

For ALL COMPETITIVE EXAMS

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TNPSC GR - II
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Unit 1 : Grammar
Unit 2 : Vocabulary
Unit 3 : Writing Skills
Unit 4 : Technical Terms
Unit 5 : Reading Comprehension
Unit 6 : Translation
Unit 7 : Literary Works

General ENGLISH

For
ALL COMPETITIVE
EXAMS



- **TNPSC GR - II**
(PRELIMS ONLY)
- **TNUSRB**
- **SSC**
- **RAILWAY**
- **BANKING**

ONE CHILD,
ONE TEACHER,
ONE BOOK.

ONE PEN CAN
CHANGE THE
WORLD.



- Unit 1 : Grammar
- Unit 2 : Vocabulary
- Unit 3 : Writing Skills
- Unit 4 : Technical Terms
- Unit 5 : Reading Comprehension
- Unit 6 : Translation
- Unit 7 : Literary Works



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Founder, TAF IAS ACADEMY

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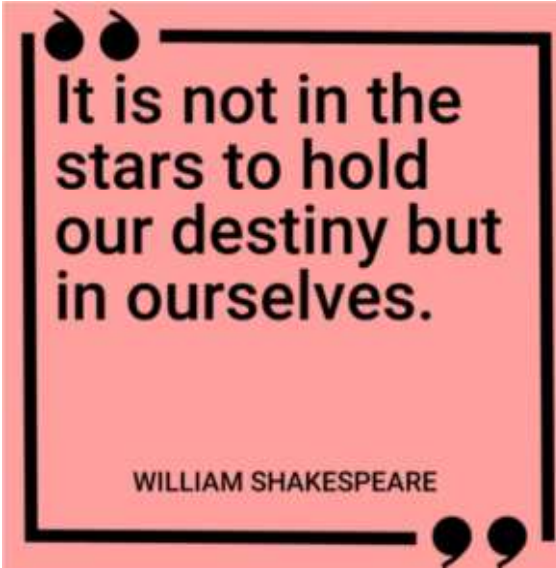
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I**GRAMMAR****1. PARTS OF SPEECH**

- ★ There are **eight** parts of speech in the English language.

NOUN

- ★ Noun is a word used as the name of a person, Place, or thing.

PRONOUN

- ★ Pronoun is a word used instead of a noun.

VERB

- ★ Verb is a word used to express an action or state.

Example:

- ★ come, read, speak, write, learn, am, is, was, are, have, had, do, does, did

ADVERB

- ★ Adverb is a word that describes or modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb.

Example:

- ✓ very, beautifully, cleverly, quickly, quite, possibly, never, often.

ADJECTIVE

- ★ Adjective is a word that describes or modifies a noun.

Example:

- ✓ beautiful, intelligent, good, bad, clever, little, honest, some, great, large.

PREPOSITION

- ★ Preposition is a word placed before with noun or a pronoun to show the relation of the noun or pronoun to something else.

Example: in, of, at, on, by, for, from, out, to, up, with, about, into.



CONJUNCTION

- ★ Conjunction is a word used to join words or sentences.

Example:

- ✓ and, but, because, or, so, still, if, as, before, though, neither...nor so that, either...or

INTERJECTION

- ★ Interjection is a word which expresses some sudden feeling.

Example: Alas !, Wow!, Hurrah!, Oh!, Hello!, Ah!, Hush!, Bravo!.

NOUN

- ★ Noun is a word used as the name of a person, Place, or thing.

Example:

- ✓ Person - Akbar
- ✓ Place - Chennai
- ✓ Thing - Computer
- ✓ Animal - Dog



TYPES OF NOUNS:

- ✓ Proper noun
- ✓ Common
- ✓ Collective
- ✓ Abstract
- ✓ Material
- ★ **Proper noun** is the name of the particular person or place.
Example: Hari, Akbar, Stephen, Kayal, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.
- ★ **Common noun** is a name given in common to every person or thing of the same class or kind.
Example: boy, girl, woman, tree, animal, school, student, teacher.
- ★ **Collective noun** is the name of a number of persons or things taken together.
Example: police, army, crowd, people, team, nation, family.
- ★ **Abstract noun** is usually the name of a quality, action, or state.
Example: Quality- Kindness, honesty Action- laughter, hatred. State- Youth.
- ★ **Material noun** is the name of a raw material of a product.
Example: gold, silver, fiber, diamond, wood, clay, cotton.



