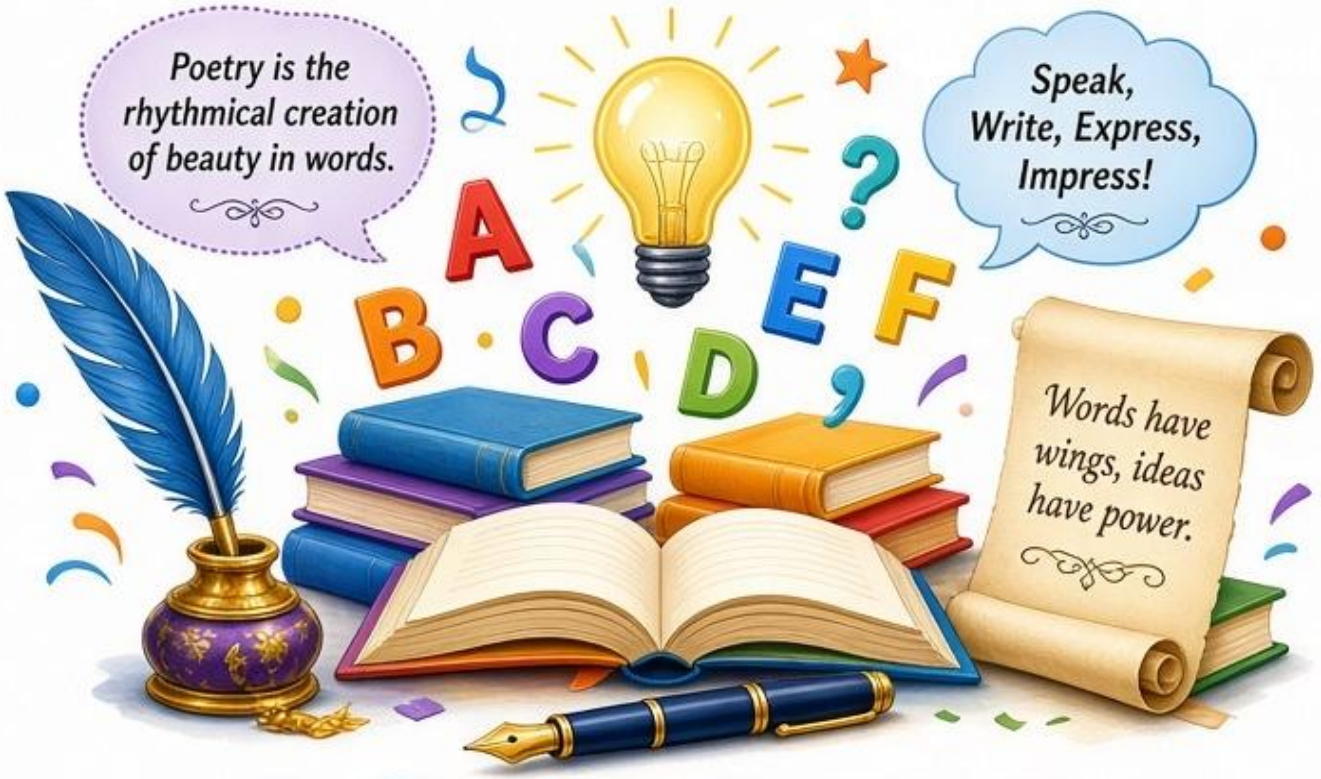
GOVERNMENT OF TAMILNADU
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
CHENGALPATTU DISTRICT



12th STD
ENGLISH

Simplified Special Study Guide

வெளியீடு

Chief Educational Office
Chengalpattu district

Grok

ஆக்கம்

குழுத் தலைவர்

திருமதி இர. திருவளர்செல்வி,

முதன்மைக்கல்வி அலுவலர்,

செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டம்

திரு செ. விஜயன்,

மாவட்டக்கல்வி அலுவலர்(இடைநிலை)(பொறுப்பு),

மதுராந்தகம்.

கையேடு மேலாய்வாளர்கள்

திரு ஏ. ராஜேஷ்குமார்,
தலைமையாசிரியர்,
அரசு மேல்நிலைப் பள்ளி,
அனந்தமங்கலம்,
செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டம்.

திரு பொன். மணிமாறன்,
பள்ளித் துணை ஆய்வாளர்,
மதுராந்தகம்,
செங்கல்பட்டு மாவட்டம்.

கையேடு குழு உறுப்பினர்கள்

Thiru. JOHNPETER L,
PG. Asst. (English),
Govt. Hr.Sec.School,
Vedanthangal,
Chengalpattu District.

Tmt. JAYASHREE G,
PG. Asst. (English),
Govt.Girls Hr.Sec.School,
Kadapakkam,
Chengalpattu District.

Tmt. DURBHAJHANSI S,
PG. Asst. (English),
Govt.Girls Hr.Sec.School,
Acharapakkam,
Chengalpattu District.

Tmt. CHANDRAKALA M.P.
PG. Asst. (English),
Govt. Hr.Sec.School,
L. Endathur,
Chengalpattu District.

இதனை இதனால் இவன்முடிக்கும் என்றாய்ந்து
அதனை அவன்கண் விடல்.

– குறள்.

அன்பார்ந்த மாணவர்களே!

1. உங்களின் இயல்பினை அறிந்து, அனைவரும் வெற்றி பெறும் நோக்குடன் எனது வழிகாட்டுதலின் பேரில் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட சிறப்பு வழிகாட்டி இது. இந்த வழிகாட்டி முழுமையும் படித்தால் நீங்கள் வெற்றி பெறுவது உறுதி.

2. படித்ததை எழுதிப் பழகுங்கள், மேலும் படித்த வினா விடைகளைச் சக மாணவர்களோடு கலந்து பேசி தெளிவாகுங்கள், வெற்றி எளிது...

3. முயன்றால் முடியாதது எதுவுமே இல்லை. உங்களால் முடியாதது வேறு எவராலும் முடியாது என்பதை உணருங்கள்.

4. நாளைய நாட்கள் உங்களுக்காகவே காத்திருக்கின்றன. இச்சிறப்பு வழிகாட்டி உங்களை வெற்றிக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்ல இருக்கிறது. கல்வியிலும், வாழக்கையிலும் வசந்தம் பெற வாழ்த்துக்கள்.....!

முதன்மைக்கல்வி அலுவலர்,
செங்கல்பட்டு.

ENGLISH
ONE MARK

1) Question Number 1, 2, 3 [Synonyms]

Example :-

choose the most appropriate **Synonyms** of the words underlined in the following sentences.

These two children had given me a **profound** lesson.

a) genuine b) complete c) prosaic **d) very great**

1. Profound – very great (MAR 25)
2. Stimulated – motivated (MAR 25, Mar 22, Mar 24)
3. Sturdy – Strong (MAR 25)
4. Intrepid – bold / gallant (JUN 25)
5. bereavement – grief (JUN 25)
6. Slackened – reduced (JUN 25, 24, MAR 22, Sep 20)
7. Chide – scold (Mar 24)
8. agony – suffering (Mar 24)
9. Persisted – Continued (Mar 24)
10. liable – likely (Mar 23, June 24)
11. Shandy – lemonade (June 24)
12. Impudent – disrespectful (March 23)
13. Chaos – Confusion (Mar 23, 20, July 22)
14. artless – guileless / innocent (June 23, Mar 21)
15. splendour – Magnificence (June 23)
16. gloomy – Sorrowful (June 23)
17. anarchy – lawlessness (Mar 22)
18. disfigured – marred (Mar 22)
19. important – significant (July 22)
20. rubble – debris (July 22)
21. fancy – desire(Mar 21)
22. prevalent – Common (Mar 21)
23. enormous – huge (Mar 20)
24. tantalize – taunt (Sep 20)

2) Question Number 4, 5, 6 [Antonyms]

Example :-

choose the most appropriate **Antonyms** of the underlined words in the following sentences.

4. Anna would say with an **impudent** smile.

a) innocent b) disrespectful c) decent **d) courteous**

1. deserted x Crowded / inhabited / occupied (March 20, 25)
2. fortuitously x unfortunately (Mar 25)
3. agony x pleasure (Mar 25)
4. Optimistic x Pessimistic (June 23, 25) (Sep 20)
5. Curtailed x increased (June 25)
6. tiny x large (June 25)
7. Conventional x unconventional, abnormal (March 22, 24)
8. Vanished x appeared (March 24)
9. Scarce x adequate (Mar 24)
10. Impudent x Courteous (June 24)
11. Perilous x Safety (June 24, July 22)
12. malignant x benign, Curable (June 24, 23, Sep 20)
13. appreciate x condemn (Mar 23)
14. Splendour x Simplicity (Mar 23)
15. Sophisticated x primitive (Mar 22, 23)
16. descending x ascending (June 23, Mar 22)
17. Sturdy x Weak (Mar 22, 25)
18. Subsided x diminished (Mar 25, July 22)
19. anticipation x ignorance (March 21)
20. Vexation x happy agreement (March 21)
21. Confidence x diffidence (March 21)
22. prevalent x uncommon (Mar 20)
23. vital x trivial (Mar 20)
24. frail x strong (Sep 20)

3) Question Number (7 – 20)

Prefix & Suffix

Example 1: Add a suitable **prefix** to the root word **'patient'**

a) re b) ill c) im d) ex **Answer (c) (June 25)**

Example 2:

choose the word that cannot form a derivative with the suffix '-ship'.

