SMART ENGLISH

Practice Workbook

12th Std

Based on the latest Syllabus and New Textbook for the year 2019-20

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WORKBOOK

PROSE

UNIT - 1
Two Gentlemen of Verona

Synonyms & Antonyms:
artless, beside, bought, brisk, cautious, deserted, devotion, disappeared, disapprove, eager, engaging, errands, gazing, glaring, hawked, humble, imagined, intrude, nobility, paused, persuaded, propped, provoked, resistance, rubble, scarce, scarcely, selfless, shabby, slackened, uncomfortably, vestibule, vexation, wild, worn

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each based on your understanding of the story.
   a. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?
   b. Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?
   c. The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?
   d. Were the boys saving money to go the States? How do you know?
   e. Why did the author avoid going to Lucia’s room?
   f. What was Lucia suffering from?
   g. What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?
   h. What made the boys work so hard?
   i. Why didn’t the boys disclose their problem to the author?

ADDITIONAL

1. Does a gentleman have consideration for others and their feelings?
2. Why was Nicola not pleased when Jacopo asked the narrator to drive them to Poleta?
3. Why did the author not speak to the boys on their return journey?
4. What are the qualities of a gentleman?

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.
   a. Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.
   b. What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?
   c. How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?
   d. Who took the author to the cubicle?
   e. Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle?
f. Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.
g. The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why? Substantiate the statement with reference to the story.

ADDITIONAL
1. Why was the author surprised to see Nicola and Jacopo working as shoe shine boys?
2. How were the boys useful to the author?
3. Why were the boys in the deserted square at night? What character traits do they exhibit?
4. The narrator asks the boy, “Must you work so hard? You both look rather tired.” The boy replies, “We are not complaining, sir”. What do you learn about the boy from his reply?
5. When the narrator asks the boys about their plan, they are evasive. Why didn’t they disclose their problems?
6. Do you think the boys looked after Lucia willingly? Give reasons for your answer.

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100-150 words each.
a. What was the driving force that made the boys do various jobs?
b. How was the family affected by the war?
c. Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo.
d. What message is conveyed through the story ‘Two Gentlemen of Verona’?
e. Justify the title of the story ‘Two Gentlemen of Verona’.
f. Adversity brings out the best as well as the worst in people. Elucidate this statement with reference to the story.
g. Which character do you like the most in the story and why?

ADDITIONAL
1. Appearances are deceptive. Discuss with reference to the two boys.
2. How does the story ‘Two Gentlemen of Verona’ promise hope for society?

Synonyms & Antonyms:
considerable, controversial, curious, dangling, despised, etiquette, forward, invariably, liable, minority, mysterious, optimistic, predicting, reasonable, ruin, subsidiary, subtilized, unanswerable, violent, virtues, worth, wringing
1. Based on the understanding of the text, answer each of the following questions in one or two sentences.
   a. What seems ‘curious’ to the author?
   b. Why does the author say that it is important to include tea recipe in cookery books?
   c. Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization.
   d. Which tea does the author prefer- China tea or Indian tea?
   e. According to the author, what does the phrase ‘a nice cup of tea’ refer to?
   f. What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?
   g. How does army tea taste?
   h. Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?
   i. Why should tea be directly added to the pot?
   j. Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup?
   k. What should be poured into the cup first- tea or milk?
   l. Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?
   m. Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.
   n. Why does the author refer to himself being in ‘a minority’?
   o. Whom does the author call ‘misguided people’? What is his advice to them?

ADDITIONAL

1. What do you find in the cookery book about tea?
2. How many outstanding points are there in the author’s own recipe?
3. According to the author, how many rules are acutely controversial?
4. Can one drink China tea without milk?
5. What is a cauldron?
6. What do Silver or Britannia ware teapots produce?
7. What is the better way of warming the pot beforehand?
8. Which point is the most controversial point of all?
9. What do you mean by the word ‘etiquette’?

2. Based on the understanding of the text, answer each of the following questions in four or five sentences.
   a. What are the author’s views on China tea?
   b. How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea?
   c. Elucidate the author’s ideas about teapots.
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**ADDITIONAL**

1. How much tea leaves should be added to a pot holding a quart?
2. What is compared to twenty weak cups of tea?
3. What are teapots in some countries fitted with?
4. Why should tea be poured straight into the pot?
5. When do we put too much of milk in tea?

3. **Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 100-150 words.**
   a. Summarise George Orwell’s distinctive ideas in “A Nice Cup of Tea”.
   b. Discuss how the essay reveals the factual points and the author’s personal opinions on preparation of tea.
   c. What are the aspects that contribute to humour in the essay?

**ADDITIONAL**

1. What does the author say about the cookery book and his own recipe for preparing Tea?

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**UNIT - 3 In Celebration of Being Alive**

**Synonyms & Antonyms:**

agony, amputated, amusement, appreciate, career, celebration, commandeered, confidence, consideration, encouragement, ennobles, fact, fate, finale, gloomy, important, intrepid, malignant, nobility, noble, particularly, perforated, pleasure, prevalent, profound, severe, sinks, solace, sophisticated, suffering, totally

1. **Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the lesson.**
   a. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?
   b. What were Dr. Barnard’s feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?
   c. When and where did the accident occur?
   d. How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?
   e. How was Dr. Barnard’s attitude to suffering different from that of his father’s?
   f. How was the unattended trolley put to use?
   g. What roles did the duo take up?
   h. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?
   i. Who encouraged them and how?
   j. What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?
   k. What happened in the grand finale?
l. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?
m. What was the profound lesson Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences.
   a. Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.
   b. What happened when the doctor couple were crossing the street?
   c. What injuries did they sustain in the accident?
   d. Dr. Barnard couldn't find any nobility in suffering. Why?
   e. Why does Dr. Barnard find suffering of children heartbreaking?
   f. How did the boy who played the mechanic lose his eyesight?
   g. Why does Dr. Barnard describe the blind boy as a ‘walking horror’?
   h. What were the problems the trolley driver suffered from?

ADDITIONAL
1. How did Dr. Barnard react to the accident that he and his wife had?
2. Why do you think Dr. Barnard talks about the accident?
3. Who were ‘the driver’ and ‘the mechanic’ in the Grand Prix held at the Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital? In what way was the choice of their roles suitable?
4. What lesson did the children teach Dr. Barnard?

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100 – 150 words each.
   a. Give an account of the medical problems for which the two boys were hospitalized.
   b. “These two children had given me a profound lesson …..” Elucidate.
   c. Describe the ‘Grand Prix’ at Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital.
   d. How did a casual incident in a hospital help Dr. Barnard perceive a new dimension of life?
   e. Life is unjust and cruel to certain people. Do they all resign themselves to their fate? Can you think of some who have fought their disabilities heroically and remained a stellar example for others? (for e.g. the astrophysicist Stephen Hawking, a paraplegic). Give an account of one such person and his / her struggle to live a fruitful life.

ADDITIONAL
1. What lesson did Dr. Barnard learn from the children who took part in Grand Prix?
Synonyms & Antonyms:
cautiously, collapsed, concluded, crawled, crest, descending, devout, diminishing, disguising, distant, donned, dragged, enormous, exhausted, fierce, firm, flapped, frequent, gale, grim, hauled, heaved, hoisted, leading, ledge, levered, loomed, muster, narrowed, overhanging, perpetual, persisted, protected, regaining, relieved, ridge, scrambling, scraped, sink, soften, sparingly, spurred, stamping, stance, steady, tantalize, thrust, traverse, zest

1. Based on your reading of the text, answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.
   a. What did Hillary do with his wet boots?
   b. Name an equipment and a tool carried by the climbers during their expedition.
   c. Why did Hillary become clumsy-fingered and slow moving?
   d. What did Hillary find in a tiny hollow?
   e. When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well being?
   f. What did Hillary mean by saying “We had had enough to do the job, but by no means too much”?

2. Answer the following questions in two or three sentences each.
   a. How did the mountaineers belay?
   b. Why was the original zest fading away?
   c. What did Edmund Hillary do to escape the large overhanging ice cornices?
   d. What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the God of lofty Summit? How did they do it?
   e. What did the photograph portray?
   f. The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why?
   g. How did the firm snow at the higher regions fill them with hope?

ADDITIONAL
1. Who were the six men at Camp 8?
2. Where were the three companions of Hillary and Tenzing going?
3. When did they got ready for the climb?
4. What did Hillary do with the oxygen sets?
5. What did they do, just below the South Summit?
6. What did they see on the east side of the Everest?
7. What did Hillary decide to do, after seeing the crack?
10. What did Colonel Hunt give Hillary, when they were together in the South Col?
c. Group Work: The play revolves around a ‘perceived threat’ and how Lord Weston and Lady Weston react to it. Let’s reverse their roles. Imagine a panic-stricken Lady Weston and a frivolous Lord Weston. Read the following piece of dialogue from the play and rewrite it to suit the changed roles.

**ADDITIONAL**

1. What was Weston’s advice for Roger?
2. How does Lady Weston make fun of her husband’s spurt of emotions?
3. How did Weston happen to see the alarming message of ‘Remember Caesar’?

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1. Synonyms

A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase is called synonym.

Choose the correct answer for each of the following from the options given:

1. Synonyms
2. Antonyms
3. Clipped Words
4. Unclipped Words
5. Blended Words
6. Right Definition of a term
7. Idioms
8. Phrasal Verbs
9. Appropriate Phrase
10. Foreign words
11. Compound Words
12. Prefixes
13. Suffixes
14. Abbreviations and Acronyms
15. Syllabification
16. Question Tags
17. Modal Verbs and Semi-Modals
18. American English and British English
19. Prepositions
20. Link Words / Conjunctions
21. Substitute words / phrases with polite alternatives
22. Singular and Plural Form
23. Sentence Pattern

UNIT - 1 (Two Gentlemen of Verona)

1. As we drove through the foothills of the Alps, two small boys stopped us on the outskirts of Verona.
   (a) inner parts of the city (b) interior parts (c) the outer parts of a town (d) centre of the town
   Ans: (c)

2. As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable demeanour.
   (a) appearance and behaviour (b) amble (c) annihilation (d) sloth
   Ans: (a)

3. Nicola was glancing at his younger brother in vexation.
   (a) enjoyment (b) annoyance (c) comfort (d) convenience
   Ans: (b)

4. She led me through a cool, tiled vestibule into the hospital.
   (a) outlet (b) lobby (c) door (d) band room
   Ans: (b)

5. They brought her here, persuaded us to take her into the hospital.
   (a) discouraged (b) disallowed (c) convinced (d) deterred
   Ans: (c)
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6. I felt I could not bear to intrude upon this happy family party.
   (a) leave (b) ignore (c) enter without permission (d) protrude

7. They were childish enough and in many ways quite artless.
   (a) innocent (b) opportunistic (c) hypocritical (d) cunning

8. Then as trade slackened, we went over.
   (a) increased (b) prospered (c) reduced (d) continued

9. One boy had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants.
   (a) new (b) old and damaged (b) invigorated (d) fresh

10. He shrugged his shoulders to convey his disapproval of their shabby appearance.
    (a) good (b) royal (c) clean (d) ill-dressed

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**GRAMMAR**

UNIT - 2 A Nice Cup of Tea

1. This is curious not only because tea is one of the main stays of civilization in this country.
   (a) interesting (b) boring (c) average (d) painful

2. China Tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays,
   (a) liked (b) hated (c) attracted (d) fascinated

3. One does not feel wiser, braver or more optimistic after drinking it.
   (a) positive (b) negative (c) gloomy (d) doubtful

4. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little dangling baskets.
   (a) colouring (b) brimming (c) twisting (d) hanging freely

5. I know very well that I am in a minority here.
   (a) the smaller number (b) greater number (c) seniority (d) ample number

6. These are not the only controversial points to arise in connection with tea drinking.
   (a) unarguable (b) agreeable (c) peaceful (d) arguable

7. There is also the mysterious social etiquette surrounding the teapot.
   (a) rudeness (b) acceptable behaviour (c) improper manners (d) misbehaviour

8. Army Tea, made in a cauldron tastes of grease and whitewash.
   (a) small pot used for boiling (b) sauce pan (c) big pot used for boiling (d) griddle

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**GRAMMAR**

UNIT - 3 In Celebration of Being Alive

1. .......... my thoughts have turned to the consideration of why people should suffer.
   (a) disregard (b) careful thought (c) ignorance (d) failure

2. Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent, in the world today.
   (a) rare (b) abnormal (c) common (d) irregular

3. I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger.
   (a) comfort (b) happiness (c) health (d) suffering
4. I had eleven broken ribs and a **perforated** lung.
   (a) aspirated  
   (b) damaged with holes  
   (c) enlarged  
   (d) swollen

5. In those days, they didn't have **sophisticated** heart surgery.
   (a) well advanced  
   (b) harsh  
   (c) simple  
   (d) basic

6. Suffering was something basic that was full of **solace** for me.
   (a) comfort  
   (b) distress  
   (c) anguish  
   (d) boredom

7. This trolley was commandeered by an **intrepid** crew of two.
   (a) coward  
   (b) bold  
   (c) timid  
   (d) shy

8. His shoulder and arm were **amputated**.
   (a) fixed  
   (b) cut off  
   (c) mended  
   (d) regulated

9. Suddenly, I realized that these children had given me a **profound** lesson.
   (a) very great  
   (b) partial  
   (c) trivial  
   (d) short

10. There was a grand **finale**.
    (a) opening  
    (b) debut  
    (c) initiation  
    (d) climax

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**Synonym**

**UNIT - 4**

**The Summit**

1. Sir Edmund Hillary’s own words, tell how the **summit** of the Everest was reached.
   (a) base  
   (b) cellar  
   (c) meadow  
   (d) centre

2. They watched their three companions go down the **ridge** back towards the South Col.
   (a) higher edge  
   (b) foundation  
   (c) trench  
   (d) basin

