doctor found – news spread – soldiers – unhappy – Mulan – fights bravely – wins war –

Emperor glad – gifts – six fine horses – six fine swords.

(OR)

- The year is 2889 – 25th July – Editor Earth Herald – Francis Bennett – phonotelephone – Champs – Elysees – wife telephotic mirror – phototelegrams from Mercury, Venus and Mars – Jupiter – New planet Gandini – Mr. Bennett talks by means of apparatus – abandoned domestic cooking – pneumatic tubes – aero car – Niagara – aero train – Centropolis – 600 miles an hour.

47. Read the following paragraph and answer the questions given below.

- In 1902, American President Theodore Roosevelt, also known as Teddy, Participated in a bear-hunting trip in Mississippi. While hunting, Roosevelt declared the behaviour of the other hunters “unsportsmanlike” after he refused to kill a bear they had captured. As news of the hunting trip spread, many newspapers around the country featured political cartoons starring “Teddy” and “the bear”. Meanwhile, in Brooklyn, New York, a shop owner named Morris Michtom saw one of the cartoons and had an idea. Michtom and his wife created plush, stuffed bears and placed them in the front window of their shop. With permission from Roosevelt, Michtom named the bears “Teddy Bears”.

Questions :

- Who participated in a bear-hunting trip in Mississippi?
- Where did Michtom place the stuffed bears?
- What was the news that spread around the Country about Teddy?
- Who is the shop owner? What did he do in his shop?

(OR)**(b) Read the following poem and answer the questions given below.****What will you be?**

What will you be when you grow up?

A dancer? Or a doctor?

A teacher? Or a cricketer?

There are so many careers you can choose to do

It's very very hard to decide you know

Sometimes you may keep on thinking

Doing many jobs and never deciding,

And on Sunday again you will keep wondering.

Thursday you will chart the skies with the Navy.

Question :

- What is hard to decide?
- List the jobs mentioned in the poem.
- Pick out the days of the week mentioned in the poem.
- What career would you like choose in future?

விடுதலைக் கல்வித் திட்டம் நேரமெல்லாம் படித்தல் கைமாற்றும்

எமது வெளியீடுகள் (STATE BOARD)

6th to 12th Std - STEP TO SUCCESS ENGLISH

10th to 12th Std - ELITE ENGLISH

6th to 12th Std - உன்னால் முடியும் தமிழ்

10th to 12th Std - அமுத சுரபி தமிழ்

6th to 10th Std - சமூகஅறிவியல்

(Tamil & English Medium)

8th to 10th Std - அறிவியல்

(Tamil & English Medium)



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