a) champion b) Craftsman c) apprentice d) Container **Answer (d) (March - 24)**

Word	Prefix	Suffix
1. Frequent	infrequent	frequently
2. Willing	unwilling	willingness, willingly
3. friend	befriend	friendly, friendship
4. patient	impatient	patiently, patience
5. honour	dishonour	honourable, honourably
6. resemble	–	resemblance, resembling
7. Satisfy	dissatisfy	Satisfying, Satisfaction, Satisfied
8. manage (July 22)	mismanage	management, manageable, manager
9. Comfort	discomfort, uncomfort	Comfortable, Comfortably, Comfortless
10. noble (Mar 21)	ignoble, ennoble	nobility, nobleness
11. respect (June 24, July 22)	disrespect	respectable, respectful, respected
12. different	indifferent	differently, differential, differentiate
13. fertile (Mar 22, Mar 21)	infertile, unfertile	fertility, fertilize, fertilization
14. obey	disobey	obeying, obeyed, obedient, obedience
15. partial (Mar 23)	impartial	partiality
16. Circle, danger, Slave (June 23)	encircle, endanger, enslave	Circular, dangerous, slavery
17. expensive (Mar 2020)	inexpensive	expensively
18. belief (Sep 2020)	disbelief	believer

4) Phrasal verbs:

Example: Replace the underlined word with a Suitable **phrasal verb.**

They decided to **postpone** their holiday until the following year.

a) put out b) put forward c) put up with d) put off **Answer (d)**

1. Set up – build (or) start
2. Set off – Start (March 25)
3. Set in – Begin and stay (while) (June 24)
4. set for – Ready, prepare
5. put off – Postpone (June 25)
6. put out – Extinguish (Mar 23)
7. put forward – Suggest idea (or) plan (Mar 22)
8. put up with – tolerate (Mar 21)
9. put in – Spend time (or) effort (Mar 20)
10. gave away – Crumbled (or) give something (March 24)
11. turned out – Something ended up
12. turned down – Say 'no' / refuse / reject (June 23)
13. turned against – become an enemy
14. turned up – arrived / appear
15. Cut off – remove / Stop
16. broke in – Enter by force (July 22)
17. let in – allow Someone / something
18. Passed out – faint / lose (Sep 20)

5) Idioms

Example :-

Choose the Correct meaning of the **Idiom** in the given sentence.

When they had to climb through deep snow the party sometimes had **to wait for the dust to settle.**

a) to wait for a long time **b) to wait for a situation to become clear**

c) to wait for the guide d) to wait for the sun to set.

1. Wait for the dust to settle – wait for a situation to become clear (Mar 25)
2. round the corner – Very near (June 25, Sep 20, Mar 22)

3. twiddling my thumbs – being idle (Mar 24)
4. fetch and Carry – to do a lot of little jobs (June 24)
5. Save his skin – Protect himself from difficulty (Mar 23)
6. get the ducks in a row – Well organised (Mar 23)
7. Do the math – think Carefully (June 23)
8. eleventh hour – last moment (Mar 20)
9. a bolt out of a clear sky – sudden / unexpected event (Mar 20)

6) Linkers / Conjunctions / Connectors

Example :-

Choose the appropriate **linker.**

1. We fail to harness the rain water, _____we suffer.

a) Consequently b) nevertheless c) besides d) Whereas **Answer (a)** **(Mar 21) (Mar 25)**

2. Choose the Suitable **Conjunction** to form a Compound sentence.
   Ramesh did not know spanish so he wanted a translator. (June 25)
3. It's already very late and you can't leave now. Moreover, it is raining heavily.(Mar - 24)
4. If you register your name, you can participate in the event. (June 24) (July 22) **(or)**
   Unless you register your name, you cannot participate in the event. (Mar 23)
5. I could not attend the party because I had to take care of my ailing mother. (Mar 23)
6. The children were very tired; therefore they went to bed early last night.(June 23)
7. Unless you book in advance, you cannot witness the show. (Mar 22)
8. As soon as my father arrived home, I narrated the incident.

7) American English Vs British English

Example:

Choose the suitable American English word equivalent to the British English word in the following sentence.

Aswin bought **sweets** from the stall.

a) jelly b) Candies c) muffins d) Cream **(Mar 25)** **Answer (b)**

S.No	British English	American English	Year of asked
1.	Bonnet	hood	(Mar 23)
2.	Pavement	Sidewalk	(Sep 22, June 24)
3.	queue	line	(Mar 20)
4.	wind screen	windshield	(Jun 23)
5.	holiday	vacation	(Mar 22)
6.	lift	elevator	(Jun 25)
7.	full stop	period	(Mar 21)
8.	lorry	truck	(Mar 24)
9.	programme	program	(Jun 22)
10.	Colour (-our)	Color (-or)	
11.	theatre (-re)	theater (-er)	
12.	grey (e)	gray (a)	
13.	apologise	apologize (z)	
14.	pullover	Sweater	
15.	waistcoat	Vest	
16.	Chips	french fries	
17.	flat	apartment	
18)	ground floor	first floor	
19)	under ground	Subway	
20)	Indicator	turn signal (blinker)	

21)	timetable	Schedule	
22)	post	mailbox	
23)	autumn	fall	
24)	nappy	diaper	
25)	full stop	period	
26)	loo	rest room	
27)	bin	trash can / garbage /can	

8) Spelling

Example :-

Choose the word that has been spelt correctly.

a) tommorrow b) tomorow **c) tomorrow** d) tomorrow

1.	Separate	14.	Repercussions
2.	Secretary	15.	Espionage
3.	Warehouse	16.	Malignant
4.	tomorrow	17.	Prevalent
5.	foreign	18.	Amputated
6.	dysentry	19.	Perforated
7.	awfully	20.	Encouragement
8.	amateur	21.	Precautionary
9.	avalanche	22.	Misappropriate
10.	demeanour	23.	Unambiguous
11.	existence		
12.	Vengeance		
13.	Technicality		

9) Compound word

Example :-

Choose the word that can be added after '**good**' to form a Compound word.

a) will b) idea c) news d) deed **(Mar-24)** **Answer (All the above four)**

1) Wind Screen ✓ (March 23)

Wind brake ✗

Wind pane ✗

Wind Craft ✗

2) grandson ✓ (June 24)

grandmother ✓

grand teacher ✗

grand master ✓

3) Pendrive ✓ (before 'drive') (March 22)

rolldrive ✗

rashdrive ✗

dashdrive ✗

4) Soft Wear ✗ (July 22)

Software ✓

Soft pen ✗

Soft ice ✗

5) Wind fan ✗(Mar 21)

Windman ✗

Windproof ✓

Windpulse ✗

Cannot be added after 'over':

• overpiece --> Cannot be added (Sep 2020)

• overboard --> Added

• over flow --> Added

• overcoat --> Added

Answer: overpiece

10. Correct Combination (Compound Word)

Example:

Choose the correct combination of the compound word - 'Software' **(Mar-25)**

a) Noun + Adjective b) Noun + Noun c) Adverb + Adjective **d) Adjective + Noun**

S.No.	Compound Word	Exam Date	Combination
1)	Hair Cut	(Mar 22)	Noun + Verb
2)	Headmaster		Noun + Noun
3)	Water fall		Noun + Verb
4)	Swimming pool		Gerund + Noun
5)	Drawback		Verb + Adverb
6)	Public speaking		Adjective + Gerund
7)	Output		Preposition + Verb/Adverb
8)	Software		Adjective + Noun
9)	Showcause		Verb + Noun/Verb
10)	World famous	(July 22)	Noun + Adjective
11)	Store room	(Jun-25)	Noun + Noun
12)	Sunlight	(Mar-22)	Noun + Noun
13)	Overstep	(Mar-21)	Adverb + Verb

11. Abbreviation & Acronyms

Example:

Choose the right expansion of the acronym 'RAW' **(Mar 24)**

a) Results and Analyses wing **b) Research and Analysis wing**

c) Review Action wing d) Resource Application wing

S.No.	Acronym / Abbreviation	Full Expansion
1)	RAW	Research and Analysis wing
2)	IMF	Indian Mountaineering Foundation
3)	PAN	Permanent Account Number
4)	TOEFL	Test of English as a Foreign Language
5)	GDP	Gross Domestic Product
6)	OPEC	Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries
7)	UAE	United Arab Emirates
8)	NOC	No Objection Certificate
9)	DCP	Deputy Commissioner of Police
10)	CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
11)	INSAT	Indian National Satellite
12)	CIA	Central Intelligence Agency

12. Clipped Words

Example:

Replaced the underlined word in the given sentence with its unclipped form:

'The pleasant music at the party is spreading good **vibes** among the guests.' **(Mar-24)**

a) **Vibrations** b) Vibratos c) Vibriosis d) Vibraphones

S.No.	Original / Unclipped Word	Clipped Word
1.	Perambulator	Pram
2.	Vibrations	Vibes
3.	Public house	Pub
4.	Champion	Champ
5.	Pianoforte	Piano
6.	Demonstration	Demo
7.	Teenager	Teen
8.	Influenza	Flu
9.	Newscast	News
10.	Diskette	Disc
11.	Microphone	Mike
12.	Fanatic	Fan
13.	Moving picture	Movie
14.	Memorandum	Memo
15.	Bridegroom	Groom
16.	Advertisement	Ad
17.	Demarcate	Mark
18.	Pop music	Pop

13. Blended Words

Example:

Choose the right combination of words used to form the blended word 'staycation' **(Mar 24)**

a) Stay + location b) Stray + allocation c) Stray + education **d) Stay + Vacation**

S.No.	Blended Word / Combination	Result / Components
1.	Cyborg	Cybernetic + Organism
2.	Modem	Modulator + Demodulator
3.	Breathalyzer	Breath + Analyzer
4.	Staycation	Stay + Vacation
5.	Smog	Smoke + Fog
6.	Newscast	News + Broadcast
7.	Moped	Motor + Pedal
8.	Diplonomics	Diplomacy + Economics
9.	Motel	Motorway + Hotel
10.	Biopic	Biography + Picture
11.	Bit	Binary + Digit
12.	Muscle + pain	Muscular pain
13.	Skeleton + system	Skeletal system
14.	Nerve + disorder	Nervous disorder
15.	Digestion + enzymes	Digestive enzymes
16.	Surgery + instruments	Surgical instruments
17.	Agony + experience	Agonising experience
18.	Glory + victory	Glorious victory

19.	Fancy + idea	Fanciful idea
20.	Emotion + song	Emotional song
21.	Sense + issue	Sensitive issue

14. Function of a Word

Example:

Choose the word that is not a **noun**:

a) **Stimulate** b) Destruction c) Strength d) Wisdom

Parts of Speech Variations Table:

S.No.	Noun	Verb	Adjective
1	Wisdom	Harm	Wise
2	Argument	Stimulate	Harmful
3	Destruction	Argue	Strong
4	Strength	Destroy	Amused / Amusing
5	Stimulation	Amuse	Successful
6	Amusement	Succeed	Appreciative
7	Appreciation	Appreciate	Proud
8	Success	Pride	Hopeful
9	Pride	Hope	-
10	Hope	-	-

(Adverb): amusingly, appreciatively, successfully, proudly, hopefully

15. Syllabification

Example:

Choose the disyllabic word:

a) benefit **b) again** c) weight d) strength

Rules / Notes:

(i) a, e, i, o, u — Divide the Sound.