3. We **donned** our windproof as our down clothing.
   (a) took off  
   (b) disrobed  
   (c) sold out  
   (d) put on

4. Tenzing kicked steps in a long **traverse** back towards the ridge.
   (a) back up  
   (b) travel across  
   (c) bear out  
   (d) stay

5. I **scraped** the ice off the gauges.
   (a) restored  
   (b) scratched  
   (c) loaded  
   (d) collected

6. I decided to go on and we finally reached **firmer** snow higher up.
   (a) stronger  
   (b) softer  
   (c) wavering  
   (d) weaker

7. I continued making the **trail** on up the ridge.
   (a) design  
   (b) signal  
   (c) sound  
   (d) way

8. **Scrambling** on the rocks and cutting hand holds on the snow, .........
   (a) climbing fast  
   (b) retreating  
   (c) resting  
   (d) stopping

9. My progress, although slow, was **steady**.
   (a) weak  
   (b) bad  
   (c) firm  
   (d) worse

10. As I **heaved** hard on the rope, Tenzing wriggled his way up the crack.
    (a) pushed  
    (b) pulled  
    (c) threw  
    (d) dropped
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### Synonym UNIT - 5 The Status of Tamil as a Classical Language

1. First, Tamil is of considerable **antiquity**.
   (a) newness  (b) ancientness  (c) aptness  (d) goodness

2. The greatest works of ancient Tamil are the Sangam **anthologist** and the Pattupattu.
   (a) collection of writings  (b) collections of jewels  (c) collection of gifts  (d) collection of paintings

3. Tamil language has its own esthetics which is **unique**.
   (a) common  (b) distinctive  (c) normal  (d) ordinary

4. It shows a sort of Indian **sensibility** that is quite different from anything.
   (a) apathy  (b) finer feelings  (c) severity  (d) possibility

5. They are the great **secular** body of poetry written in India.
   (a) religious  (b) non-religious  (c) important  (d) wonderful

6. Tamil constitutes the only literary tradition **indigenous** to India.
   (a) alien  (b) foreign  (c) external  (d) native

7. There is not a **facet** of human existence that is not explored and illuminated by this great literature.
   (a) overhead  (b) feature  (c) entirety  (d) straddle

8. The great sacred works of Tamil Hinduism have **undergirded** the development of modern Hinduism.
   (a) support  (b) stopped  (c) blocked  (d) prevented

9. They rose on **pre existing** traditions rather late and developed.
   (a) latter  (b) future  (b) former  (d) following

10. The status of Tamil as greatest classical language is **patently** obvious to anyone who knows the subject.
    (a) clearly  (b) dramatically  (c) covertly  (d) obscurely

11. They had also **edited** most of the classical texts for the first time.
    (a) disordered  (b) disorganized  (c) disturbed  (d) compiled

12. I am delighted to **respond** to his request.
    (a) ask  (b) ignore  (c) question  (d) answer

### Synonym UNIT - 6 On the Rule of the Road

1. Individual liberty would have become social **anarchy**.
   (a) lawfulness  (b) order  (c) lawlessness  (d) control

2. The liberties of everybody must be **curtailed**.
   (a) increased  (b) reduced  (c) unlimited  (d) raised

3. He is the symbol of **tyranny**.
   (a) autocracy  (b) liberty  (c) democracy  (d) autonomy

4. _____ seeing your car pulled up by his **insolence** of office.
   (a) gentleness  (b) modesty  (c) awareness  (d) rudeness

5. Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social **contract**.
   (a) commitment  (b) disloyalty  (c) treachery  (d) falseness

6. I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you.
   (a) concerned  (b) troubled  (c) uninterested  (d) anxious

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7. I have a fancy for dyeing my hair.
   (a) hatred        (b) desire        (c) aversion   (d) dislike
   Ans

8. We have a whole kingdom, in which we can be conventional or odd.
   (a) normal        (b) unusual       (c) abnormal  (d) strange
   Ans

9. I have to accommodate my liberty to their liberties.
   (a) hinder         (b) hamper        (c) fit in with (d) reject
   Ans

10. A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct.
    (a) overlook       (b) disregard      (c) neglect   (d) scrutiny
    Ans

---

2. Antonyms

Antonym is a word opposite in meaning to another word.

1. They were selling wild strawberries.
   (a) strange        (b) strong         (c) domestic  (d) feral
   Ans

2. We bought their biggest basket and then set off.
   (a) ordered        (b) took           (c) sold     (d) purchased
   Ans

3. Nicola’s smile was steady and engaging.
   (a) charming       (b) alluring       (c) attracting (d) unappealing
   Ans

4. He smiled uncomfortably.
   (a) comfortably    (b) gloomily       (c) restlessly (d) painfully
   Ans

5. I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwelling.
   (a) thought        (b) guessed        (c) unimagined (d) perceived
   Ans

6. They disappeared beyond the corner of the wall.
   (a) lost           (b) hide           (c) concealed (d) appeared
   Ans

7. She paused, took a quick breath.
   (a) continued      (b) interrupted    (c) stopped   (d) waited
   Ans

8. They sat beside me, not speaking.
   (a) aside          (b) from far away  (c) nearby    (d) close to
   Ans

9. Their selfless action brought a new nobility to human life.
   (a) genuine        (b) honest         (c) selfish  (d) sincere
   Ans

10. Their devotion had touched me deeply.
    (a) dedication     (b) loyalty       (c) love     (d) disloyalty
    Ans
Antonyms  UNIT - 2  A Nice Cup of Tea

1. The best manner of making tea, is the subject of violent disputes.
   (a) rough  (b) gentle  (c) severe  (d) harsh

2. Anyone who has used that comforting phrase ‘a nice cup of tea’ invariably means Indian tea.
   (a) never  (b) always  (c) constantly  (d) ever

3. Actually, one can swallow tea-leaves in considerable quantities without ill-effect.
   (a) significant  (b) ample  (c) abundant  (d) insignificant

4. The milk-first school can bring forward some fairly strong arguments.
   (a) in front of  (b) backward  (c) forth  (d) ahead

5. I maintain that my own argument is unanswerable.
   (a) answerable  (b) unreliable  (c) admirable  (d) notable

6. It would be equally reasonable to put in pepper or salt.
   (a) wise  (b) logical  (c) appropriate  (d) unreasonable

7. You will ever want to ruin your tea by sweetening it again.
   (a) damage  (b) destroy  (c) create  (d) spoil

8. They are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become.
   (a) refined  (b) modernised  (c) unrefined  (d) developed

9. It is worth paying attention to such details.
   (a) good  (b) apt  (c) best  (d) worthless

Antonyms  UNIT - 3  In Celebration of Being Alive

Part 1

1. He suffered severe third-degree burns on the upper part of his body.
   (a) strict  (b) harsh  (c) mild  (d) serious

2. He had full confidence in the mechanic.
   (a) trust  (b) diffidence  (c) reliance  (d) sureness

3. You don’t become a better person because you are suffering.
   (a) enjoying  (b)anguishing  (c) tormenting  (d) crying

4. We can’t appreciate light, if we haven’t known darkness.
   (a) adore  (b) condemn  (c) admire  (d) like

5. The business of living is the celebration of being alive.
   (a) failure  (b) jubilation  (c) achievement  (d) triumph

6. What is important is what you have left.
   (a) vital  (b) crucial  (c) unwanted  (d) critical

7. ............ he had a malignant tumour of hone.
   (a) deadly  (b) harmless  (c) lethal  (d) destructive

8. Suffering ennobles you, makes you a better person.
   (a) makes dignified  (b) humiliates  (c) honours  (d) exalts
1. As the sun set, Hillary and Tenzing crawled into the tent.
   (a) crept  (b) raced  (c) dragged  (c) plodded
2. From here, the ridge narrowed to a knife-edge.
   (a) broadened  (b) contracted  (c) decreased  (d) reduced
3. We persisted in our efforts to beat a trail up it.
   (a) continued  (b) remained  (c) stayed  (d) slopped
4. We made frequent changes of lead.
   (a) regular  (b) rare  (c) repeated  (d) continual
5. Tenzing collapsed at the top like a giant fish.
   (a) failed completely (b) refreshed  (c) fell down  (d) gave way
6. For a few moments I lay regaining my breath.
   (a) achieving  (b) reaching  (c) losing  (d) attaining
7. Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga loomed on the horizon.
   (a) emerged  (b) came out  (c) appeared  (d) vanished
8. The achievement, that was brilliantly concluded by Tenzing and Hillary.
   (a) completed  (b) commenced  (c) stopped  (d) closed
9. Some are close at hand, others are far away in distant lands.
   (a) far  (b) isolated  (c) near  (d) remote

1. Let me consider them one by one.
   (a) analyse  (b) disregard  (c) regard  (d) study
2. But there is merely one of a myriad of major and extremely varied works
   (a) infinite  (b) numerous  (c) limited  (d) multiple
3. Tamil contains its own extremely rich and vast intellectual tradition.
   (a) small  (b) large  (c) wide  (d) huge
4. I have written extensively on the influence of a Southern tradition on the Sanskrit poetic tradition.
   (a) widely  (b) slightly  (c) broadly  (d) greatly
5. I know that they are among the most fertile and productive languages on earth.
   (a) fertile  (b) infertile  (c) yielding  (d) bountiful
6. Yet none of them is a classical language.
   (a) traditional  (b) customary  (c) conventional  (d) modernized
7. It rose as an entirely independent tradition.
   (a) new look  (b) habitual  (c) orthodox  (d) custom
8. To deny that Tamil is classical language is to deny a vital and central part of the greatness and richness of Indian culture.
   (a) reject  (b) refuse  (c) accept  (d) abstain
9. It pre-dates the literatures of other modern Indian languages by more than a thousand years.
   (a) comes first  (b) outranks  (c) comes in last  (d) precedes
10. I am also well-acquainted with comparative and the literatures of modern Europe.
    (a) ancient  (b) latest  (c) new  (d) current
1. A stout old lady was walking with her basket in the middle of a street.
   (a) fat       (b) thin       (c) bulky       (d) plump

2. There is a danger of the world getting liberty-drunk in these days.
   (a) threat    (b) safe       (c) harm        (d) injury

3. How dare this follow interfere with your free use of the public highway?
   (a) hinder    (b) intrude    (c) meddle      (d) aid

4. It is an accommodation of interests.
   (a) adaptation (b) settlement (c) refusal    (d) fitting

5. I shall not inquire of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton.
   (a) respond   (b) ask        (c) investigate (d) interrogate

6. Our personal liberty of action becomes qualified by other people's liberty.
   (a) capable   (b) incompetent (c) skilled     (d) trained

7. We are liable to forget this aspect.
   (a) likely    (b) inclined   (c) unlikely    (d) apt

8. We pass judgment upon ourselves.
   (a) wisdom    (b) wit        (c) misjudgement (d) shrewdness

9. The great moments of heroism and sacrifice are rare.
   (a) bravery    (b) courage    (c) fearlessness (d) cowardliness

10. The end of such liberty would be universal chaos.
    (a) confusion  (b) orderliness (c) disorder    (d) commotion

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3. Clipped Words

Clipping is the process of forming a new word by dropping one or more syllables from a polysyllabic word, such as cellphone from cellular phone. In other words, clipping refers to part of a word that serves for the whole, such as ad and phone from advertisement and telephone, respectively. The term is also known as a clipped form, clipped word, shortening, and truncation.

A clipped form generally has the same denotative meaning as the word it comes from, but it's regarded as more colloquial and informal. Clipping also makes it easier to spell and write many words. For example, a clipped form may replace the original word in everyday usage—such as the use of piano in place of pianoforte.

A clipped form (clipped form) may replace the original word (original) in everyday usage. For example, clipped from original.

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### Exercises

1. Choose the clipped form of the word for ‘bicycle’.
   - (a) byke
   - (b) bike
   - (c) cycle
   - (d) bicy

2. Choose the clipped form of the word for ‘advertisement’.
   - (a) advertise
   - (b) ad
   - (c) ads
   - (d) advert

3. Choose the clipped form of the word for ‘demonstration’.
   - (a) demo
   - (b) demon
   - (c) station
   - (d) demons

4. Choose the clipped from of the word for ‘motorbike’.
   - (a) motor
   - (b) moto
   - (c) bikes
   - (d) bike

5. Choose the clipped from of the word for ‘pressure cooker’.
   - (a) cooker
   - (b) pressure
   - (c) sure
   - (d) cook

6. Choose the clipped from of the word for ‘handkerchief’.
   - (a) hand
   - (b) chief
   - (c) kerchief
   - (d) handker

7. Choose the clipped from of the word for ‘newscast’.
   - (a) cast
   - (b) new
   - (c) casts
   - (d) news

8. Choose the clipped from of the word for ‘public house’.
   - (a) pub
   - (b) public
   - (c) house
   - (d) use

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9. Choose the clipped from of the word for ‘zoological park’.
   (a) park  (b) zoo  (c) logical  (d) zoology

10. Choose the clipped from of the word for ‘earthquake’.
    (a) eq  (b) earhake  (c) quake  (d) earth

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4. UnClipped Words

‘To unclipped a word’ means to expand the clipped form to its original form.

*eg*: mike : microphone

Unclipped word தொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கை எழுதுவது. எந்த வாக்கிலும், எந்த வாக்கில் தொடுக்கி எழுதப்பட்ட வாக்கு (syllables) இருக்கும். தொடுக்கி எழுதப்பட்ட “clipped form” தொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கு. Unclipped form தொடுக்கு வாக்கை, எழுதப்பட்ட வாக்கை எழுதப்பட்ட “clipped form” தொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கு (syllables) இருக்கும். எந்த வாக்கிலும் தொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கு.

**Exercises**

1. Choose the unclipped form of “teen”.
   (a) teendom  (b) teenager  (c) teenhood  (d) teeny

2. Choose the unclipped form of “bro”.
   (a) brother  (b) brochure  (c) broth  (d) browse

3. Choose the unclipped form of “grad”.
   (a) postgraduate  (b) graduation  (c) undergrad  (d) graduate

4. Choose the unclipped form of “lab”.
   (a) laboratoire  (b) science lab  (c) laboratory  (d) laboratories

5. Choose the unclipped form of “jet”.
   (a) jetliner  (b) jet aircraft  (c) jet plane  (d) jet engine

6. Choose the unclipped form of “exam”.
   (a) examiners  (b) examination  (c) examining  (d) examinees

7. Choose the unclipped form of “dorm”.
   (a) dormit  (b) dormitry  (c) dormitory  (d) dormy

8. Choose the unclipped form of “varsity”.
   (a) university  (b) adversity  (c) versatile  (d) universe

9. Choose the unclipped form of “tie”.
   (a) untie  (b) neck tie  (c) tier  (d) knot tie

10. Choose the unclipped form of “pant”.
    (a) elephant  (b) pantry  (c) pantaloons  (d) triumphant
A blended word is a word that is formed by combining two different terms to create a new entity. Through blending the sounds and meanings of two existing words, a portmanteau creates a new expression that is a linguistic blend of the two individual terms.

For example: blog is derived from the source words web and log.

Formation of a blended word by blending two words:

1. agriculture + business = agribusiness
2. beauty + utility = beautility
3. breakfast + lunch = brunch
4. camera + recorder = camcorder
5. electronic + mail = e-mail
6. fantastic + fabulous = fantabulous
7. information + commercial = informercial
8. laundry + automat = laundromat
9. medical + claim = mediclaim
10. modulator + demodulator = modem
11. motor + bike = mobike
12. motor + pedalcycle = moped
13. motorway + hotel = motel
14. sky + laboratory = skylab
15. smoke + fog = smog
16. television + photogenic = telegenic
17. transfer + resistor = transistor
18. volcanic + ash = vash
19. wireless + fidelity = wifi
20. work + welfare = workfare

Exercises

1. Choose the blended form of ‘breathalyzer’.
   (a) breath + analyzer
   (b) breadth + analyser
   (c) breathing + analyzer
   (d) bread + analyser

2. Choose the blended form of ‘emoticon’.
   (a) emotion + icon
   (b) emote + cone
   (c) emotive + icon
   (d) emote + icon

3. Choose the blended form of ‘motel’.
   (a) motor car + hotel
   (b) motor + hotel
   (c) motorway + hotel
   (d) motorist + hotel

4. Choose the blended form of ‘spork’.
   (a) spoon + port
   (b) spoon + fork
   (c) spill + cork
   (d) sport + cork

5. Choose the blended form of ‘webinar’.
   (a) website + seminar
   (b) web + seminar
   (c) webs + minor
   (d) web + seminary

6. Choose the blended form of ‘paratroops’.
   (a) parachute + troop
   (b) parachute + troops
   (c) para + armytroop
   (d) paranormal + troops
7. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘biopic’.
   (a) biography + picture          (b) biograph + pictures
   (c) biographical + picture       (d) bio + pictures

8. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘travelogue’.
   (a) travel + prologue           (b) travellers + catalogue
   (c) travellers + dialogue        (d) travel + catalogue

9. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘newscast’.
   (a) news + telecast             (b) newspaper + recast
   (c) news + broadcast            (d) newsline + recast

10. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘vegeburger’.
    (a) vegetable + burger          (b) vegetarian + burger
     (c) veg + burger               (d) vegetative + burger

11. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘interpol’.
    (a) international + policy      (b) interstate + police
     (c) international + politics   (d) international + police

12. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘lecdem’.
    (a) lector + demarcate           (b) lecture + demand
     (c) lecture + demonstration     (d) lecture + demonstrator

13. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘brunch’.
    (a) brief + lunch               (b) breakfast + lunch
     (c) break + crunch             (d) break + lunch

14. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘medicare’.
    (a) medical + scare             (b) medicine + care
     (c) medical + care              (d) medical + daycare

15. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘edutainment’.
    (a) education + department      (b) education + entertainment
     (c) educational + entertainment (d) educate + entertain

16. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘infotech’.
    (a) information + technological (b) inform + technical
     (c) information + technology   (d) information + technique

17. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘bit’.
    (a) biotic + digit             (b) billion + digit
     (c) binary + bitt              (d) binary + digit

18. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘byte’.
    (a) binary + table             (b) binary + template
     (c) byline + tech              (d) bypass + technique

19. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘heliport’.
    (a) heli + port                (b) helicopter + airport
     (c) helicopter + portal       (d) helicopters + portals

20. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘electrocute’.
    (a) electricity + execute      (b) electrons + execute
     (c) electro + execute          (d) electronics + execute
21. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘workaholic’.
   (a) worker + alcoholic
   (b) workers + alcoholic
   (c) work + alcoholic
   (d) works + alcoholic

22. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘docudrama’.
   (a) document + drama
   (b) documentation + drama
   (c) documentary + drama
   (d) docu + drama

23. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘hi-tech’.
   (a) highest + technics
   (b) higher + technical
   (c) high + technics
   (d) high + technology

6. Right Definition of a term

(Text Book Page No. 148)

- ics words with their meaning:

1. Linguistics - the scientific study of a language.
2. Numismatics - the study of money and coins.
3. Electro Dynamics - the study of the way that electric currents and magnetic fields affect each other.
4. Phonetics - the study of speech sounds.
5. Aesthetics - the study of principles of beauty.
6. Genetics - the study of genes.
7. Statistics - the study of processing data for storage and retrieval.
8. Politics - the study of government and using power in public life.
9. Aeronautics - the study of building and flying air-craft.
10. Informatics - the study of analysing information shown in numbers.

Professions with their relevant job descriptions:

1. archaeologist - one who studies artefacts and physical remains.
2. entomologist - one who studies insects.
3. geologist - one who studies the matter that constitutes the earth.
4. herpetologist - one who studies reptiles and amphibians.
5. linguist - one who studies languages and structures.
6. meteorologist - one who studies atmosphere, weather and climate.
7. ornithologist - one who studies birds.
III. Some more words with meanings:

1. ambidextrous - able to use both hands with equal facility. (ஏம் எமிஸ்டிரஸ் மீன் தான் வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
2. bibliophile - a person who collects or is fond of books. (விளையாட்டக்கார் வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
3. globetrotter - to travel often and widely, especially for sightseeing. (வைண்க விளையாடும் தான் வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
4. misanthrope - one who hates or mistrusts humankind. (வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
5. nonagenarian - a person who is between 90 and 99 years old. (90 முதல் 99 வயது வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
6. optimist - one who usually expects a favourable outcome. (மூன்றாம் வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
7. philanthropist - a person who practices philanthropy. (வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
8. polyglot - a person having a speaking, reading, or writing knowledge of several languages. (வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
9. sadist - someone who obtains pleasure from inflicting pain or others. (வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
10. teetotaller - one who abstains completely from alcoholic beverages. (வைண்க விளையாடும் உலகம்)
11. thespian - an actor (or) actress. [மேம்பு (அங்குள்) வைண்க விளையாடும்]

IV. Some more words with meanings:

1. cardiologist - one who treats the heart problems. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
2. dermatologist - one who specializes in skin problems. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
3. gastroenterologist - one who treats stomach disorders. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
4. gynaecologist - one who treats diseases specific to women. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
5. neonatologist - one who specializes in critical infants. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
6. nephrologist - one who treats kidney diseases. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
7. neurologist - one who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
8. ophthalmologist - one who treats vision problems. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
9. otolaryngologist - one who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
10. pulmonologist - one who specializes in lung problems. (வைண்க விளையாடும் வைண்க விளையாடும்)
V. Words ending with ‘-ology’:  
1. ecology - study of the relationship between living organisations and their environment. (அழுத்து விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
2. cynology - study of dog training. (வெறும் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
3. ichthyology - study of fish. (வெறும் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
4. ornithology - study of birds. (வெறும் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
5. oology - study of birds’ eggs. (வெறும் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  

VI. Words ending with ‘-ism’ with meanings:  
1. absenteeism - habitual failure to be present at work. (அவியல் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
2. amateurism - participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money. (செய்யாளர் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
3. barbarism - a brutal barbarous, savage act. (பலர்கள் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
4. criticism - a serious examination and judgment of something. (சுட்டுவிளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
5. egocentrism - concern for your own interests and welfare. (என் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
6. feminism - a doctrine that advocates equal rights for women. (உயிரணை விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
7. heroism - exceptional courage when facing danger. (நடைமுறை பொருள் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
8. idealism - belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued. (செய்யாளர் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
9. nationalism - the doctrine that your country’s interests are superior. (நாட்டுப் பொருள் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
10. optimism - the hopeful feeling that all is going to turn out well. (தந்தார் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
11. patriotism - love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it. (சுப்பு சுப்பு விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  

VII. Words ending with ‘-cide’ with meanings:  
1. Infanticide - killing of a child (வெறும் குழந்தைகள் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
2. Matricide - killing of mother (Matre – mother) (வெறும் எளியாளர் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
3. Patricide - killing of father (Patre – father) (வெறும் எளியாளர் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  

VIII. Words ending with ‘-mania’ with meanings: (refers to mental illness of a particular type)  
1. Bibliomania - a craze for books (செய்யாளர் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
2. Megalomania - mental illness in which one has exaggerated belief in one's importance (பலர்கள் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
3. Mythomania - abnormal tendency to lie and exaggerate (வெறும் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
4. Plutomania - abnormal craving for wealth (வெறும் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
5. Theomania - belief that one is God (அழுத்து விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)  
6. Zoomania - abnormal love of animals (வெறும் விளையாட்டு டெக்னிக்கள்)
IX. Words ending with ‘-phobia’ with meanings: (refers to unknown fear of something)

1. acousticophobia - fear of noise (செயல்பாதி வைத்துவம்)
2. agoraphobia - fear of open spaces (தங்குத்தானைச்சாலை வைத்துவம்)
3. amnesiphobia - fear of amnesia (நூற்றுணிக்கும் வைத்துவம்)
4. anthropophobia - fear of flowers (மக்கள்தானை வைத்துவம்)
5. arsonhobia - fear of fire (கலிப் வைத்துவம்)
6. autophobia - fear of being alone or isolated (செயல்பாதையான வைத்துவம்)
7. bibliophobia - fear of books (சுருக்கும் வைத்துவம்)
8. bromidrophobia - fear of body smells (முருக்கு வைத்துவம்)
9. carcinophobia - fear of cancer (செயல்நோய் வைத்துவம்)
10. claustrophobia - fear of enclosed space (செயல்வைத்துவம்
11. cyberphobia - fear of computers (செயல்நோய் வைத்துவம்)
12. cynophobia - fear of dogs (சாய்வைத்துவம்)
13. demophobia - fear of crowds (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
14. ecophobia - fear of home (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
15. glossophobia - fear of speaking in public place (செயல்தானை
16. hydrophobia - fear of water (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
17. mastigophobia - fear of punishment (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
18. melophobia - fear of music (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
19. nyctophobia - fear of night/darkness (வைத்துவம்)
20. ochophobia - fear of vehicles (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
21. oneirophobia - fear of dreams (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
22. phasmophobia - fear of ghosts (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
23. plutophobia - fear of wealth (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
24. psychophobia - fear of mind (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
25. radiophobia - fear of radiations (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
26. scolionophobia - fear of school (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
27. sitophobia - fear of food (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
28. tachophobia - fear of speed (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
29. theophobia - fear of God (செயல்வைத்துவம்)
30. xenophobia - fear of strangers or foreigners (செயல்வைத்து

Misc. words:

1. conservative - one who prefers traditional values to a sudden social change. (சாய்வைத்துவம்)
2. introvert - one who is slow and unwilling to express opinions. (சாய்வைத்து
3. emotional - one who has strong feelings such as love or anger. (சாய்வைத்து
4. mean - one who is not willing to give or share with others. (சாய்வைத்து
5. musicologist - one who studies music. (செயற்கை மனைவி)
6. paleontologist - one who studies the fossils. (செயற்கை மனைவி)
7. pessimist - a person who believes that the worst will happen. (செயற்கை மனை
8. reserved - one who is more interested in his own thought and does not mix with others. (செயற்கை

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Exercises

Choosing the right definition for the given term:

1. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘hylophobia’.
   (a) Fear of forests  (b) Fear of darkness  (c) Fear of sun  (d) Fear of cholera

2. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘rupophobia’.
   (a) Fear of fever  (b) Fear of dirt  (c) Fear of spiders  (d) Fear of money

3. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘anglophobia’.
   (a) Fear of meeting strangers  (b) Fear of drinking alcohol
   (c) Fear of using English  (d) Fear of playing outdoor

4. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘iophobia’.
   (a) Fear of insects  (b) Fear of heights  (c) Fear of poison  (d) Fear of failure

5. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘nephophobia’.
   (a) Fear of god  (b) Fear of mind  (c) Fear of birds  (d) Fear of clouds

6. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘paedophobia’.
   (a) Fear of dreams  (b) Fear of children  (c) Fear of light  (d) Fear of body odour

7. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘mechanophobia’.
   (a) Fear of machinery  (b) Fear of mirrors  (c) Fear of lightning  (d) Fear of men

8. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘claustrophobia’.
   (a) Fear of books  (b) Fear of closed spaces  (c) Fear of noise  (d) Fear of being alone or isolated

9. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘regicide’.
   (a) The act of killing another person  (b) The act of killing yourself  (c) The act of killing a king
   (d) The act of killing a tyrant

10. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘acaricide’.
    (a) Killing of people  (b) Killing of mites  (c) Killing of father  (d) Killing of larval pests

11. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘deicide’.
    (a) Killing of giant  (b) Killing of a king  (c) Killing of a god or a divine being
    (d) Killing of a tyrant

12. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘fratricide’.
    (a) Killing of one’s brother or sister  (b) Killing of self  (c) Killing of animals
    (d) Killing of a child

13. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘genocide’.
    (a) Killing of insects  (b) Killing of large group of people
    (c) Killing of self  (d) Killing of brother
14. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘homicide’.
(a) killing of large group of people  (b) killing of self
(c) killing of another person  (d) killing of animals

15. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘pyromania’.
(a) craze for books  (b) strong desire to steal
(c) abnormal craving for wealth  (d) obsessive desire to set fire

16. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘kleptomania’.
(a) abnormal craving for wealth  (b) abnormal tendency to lie
(c) craze for books  (d) strong desire to steal

17. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘squandermania’.
(a) strong desire to steal  (b) craze for books
(c) spending lavishly and wastefully  (d) strong desire to drink alcohol

18. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘dipsomania’.
(a) binge drinking of alcohol  (b) abnormal love of animals
(c) lying to an abnormal degree  (d) strong desire to steal

19. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘suicide’.
(a) killing of self  (b) killing of one’s brother or sister
(c) killing of a child  (d) killing of insects

20. Choose the right definition for the given term ‘acrophobia’.
(a) Fear of enclosed space  (b) Fear of heights
(c) Fear of spiders  (d) Fear of thunder and lightning

7. Idioms

(Text Book Page No.: 109, 117)

An idiom is an expression in English language that has a special meaning of its own. It cannot be understood from the meanings of the individual words.