(ii) aa, ae, ei, eo, ue — Consider as one sound.

(iii) Last letter 'y' gives sound.

1 Sound --> Monosyllable
2 Sound --> Disyllable
3 Sound --> Trisyllable
4 Sound --> Tetrasyllable
5 Sound --> Pentasyllable

Type	Examples
Monosyllabic words	weight, bus, vague, door
Disyllabic words	a-gain, bi-zarre, stu-pid
Trisyllabic words	pro-per-ty, pres-i-dent, en-ter-tain, ba-na-na
Tetrasyllabic words	ap-pa-ra-tus, en-er-get-ic
Pentasyllabic words	ex-am-i-na-tion, si-mul-ta-ne-ous

16. Singular / Plural

Example:

Choose the right plural form of the word 'apparatus'

a) **apparatuses** b) apparati c) apparatusis d) apparaties

S.No.	Singular	Plural	Pattern / Ending
1	medium	media	(um -> a)

2	tooth	teeth	(oo -> ee)
3	loaf	loaves	(f -> ves)
4	formula	formulae	(a -> ae)
5	crisis	crises	(is -> es)
6	matrix	matrices	(x -> ces)
7	alumnus	alumni	(us -> i)
8	criterion	criteria	(on -> a)

17. Polite Alternatives

Example:

Choose the polite alternative for the underlined word in the following sentence:

'The burglars were sent to jail' **(Mar-25)**

a) rehabilitation centre b) asylum c) prison **d) Correctional facility**

S.No.	Direct / Taboo Word	Polite Alternative
1.	Second hand	Pre owned
2.	Slow learners	Late bloomers
3.	Disabled	Physically challenged
4.	Fat	Full figured
5.	Barber	Hair dresser
6.	Unemployed	Between jobs
7.	Cheap	Economical
8.	Blind	Visually impaired
9.	Old	Senior citizen
10.	Jail	Correctional facility

18. Question Tags

Example:

Choose the correct question tag for the sentence:

'Let's close our eyes and meditate for some time, _____?'

a) shall we b) Can't we c) Shan't we d) Can we

S.No.	Sentence / Pattern	Question Tag
1)	Let us...	shall we?
2)	Don't...	will you?
3)	I am not a dancer,	am I?
4)	I am a teacher,	aren't I?
5)	Nobody has arrived yet,	have they?
6)	I am not as smart as you are,	am I?
7)	Vivek played some great slots today,	didn't he?
8)	Don't commit this mistake again,	will you?
9)	The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss,	are they?
10)	Let's go for a movie this weekend,	shall we?
11)	The story tries to relate history to science,	doesn't it?

19. Prepositional Phrase

Example:

Choose the suitable prepositional phrase to fill in the blank:

'I am applying for the post of a salesman _____your advertisement in the newspaper.' **(Jun 24)**

a) In reference to **b) with reference to** c) on behalf of d) in lieu of

S.No.	Prepositional Phrase	Example Sentence
1	According to	According to Gandhiji, Ahimsa means infinite love.
2	Inspite of	Task force managed to complete it on time inspite of many challenges.
3	In case of	In case of rain, take an umbrella.
4	With reference to	With reference to your advertisement, I am applying for the job.
5	In favour of	Our teacher always acts in favour of her students.

PART - II (2 MARKS)
Section - 1 (Q.NO 21 to 26)

UNIT - 1 THE CASTLE:

Read the following sets of poetic lines:

1. Who does ' we ' refer to? **Ans: *Soldiers***
2. How did the soldiers spend the summer days? **Ans: *Relaxed / At ease***
3. What could they watch from the turret wall? **Ans: *Mowers***
4. How safe was the castle? **Ans: *Gates were strong and the walls were thick***
5. What was the firm belief of the soldiers? **Ans: *No one could win***
6. What was challenging? Ans: *Entering*
7. Which aspect of the castle's strength is conveyed by the above line?
   Ans:*Physical strength*
8. Why couldn't they do anything? **Ans: *Because they had no weapons to fight the gold*.**
9. Why did they feel helpless? **Ans: *Because they had no weapons to fight the gold.***

(8 & 9 Same Answer) Because they had no weapons to fight the gold.

10. Which aspect of the tale is considered shameful?
11. What was the shameful act?
    (10 & 11 Same Answer) The betrayal of the castle
12. Who was the real enemy? **Ans: *Gold***
13. What work do the mowers do? **Ans: *Mowing the grass***

UNIT: 2 OUR CASUARINA TREE

1. Which tree is referred to in the above lines? **Ans: Casuarina tree.**
2. How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?
   Ans: The Tree is very strong like a giant.
3. Why does Toru Dutt use the expression "a creeper climbs"?
   Ans: It highlights the strength of the creeper
4. Who is the giant here? **Ans: Casuarina tree**
5. Why is the Scarf colourful? **Ans: Because of the bright red crimson flowers**.
6. What does the poet mean by the expression "May love defend thee from oblivion's curse ?"
   Ans: The tree should be remembered by love not forgotten
7. What does the expression 'Fain' convey? **Ans: eagerness**
8. What does the poet convey through the expression 'Fear, trembling hope'?
   Ans: Human state of mind
9. What is winding round and round? **Ans: Creeper**
10. Why shall the tree remain every dear? **Ans: childhood memories**
11. Whose offspring is mentioned here? **Ans: Monkey's**
12. Where is it playing? **Ans: Casuarina Tree**

UNIT: 3 ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

1. What is the world compared to? **Ans: To a stage**

2. What do the words exits and entrances mean? **Ans: Death and birth**
3. How does the boy go to school? **Ans: Unwillingly**
4. What is the soldier ready to do? **Ans: He is ready to guard his country**
5. Explain ' bubble reputation'. **Ans: A short-lived glory**
6. Whom does Justice refer to? **Ans: man in his fifth stage**
7. Describe his appearance → fifth stage:
Ans: He is fat, He has round belly and formal beard
8. How does he (fifth stage) behave with the people around him?
Ans: He behaves as a wise man
9. What does he (fifth stage) do to show his wisdom? **Ans: He quotes many proverbs**
10. What does 'Pouch' mean? **Ans: Purse / bag**
11. What does 'Cannon' mean? **Ans: Gun**
12. What does 'Satchel' mean? **Ans: A shoulder bag.**

UNIT : 4 ULYSSES

1. What does Ulysses do? **Ans: He makes law for people**
2. Did he enjoy what he was doing? Give reasons.
Ans: He did not enjoy it because he longs for travel
3. What is experience compared to? **Ans: An arch**
4. How do the lines convey that the experience is endless?
Ans: Experiences makes an arch of the untraveled worlds
5. How is every hour important to Ulysses? **Ans: Brings some new experiences**
6. What does the term ' Little remains ' convey? **Ans: His life nearing death.**
7. Who does Ulysses entrust his kingdom to in his absence? **Ans: His son Telemachus**
8. Bring out the significance of the ' Sceptre ' **Ans: Kingly powers**
9. What do ' Thunder ' and ' Sunshine ' refer to? **Ans: Bad times and good times**
10. What do we infer about the attitude of the sailors?
Ans: They welcome bad time and good times
11. The above lines convey the undying Undying spirit of Ulysses. Explain
Ans: Ulysses wanted to do something great before his death.
12. What was Ulysses purpose in life? **Ans: To travel to unknown lands**
13. How long would his venture last?**Ans: Till his death.**
14. Explain the ' Three Suns ' **Ans: Three long years**

UNIT: 5 A FATHER TO HIS SON

1. How should one face life? **Ans. Like a steel and a rock**
2. Why does the poet suggest to take life easy? **Ans. because life is like fertile soil.**
3. Can being in solitude help a strong human being? How?
Ans. Yes, It encourages creativity.
4. Why does the poet suggest that time can be wasted?
Ans. The poet suggests that time can be wasted to learn new things.
5. Is it a shame to be a fool at times? **Ans. No**
6. What does one learn from every folly? **Ans. We learn how it happened**
7. How does free imagination help the world? **Ans. Bring changes to the world.**
8. Explain the term "White lies" **Ans. lies told to avoid hurting one's feelings**
9. Who does the word 'He' refer to? **Ans. His son**
10. How does loneliness help the person? **Ans. To be creative**
11. Where are the final decisions take? **Ans. Silent room.**
12. How can a frail flower affect a rock? **Ans. Split the rock**
13. What do you mean by soft loam? **Ans. Fertile soil.**

UNIT: 6 INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAMP

1. Whose action is described here? **Ans. Napoleon**
2. What is meant by prone brow? **Ans. Serious thinking**
3. What is his state of mind? **Ans. Sad state**
4. Why did the boy contradict Napoleon's words? **Ans. Proud of his sacrifice**
5. Why was his pride touched? **Ans. He sacrifice his life too**
6. Who is compared to the mother eagle? **Ans. Napoleon**
7. Explain the comparison

   Ans. Like the mother eagle, Napoleon shows care for the wounded soldier.
8. What does the phrase full galloping suggest?

   Ans. The horse rider was moving very fast
9. Why was the rider in a hurry?

   Ans. The rider wanted to convey the happy news of victory to the emperor.

Poetic devices / Literary devices / Figure of speech

1. Simile

Simile = comparison + like / as

If you see ' like ' or ' as ' mark in the poetic line → it is usually a SIMILE

Example:

1. Grew thin and treacherous as air
2. The water lilies spring like snow enmassed

Alliteration :

Alliteration = Same sound at the beginning

(Consonant sound, not a vowel sound)

✦ *Remember: We look at the sound, not just the letter.*

Example:

1) Ah, I have heard that wail for, Far away.
2) Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel

Personification

1. A little wicked wicket gate
2. Our only enemy was gold
3. Unknown yet well-known to the eye of Faith!
4. Unknown yet well-known to the eye of faith!
5. What is that dirge like murmur that I hear
6. A creeper climbs in whose embrace bound
7. It is the trees laments, an eerie speech
8. And the waves gently kissed the classic shore
9. The giant wears the scarf and flowers are hung
10. When earth lay tranced in a dreamless swoon
11. Even in the cannon's mouth
12. Thro' scudding drifts vext the dim sea the.
13..... the deep moans round with many voices
14. There lies the port the vessel puffs her sail.
15. Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong.

Metaphor

1. Oh then our maze of tunneled stone
2. All the world's a stage

3. And all the men and women merely players
4. Seeking the bubble reputation
5. His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide
6. "and his big manly voice, turning again towards childish treble
7. For always roaming with a hungry heart
8. And drunk delight of battle with my peers.
9. That hoard and sleep and feed
10. Life to the less all time I have enjoyed
11. Yet all experiences is an arch where through
12. Gleams that untraveled world whose margin fades
13. Life is hard, be steel, be a rock
14. Life is soft loam, be gentle go easy
15. A Flim the mother eagle's eye, when her bruised eaglet breathes

LITERARY & POETIC DEVICES

RHETORICAL QUESTION

1. How can this shameful tale be told?

REPETITION

1. Tell him to be alone often and get at himself and above all tell himself no lies about himself

SYNECDOCHE

1. you know, we French stormed Ratisbon.

ANTITHESIS

1. The growth of a Frail flower in a path up has sometimes shattered and split a rock. Brutes have been gentled where lashed failed.

TRANSFERRED EPITHET

1. and left them dead years before burial
2. let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives
3. Bringing changes into a world resenting change
4. And the final decisions are made in silent rooms

Grammar part Question 27 to 30

1. Active to Passive Voice (and Vice-Versa)

The simple trick: Swap the places of the first person/thing and the last person/thing and always use the 3rd form of the verb (Verb 3).

Continuous Tense (ing words):

Formula: is / are / was / were + ing → Change to: is / are / was / were + being + Verb 3

Example: is taking → **are being taken**

Perfect Tense (Has / Have / Had):

Formula: has / have / had / will have → Simply insert 'been' before the verb.

Example: shall have completed → **will have been completed**

Simple Past Tense (Action already done once):

Formula: Verb 2 → Change to: was / were + Verb 3

Example: inaugurated → **was inaugurated**

2. Direct to Indirect (Reported) Speech

The simple trick: Remove the quotation marks, go one step back in time (past tense), and change pronouns like 'I' to 'he/she'.

For Questions starting with 'Wh-' words or Verbs (Yes/No):

• Change 'said to' → **asked**

• If it is a Yes/No question (starts with Is, Will, Would, Did), add **if** or **whether.**

Example: "Would you...?" → asked Kanya if she would.

For Commands / Orders / Requests:

• Change 'said to' → **ordered** (or **requested** if 'please' is used).

• Remove quotes and just add 'to' before the verb. If it says "Don't", change it to 'not to'.

Example: "Don't touch" → requested not to touch

3. 'Unless' to 'If... not' (Conditionals)

The simple trick: 'Unless' already means 'If not'. When you remove 'Unless', you must balance the sentence by adding a negative word like 'don't', 'didn't', or 'cannot'.

Rule: Replace 'Unless' with 'If' and make the verb negative.

Example 1: Unless you go... → **If you don't go...**

Example 2: Unless we plant... → **If we don't plant...**

4. Degrees of Comparison (Costly / Costlier)

The simple trick: When comparing two things, reverse their positions to keep the meaning the same.

Comparative to Positive:

If A is costlier than B → then B is not so costly as A.

Remember: Put 'not so [basic word] as' when switching from an '-er' word.

Superlative ('One of the most...') to Comparative:

Formula: One of the most [word] → Change to: more [word] than many other

Example: one of the most popular → **more popular than many other**

5. Combining Sentences (Who / When / Compound)

Using 'Who' (for people): Put who right after the person you are talking about, and delete the repeating pronoun (he/she/her).

Example: *...meet the young lady* **who** sold me... (removed "she").

Simple to Compound (And / Or else):

• Use 'and then' for chain actions: He removed shoes and then he jumped.

• Use 'or else' for warnings: Do exercises regularly or else you will not recover.

MARCH 2020:

27. Change the direct speech into Reported form.

Question: Vidya said to Kanya, "Would you like to come to the party with us tomorrow?"

Answer: Vidya asked Kanya if she would like to come to the party with them the next day.

28. Change into other voice form.

Question: I shall have completed my project next week.

Answer: My project will have been completed by me next week/ the following week.

29. Transform the sentence beginning with "Had":

Question: If I had come earlier, I would have attended the interview.

Answer: Had I come earlier, I would have attended the interview.

30. Rewrite as a Simple sentence:

Question: Smita carried out the survey and presented her report.

Answer: Having carried out the survey, Smitha presented her report. (OR)

After carrying out the survey, Smitha presented her report.

SEPTEMBER 2020:

27. Change the Voice:

Question: Vivek is taking the kids on a picnic today.

Answer: The kids are being taken on a picnic today by Vivek.

28. Change into Indirect speech:

Question: The curator of the museum said to the visitors, "Don't touch these paintings, please."

Answer: The curator of the museum requested the visitors not to touch those paintings.

29. Change into Complex using "unless":

Question: You should sleep well, otherwise you will ruin your health.

Answer: Unless you sleep well, you will ruin your health.

30. Combine using the Relative pronoun "who":

Question: A young lady sold me this gold chain. I want to meet her.

Answer: I want to meet the young lady who sold me this gold chain.

AUGUST 2021:

27. Change Into Direct speech:

Question: She said that she would be using the car that night.

Answer: She said, "I will be using the car tonight."

28. Change the Voice:

Question: My mother is knitting the sweaters.

Answer: The sweaters are being knitted by my mother.

29. Rewrite the sentence using "If" without changing the meaning of the sentence:

Question: Unless you go for a walk regularly, you cannot reduce your weight.

Answer: If you don't go for a walk regularly, you cannot reduce your weight.

30. Rewrite as a Complex sentence:

Question: Suresh did not know Hindi, so he wanted a translator.

Answer: As Suresh did not know Hindi, he wanted a translator.

MAY 2022:

27. Change Into Indirect speech:

Question: Reena said, "I am learning French."

Answer: Reena said that she was learning French.

28. Change the Voice:

Question: My request was acceded to by the authorities.

Answer: The authorities acceded to my request.

29. Combine into a single sentence:

Question: I met a man at the party. He is the Chairman of a computer firm.

Answer: I met a man at the party who is the Chairman of a computer firm.

30. Rewrite using if without changing the meaning:

Question: Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.

Answer: If we don't plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.

JULY 2022:

27. Change Into Direct speech:

Question: Geetha asked Angel whether she would help her to pack her bag.

Answer: Geetha said to Angel, "Will you help me to pack my bag?"

28. Change the Voice:

Question: The Governor inaugurated the exhibition at Ten O'clock.

Answer: The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor at Ten O'clock.

29. Rewrite using "If" without changing the meaning of the sentence:

Question: Mr. Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education unless I studied well.

Answer: Mr. Kunaal could not sponsor my higher education if I did not study well.

30. Rewrite using the Positive degree:

Question: Apples are costlier than Oranges.

Answer: Oranges are not so costly as Apples. (OR)

Oranges are not as costly as apples.

MARCH 2023:

27. Change into Indirect speech:

Question: Raju said, "I was playing tennis the whole morning."

Answer: Raju said that he had been playing tennis the whole morning.

28. Change the Voice:

Question: I was not invited to the party.

Answer: They did not invite me to the party.

29. Rewrite as a Compound sentence:

Question: Unless you do these exercises regularly, you will not recover.

Answer: You should do these exercises regularly or else you will not recover.

30. Rewrite using 'When':

Question: The work was over. We went to home.

Answer: When the work was over, we went home.

JUNE 2023:

27. Change the following into indirect speech.

Question: The police man said to the thief, "Open your bag and show what it contains."

Answer: The police man ordered the thief to open his bag and show what it contained.

28. Change the Voice:

Question: Someone has found your mobile phone in the canteen.

Answer: Your mobile phone has been found in the canteen.

29. Rewrite using "If" without changing the meaning:

Question: You will not reach your goal, unless you chase your dream

Answer: You will not reach your goal if you don't chase your dream.

30. Rewrite this sentence using the Comparative degree:

Question: Mangoes are not so costly as apples in this city.

Answer: Apples are costlier than mangoes in this city.

MARCH 2024:

27. Rewrite as a compound sentence.

Question: After removing the shoes, the boy jumped into the river.

Answer: The boy removed the shoes and then he jumped into the river.

28. Change into Passive Voice.

Question: My parents do not allow me to eat junk food.

Answer: I am not allowed to eat junk food by my parents.

29. Rewrite using the comparative degree of adjective:

Question: Mickey Mouse is one of the most popular cartoon characters among children.