I told him he would have to make good. इल्लात करता आयेगा। अंग्रेजी भाषा में कोई अनुवाद सृजनात्मक होता है।

He told me to make good. वो मुझे करना आयेगा। अंग्रेजी भाषा में कोई अनुवाद सृजनात्मक होता है।

Here are a few idioms that you came across in the play you have just read. For e.g. ’I told him he would have to make good.’ The idiom ‘to make good’ means ‘to compensate for a wrongdoing’.
Some more idioms and meanings:

<p>| 1 | a bolt from the blue | unexpected event; complete surprise (usually unwelcome) - உலர் நோக்கில் நிளையாட்டிற்கு அதிகல் |
| 2 | a drop in the ocean | a very small amount compared with what is needed or expected - அதிகம் கிட்டும் விரைவில் வெண்கல நூற்றுகள் |
| 3 | a penny for your thoughts | a way of asking what someone is thinking - விளக்கத்திற்கு வாங்கப்பட்டு வரும் எண் |
| 4 | a stone's throw | a very short distance - வேற்பலவையாய் கூட்டில் |
| 5 | a wild goose chase | a worthless hunt or chase - வழிவுருவம் கூறாத வேற்பல வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 6 | a yellow streak | cowardice in one's character - குரோட்டு வலுத்துக்குத் தனியுரிமை |
| 7 | above board | honest, not secret - எளியாக, தூத்தூரை வேற்பல வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 8 | add insult to injury | to worsen an unfavourable situation - அதிசயம் நேரடியாக வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 9 | at close quarters | very near - இரண்டும் அண்மையில் |
| 10 | at hand | very near - இரண்டும் அண்மையில் |
| 11 | at loggerheads | to disagree strongly - இரண்டும் அண்மையில் வைத்திருந்து வரும் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 12 | at snail's pace | very slowly - மீன் விலையில் |
| 13 | at the drop of the hat | without any hesitation - வாலின் மீது வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 14 | at the end of one's tether | to have no power, patience or endurance left - உடல்வழியில் எந்தவகையும் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 15 | barking up the wrong tree | accusing the wrong person - மேல் தொடர்பில் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 16 | be armed with | be equipped with - நடைகூறும் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 17 | beat around the bush | avoiding the main topic - முன்னெச்சி வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 18 | best of both worlds | all the advantages - இரண்டும் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 19 | bite the bullet | to get something over with because it is inevitable - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 20 | blessing in disguise | something good that isn't recognized at first - மேல் தொடர்பில் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 21 | break even | make no profit or loss - வாங்க விளையாட்டிற்கு வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 22 | break the ice | make people feel more comfortable - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 23 | call it a day | stop working on something - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 24 | can't judge a book by its cover | cannot judge something primarily on appearance - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 25 | clean slate | a past record without discredit - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 26 | comparing apples to oranges | comparing two things that cannot be compared - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 27 | costs an arm and a leg | very expensive - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 28 | curiosity killed the cat | being inquisitive can lead you into an unpleasant situation - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 29 | devil's advocate | to present a counter argument - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 30 | draw a blank | unable to get information - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 31 | every cloud has a silver lining | good-things come after bad things - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |
| 32 | eyewash | something to deceive - வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் வழிகாட்டியாய் |</p>
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Choose the meaning of the idiom:

1. The villagers ‘muffled up’ their noses and mouths when the toxic gas was released.
   (a) cleaned up  (b) washed up  (c) covered up  (d) scrubbed up

2. The police are ‘in hot pursuit’ of the smuggler.
   (a) neglecting  (b) chasing  (c) retarding  (d) retreating

3. Thousands of small businesses are falling prey to high interest rates.
   (a) very happy  (b) energetic  (c) enthusiastic  (d) become a victim

4. She claimed the lion’s share of the credit for the show’s case.
   (a) bitterly crying  (b) totally upset  (c) major share  (d) extremely healthy

5. Don’t make fun of me.
   (a) agree reading  (b) fight ferociously  (c) argue continuously  (d) ridicule
6. They had a warm debate and the two gave each other **tit for tat**.
   (a) revenge  (b) bravery  (c) intolerance  (d) gentle nature

7. The things in his room were always **at sixes and sevens**.
   (a) either in six or seven  (b) in complete disorder  
   (c) neatly kept  (d) arranged beautifully

8. He prepared for the examination **at the eleventh hour**.
   (a) well ahead  (b) prior to the exam  
   (c) at the last moment  (d) at the earliest

9. At present, the performance of the Indian hockey team is **at a low ebb**.
   (a) on a rise  (b) outstanding  
   (c) not up to mark  (d) on the decline

10. People like him are the **backbones** of the country.
    (a) useless people  (b) chief support  
    (c) apt people  (d) helpful people

11. He was always **in the good books of** his professor.
    (a) in agreement  (b) in argument  
    (c) in the favour of  (d) against

12. Life is not a **bed of roses**.
    (a) luxurious style  (b) rigid life  
    (c) bed with a lot of flowers  (d) comfortable place or position

13. He is the only **black sheep** in a family of well educated members.
    (a) exceptional  (b) person with a bad reputation  
    (c) perfect person  (d) money-minded person

14. His **down-to-earth** policies got him great success.
    (a) useful  (b) difficult  
    (c) rare  (d) practical

15. The judgement of the lower court was declared **null and void** by the High Court.
    (a) invalid  (b) relevant  
    (c) valid  (d) correct

16. He came to the college in a suit **once in a blue moon**.
    (a) very often  (b) suddenly  
    (c) very rarely  (d) sometimes

17. Orders for the new product are coming in **thick and fast**.
    (a) large numbers  (b) small volumes  
    (c) limited quantity  (d) appropriate level

18. How can anyone **make ends meet** with just Rs. 2000/- a month?
    (a) join the two ends  (b) arrange for a meeting  
    (c) manage with the money  (d) account for the meeting

19. My uncle is an **armchair expert** and often tells us how to play cricket.
    (a) best cricket player  (b) best expert in making arm chairs  
    (c) best adviser but without any practical knowledge  (d) best adviser with excellent practical knowledge

20. I **told him flat** that I had no intention of lending him any money.
    (a) telling in humorous way  (b) expressed opinion directly  
    (c) expressed insignificantly  (d) expression to confuse

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8. Phrasal Verbs

(Text Book Page No.: 7, 118)

Phrasal Verbs consist of verb + adverb or verb + preposition.

The meaning of these combinations is mostly very different from the verb and the adverb or preposition alone.

Phrasal verbs consist of verb + adverb (phrasal verbs) + adverb (adverb) or verb + adverb (preposition) or verb + preposition (preposition) or verb + object (object).

If there is an adverb in the sentence the phrasal verb can be put before or after the object.

Study the following examples:

- look after – He often looks after his brother. (to take care of somebody/something – குடியாருக்கு நலாமல்)
- look back – My grandfather likes to look back on his childhood. (to think about something in the past – குழந்தையின் காலையை மறுகூர்த்து)
- look down – They looked down on her because she didn’t study at a university. (to think that somebody is not as good as others – ஒன்றின் வழக்கம் விட நீண்டுகூர்த்து)
- look for – I’m looking for my watch. (to try to find somebody/something – தெரியாதிருப்பதற்காக தெரியாதிருப்பதற்காக)
- look forward to – She always looks forward to meeting him. (to be excited about something that is going to happen – குறுகிய இருக்குத்)
- look in – Could you look in on Sathish when you are in town? (to make a short visit – வருகையில் வருகையில்)
- look out for – Look out for Gokul while you are in the shuttle court. (to try to spot somebody/something – குழந்தையின் காலையை மறுகூர்த்து)
- look over – Could you look over my report, please? (to review something – வருத்துத் பராட்டுத்)
- look up – You should look up the word in a dictionary. (to look for information – online or offline – தெரியாதிருப்பதற்காக)

Phrasal Verbs

These verbs consist of verb + adverb. Phrasal Verbs can stand alone (intransitive verbs) or they can be used together with an object.

- Watch out. There is a bike coming.

If there is an adverb in the sentence the phrasal verb can be put before or after the object.

- He picked the broken toy up. (or) I picked up the broken toy.
Prepositional Verbs

These verbs consist of verb + preposition. The object has to go after the preposition. The object must not go between the verb and the preposition. Prepositional Verbs cannot be separated.

Some More examples for your practice:

A. agree with : I agree with him on that point.
B. back off : Sujatha was told to back off.
be in : Are your parents in?
be off : I’m off now.
black out : And then she just blacked out.
blow up : The bomb might have blown up.
break away : At last, the hostage could break away from the terrorists.
break down : Finally her car broke down.
bring up : (1) She was brought up in Salem.
            (2) Why do you have to bring that up?

C. call off : I had to call off the meeting because of the bad weather.
calm down : Please calm down.
carry on : Please carry on with your homework.
check out : I will check it out.
close down : The shop was closed down by the police.

D. do without : I guess I will have to do without lunch today.
drop in : I can’t believe who dropped in on us last night.
drop off : You can drop me off at the next signal.

E. ease off : The storm eased off a little.
end up : How will this end up?
even out : The surface of the road was evened out.

F. figure out : I just can’t figure her out.
fill out : Would you fill out the form, please?
focus (on) : She focussed on this issue.

G. get along with : He couldn’t get along with his roommate.
get by (on) (manage) : He had just enough money to get by.
get into : He managed to get himself into the class he wanted.
get on : How are you getting on?
get on with  : (1) I need to get on with my homework.
                (2) How do you get on with Sameera?
get out of  : You've got to get out of there.
give up  : Are you sure you want to give up your career?
go through  : (1) The truck wouldn't go through the tunnel.
                 (2) He went through his pockets, looking for his wallet.
                 (3) You won't believe what I've gone through.
                 (4) I guess we need to go through the whole song a few more times.
hand out  : The teacher handed out the test sheet to the students.
hang up  : Why did you hang up on me?
hold on  : Hold on a minute! I have to check this first.
hurry up  : Hurry up, will you? I got some errands to run today.
insist (on)  : He insisted on it.
invite over  : Let's invite them over for dinner.
keep at  : I need to keep at this.
keep off  : Please keep off the lawn.
keep on  : (1) It's a little chilly in here, so I better keep my coat on.
                (2) Just keep on practicing your scales by simply playing them up and down.
keep out (of)  : (1) Keep out of this and mind your own business.
                 (2) My door is closed. Keep out!
knock off  : Knock it off!
leave up to  : (1) A narrow path leads up to his cabin.
                 (2) She was just leading up to something when he interrupted.
leave out  : I hope that news does not leak out.
leave out (of)  : Leave me out of it, please.
let up  : (1) The storm has let up.
let down  : I won't let you down again.
let in  : Don't let strangers in.
let on (about)  : I promised I wouldn't let on about her new job.
light up  : We lighted the house up with the headlights of our automobile.
lighten up  : Hey, lighten up a little. Enjoy the day.
line up  : Everyone, please line up.
live up to  : That meal did not live up to my expectations.
look back (at/on)  : When I look back on him, I am amazed at all he has accomplished.
look for  : I am looking for my watch.
look in (on)  : I will look in on him from time to time.
look out (for)  : Look out for that car!
look up to  : She is glad they look up to her.
loom up  : An old cottage loomed up in the distance.
loosen up  : Relax and loosen yourself up.
When will the court rule on your decision?

Things are rough around here, but I think I can ride it out.

Can we rely on you in this case?

Please read this text over and tell me what it is about.

I reached out, but there was nothing I could get hold of.

She rattled off the long list of names.

Try to quiet him down.

Exam are piling up on my desk.

They met and planned out their strategy.

That's exactly what I pointed out earlier.

I don't know where he's going to pop up next.

Okay, let's power up the engine and get going.

A stranger just pulled into our street.

He reached down and pulled her up.

Don't you have some clothes to put on?

Can't you just put this off until tomorrow?

We put a team together on very short notice.

I just don't know why I even put up with you.