Answer: Mickey Mouse is more popular than many other cartoon characters.

30. Change into reported speech:

Question:

Weston: Did you open the door to the gardener? Roger:
No, my lord. I spoke through the shutter.

Answer: Weston asked Roger if/whether he had opened the door to the gardener.

Roger denied and added that he had spoken through the shutter.

March - 2025 (Section - 2):

27. please tell me what the time is. (Rewrite as a simple sentence)
Answer: Please tell me the time.

28. chief guest was distributing the prizes. (Change into passive voice)
Answer: The prizes were being distributed by the chief guest.

29. Unless we plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.(Rewrite using 'if')
Answer: If we do not plant more trees, we cannot save our planet.

30. The Manager said, "I will speak to you on Friday". (Change into reported speech)
Answer: The Manager said that he would speak to them on Friday.

March – 2026 (Section – 2):

27. Nikitha said to Kanishka, "please don't make too much noise". (Change into Reported Speech)
Answer: Nikitha requested Kanishka not to make too much noise.

28. One should keep one's promise (Change into passive voice)
Answer: Promises should be kept.

29. The policeman would not have arrested the man unless he had violated the rules. (Rewrite using 'if' without changing the meaning)
Answer: The policeman would not have arrested the man if he had not violated the rules.

30. Parithi is a good actor. He is not popular. (Change into Complex Sentence)
Answer: Although Parithi is a good actor, he is not popular.

Begin the Sentence with 'Had' and 'Were'

This structure is used to make conditional (if) sentences more formal. By removing the word "if" and flipping the word order, you create what is called an inverted conditional.

1. Beginning with 'Had' (Past Conditionals)

Use this when talking about an imaginary past action that did not happen.

Original: If I had studied, I would have passed the test.
Transformation: Had I studied, I would have passed the test.

Original: If she had called me, I would have helped her.
Transformation: Had she called me, I would have helped her.

Original: If we had left early, we wouldn't have missed the train.
Transformation: Had we left early, we wouldn't have missed the train.

2. Beginning with 'Were' (Present/Future Conditionals)

Use this for imaginary, unreal, or unlikely situations in the present or future.

Original: If I were rich, I would buy a mansion.
Transformation: Were I rich, I would buy a mansion.

Original: If he were here, he would know what to do.
Transformation: Were he here, he would know what to do.

Original: If they were to win the lottery, they would travel the world.
Transformation: Were they to win the lottery, they would travel the world.

3. Easy Steps to Convert the Sentence

Follow these 3 easy steps to transform any standard conditional sentence:

Step 1: Find and drop the word "If". Delete it from the sentence entirely.
Step 2: Locate "Had" or "Were". Find the helping verbs right after the subject.
Step 3: Move it to the front. Place 'Had' or 'Were' at the very beginning, before the subject. Keep the rest of the sentence exactly the same.

3 Marks Section
Q. No: 31, 32, 33

EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING LINES WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT (ERC):

Note: Students, we cannot memorize all the 268 lines of the six poems. If we learn a few important keywords from each poem, we can easily score 6 marks.

UNIT: 1 POEM — THE CASTLE

Keywords (KW):
Summer, at ease, turret wall, mowers, citadel, enemy, arms, provender, no threat, battle, thick-strong walls, foothold, captain, gate, warder, tunnel, groan, galleries, my death, faith, shameful tale, bird.

1. Explain the following with reference to the Context:

a. Our gates [KW] were strong, our walls were thick

b. Our captain [KW] was brave and we were true

c. They seemed no threat [KW] to us at all.

d. How can this shameful [KW] tale be told?

e. I will maintain until my death [KW]

f. Our only enemy [KW] was gold

Poem: The Castle

Poet: Edwin Muir

Explanation:

"The Castle" is an allegorical poem. The poet describes a strong castle with thick walls and strong gates. No one could enter it, but now it was captured by the greedy disloyal warder for gold.

UNIT: 2 OUR CASUARINA TREE

Keywords (KW):
Tree, Casuarina, python, Creeper, baboon, water lily, beach, trunk, Casement, Crimson Flowers, blessed sleep, boughs, Fear, hope, death, oblivion curse, Kokilas,

Explain the following lines with reference to the context:

a) Dear is the **Casuarina** to my soul;

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

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

Answer:

Poem: Our Casuarina tree **Poet:** Toru Dutt

Explanation:

The Casuarina tree reminds her happy childhood. She dedicates her memory. To the dead beloved ones.

UNIT: 3 ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

Keywords (KW):

exits, players, infant, Mewling, School-boy, ballad, soldier, jealous, bubble reputation, Justice, youthful hose, Pipes, lover, Pantaloon, capon lined, second

Explain the following lines with reference to the context:

a) "They have their exits and their
entrances And one man in his time
plays many parts"

b) "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in
quarrel, Seeking the bubble reputation"

c) "Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything"

Answer:

Poem: All the World's a stage

Poet: William Shakespeare

Explanation:

William Shakespeare describes the seven stages a man goes through in his life from birth to death.

UNIT: 4 ULYSSES

Keywords (KW):

Travel, To rust, star, He works, old age, long day, Happy Isles, old days, To strive, toil, Telemachus, Hyades, hungry heart.

Explain with reference to the context:

a) I cannot rest from **travel**: I will drink Life to the lees:
b) I am become a name For always roaming with a **hungry heart**
c) How dull it is to pause, to make an end, To **rust** unburnished, not to shine in use!
d) To follow knowledge like a sinking **star**, Beyond the utmost bound of human thought.
e) **He works** his work, I mine.
f) ... You and I are old **old age** hath yet his honour and his toil.
g) The **long day** wanes: the slow moon climbs: the deep Moans round with many voices
h) It may be we shall touch the **Happy Isles**, And see the great Achilles, whom we knew
i) We are not now that strength which **in old days** Moved earth and heaven;
j) **To strive**, to seek, to find and not to yield.

Answer:

Poem: Ulysses

Poet: Alfred Tennyson

Explanation: Ulysses describes his intention to travel to unknown places to gain knowledge and experience.

UNIT: 5 A FATHER TO HIS SON

Keywords (KW):
betrayals, tighten, Brutes, folly, Humdrum, loam, frail, rock, money, Shakespeare, Michael, white lies, wanting, dead years, lazy days., lonely

Explain the following lines with reference to the context:

a) and guide him among sudden
betrayals and tighten him for slack
moments.

b) Brutes have been gentled where lashed Failed.

c) Yet learning something out of very
folly hoping to repeat none of the
cheap Follies

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

Answer:

Poem: A Father to His Son
Poet: Carl August Sandburg
Explanation: In this poem, A Father advises his son. He should be strong. He should Face problems boldly. He encourages him while being dull.

UNIT: 6 INCIDENT OF THE FRENCH CAM

KEYWORDS

Smiling joy, Killed, flag-bird, Napoleon, mound, gallop, Ratisbon, Soldier's, eagle, emperor, boy, Fire, brow, plans, market, wounded, Fell death, victory, horse, eaglet

EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT

a) **"Then off there flung in smiling**
joy, And held himself erect"

b) **"I'm killed, sire!" And, his chief beside,**
Smiling, the boy fell dead

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

Answer:

Poem: Incident of the French Camp
Poet: Robert Browning

Explanation: Napoleon was waiting for the news of the result of his army's battle at Ratisbon. A young soldier who was badly wounded brought the news of victory to him.

PROSE - 3 - Marks (QUESTION No. 34 - 36)

UNIT – 1 (TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA):

1. What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys? (Apr-20,22,24)

Shining shoes, selling fruits, hawking newspapers & guiding tourists.

2. Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo? (Apr-25, Jul-20,23)

Nicola – jersey& cut –off Kakhi pants. / Jacopa – shortened army tunic. They had brown skin, tangled hair and dark eyes.

3. How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday? (Apr-23)

He drove them to poleta.

4. What made the boys work so hard? (Apr-23)

Their desire to save the life of their sister.

5. Why did the driver not approve of narrator buying fruits from the boys? (July-21)

They looked shabby.

6. The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why? (July-22)

They saved money for their sister's treatment.

7. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?

Two small boys – Nicola, Jacopo**.**

8. What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?

They hate Germans because they lost their father and house in the war.

9. What was Lucia suffering from?

Tuberculosis (TB) of spine.

10. Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?

He did not want to intrude upon that happy family.

11. Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?

They did not want his sympathy.

12. Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle? (Apr-23)

She was 20 years old with soft tender eyes and wearing pretty jacket.

UNIT – 2 (A NICE CUP OF TEA – GEORGE ORWELL):

1. According to author, what does the phrase "a nice cup of tea'' refer to? (July-25)

Indian Tea.

2. Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup? (Apr-24)

It holds more and keeps it hot for a long time.

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

It gives sickly taste.

4. Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.

No. Reason: The flavor is destroyed.

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

He is one among the few who drink tea without sugar.

6. How does army tea taste?

Grease and whitewash.

7. Which tea does the author prefer – China tea or Indian tea?

Indian Tea.

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

It should me be made in small quantities in a teapot.

9. What are the author's view on a China tea?

Economical and no stimulation.

UNIT – 3 (IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE):

1. **What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys? (Apr-23, July-25)**

The business of living is the celebration of being alive.

2. **How did the boy who played the mechanic lose his eyesight? (July-22,24, Apr-20)**
His drunken mother threw a lantern that broke his head and lost his both eyes.

3. What injuries did they sustain in the accident? (July-20)
He had 11 broken ribs and a perforated lung, and his wife had a shoulder injury.

4. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver? (July-21)
He had closed a hole in his heart.

5. Why does Dr.Barnard describe the blind boy as a 'walking horror'?

(Apr-26) Because he had a disfigured face and long flap of hanging skin.

6. Why does Dr.Barnard find suffering of children heartbreaking?
Because, they totally trust doctors.

7. When and where did the accident occur?

A few years ago at the street, after a meal.

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

He had patients to operate and his wife had a baby who needed her care.

9. What happened when the doctor couple were crossing the street?

A car hit them.

UNIT- 4 – (THE SUMMIT):

1. **What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the God of lofty Summit? How did they, do it? (Apr-25)**

- A bar of chocolates, a packet of biscuits, lollies and crucifix.
- By making a little hole in the snow.

2. **The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why? (July-24)**

It can held his weight but often gave way suddenly.

3. **Why did Hillary become clumsy fingered and slow moving? (July-20)**

Lack of oxygen.

4. **Name an equipment and a tool carried by the climbers during their expedition?**

Oxygen bottle and ice – axe.

5. **What did Hillary find in a tiny hollow?**

Two Oxygen bottles.

6. **When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well-being?**

When his oxygen bottle became lighter in weight.

7. **What did Edmund Hillary do to escape the large overhanging ice cornices?**

He cut a line of steps down to where snow met the rocks on the west.

UNIT 5 – (THE CHAIR):

1. **How was the chair made and how did the villager react to it? (July-21, Apr-24)**

It was made in black wood with a mirror like gleam. They came in hordes to see it.

2. **Why were the two chairs compared to Ram – Lakshmana? (July-23)**

The two chairs looked alike.

3. **What happened to the visitor when he sat on the stool? (Apr-22)**

He fell down with a thud and rolled over.

4. **Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair? (Apr-25)**

There was no model and not a carpenter to make a chair.

5. **When did the children get over the fear of sitting on the chair? (Apr-23)**

From the day, when, suganthi, their neighbour came and put her baby brother on the chair.

6. **What was put on the family agenda?**

Getting a Chair.

7. **Describe the stool that the narrator's family had?**

It was three legged. measured three fourth foot.

8. **What was grandmother's suggestion of wood? Why? (July-25)**

The chair should be made of teak wood because it was light weight.

UNIT 6 – (ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD):

1. **Define 'Liberty' as perceived by author? (July-24, Apr-22,)**

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

2. **What is the foundation of social conduct? (Apr-26)**

A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others.

3. **What does the traffic policeman at piccadilly circus symbolize? (July-22)**

Liberty.

4. **How would 'Liberty' cause universal chaos? (Apr-20)**

When everybody would get into the liberty of others.

5. **What does the 'rule of the road' means? (July-23)**

Liberties of everybody must be curtailed in order to preserve the liberties of all.

6. **Why should individual liberty be curtailed?**

To make everyone enjoy a social order.

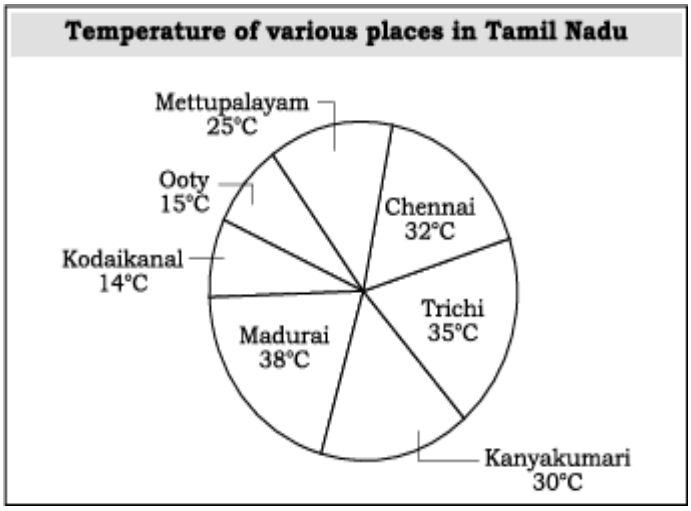
7. **What is liberty according to the old lady?**

She thought that she has got the liberty to walk where ever she likes.

QUESTION NUMBER - 37, 38, 39, 40 (3 MARKS)

37. STUDY THE PIE-CHART AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. **TEMPERATURE OF VARIOUS PLACES IN TAMILNADU**



A) Which is the Coolest place of all? Kodaikanal
B) Which place has the second highest temperature? Trichy
C) Which places are hotter than kanyakumari? Madurai, Trichy, Chennai

2. **Study the following table and write three sentences on your inference about the data:**

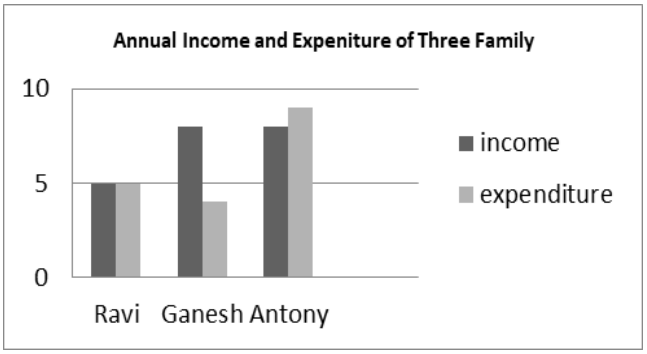
Average Annual rainfall in the Southern States of India in the year 2022

S.NO	States of India	Average Rainfall in mm
1.	TamilNadu, Pondicherry	1996
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3580
3.	Karnataka	5160
4.	Kerala	3055

Answers:

1. The given data represents annual rainfall in the Southern states of India in 2022.
2. Karnataka has the highest annual rainfall among the other given Southern states.
3. TamilNadu & Pondicherry has the lowest rainfall among the other given Southern States.

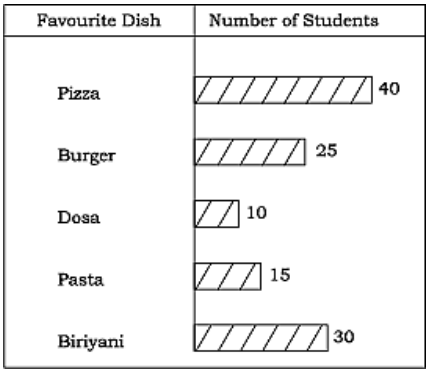
3. **Write three sentences about the data**



1) The income of the Ganesh family and Antony family are equal.

2) The expenditure of the Antony family is greater than the Ganesh family.
3) The income and expenditure of the Ravi family are equal.

4. **The following graph depicts the results of a survey conducted among 120 students of class XII of a certain school. Study the graph and answer the questions based on it.**



(i) Which is the most favourite dish of the students? **Answer: Pizza**
(ii) How many students have 'dosa' as their favourite dish? **Answer:10**
(iii) What is the difference in the number of students who preferred Pizza to Burger? **Answer: 15**

5. The following table contains information on the types of English and Tamil books borrowed from a lending library. Study the table and answer the questions based on it.

Types of Books Lent	English	Tamil
Plays	500	600
Historical Novels	625	641
Social Novels	612	816

(a) How many English books have been lent totally?
Answer: 1,737 English books have been lent in total.
(b) Social novels are read the most in English and Tamil.
Is this statement 'True' or 'False'? **Answer: True**
(c) On the whole, which type of books is read least?
Answer: Plays are read the least

38. Describing the Process

1) Preparing tea/coffee
a) Boil water
b) Add cup of milk
c) Add tea/coffee powder
d) Add sugar
e) Filter it and serve it.

2) Preparing apple juice
1. Take an apple and wash it
2. Cut into pieces and put into mixer
3. Add milk and sugar
4. Blend it

5. Filter it and serve it

3) Organizing birth day party

a) Order a cake
b) Decorate the room
c) Invite friends and relatives
d) Cut the cake.

4) Obtaining a Demand Draft from a Bank:

1. Approach one of the bank officers
2. Get a DD pay slip and fill it.
3. Mention the drawer name of the DD.
4. Your Demand Draft will be accepted

39. Proverb

1) _____is the mother of invention
a) conversation **b) necessity** c) retention d) scarcity

2) The pen is my mighter than the_____.
a) sword b) dagger c) spear d) spade

3) One_____makes no garland
a) fruit **b) flower** c) plant d) seed

4) _____not want not
a) paste **b) waste** c) taste d) latest

5) Rolling _gathers no moss
a) stones b) rocks c) pens d) balls

6) _____vessels make much noise.
a) Complete b) **Empty** c) Pot d) kettle

7) _____is the index of the mind.
a) Face b) Nose c) Eye d) soul

8) _____of water make a mighty ocean.
a) Lot b) Heavy c) Ful **d) Little drops**

9) All that glitters is not _____.
a) diamond b) ruby **c) gold** d) silver

10) _____is wealth.
a) Health b) Wealth c) Money d) good

11) Barking dogs seldom _____.
a) cry b) sob **c) bite** d) run

12) _____is the best policy.
a) Necessity b) Humility c) Curiosity **d) Honesty**

13) _____home is best.
a) East or West b) North or West c) East or North

14) Failure teaches _____.
a) moral **b) success** c) legal d) virtues

15) _____wins the race.
a) Slow and steady b) Slow and fast c) confidence d) prudence

16) _____is better than cure.
a) Precaution **b) Prevention** c) Perception d) Conception

17) _____is the best help.
a) Self-esteem b) Self-concept **c) Self help** d) Self pity

18) _____while the iron is hot.

a) Strike b) Beat c) Hit d) Blow

19) _____is the the best teacher.

a) Opportunity b) Possibillity c) Patience **d) Experience**

20) _____never fails.

a) True love b) True friendship c) kindness d) health

21) Make hay while the shines.

a) sun b) moon c) Jupiter d) star

22) _____always triumphs.

a) Lie **b) Truth** c) Honest d) Moral

23) Look _____you leap.

a) after b) and then **c) before** d) at

24) _____makes waste.

a) Cast b) Cassette **c) Haste** d) past

25) _____makes many things.

a) perty b) Honey c) Beauty **d) Money**

Rearrange the following jumbled proverbs correctly.