When will the court rule on your decision?
run away : The cat ran away from me.
run down : The car's battery ran down.
run off : This allows rainwater to run off.
run off with : The kidnappers ran off with her little daughter.
run over : (1) He ran over his neighbour's cat.
          : (2) I ran over the time allotted for the presentation.
run out of : I'm afraid we ran out of milk and cookies.
rush in(to) : Don't rush into this job.

save up : I'm saving up money for a new car.
see through : (1) I knew what he was up to, because I saw through him.
          : (2) I'll see this project through.
sell out (to) : (1) He refused to sell out to a large corporation.
               : (2) He shouldn't have sold out to them.
send away for : I had to send away for a new part.
send for : He sent for his secretary.
send over (to) : She sent me over to her office.
set up (for) : I will set up a meeting for next week.
settle down : (1) One day they will settle down in a small cabin in the mountains.
               : (2) Will you please settle down and relax?
share together : We shared a room together in college.
show off : Stop showing off.
sign in : Did you remember to sign in?
sign up for : Did you remember to sign up for the class?
sit around : Don't just sit around. Do something!
sit down : Please, sit down and relax.
sit in on : You guys mind if I sit in on your discussion?
sit out : I'm not playing. I better sit out this time.
sit up : (1) I sat up and read a book.
       : (2) I wouldn't get such terrible backaches if I sat up properly.
sleep in : I slept in this morning.
slim down : You have slimmed down a lot since December.
slow down : You're going to fast. Please slow down.
smash into : The car smashed into the side of a bus.
sort itself out : Things will sort itself out by the end of the month.
speak up for : You can speak up for those who cannot speak for themselves.
spread out : He told them to spread out and continue their search.
stand around : Don't stand around. Get busy!
stand by : Stand by while I search for another song.
stand in (for) : Saran is sick. Can you stand in for him?
stand up : She stood up and looked across the room.
start over : Sorry, I guess I messed this up, so can I start over?
start up : Start your car up and let's go.
stay over : Can my friend stay over, please?
steal away : She stole away while he was refilling her coffee.
step aside : Step aside, please. You're in my way.
**One Mark Questions**

1. **Part**

   - **Grammar**

   **stick together** : We must stick together.
   **stop by** : Please stop by before you go on vacation.
   **stop over** : We stopped over in Coimbatore for two nights.
   **storm in(to)** : He stormed into the room, shouting and yelling.
   **storm out (of)** : He got angry and stormed out of the meeting.
   **straighten out** :
     1. We have to straighten this mess out.
     2. They straightened out the line of people.
   **strip down** : The doctor told me to strip down for the examination.
   **stumble (upon)** : I just stumbled upon her.
   **sum up** : Can you sum up the arguments of this essay?
   **swell up** : I bumped my ankle and it swelled up.
   **switch off** : I forgot to switch the TV off before I went to bed.
   **switch on** : Can someone switch the light on, please?
   **take away** : The police took her daughter away.
   **take apart** : Don’t take my TV apart.
   **take off** :
     1. When does your plane take off?
     2. Sorry, I have to take off now.
     3. Take your coat off, please.
   **take over** : If you take over, you will be in charge.
   **talk back (to)** : Don’t ever talk back to her.
   **talk out** : Let’s just talk this matter out.
   **team up (with)** : I don’t want to team up with him.
   **tear off (of)** : She tore the label off the bottle.
   **tell off** : I should have told him off.
   **tell on** : I’m going to call your father and tell on you.
   **think back (to)** : Try and think back to the morning of June 5.
   **think over** : I needed a few minutes to think it over.
   **think through** : First, let me think this through and I’ll call you tomorrow first in the morning.
   **think of** : I quickly had to think of something.
   **think up** : I’ll think something up.
   **throw up** : I was so nauseous I almost threw up.
   **tidy away** : Please tidy your stuff away.
   **tidy up** : Your room looks like a pig sty. You better tidy it up now.
   **trick into** : He tried to trick her into doing it his way.
   **try out** : Let’s try out this candy store.
   **turn around/about** : The car turned around and went the other way.
   **turn down** :
     1. He turned his collar down, when he entered her house.
     2. Turn the music down a little, will you?
     3. Our proposal was turned down.
   **turn in** : I need some sleep. I’m going to turn in now.
   **turn in(to)** : Turn in for some gas.
   **turn off** : Could you please turn the radio off?
   **turn on** : Don’t forget to turn on the lights when the sun goes down.
   **turn up** :
     1. Turn your cuffs up, please.
     2. Something always turns up.
     3. Apparently, new evidence has turned up.
U use up : You can use it up. I have more of it.
W wake up : Wake up! We have to hit the road.
watch over : Can you watch over the kids while we're gone.
watch out (for) : Watch out for the snakes in the bushes.
wear out : After weeks of learning for this stupid test, I'm worn out.
wipe off (of) : Don't use your sleeve to wipe the ice cream off of your hand.
work out : (1) Everything will work out in the end.
work over : They really worked him over.
wrap up : Wrap up the presents quickly.
write away for : I wrote away for a book on poetry.
Y yell out : The pain caused me to yell out.

What do Phrasal and Prepositional Verbs have in common and what are the differences?

Two-word verbs can be Phrasal Verbs or Prepositional Verb.

Phrasal Verbs often have a very different (idiomatic) meaning.
- verb : look
- adverb : in
- Phrasal Verb : look in

What is the difference between a preposition and an adverb and why this distinction is important.

An object can go before or after an adverb – but it can only go after a preposition. So:

- Phrasal Verbs can be separated, **verbs** **objects** **adverb**
- Prepositional Verbs must not be separated, **preposition** **object** **adverb**

**Exercises**

1. **Choose the Phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence:**
   1. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence. The building **collapsed** by itself after being erect of almost 40 years.
      (a) piled on (b) nosing around (c) caved in (d) figured out **Ans**
   2. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence. I cannot **understand** your handwriting.
      (a) make for (b) make up (c) make out (d) make in **Ans**
   3. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence. He will not **yield** to pressure and he will face the challenge bravely.
      (a) give away (b) give in (c) give out (d) give off **Ans**

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4. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence. I was **surprised** when I won the lottery.
   (a) taken on  (b) taken of  (c) taken away  (d) taken aback

5. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence. Whenever you need help you can **visit** me at any time.
   (a) call at  (b) call on  (c) call for  (d) call in

6. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence. He will surely **pass** the exam with flying colours.
   (a) get out  (b) get in  (c) get through  (d) get on

7. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence. You should **take care** of your health.
   (a) Look into  (b) look after  (c) look before  (d) look at

II. Choose the correct phrasal verb and complete the sentence

1. Quick! ____ the bus. It's ready to leave. (Get on / get up / get of)

2. I don't know where my book is. I have to ____ it. (look for/ look into / look after)

3. It's dark inside. Can you ____ the light, please? (switch on / switch off / switch in)

4. ____ the form, please. (Fill in / fill out / fill into)

5. I need some new clothes. Why don't you ____ these jeans? (try on / try in / try out)

6. It's warm inside. ____ your coat. (Take off / take on / take out)

7. This pencil is really old. You can _____. (throw it of / throw it up / throw it away)

8. It's so loud here. Can you ____ the radio a little? (turn down / turn off / turn on)

9. The firemen were able to ____ the fire in Church Street. (put out / put off / put on)

10. Does your little brother ____ ghosts? (believe in / believe on / believe about)

### 9. Appropriate Phrases

*(Text Book Page No. : 45)*

A phrase is a small group of words that forms a meaningful unit within a clause. Phrases play an important role in combining two sentences into a simple sentence.

In spite of his ill-health, Rohit scored well. The underlined words in the above sentence is a phrase.

A prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition and a noun phrase.
Example:

Choose the appropriate phrases and complete the following sentences.

1. ________ time, the criminal realised his mistake.
   (a) Along with     (b) In case of     (c) In due course of     (d) Instead of
   [Ans: (c) In due course of]

2. He resigned ________ illness.
   (a) in spite of     (b) in the event of     (c) on account of     (d) in case of
   [Ans: (c) on account of]

3. ________ very cold, she was shivering.
   (a) In spite of     (b) Being     (c) In case of     (d) Even though
   [Ans: (b) Being]

4. ________ you don’t receive the information within two days, call this number.
   (a) In case     (b) In the event of     (c) In spite of     (d) because of
   [Ans: (a) In case]

5. ________ your advertisement, I send my resume.
   (a) By dint of     (b) With reference to     (c) Ahead of     (d) In spite of
   [Ans: (b) With reference to]

6. ________ the rain stopped, we rushed to our home.
   (a) In order to     (b) As soon as     (c) Instead of     (d) In spite of
   [Ans: (b) As soon as]

7. ________, discipline is learnt only in school.
   (a) With my opinion     (b) In my opinion     (c) Due to my opinion     (d) about my opinion
   [Ans: (b) In my opinion]

8. My father knows Hindi ________ English.
   (a) in addition to     (b) on account of     (c) in case of     (d) because of
   [Ans: (a) in addition to]

9. ________ being poor, he is happy.
   (a) In the event of     (b) In spite of     (c) Due to     (d) In order to
   [Ans: (b) In spite of]

10. ________ it rained, the teams continued to play the match.
    (a) In the event of     (b) On account of     (c) Even though     (d) In case of
    [Ans: (c) Even though]

Exercises

Choose the appropriate phrases and complete the following sentences.

1. ________ his illness, he could not attend the meeting.
   (a) In spite of     (b) in stead of     (c) in case of     (d) owing to

2. ________ his popularity, he cannot be considered as a great actor.
   (a) in stead of     (b) in spite of     (c) in case of     (d) owing to

3. ________ being rich, she is hard working.
   (a) In spite of     (b) in stead of     (c) in case of     (d) owing to

4. ________ power failure, switch on the generator.
   (a) In spite of     (b) in stead of     (c) in case of     (d) owing to

5. I brought my umbrella to be prepared ________ rain.
   (a) in the event of     (b) on account of     (c) even though     (d) in case of

6. I brought my umbrella ________ sudden rain.
   (a) in spite of     (b) being     (c) in case of     (d) even though
1. You might bring seasickness pills on a cruise _______ stormy seas.
   (a) in the event of (b) on account of (c) even though (d) in case of
2. _______ an earthquake, stand in a doorway away from the windows.
   (a) In the event (b) In stead of (c) In case of (d) Owing to
3. “Bring an extra pair of socks, _______ your feet get wet.
   (a) by dint of (b) with reference to (c) just in case (d) in spite of
4. He was frustrated _______ the punctured wheel.
   (a) in spite of (b) due to (c) due though (d) in case of
5. I missed the class _______ the rain.
   (a) due to (b) in spite of (c) due though (d) owing to
6. I didn’t attend the class yesterday _______ fever.
   (a) in addition to (b) on account of (c) in case of (d) because of
7. She had difficulty communicating in English _______ all her years of study.
   (a) in the event of (b) in spite of (c) due to (d) in order to
8. We lost the game, _______ the fact that we practiced all week.
   (a) in spite of (b) due to (c) due though (d) owing to
9. _______ not having an umbrella, I walked home in the rain.
   (a) In spite of (b) in stead of (c) in case of (d) in case of

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**10. Foreign Words**

English language has acquired words and phrases from various other languages of the world. These words are noted as Foreign words.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Foreign Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>ad hoc</td>
<td>for this situation for a special purpose, இறைவியான இருந்துதியங்கள் ஆசைப்படம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>bon voyage</td>
<td>saying good bye and wishing good luck, தொடர்முன் விளக்கம் வந்து கூறும்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>bons mots</td>
<td>witty remarks, வழக்கங்கள் வந்து வாச்சுகள்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>en famille</td>
<td>as a family, சுற்றுக்குக்கான</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>ex gratia</td>
<td>a payment made as a favour, குடியரசு கொடுத்து செய்ய செய்து கொண்ட நோய்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>in toto</td>
<td>totally, as a whole, முழுமையான சொற் சொன்று கூறும்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>rapport</td>
<td>close relationship with good understanding, புராம் குறிப்பிட்டு செய்யப்படம்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>resume</td>
<td>a brief summary, வருடாய் சொன்று கூறும்</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>sine die</td>
<td>without a date being fixed, யூக்கிய வருடாய் சொன்று கூறும்</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Foreign Words - Additional

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Foreign Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>ad valorem</td>
<td>according to the value, as per value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>alias</td>
<td>otherwise known as, another name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>alibi</td>
<td>accused claiming his presence elsewhere at the time of crime, a reason for not being guilty.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>ante meridiem</td>
<td>before noon, morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>de facto</td>
<td>actual, real, in reality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>déja vu</td>
<td>the feeling that you have previously experienced something which is actually happening to you just now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>in camera</td>
<td>in private, without the public, newspaper reporters, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>in memoriam</td>
<td>in memory of, in recognition of.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>lingua franca</td>
<td>a common language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>locus standi</td>
<td>a place or standing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>mala fide</td>
<td>with bad faith.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>melee</td>
<td>confused scuffle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>modus operandi</td>
<td>plan of working, mode of operation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>mon ami</td>
<td>my friend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>nouveau riche</td>
<td>person who has recently become rich / acquired wealth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>par excellence</td>
<td>eminently, supremely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>pari passu</td>
<td>with equal pace, equally.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>prima facie</td>
<td>based on the first impression.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>proforma</td>
<td>for the sake of form.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>protégé</td>
<td>dependant who is helped and taught by an expert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>status quo</td>
<td>the situation or state of affairs as it is now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>tete a tete</td>
<td>an intimate private conversation between two.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>versus</td>
<td>against, in opposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>via media</td>
<td>a middle way between two extremes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>vide</td>
<td>with reference to.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>viva voce</td>
<td>a spoken examination.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercises

Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence:

1. The government offers funds to support **elite** athletes in this country.
   (a) uneducated  (b) the best  (c) rural  (d) urban
   **Ans:** (b)