1) a road / never / a turning / without / there is

There is never a road without a turning

2) the last straw / broke the / it was / that / camel's back

It was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

3) the child / and / spare / spoil/ the rod

Spare the rod and spoil the child.

4) get/in/at/7 O'clock/I/up/morning/the

I get up at 7 O'clock in the morning.

5) is/when/virtue/discipline/the most essential/should acquire/young/one

Discipline is the most essential virtue one should acquire when young.

6) humanity/to the/pledge/to consecrate/service of/solemnly/myself/I/my life

I solemnly pledge myself to consecrate my life to the service of humanity.

7) a road / never / a turning / without / there is

There is never a road without a turning.

8) the last straw / broke the / it was / that / camel's back

It was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

9) the child / and / spare / spoil / the rod

It was the last straw that broke the camel's back.

10) take/will/a/the/off/plane/few/minutes/in

The plane will take off in a few minutes.

40. DIALOGUE WRITING

Write the dialogue with at least five utterances between a doctor and a patient having headache and fever.

Patient : Good morning, Sir
Doctor : Good Morning, What is your problem? Patient : I am suffering from headache and fever. Doctor : How Long?
Patient : From Yesterday, Sir.
Doctor : ok take this medicine twice a day. Patient : Thank You, Sir.
Doctor : Welcome

Notice Writing

Prepare a notice about the Educational Tour for class -XII

GHSS, yyy.
Educational Tour
Date: 12.09.2026
Place: yyy.
Time: 10.00AM
Interested Students contact the AHM
All are Welcome

By
XXX

Expanding News Headlines

Place & month & date (beginning of the sentence)

Example: Rain lashes Chennai.

Chennai, August-16: Heavy rain has lashed Chennai last night flooding many residential areas.

Slogan Writing:

1. Save Water - save water save life.
2. Blood Donation - Donate Blood, Donate Life.
3. Fairness Cream - Brighter Face, Lighter your mood.
4. Organic Food - Always organic always Healthy.
5. Drive against drugs - Don't drug your dreams away.

QUESTION 41: PROSE PARAGRAPH

May 2022

(a) Justify the title of the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.

Lesson: Two Gentlemen of Verona | *Author:* A.J. Cronin

- The story is about two young brothers, Nicola and Jacopo.
- They live in the city of Verona.
- They work very hard day and night.
- They sell fruits, shine shoes, and sell newspapers.
- They save all their money to treat their sister, Lucia, who has tuberculosis.
- They face many difficulties with courage and a smile.
- Their sacrifice, good character, and love make them true gentlemen.

OR

(b) Describe the situation in the narrator's household before and after the chair was bought.

Lesson: The Chair | *Author:* Ki. Rajanarayanan

Before buying the chair*:*

- There was no chair in the narrator's house.
- Everyone sat on a three-legged stool or on the floor.
- When a prominent sub-judge visited, he fell off the stool, causing embarrassment.
- The family decided they urgently needed a proper chair.

After buying the chair:

- Two beautiful wooden chairs were made.
- The family members felt very proud and happy.
- All the neighbors came to see the chair and sat on it.
- The chair became the most popular and respected item in the village.

March 2023 March 2025

(a) Summarise the distinctive ideas of George Orwell in the essay 'A Nice Cup of Tea'.

Lesson: A Nice Cup of Tea | *Author:* George Orwell

- Tea is an important drink in the country.
- The author gives eleven rules to make a perfect cup of tea.
- Use Indian or Sri Lankan tea leaves.
- Tea should be made in a clay or earthenware pot.
- The water must be boiling hot.
- The tea should be strong.
- Do not use strainers or tea bags.
- Drink tea without sugar to enjoy the real taste.

QUESTION 42: POEM PARAGRAPH

May 2022 March 2024

(a) What are the poet's reminiscences of the casuarina tree?

Poem: Our Casuarina Tree | *Poet:* Toru Dutt

- The casuarina tree is very tall and strong.
- The poet spent her happy childhood playing under this tree.
- She remembers her sweet siblings who played with her.
- She remembers the birds singing and monkeys playing in its branches.
- The tree is dear to her soul because it is linked to her past memories.
- Even when she is far away in Europe, she can hear the tree lamenting.

OR

(b) What is the father's advice to his son when he is on the threshold of manhood?

Poem: A Father to his Son | *Poet:* Carl Sandburg

- The father advises his son to be strong like steel to face life's hard times.
- He also advises him to be gentle like rock/fertile soil to guide his life.
- He tells his son that life is challenging and needs great effort.
- Growth requires deep rest and quiet time.
- Money is helpful, but greed can destroy a good life.
- He encourages his son to be honest with himself and not be afraid of mistakes.

March 2023 March 2025

(a) Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem "All the World's a Stage".

Poem: All the World's a Stage | *Poet:* William Shakespeare

- The world is a stage, and all humans are players.
- Man plays seven roles in his lifetime.
- *Stage 1:* An infant crying and vomiting.
- *Stage 2:* A whining schoolboy walking slowly like a snail.
- *Stage 3:* A lover sighing like a furnace.
- *Stage 4:* A brave soldier ready to sacrifice his life.
- *Stage 5:* A wise judge filled with formal rules.
- *Stage 6:* An old man with loose slippers and spectacles.
- *Stage 7:* Extreme old age, which is like a second childhood

March 2026

(a) Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain.

Poem: The Castle | *Poet:* Edwin Muir

- The castle was very strong, and its walls were thick and high.
- The soldiers had plenty of food and weapons to fight.
- They were confident that no enemy could enter or win against them.
- But a warder at the wicket gate was greedy for money.
- He took gold from the enemy and let them inside secretly.
- The strong castle was captured easily without any battle.
- Thus, human greed completely destroyed the mighty castle.

QUESTION 43: SUPPLEMENTARY HINTS DEVELOPMENT

May 2022 March 2024 March 2026

Title: God Sees the Truth, But Waits

Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov was a young merchant living in Vladimir. He set out for a fair against his wife's warning. On his journey, he stayed at an inn. The next morning, he set off early. Soon, he was arrested by the police. He was accused of murdering a fellow merchant because a blood-stained knife was found in his bag. Aksionov was sent to Siberia as a prisoner. He spent 26 years reading religious books and praying. He gained great respect from everyone. One day, a new prisoner named Makar Semyonich arrived. His behavior made Aksionov suspect him. Finally, Aksionov discovered that Makar was the real murderer. Makar felt deeply guilty and asked for forgiveness. When the official orders for Aksionov's release finally arrived, Aksionov was already dead.

QUESTION 44: SUMMARY WRITING

March 2026

(a) Write a summary of the given passage (GPRS Technology).

Rough Draft: General Packet Radio Services known as GPRS has been around for quite some time. It was established in the early 2000s and is widely used across the world today. GPRS works by allowing data to be stored into packets. GPRS is much faster than the older cellular network system. GPRS devices are extremely versatile and help to access the internet. It helps in real-time vehicle tracking to get accurate information about travel.

Fair Draft:

Title: The Versatility of GPRS Technology

General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) was established in the early 2000s and is an extension of the global mobile communication system. It works effectively by storing data into packets and transmitting them across mobile networks. GPRS is highly versatile, much faster than regular cellular systems, and allows users to browse the internet smoothly. Additionally, it supports real-time vehicle tracking to get accurate travel records and manage device settings based on parameters like temperature or sound.

OR

(b) Write a paragraph on 'Need for Moral Education in Schools'.

Title: Need for Moral Education in Schools

Moral education is highly essential for students in modern schools. The main goal of education is not just scoring high marks, but building a strong, good character. Moral education teaches children core human values such as honesty, respect, kindness, and discipline. It helps them differentiate between right and wrong choices in life. Teaching good values from a young age stops bad behavior and reduces modern social evils. It molds students into responsible, caring citizens who help society grow. Therefore, schools must include moral stories and value classes in their daily routines.

QUESTION 45: LETTER WRITING

May 2022

(a) Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on having been selected for the Semi-Finals of a state level hockey tournament.

Maduranthagam
Date: 27-03-2027

Dear John,

I am incredibly happy to hear that your team has been selected for the Semi-Finals of the state-level hockey tournament! Please accept my heartiest congratulations.

Keep up the fantastic spirit! My best wishes are always with you and your team to win the trophy.

Your loving friend,
S. Ram

OR

(b) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the menace caused by rash driving of bike and car racers in the city.

From:

Ram S
397 Main Road, Anna Ngar,
Chennai- 600040.

To:

The Editor,
The Hindu, Chennai - 600002.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Highlighting the menace of rash driving by racers in the city – Reg.

Through the columns of your esteemed newspaper, I want to draw the attention of the authorities to the severe danger caused by bike and car racers in our city.

Many youngsters are racing on main public roads during late nights and early mornings. Their extremely fast and reckless driving causes fatal accidents and scares regular pedestrians. The loud exhaust modifications also cause heavy noise pollution for sleeping citizens.

I request the traffic police department to set up strict checkpoints, install speed cameras, and cancel the licenses of these reckless drivers immediately to ensure public safety.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,
Ram S

March 2023

(a) Letter to the Headmaster requesting a duplicate mark sheet.

From:

Peter L,
12, Gandhi Street,
Chennai - 600001.

To:

The Headmaster,
Government Higher Secondary School,
Vedanthangal - 600001.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Requesting assistance to obtain a duplicate Class XII mark sheet – Reg.

I was a student of your school in the batch of 2021-2022. My exam register number was 5784438. Unfortunately, I lost my original Class XII mark sheet while travelling in a public bus last week. I have filed a police complaint regarding this loss.

I kindly request you to issue a non-traceable certificate or guide me through the official process to apply for a duplicate mark sheet from the state board. I will be highly grateful for your help.

Thanking you,

Yours obediently,
Peter L.