2. The workers staged a boycott **en masse**.
   (a) one at a time  (b) elegantly  (c) all together  (d) modestly
   **Ans:** (c)
3. The policemen were travelling in the bus incognito to nab the eve teasers.
   (a) in a group  (b) in a hurry  (c) in order  (d) in disguise

4. The hardcore criminal is good at creating alibi.
   (a) fabricating an evidence towards an innocent
   (b) destroying all the evidences at the place of crime
   (c) false record of his presence elsewhere at the time of crime
   (d) escaping from the police network

5. Rajan arrives in the same type of attire, sans a shirt.
   (a) donates  (b) presents  (c) with  (d) without

6. “Now it’s time to bid adieu to all of you gathered here.”
   (a) welcome  (b) salute  (c) goodbye  (d) ovation

7. As the College Principal resigned, the Correspondent took over the charges ad interim.
   (a) with hesitation  (b) temporarily  (c) permanently  (d) anxiously

8. The agreement between the workers and the management is fait accompli.
   (a) can be revised at any time  (b) the Chairman alone can revise
   (c) irreverent and cannot be altered  (d) the union leader alone can revise

9. Our Principal is a bon homie.
   (a) good natured person  (b) cruel person
   (c) glum person  (d) ferocious man

10. I realised that not attending my friend's birthday party was a faux pas.
    (a) wonderful incident  (b) social blunder
    (c) good decision  (d) pleasant thing

11. Rani is seriously preparing for the viva-voce.
    (a) aptitude test  (b) spoken examination
    (c) written examination  (d) fitness test

12. The hearing of the murder case is adjourned sine die.
    (a) till the judgement  (b) after the confession of the accused
    (c) without a date being fixed  (d) till the death

13. All bonafide cases of hardship will receive help.
    (a) uncertified  (b) bonded labour  (c) genuine  (d) fake

14. The company maintained a close liaison with the trade union.
    (a) vigilance  (b) secret agreement
    (c) coordination  (d) supervision

15. We are en route to the botanical garden.
    (a) returned to  (b) on the way to
    (c) on the short-cut road  (d) in the wrong route

16. In our country, cases which are sub judice cannot be discussed in the media.
    (a) not worthy  (b) money oriented
    (c) under judicial consideration  (d) fake

17. The hearing should only be held ex parte as necessary.
    (a) on one side  (b) amicably  (c) in camera  (d) at high level

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18. The **post-mortem** showed that she had been strangled.
   (a) evidences at a place  (b) circumstances
   (c) eye-witnesses  (d) medical examination of the dead body

19. The judge wanted a **verbatim** record of the murderer.
   (a) previous statement  (b) exactly the same words
   (c) eye-witness  (d) mistake proof

20. The trial of the terrorist was held **in camera** in the interests of security.
   (a) in public chamber  (b) in police parade ground
   (c) in private chamber  (d) at police academy

### 11. Compound Words

A compound word is a combination of two or more words that function as a single unit of meaning. There are three types of compound:

1. **Closed compound words** are formed when two unique words are joined together. E.g. flowerpots.
2. **Open compound words** have a space between the words, but when they are read together, a new meaning is formed. E.g. living room.
3. **Hyphenated compound words** are connected by a hyphen. E.g. brother-in-law.

#### Examples

- **NOUN + NOUN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound Word</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>air + ticket</td>
<td>air ticket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed + room</td>
<td>bedroom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bed + time</td>
<td>bed-time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>birth + day</td>
<td>birthday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book + stall</td>
<td>bookstall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>border + line</td>
<td>borderline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus + station</td>
<td>bus-station</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chess + men</td>
<td>chessmen</td>
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<tr>
<td>class + room</td>
<td>classroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>cork + screw</td>
<td>cork-screw</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dream + world</td>
<td>dream-world</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye + liner</td>
<td>eye-liner</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>field + glasses</td>
<td>field glasses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire + man</td>
<td>fireman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand + bag</td>
<td>hand bag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Verb + noun**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound Word</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>hand + bag</td>
<td>hand bag</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN + VERB</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>air + tight = airtight</td>
<td>hair + cut = haircut</td>
<td>rain + fall = rainfall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bench + mark = benchmark</td>
<td>hand + wash = handwash</td>
<td>root + cause = rootcause</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breast + feed = breastfeed</td>
<td>head + ache = headache</td>
<td>snow + drop = snow drop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bus + stop = busstop</td>
<td>head + line = headline</td>
<td>snow + fall = snowfall</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day + break = daybreak</td>
<td>house + sitting = housesitting</td>
<td>sun + rise = sunrise</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dog + eared = dog-eared</td>
<td>lip + read = lipread</td>
<td>sun + set = sunset</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ear + mark = earmark</td>
<td>machine + wash = machine wash</td>
<td>tooth + ache = tooth-ache</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger + pointing = finger-pointing</td>
<td>moon + walk = moon walk</td>
<td>tooth + brush = tooth brush</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finger + print = finger print</td>
<td>paint + brush = paintbrush</td>
<td>way + lay = waylay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN + ADJECTIVE</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>accident + prone = accident-prone</td>
<td>hen + pecked = henpecked</td>
<td>milk + white = milk white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>age + old = age-old</td>
<td>home + less = homeless</td>
<td>picture + perfect = picture-perfect</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bad + tempered = bad-tempered</td>
<td>home + sick = homesick</td>
<td>red + hot = red hot</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>black + gold = blackgold</td>
<td>honey + sweet = honey-sweet</td>
<td>round + about = roundabout</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care + less = careless</td>
<td>jet + black = jet black</td>
<td>silver + white = silver white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dead + slow = deadslow</td>
<td>knee + deep = knee-deep</td>
<td>sky + blue = sky blue</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down + trodden = downtrodden</td>
<td>life + long = lifelong</td>
<td>snow + white = snow-white</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>duty + free = duty free</td>
<td>mercy + less = merciless</td>
<td>world + famous = world famous</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN + GERUND</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>air + conditioning = air conditioning</td>
<td>heart + rending = heart-rending</td>
<td>snow + skiing = snow-skiing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>air + lifting = airlifting</td>
<td>mind + blowing = mind-blowing</td>
<td>soul + stirring = soul-stirring</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>book + binding = book-binding</td>
<td>mind + boggling = mind-boggling</td>
<td>story + telling = storytelling</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>breath + taking = breath-taking</td>
<td>mind + reading = mind reading</td>
<td>test + driving = test-driving</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cat + walking = cat walking</td>
<td>oil + drilling = oil drilling</td>
<td>time + consuming = time-consuming</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross + questioning = cross-questioning</td>
<td>roller + skating = roller-skating</td>
<td>train + spotting = train-spotting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>day + dreaming = day-dreaming</td>
<td>sight + seeing = sight-seeing</td>
<td>white + washing = white-washing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand + writing = handwriting</td>
<td>slow + cycling = slow-cycling</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NOUN + PREPOSITION</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>country + side = countryside</td>
<td>root + out = root out</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB + NOUN</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bath + Room = bath Room</td>
<td>pass + port = pass port</td>
<td>stop + clock = stop clock</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>break + fast = breakfast</td>
<td>pay + day = pay day</td>
<td>taste + buds = taste buds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>call + Taxi = call Taxi</td>
<td>pick + pocket = pickpocket</td>
<td>walk + man = walk man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross + fire = cross fire</td>
<td>play + ground = playground</td>
<td>watch + dog = watch dog</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cross + word = crossword</td>
<td>pop + corn = popcorn</td>
<td>watch + man = watch man</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cry + baby = crybaby</td>
<td>rest + house = rest house</td>
<td>work + room = workroom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drive + inn = drive inn</td>
<td>search + engine = search engine</td>
<td>cut + throat = cut throat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fire + place = fire place</td>
<td>search + light = search light</td>
<td>drip + irrigation = drip irrigation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>guide + book = guide book</td>
<td>show + room = show room</td>
<td>run + down = run down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>handle + bar = handle bar</td>
<td>spoil + sport = spoilsport</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VERB + GERUND</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type + setting = type setting</td>
<td>type + writing = type writing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Grammer

#### One Mark Questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>Smart English</th>
<th>WORKBOOK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

#### One Mark Questions 1 Part

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Verb + Adverb</strong></th>
<th><strong>Verb + Preposition</strong></th>
<th><strong>Gerund + Noun</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>camp + out = camp out</td>
<td>drop + out = drop out</td>
<td>look + out = look out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>draw + back = drawback</td>
<td>fall + out = fall out</td>
<td>take + off = take off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>give + up = give up</td>
<td>look + down = look down</td>
<td>put + on = put on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lock + up = lock up</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### **Adverb + Noun**

| after + thought = after thought | out + patient = out-patient | under + garment = undergarment |
| by + stander = bystander | over + coat = overcoat | upper + division = upper division |
| on + looker = onlooker | post + script = postscript |                   |

#### **Adverb + Verb**

| back + drop = backdrop | over + act = overact | under + go = undergo |
| back + track = backtrack | over + charge = overcharge | under + rate = under-rate |
| fore + ground = foreground | over + come = overcome | under + take = undertake |
| in + put = input | over + grow = over-grow | up + keep = upkeep |
| in + take = intake | over + spend = overspend | up + set = upset |
| out + live = outline | over + throw = overthrow | up + turn = upturn |
| out + put = output | under + charge = undercharge |                   |
| out + set = outset | under + estimate = under estimate |                   |

#### **Adverb + Adjective**

| amazingly + good = amazingly good | carefully + chosen = carefully chosen | terrible + hot = terribly hot |
| blue + black = blue black | newly + rich = newly rich | vitally + important = vitally important |

#### **Adverb + Participle**

| ill + gotten = ill gotten | over + worked = overworked | well + dressed = well dressed |
| over + loaded = overloaded | under + privileged = under privileged |                   |

#### **Adjective + Noun**

| black + board = black board | deep + well = deep well | noble + man = noble man |
| black + box = black box | full + moon = full moon | red + cross = red cross |
| blue + berry = blueberry | gentle + man = gentleman | red + head = redhead |
| blue + cross = blue cross | green + board = green board | short + change = shortchange |
| blue + moon = blue moon | green + house = greenhouse | soft + ware = software |
| blue + print = blue print | hard + ware = hardware | white + board = white board |
| clever + boy = clever boy | high + way = highway |                   |
### GRAMMAR

#### One Mark Questions

**Part 1**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exercises : Type - 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Choose the correct combination for the compound word:

1. Choose the correct combination for the compound word *sunlight*.
   - (a) Noun + Adverb
   - (b) Noun + Noun
   - (c) Adjective + Verb
   - (d) Adverb + Noun

2. Choose the correct combination for the compound word *roundabout*.
   - (a) Noun + Adjective
   - (b) Verb + Noun
   - (c) Adverb + Verb
   - (d) Adverb + Noun

3. Choose the correct combination for the compound word *snow drop*.
   - (a) Noun + Verb
   - (b) Adverb + Adjective
   - (c) Adjective + Verb
   - (d) Adverb + Noun

---

**ADJECTIVE + VERB**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>black + list = blacklist</th>
<th>long + forgotten = long forgotten</th>
<th>side + walk = side walk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>clear + cut = clear cut</td>
<td>safe + guard = safeguard</td>
<td>time + taken = time taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>high + light = highlight</td>
<td>short + change = shortchange</td>
<td>white + wash = white wash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>long + awaited = long awaited</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ADJECTIVE + GERUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>curious + looking = curious-looking</th>
<th>good + looking = good-looking</th>
<th>public + speaking = public speaking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dry + cleaning = dry-cleaning</td>
<td>hard + working = hard working</td>
<td>shabby + looking = shabby-looking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy + going = easy-going</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PREPOSITION + NOUN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>after + noon = afternoon</th>
<th>in + box = inbox</th>
<th>over + age = overage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>after thought = after thought</td>
<td>in + service = inservice</td>
<td>over + bridge = overbridge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>back + ground = background</td>
<td>off + spring = offspring</td>
<td>over + time = overtime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by + lane = by lane</td>
<td>out + number = outnumber</td>
<td>over + work = overwork</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>by + path = by-path</td>
<td>under + class = under class</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>down + hill = downhill</td>
<td>under + production = underproduction</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore + see = foresee</td>
<td>out + shine = outshine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fore + thought = forethought</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PREPOSITION + VERB**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>by + line = byline</th>
<th>over + board = overboard</th>
<th>under + rate = underrate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>out + look = outlook</td>
<td>over + fed = overfed</td>
<td>under + stand = understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out + number = outnumber</td>
<td>over + ride = over-ride</td>
<td>up + load = upload</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>out + shine = outshine</td>
<td>under + charge = undercharge</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over + act = overact</td>
<td>under + estimate = under-estimate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PREPOSITION + GERUND**

| in + coming = incoming | out + going = outgoing | |
|------------------------|------------------------| |

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4. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'catwalking'.
   (a) Noun + Adjective  (b) Adverb + Noun
   (c) Noun + Gerund    (d) Verb + Noun

5. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'honey-sweet'.
   (a) Adjective + Adverb (b) Adverb + Noun
   (c) Noun + Adjective  (d) Noun + Verb

6. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'postman'.
   (a) Noun + Verb        (b) Adverb + Adjective
   (c) Adjective + Noun   (d) Noun + Noun

7. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'redhot'.
   (a) Noun + Adjective   (b) Verb + Noun
   (c) Adverb + Noun      (d) Adjective + Adverb

8. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'day dream'.
   (a) Noun + Adverb      (b) Noun + Verb
   (c) Adjective + Verb   (d) Adverb + Noun

9. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'bus stop'.
   (a) Noun + Adjective   (b) Adverb + Noun
   (c) Noun + Verb        (d) Verb + Noun

10. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'sunrise'.
    (a) Noun + Adjective   (b) Noun + Verb
     (c) Adverb + Noun     (d) Adjective + Noun

11. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'White wash'.
    (a) Noun + Verb        (b) Adjective + Noun
     (c) Adjective + Verb  (d) Adverb + Noun

12. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'duty free'.
    (a) Noun + Adjective   (b) Adverb + Verb
     (c) Adverb + Noun     (d) Adjective + Noun

13. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'long-forgotten'.
    (a) Noun + Adjective   (b) Adverb + Verb
     (c) Adverb + Noun     (d) Adjective + Noun

14. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'air-conditioning'.
    (a) Noun + Adjective   (b) Adverb + Noun
     (c) Noun + Gerund     (d) Verb + Noun

15. Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'school girl'.
    (a) Noun + Adjective   (b) Noun + Noun
     (c) Adverb + Noun     (d) Adjective + Noun
Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word:

1. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word car to form a compound word?
   (a) street    (b) park    (c) house    (d) top

2. Which of the words given below can be placed after fast to form a compound word?
   (a) mark    (b) port    (c) good    (d) food

3. Which of the words given below can be placed before post to form a compound word?
   (a) gate    (b) out    (c) late    (d) quick

4. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word table to form a compound word?
   (a) role    (b) leader    (c) manager    (d) tennis

5. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word heart to form a compound word?
   (a) ache    (b) condition    (c) pain    (d) attack

6. Which word can be placed after ice to form a compound word?
   (a) cool    (b) cream    (c) cut    (d) fridge

7. Which word can be placed after light to form a compound word?
   (a) room    (b) night    (c) house    (d) way

8. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word ‘Wind’ to form a compound word.
   (a) cool    (b) chill    (c) screen    (d) breeze

9. Which of the words given below can be placed after the word ‘water’ to form a compound word?
   (a) sea    (b) child    (c) rain    (d) man

10. Which word can be placed before power to form a compound word?
    (a) head    (b) house    (c) horse    (d) mute

11. Which of the words given below can be placed after sea to form a compound word?
    (a) hood    (b) lake    (c) space    (d) port

12. Which word can be placed after cricket to form a compound word?
    (a) field    (b) court    (c) ground    (d) area

13. Which word can be placed before light to form a compound word?
    (a) face    (b) hand    (c) head    (d) back

14. Which word can be placed before screen to form a compound word?
    (a) road    (b) car    (c) wind    (d) main

15. Which word can be placed before brow to form a compound word?
    (a) brown    (b) eye    (c) hair    (d) thick

---

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12. Prefixes

(Text Book Page No. : 7)

An affix is added to the root of a word to change its meaning.

An affix added to the front of a word is known as a prefix. Prefixes may be hyphenated too.

**eg:** incapable, ex-president.

 Prefixes are added to the root of a word to change its meaning.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Prefix</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>auto</td>
<td>It is used with the meaning of by oneself (or) itself.</td>
<td>automatic, autopilot, auto focus, automotive, automobile, autobiography</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bi</td>
<td>It is generally used with the meaning of “two”</td>
<td>binomial, bisector, bicycle, biangular, binocular, bicarbonate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dis</td>
<td>It is normally used with the meaning of negative (or) reversing force</td>
<td>disappear, dishonest, disbelief, dislike, dishearten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>il</td>
<td>It means marginal (or) not</td>
<td>illegal, illiterate, illegible, illogical, illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>non</td>
<td>It is used with the meaning of absence of something (or) not</td>
<td>non stop, nonsense, nonprofit, nontoxic, non-verbal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mid</td>
<td>It is used with the meaning of “middle”,</td>
<td>mid portion, mid point, mid noon, midnight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>over</td>
<td>It is normally used with the meaning of excess (or) too much</td>
<td>over expression, over flow, over act, over coat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Exercises**

**Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word :**

1. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘existence’.
   - (a) un
   - (b) co
   - (c) sub
   - (d) de
   
2. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘look’.
   - (a) over
   - (b) en
   - (c) co
   - (d) un

3. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘circle’.
   - (a) de
   - (b) hyper
   - (c) en
   - (d) re

4. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘claim’.
   - (a) pro
   - (b) en
   - (c) co
   - (d) il

5. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘cast’.
   - (a) co
   - (b) mal
   - (c) inter
   - (d) tele

6. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘prove’.
   - (a) co
   - (b) mis
   - (c) dis
   - (d) non

7. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘kindly’.
   - (a) dis
   - (b) non
   - (c) pro
   - (d) un

8. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘gratitude’.
   - (a) dis
   - (b) in
   - (c) mis
   - (d) il

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9. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘former’.  
(a) sub (b) pro (c) re (d) dis  
Ans

10. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘dependent’.  
(a) in (b) en (c) non (d) un  
Ans

11. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘valence’.  
(a) un (b) tele (c) pre (d) de  
Ans

12. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘consistent’.  
(a) ir (b) il (c) in (d) dis  
Ans

13. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘just’.  
(a) un (b) in (c) mis (d) il  
Ans

14. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘dominated’.  
(a) il (b) pre (c) re (d) sub  
Ans

15. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘dispensable’.  
(a) en (b) ir (c) pre (d) in  
Ans

16. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘break’.  
(a) in (b) il (c) out (d) de  
Ans

17. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘adulterated’.  
(a) un (b) in (c) ir (d) en  
Ans

18. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘lasting’.  
(a) de (b) ever (c) dis (d) pre  
Ans

19. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘tour’.  
(a) co (b) mis (c) non (d) de  
Ans

20. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word ‘repairable’.  
(a) dis (b) ir (c) en (d) in  
Ans

+++  

13. Suffixes  
(Text Book Page No. : 7, 147)

An affix is added to the back of a word is known as suffix. Suffixes are unstressed.

eg: confusion.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Suffix</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>‘–ile’</td>
<td>It is used to express capability, liability susceptibility, etc.</td>
<td>docile, fragile, juvenile, volatile, ductile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘–ling’</td>
<td>It refers to one that is young, small or inferior.</td>
<td>Princeling, duckling, hireling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘–let’</td>
<td>Indicates smallness.</td>
<td>booklet, leaflet, eaglet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>‘–ette’</td>
<td>It is generally used in the diminutive sense referring to something small and tiny.</td>
<td>novelette, kitchenette</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
So we have 5 Steps on 'How to do expansion of an idea or expansion of a proverb':

Step 1: Understand the symbol of the words in the proverb.
Step 2: Substitute the meaning in the idea or the proverb.
Step 3: Look for a story or anecdote or example or illustration.
Step 4: Look for similar proverbs or ideas
Step 5: Sum up the paragraph.

Exercises

1. Explain the meaning of the proverb: Unity is Strength

2. Explain the meaning of the proverb: 'Blood is Thicker than Water'.
3. Explain the meaning of the proverb: 'A rolling stone gathers no moss'

Ans:

4. Explain the meaning of the proverb: 'God Helps Those Who Help Themselves' (or) Self Help is the Best Help

Ans:
5. Explain the meaning of the proverb : An Idle Brain is the Devil's Workshop.

An

6. Explain the meaning of the proverb : 'Laughter is the best medicine'.
11. Biographical Sketch

Biographical sketch means an account of the life and activities of an individual or family. It would include information about the person's name, place of residence, education, occupation, life and activities and other important details. A biographical sketch is always written by someone else except the person on whom it is written. It provides the pen picture of that person. A bio-sketch presents the facts about the person's life including what the person did and how he/she influenced the world. It should describe the person's personality and provide an explanation for why he or she acted in certain ways. Most bio-sketches not only present the facts but also tell what those facts mean.

General Hints:
- Written in third person
- Significant, essential and impressive points are included
- Special awards or recognitions be mentioned
- descriptive

Exercises

1. With the help of the given clues, write a bio-sketch of Subhash Chandra Bose, about 80-100 words.

Subhash Chandra Bose; Netaji- immense, Freedom Fighter- born- January 23, 1897, in Cuttack, Orissa- Career: Civil Services -Achievements: Joined struggle; established Indian National Army- Motto Give me blood and I will give you the freedom- Setback: Retreat after the defeat of Japan and Germany -Death Air crash over Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa) on August 18, 1945.
2. Given below are some notes on Anne Frank. Use them to write a short bio-sketch of her, about 100 words.

Name: Anne Frank - Birth: June 12, 1929 in Frankfurt, Germany - Profession: Writer - Parents: Otto Frank (Father), Edith Frank (Mother), Margot (Elder sister) - Belongs to: Jewish Family - Best Known for: Writing a diary while hiding from the Nazis during World War II - Died: March 1945 at the age of 15 in the Bergen-Belson concentration camp - Achievements: Her famous work “The Diary of a Young Girl” - Anne’s diary was published in sixty-five different languages. - One of Anne’s hobbies was to collect photos and postcards of movie stars.
3. Use the following information and write a short bio-sketch of Mother Teresa.

Birth - 27 August 1910 of Albanian parents in Skopje
Real Name - Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu
1928 - Joined convent in Ireland; 18 years old
1929 - Sent to Darjeeling, India
1931 - Began teaching at Kolkata Girls’ School
1948 - Left teaching to work among the poor in slums of Kolkata
1950-1996 - Worked for the downtrodden and sick destitute
1979 - Awarded Nobel Peace Prize
Death - 5 September 1997
4. Use the notes given below to write a short bio-sketch of Vishwanathan Anand.

Born on 11th December 1969 Nickname: Popularly Known as “Vishy”
First title : The youngest National, Champion at the age of 16
Education : Holds a degree in commerce
Hobbies : reading, swimming, listening to music
Character : A man of discipline, self-centered, clear reasoning and immediate insight.
Awards and Honours : An Indian chess Grandmaster; former World Chess Champion.; won the World Chess Championship five times, was the undisputed World Champion from 2007 to 2013.

Ans

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Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given.
   They were childish enough and in many ways quite artless.
   (a) innocent    (b) opportunistic    (c) hypocritical    (d) cunning

2. Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given.
   Nicola's smile was steady and engaging.
   (a) charming    (b) alluring    (c) attracting    (d) unappealing

Answer any one of the following briefly.

3. Who took the author to the cubicle?
4. Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?

Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following.

5. All through the summer at ease we lay
   And daily from the turret wall
   We watched the mowers in the hay
   (a) Who does ‘we’ refer to?
   (b) How did the soldiers spend the summer days?

6. For what, we thought, had we to fear
   With our arms and provender, load on load,
   (a) Why were the soldiers confident that they were safe?
   (b) Pick out the alliterated words.

Explain any one of the following with reference to the context.

7. How can this shameful act be told.
8. I will maintain until my death.
Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.

9. How safe was the castle? How was it conquered?
10. Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain.

Part - III (Writing)

11. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the nuisance created by the roadside vendors blocking the pavements and occupying the parking zone.

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Complete the sentence with the correct tense form of the verb in brackets.
   Last year we _______ (go) on a school trip to Kanyakumari.

13. Complete the following sentence with a suitable modal using the clue given
   You _______ not attend my class. (Order)
# Formative Assessment (Unit Test - 2)

**English**

Duration: 60 Min  
Max. Marks: 20

## Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct **synonym** for the underlined word from the options given. (1)
   
   One is **liable** to put in too much milk.
   
   (a) likely  
   (b) certain  
   (c) eager  
   (d) responsible

2. Choose correct **antonym** for the underlined word from the options given. (1)
   
   Not the flat, **shallow** type ...
   
   (a) narrow  
   (b) wide  
   (c) deep  
   (d) direct

### Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

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

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

## Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. *The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung*
   
   *In crimson clusters all the bough among!*
   
   (a) Who is the giant here?  
   (b) Why is the scarf colourful?

6. *Unknown, yet well-known to the eye of faith!*
   
   *Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away*
   
   *In distant lands, by many a sheltered bay,*
   
   (a) What does the ‘wail’ denotes?  
   (b) What is the figure of speech used here?

### Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

7. *Unto thy honor, Tree beloved of those*
   
   *Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose,*

8. *While on lower boughs*
   
   *His puny offspring leap about and play;*
Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. Describe the reminiscences of the poet, when she sees the Casuarina tree.
10. The poet immortalizes the tree. Elucidate.

Part - III (Writing)

11. The Government of Tamilnadu has imposed a ban on use of plastic. Effective implementation of this ban depends on public awareness and individual responsibility. Write an article for your school magazine to create an awareness on the dangers posed by indiscriminate use of plastic. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentence. (1)
   The vendor saw the train moving slowly from the platform, _______ (therefore / until) he got in.

13. Fill in the blank with suitable prepositional phrase. (1)
   Expressing gratitude _______ others is common in vote of thanks.
**12th STD.**  
**FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT (UNIT TEST - 3)**

**Duration:** 60 Min  
**English**  
**Max. Marks:** 20

### Part - I (Prose)

1. **Choose correct synonym** for the underlined word from the options given.  
   Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent**, in the world today.  
   (a) rare  
   (b) abnormal  
   (c) common  
   (d) irregular  

2. **Choose correct antonym** for the underlined word from the options given.  
   .................. he had a **malignant** tumour of hone.  
   (a) deadly  
   (b) harmless  
   (c) lethal  
   (d) destructive

**Answer any one of the following briefly.**  

3. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?  
4. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?

### Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following.  

5.  
   And then the justice,  
   In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,  
   With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,  
   Full of wise saws and modern instances;  
   (a) Whom does justice refer to?  
   (b) What does he do to show his wisdom?  

6.  
   “All the world's a stage,  
   And all the men and women merely players;  
   They have their exits and their entrances;  
   And one man in his time plays many parts,  
   (a) What parallelism has the poet drawn between the stage and world?  
   (b) Which figure of speech has been used in the second line?
Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

7. “Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation”.

8. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon,

Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem “All the World's a stage.”

10. What is the theme of the poem ‘The Seven Ages’?

Part - III (Writing)

11. Write a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between teacher and a student who has not done his homework. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Change the following sentence into Passive Voice.
They unanimously named Ravi the captain of the team. (1)

13. Correct the error found in the question tag.
The village head understood the intention of the politician, didn't he? (1)
**Part - I (Prose)**

1. Choose correct **synonym** for the underlined word from the options given. (1)
   
   I decided to go on and we finally reached **firmer** snow higher up.
   (a) stronger (b) softer (c) wavering (d) weaker

2. Choose correct **antonym** for the underlined word from the options given. (1)
   
   For a few moments I lay **regaining** my breath.
   (a) achieving (b) reaching (c) losing (d) attaining

**Answer any one of the following briefly.** (3)

3. When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well being?

4. How did the firm snow at the higher regions fill them with hope?

**Part - II (Poem)**

**Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following.** (2)

5. ‘That ever with a frolic welcome took
   The thunder and the sunshine, and opposed
   (a) What do ‘thunder’ and ‘sunshine’ refer to?
   (b) What do we infer about the attitude of the sailors?

6. Death closes all; but something ere the end,
   Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
   Not unbecoming men that strove with Gods.
   (a) The above lines convey the undying spirit of Ulysses. Explain.
   (b) Pick out the words in alliteration in the above lines.

**Explain any one of the following with reference to the context.** (3)

7. I am become a name;
   For always roaming with a hungry heart

8. To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
   Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.
Sura's Model Test Paper

Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. List the roles and responsibilities Ulysses assigns to his son Telemachus, while he is away.

10. What makes Ulysses seek newer adventures?

Part - III (Writing)

11. Your friend had injured his / her arm. Draft an e-mail inquiring about his / her health. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Rewrite the following sentences using ‘If’ without changing the meaning. (1)
   The manager would not have selected Nithiksha unless she exhibited good accounting skill.

13. Read the following sentences and fill in the blank. (1)
   If Mary had an umbrella, she ________ (lend) it to me.
1. Choose correct **synonym** for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

There is not a **facet** of human existence that is not explored and illuminated by this great literature.
(a) overhead  (b) feature  (c) entirety  (d) straddle

2. Choose correct **antonym** for the underlined word from the options given. (1)

It rose as an entirely independent **tradition**.
(a) new look  (b) habitual  (c) orthodox  (d) custom

Answer any one of the following briefly. (3)

3. Can you define and list the themes explored in Tamil Literature? Why?

4. Tamil is a touchstone to understand the Dravidian's nature and development. Elucidate.

**Part - II (Poem)**

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following. (2)

5. “Life is hard; be steel; be a rock.”
   (a) How should one face life?
   (b) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.

6. *He will be lonely enough
to have time for the work
he knows as his own.*
   (a) Why should the son be lonely?
   (b) Pick out the alliterated words.

Explain any one of the following with reference to the context. (3)

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

8. Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.
Sura’s XII Std Smart English - SURA’S MODEL TEST PAPER

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

9. How according to the poet is it possible for his son to bring changes into a world that resents change?
10. Explain how the poet guides his son who is at the threshold of manhood, to face the challenges of life.

Part - III (Writing)

11. Draft a speech on the topic: The advantages and disadvantages of the Mobile Phone.

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Use the gerundial form of the verb in the brackets and fill in the blank.
   My friend waited for the _______ (meet).

13. Complete the following sentence using appropriate determiner.
   I am very tired today, as I had _______ guests today.
Part - I (Prose)

1. Choose correct *synonym* for the underlined word from the options given.
   Liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social *contract*.
   (a) commitment  (b) disloyalty  (c) treachery  (d) falseness

2. Choose correct *antonym* for the underlined word from the options given.
   We pass *judgment* upon ourselves.
   (a) wisdom  (b) wit  (c) misjudgement  (d) shrewdness

Answer any one of the following briefly.

3. How would ‘liberty’ cause universal chaos?
4. What does the author say about practising on the trombone?

Part - II (Poem)

Read the lines given below and answer any one set of the following.

5. A film the mother-eagle's eye
   When her bruised eaglet breathes
   (a) Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines?
   (b) Explain the comparison.

6. Legs wide, arms locked behind,
   As if to balance the prone brow
   Oppressive with its mind.
   (a) What is meant by prone brow?
   (b) Find out two more instances of alliteration.

Explain any one of the following with reference to the context.

7. 'I'm killed, Sire!' And, his Chief beside,
   Smiling, the boy fell dead.
8. To see your flag-bird flap his vans
   Where I, to heart's desire,
Sura's XII Std Smart English - SURA'S MODEL TEST PAPER

Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words. (5)

9. What happened all of a sudden when Napoleon was standing on the mound?
10. What is the role of the young soldier in the victory of the French at Ratisbon?

Part - III (Writing)

11. Describe the process of ironing a cotton shirt. (3)

Part - IV (Grammar)

12. Choose the correct option and complete the sentence.
   Neither Lekha nor Leela ________ (has, have) been selected. (1)

13. Identify the error in the following sentence and rewrite them Correctly.
   Many a student were awarded at the function. (1)
**3. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

In order to make progress in life, one should work hard, Hard work pays. One should not be afraid of failures. Failures are the stepping stones to success. Abraham Lincoln contested for the membership of the senate four times but he was defeated every time. In 1858, he contested for the United States Senate against Douglas. It was also a failure. But Lincoln was certain that “step after step, the ladder is ascended”. He contested for the topmost post of the country. He was made fun of, as a ‘third rate country lawyer’ and a ‘maker’ of clumsy jokes. The election was more exciting than usual and Lincoln was chosen the President of the United States for the term 1861 to 1865.

**QUESTIONS:**

(i) What were the failures met by Lincoln in his life?

(ii) Who won the 1858 elections for the United States Senate?

(iii) How did Lincoln’s opponents ridicule him during the election campaign?

(iv) What is the topmost post of the United States? When was Lincoln elected for the post?

(v) Mention the proverb which bears testimony to Lincoln's perseverance.

(or)

Write a dialogue between Kamala and her mother about Kamala receiving a National Science Scholarship.
4. Spot the errors and correct them:

(a) One of the boy has got the first prize.
(b) Two and two make four.
(c) Though he was poor, but he was honest.
(d) Although he came late, but he finished the work in time.
(e) A group of twelve students are travelling together.

(or)

Match each of the following sentences with the suitable field in the list given below:

(a) Walt Disney’s land of fun and fantasy, the vision that gives pleasure to kids and adults alike, turns fifty this year.
(b) Maruti Udyog improved its operating margins by 2.4 per cent in 2004-05.
(c) People use the binary system, which is able to represent any number using only two digits, 0 and 1.
(d) Every plant organ has a definite form and structure and also performs certain specific functions.
(e) An Indian woman was honoured for her leadership in starting a bank for poor women.

(Computer, Tourism, Social service, Business, Botany)
Part - I

Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given.

1. One boy had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants.
   (a) new  (b) old and damaged  (b) invigorated  (d) fresh
2. Suddenly, I realized that these children had given me a profound lesson.
   (a) very great  (b) partial  (c) trivial  (d) short
3. They had also edited most of the classical texts for the first time.
   (a) disordered  (b) disorganized  (c) disturbed  (d) compiled

Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given.

4. You will ever want to ruin your tea by sweetening it again.
   (a) damage  (b) destroy  (c) create  (d) spoil
5. Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga loomed on the horizon.
   (a) emerged  (b) came out  (c) appeared  (d) vanished
6. To deny that Tamil is classical language is to deny a vital and central part of the greatness and richness of Indian culture.
   (a) reject  (b) refuse  (c) accept  (d) abstain
7. Choose the clipped from of the word for motorbike.
   (a) motor  (b) moto  (c) bikes  (d) bike
8. Choose the right definition for the given term regicide.
   (a) the act of killing another person  (b) the act of killing yourself  (c) the act of killing a king  (d) the act of killing a tyrant
9. Choose the phrasal verb from the options given to substitute the underlined word in the given sentence.
   He will surely pass the exam with flying colours.
   (a) get out  (b) get in  (c) get through  (d) get on
10. Choose the correct combination for the compound word day dream.
    (a) Noun + Adverb  (b) Noun + Verb  (c) Adjective + Verb  (d) Adverb + Noun

Part – II

(i) Read the lines given below and answer any two sets of the following.  (2 x 2 = 4)

11. Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
    And shining morning face, creeping like snail
    Unwillingly to school.
    (a) What are the characteristics of this stage?
    (b) Which figure of speech has been employed in the second line?
12. Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted.
   Tell him to be a fool every so often
   (a) Why does the poet suggest that time can be wasted?
   (b) Identify the figure of speech in the above line.

13. ‘There was a little private gate
    A little wicked wicket gate
    The wizened warder let them through’.
   (a) What do you mean by a ‘wicked wicket gate’?
   (b) What is the figure of speech used in the second line?

(ii) Do as directed (Any two).

14. Report the following dialogue:
    Bank Manager : Tell me, what can I do for you?
    Student : I am a student. Could I open an account here?
    Bank Manager : Sure. Get the application form and fill it up.

15. He did his work well. He would be rewarded. (Combine using “if”).

16. Hundreds of films by Hollywood every year (release). (Complete the sentences using the correct passive form of the verbs in brackets)

Part – III

(i) Explain two of the following with reference to the context.

17. Our only enemy was gold
18. The sixth age shifts
    Into the lean and slipper’d pantaloon,
19. He will be lonely enough
    to have time for the work

(ii) Answer two of the following briefly.

20. Were the boys saving money to go the States? How do you know?
21. Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.
22. How do you correlate the richness of Tamil language with Indian culture?

Part – IV

Answer the following.

23. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
   (a) Justify the title of the story ‘Two Gentlemen of Verona’.
   (b) Explain in your own words, “What freedom means?”

24. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
   (a) Why is the seventh stage similar to the first stage?
   (b) What does Ulysses want his listeners to do?

25. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.
   (a) Discuss the meaning and importance of the saying “God Sees the Truth But Waits”.
   (b) How did Martha and John react when they came to know that Baldwin had rejected the generous offer made by Gresham?
**SURA'S MODEL TEST - 2**

[Unit 4, 5 & 6 – Prose, Poem, Supplementary & Grammar]

Duration: 1 hour 15 Min

**Part - I**

(10 x 1 = 10)

**Choose correct synonym for the underlined word from the options given.**

1. There is also the mysterious social **etiquette** surrounding the teapot.
   - (a) rudeness
   - (b) acceptable behaviour
   - (c) improper manners
   - (d) misbehaviour

2. **Scrambling** on the rocks and cutting hand holds on the snow, ........
   - (a) climbing fast
   - (b) retreating
   - (c) resting
   - (d) stopping

3. I have to **accommodate** my liberty to their liberties.
   - (a) hinder
   - (b) hamper
   - (c) fit in with
   - (d) reject

**Choose correct antonym for the underlined word from the options given.**

4. I **imagined** that our destinations would be some humble dwelling.
   - (a) thought
   - (b) guessed
   - (c) unimagined
   - (d) perceived

5. He suffered **severe** third-degree burns on the upper part of his body.
   - (a) strict
   - (b) harsh
   - (c) mild
   - (d) serious

6. Our personal liberty of action becomes **qualified** by other people's liberty.
   - (a) capable
   - (b) incompetent
   - (c) skilled
   - (d) trained

7. Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb:
   - They asked the minister to **postpone** the meeting until tomorrow.
   - (a) put away
   - (b) put off
   - (c) put out
   - (d) put on

8. Choose the right combination for the blended word ‘**travelogue**’.
   - (a) travel + prologue
   - (b) travellers + catalogue
   - (c) travellers + dialogue
   - (d) travel + catalogue

9. His ‘**down-to-earth**’ policies got him great success.
   - (a) useful
   - (b) Difficult
   - (c) rare
   - (d) practical

10. Choose the appropriate phrases and complete the following sentences.
    - **_____ your advertisement, I send my resume.**
      - (a) By dint of
      - (b) With reference to
      - (c) Ahead of
      - (d) In spite of

**Part - II**

(2 x 2 = 4)

(i) **Read the lines given below and answer any two sets of the following.**

11. *Thy form, O Tree, as in my happy prime*
    *I saw thee, in my own loved native clime.*
    - (a) What is the poetic device used here?
    - (b) What do you mean by the term ‘native clime’?
12. This is my son, mine own Telemachus,  
   To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle  
   Well-loved of me,  
   (a) Who does Ulysses entrust his kingdom to, in his absence?  
   (b) Bring out the significance of the 'sceptre'.

13. Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
   Seeking the bubble reputation  
   Even in the cannon's mouth.  
   (a) Who is the person being described in the above lines?  
   (b) Explain: 'The bubble reputation'?

(ii) Do as directed (Any two).  

14. If it were not for the expenses involved, I would go by air. (Inversion in conditional sentence. Begin with were).  

15. If you work hard, you will shine in life. (Change the sentence into a Compound sentence)

16. The Olympics once in four years. (hold) (Complete the sentences using the correct passive form)

Part – III

(i) Explain any two of the following with reference to the context. (2 x 3 = 6)

17. While on lower boughs  
   His puny offspring leap about and play;  

18. "Is second childishness and mere oblivion;  
   Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.”

19. ....you and I are old;  
   Old age hath yet his honour and his toil;

(ii) Answer any two of the following briefly. (2 x 3 = 6)

20. Elucidate the author’s ideas about teapots.  

21. What did the photograph portray?  

22. Supreme works in Tamil elevate it to be treated as sacred as the Vedas. How?

Part – IV

Answer the following. (3 x 5 = 15)

23. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.  
   (a) What are the aspects that contribute to humour in the essay?  
   (b) The ridge had taken us two and half hours, but it seemed like lifetime. Why?

24. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.  
   (a) Bring out the contrasting picture of the castle as depicted in stanzas 3 and 5.  
   (b) Napoleon was a great source of inspiration to his army. Justify.

25. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.  
   (a) How did the presence of Richard Parker influence the attitude of Pi?  
   (b) Sketch the character of Ausable.

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