QUESTION 46: ERROR SPOTTING / FILL IN BLANKS

May 2022

(a) Spot the errors and correct them:

1. *Incorrect:* One of my sister is rich.
   Correct: One of my sisters is rich. *(Rule: 'One of' is followed by a plural noun).*
2. *Incorrect:* Rahim was senior than Abdul in college.
   Correct: Rahim was senior to Abdul in college.
   (Rule: Words ending in '-ior' take 'to', not 'than').
3. *Incorrect:* Speakers after speaker came on the stage.
   Correct: Speaker after speaker came on the stage.
   (Rule: Singular noun + preposition + singular noun).
4. *Incorrect:* You can also considers paramedical careers.
   Correct: You can also consider paramedical careers.
   (Rule: Modal verbs take the base verb form).
5. *Incorrect:* She bought an useful gadget.
   Correct: She bought a useful gadget.
   (Rule: 'Useful' starts with a consonant 'yoo' sound).

OR

(b) Fill in the blanks appropriately:

1. They **yearn** to **earn** more money. *(earn/yearn)*
2. I **would / should** like to meet you in person and discuss the matter. *(Modal verb)*
3. Hurry up! The movie **has already begun**. *(Right tense form)*
4. The boy **who** got the first prize is my brother. *(Relative pronoun)*

March 2023

(a) Spot the errors and correct them:

1. *Incorrect:* Usha is not only a writer but an orator.
   Correct: Usha is not only a writer but also an orator.

2. *Incorrect:* Though she is weak but she is active.
Correct: Though she is weak, she is active. *(OR She is weak but she is active).*
3. *Incorrect:* The bus conductor gave me an one rupee coin.
Correct: The bus conductor gave me a one rupee coin.
4. *Incorrect:* Children prefer sweets than snacks.
Correct: Children prefer sweets to snacks.
5. *Incorrect:* Pradeep is my cousin brother.
Correct: Pradeep is my cousin.

OR

(b) Fill in the blanks appropriately:

1. I had no peace. My friend gave me a **piece** of advice.
2. How **dare** you open my bag!
3. We saw a wonderful film at the cinema **last night**.
4. Shopping is my **favourite** hobby.

March 2024

(a) Fill in the blanks appropriately:

1. The seller stored the unsold grain bags in the **cellar**.
2. The children are very happy with the new car, **aren't they**?
3. Mahathi is not only a great singer **but also** a talented violinist.
4. If I had seen your message, I **would have come** to the airport to receive you.

OR

(b) Spot the errors and write them correctly:

1. *Incorrect:* My mother asked me when would I return from school. **Correct:** My mother asked me when I would return from school. *(Rule: Indirect structures use declarative word order).*
2. *Incorrect:* There weren't much women tourists in the group. **Correct:** There weren't many women tourists in the group. *(Rule: Use 'many' for countable nouns).*
3. *Incorrect:* One of my sister lives in Canada.
Correct: One of my sisters lives in Canada. *(Rule: 'One of' takes a plural noun).*
4. *Incorrect:* The Captain as well as his soldiers were ready to face the enemy assault. **Correct:** The captain as well as his soldiers was ready to face the enemy assault. *(Rule: Verb agrees with the first subject).*
5. *Incorrect:* I borrowed these books at the library.
Correct: I borrowed these books from the library.

March 2025

(a) Fill in the blanks appropriately:

1. Nobody can solve this issue, **can they**?
(Rule: Negative statements with indefinite pronouns take a plural positive tag).
2. She bought **a** useful gadget.
(Rule: 'Useful' takes article 'a' due to the initial consonant sound).
3. I **would** like to have a cup of tea. *(Rule: 'Would like to' expresses a polite desire).*
4. The police tried to **elicit** the information from the culprit regarding the source of **illicit** materials.

OR

(b) Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately:

1. *Incorrect:* Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen.
Correct: Oxygen is heavier than hydrogen. *(Rule: Avoid double comparatives).*

2. *Incorrect:* It was a shame breaking up.
   Correct: It was a shame to break up.
   (Rule: Use an infinitive clause after 'it was a shame').
3. *Incorrect:* Professor Uma is not only a writer but an actor.
   Correct: Professor Uma is not only a writer but also an actor.
4. *Incorrect:* A man walked through the bank of the river. **Correct:** A man walked along the bank of the river. *(Rule: Use 'along' when moving parallel to a river bank).*
5. *Incorrect:* If you exercise regularly, you would become strong. **Correct:** If you exercise regularly, you will become strong. *(Rule: First conditional uses present simple + 'will').*

March 2026

(a) Identify the error in each of the following sentences and correct them appropriately:

1. *Incorrect:* Neither Ramia is a singer nor a dancer.
   Correct: Ramya is neither a singer nor a dancer.
   (Rule: 'Neither... nor' connects parallel noun elements).
2. *Incorrect:* The sparrow is the most unique bird.
   Correct: The sparrow is a unique bird.
   (Rule: Absolute states like 'unique' cannot take grading adverbs).
3. *Incorrect:* This is not your dad's car, is this?
   Correct: This is not your dad's car, is it?
   (Rule: Pronoun 'it' is used in tags representing singular objects).
4. *Incorrect:* Can you tell me where is the gymnasium?
   Correct: Can you tell me where the gymnasium is?
   (Rule: Indirect wh- clauses maintain declarative word order).
5. *Incorrect:* All the informations he gave me was false. **Correct:** All the information he gave me was false. *(Rule: 'Information' is an uncountable mass noun).*

OR

(b) Fill in the blanks appropriately:

1. You **must / should** switch off the lights when you leave the classroom. *(Modal verb for duty).*
2. Everyone **was sleeping** when the earthquake hit the small town. *(Past continuous tense).*
3. **Though** I got up early, I managed to reach school on time. *(Sentence connector).*
4. The rich man's **heir** went to the treatment for his **hair**. *(Homophones usage).*

QUESTION 47: DIALOGUE / STORY / COMPREHENSION

March 2023

(a) Develop the hints into a story of 150 words. Title: The Dishonest Milkman

Once, a milkman lived in a village. He wanted to become wealthy very quickly. To make more money, he chose a dishonest way. He regularly mixed clean river water into the pure milk before selling it to his customers. He had to cross a wide river daily to reach the city markets. By cheating his customers, he made a very good profit. One day, he went around the busy city marketplace and purchased many expensive articles

and new clothes. While crossing back over the river in a small boat, a sudden storm hit. The boat capsized completely into the deep water. The milkman lost all his newly purchased items in the river. He realized that all the money earned through water was taken away by water. He received the right punishment for his extreme greed.

Moral: Greed leads to heavy loss.

OR

(b) Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

1. *Question:* What is the major reason for the destruction of forests?
   Answer: Timber harvesting is a major reason for the destruction of forests.
2. *Question:* Mention any two uses of trees.
   Answer: Trees are used for building houses and making furniture.
3. *Question:* Why are rain forests being destroyed?
   Answer: Rain forests are being destroyed mostly in order to extract valuable timber.
4. *Question:* How much of the earth's surface is occupied by trees?
   Answer: Trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface.
5. *Question:* Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as 'wood'.
   Answer: Timber.

March 2025

(a) Prepare a dialogue between Rahim and Ragav discussing their preparation for a tour, in not less than five exchanges.

Rahim: Hi Ragav! Are you ready for our upcoming holiday tour next week?
Ragav: Hi Rahim! Yes, I am very excited. I have already bought a new travel bag. **Rahim:** That's great. Have you finished packing your clothes?
Ragav: Almost done. I am carrying light clothes and a good camera to take photos.
Rahim: Excellent. Don't forget to pack a small first-aid kit and your emergency medicine. **Ragav:** Thanks for reminding me! Have you booked our train tickets online yet?
Rahim: Yes, I booked the tickets last night and downloaded the hotel booking receipts too.
Ragav: Perfect. I will bring some home-cooked snacks for our train journey.
Rahim: That sounds wonderful. Let us meet at the railway station by 5:00 PM next Monday.
Ragav: Sure, Rahim. See you there! Take care.

OR

(b) Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

1. *Question:* Who is Andrew Carnegie?
   Answer: Andrew Carnegie was one of the largest steel manufacturers in the United States.
2. *Question:* Where did he come from?
   Answer: He came from Scotland.
3. *Question:* How did Carnegie start out in his career?
   Answer: He started out by running errands.
4. *Question:* What does Carnegie compare dealing with people to?
   Answer: He compares dealing with people to digging for gold.
5. *Question:* Pick one word from the passage that means the opposite of 'shallow'.
   Answer: Deep.

March 2026

(a) Construct a readable story using the following outlines (The Greedy Doctor). Title: The Greedy Doctor

Once, an old lady became completely blind. She called in a famous doctor and agreed to pay a large fee if she was cured. However, she clearly stated she would pay nothing if the cure failed. The doctor visited the lady's house daily for treatment. Seeing her rich lifestyle, he coveted the lady's expensive furniture. To steal it, he intentionally delayed the cure. Every single day, he took away some of her fine furniture while her eyes were bandaged. At last, he cured her eyes and demanded his high fees. The lady looked around and refused to pay, saying her cure was not complete. The angry doctor brought a court case against her. In court, the judge asked the lady why she would not pay. She replied that her sight was not properly restored because she could not see all her furniture in the house. The smart judge understood the doctor's theft and gave a verdict in the old lady's favour.

Moral: Greed always leads to a trap.

OR

(b) Read the passage and answer the questions given below:

1. *Question:* Write any one prime cause for the decline of the house sparrows.
   Answer: Lack of nesting places and lack of food are causes for the decline of house sparrows.
2. *Question:* When do we celebrate World Sparrow Day?
   Answer: We celebrate Sparrow Day on March 20th every year.
3. *Question:* Mention the peculiar behaviour of house sparrow.
   Answer: The house sparrow scratches a hole in the ground and flings dirt or sand over its body with its wings.
4. *Question:* "Sparrows bathe in both dust and water". True or False.
   Answer: True.
5. *Question:* Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as "interesting".
   Answer: Enchanting *(or Peculiar)*.