3. TENSES

PRESENT TENSE

PERSON	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I	+ verb	+ am + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing
We	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing
You	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing
He	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb +ing
She	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb +ing
It	+ verb+s/es	+ is + verb + ing	+ has + pp	+ has + been + verb +ing
They	+ verb	+ are + verb + ing	+ have + pp	+ have+ been + verb +ing

PAST TENSE

PERSON	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I	Past Tense of the verb	+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
We		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
You		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
He		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
She		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
It		+ was + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing
They		+ were + verb + ing	+ had + pp	+ had + been + verb +ing

**FUTURE TENSE**

PERSON	SIMPLE	CONTINUOUS	PERFECT	PERFECT CONTINUOUS
I	+ Shall / will + verb	+ Shall / will + be + verb + ing	+ Shall / will + have + PP	+ Shall / will + have + been + verb+ ing
We				
You				
He				
She				
It				
They				

TENSES

- ★ The term, 'Tense' denotes the time of action.
- ★ They show when the work is done.

The English Tenses are:

- ✓ Past
- ✓ Present
- ✓ Future

**PRESENT TENSE****A. Forms and Uses of the Simple Present Tense**

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON	THIRD PERSON
Affirmative *Singular *Plural	I sing. We sing.	You sing. You sing.	She/He/It sings. They sing.
Negative	I don't sing.	You don't sing.	She/He/It doesn't sing.
Interrogative	Do I sing? Don't I sing?	Do you sing? Don't you sing?	Does she/he/it sing? Doesn't she/he/it sing?



5. TYPES OF SENTENCES

What are the Types of Sentences?

- ★ When we are writing and speaking, we use different types of sentences to say what we want to say.
- ★ There are four main types of sentences:
 - ✓ Declarative
 - ✓ Interrogative
 - ✓ Imperative
 - ✓ exclamatory

A. DECLARATIVE SENTENCES

a. What is a Declarative sentence?

- ★ Declarative sentences give information. We use them to share facts and statements, in other words, to declare things. In fact, it is probably the type of sentence we use most each day.
- ★ Here are a few examples:
 - ✓ The dog went to the county fair.
 - ✓ She saw the dog eat popcorn.
 - ✓ Dogs don't usually eat popcorn.
 - ✓ The popcorn was hot.
 - ✓ I like popcorn.

b. How to Write a Declarative Sentence

- ★ A declarative sentence is written like statement, basically, "A is B" or "A does B." A declarative sentence has a neutral tone; so, it ends with a period. It can express feelings, but not very strong feelings. For example "I like popcorn," is a simple sentence that "declares" something you like. If you write "I LOVE popcorn!", it expresses a strong feeling, which makes it an exclamatory sentence



12. CLAUSES

- ★ A clause is a group of words that contains both a subject and a predicate (or a verb).
There are two types of clauses.
- ★ They are independent clause and dependent clause.

Examples:

- Kalpana wants to buy a phone, but she does not have enough money.
(Independent Clause) (Independent Clause)
- If you don't study well, you won't pass the exam.
(Dependent Clause) (Independent Clause)
- Kavin bought a car which was too expensive.
(Independent Clause) (Dependent Clause)
- Sanjai is a talented player though he is out of form.
(Independent Clause) (Dependent Clause)

INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

- ★ Independent Clauses also known as main clauses are complete sentences.
- ★ They can stand alone and express a complete thought.

Examples

- I need a book.
- Mary prefers coffee.
- Ram is a good volleyball player



DEPENDENT CLAUSES

- ★ Dependent Clauses also known as subordinate clauses contain a subject and a predicate, but they do not express a complete thought.

Examples:

- When it is raining
- Because you were late
- After you go to school



13. SIMPLE, COMPOUND, AND COMPLEX

SIMPLE SENTENCE:

- ★ A Simple sentence is one which has only one Subject and one Predicate.

Example:-

- His courage won him honour.
- He must work very hard to win the first prize.
- With a great effort he lifted the box.
- Hearing their father's footsteps, the boys ran away.
- The man, being very hungry, ate too much.

COMPOUND SENTENCE:

- ★ A Compound sentence is one made up of two or more Principal or Main Clauses.

Example:-

- The moon was bright **and** we could see our way.
- Night came on **and** rain fell heavily **and** we all got very wet.
- I shall do it now **or** I shall not do it at all.
- He threw the stone **but** it missed the dog.
- I both thanked him **and** rewarded him.
- You must hurry, **or** you will miss the train.
- Give me the book **and** I will read it.
- I ran all the way to the station **but** I missed the train.

COMPLEX SENTENCE:

- ★ A Complex sentence consists of one Main Clause and one or more Subordinate Clauses.

Example:-

- They rested **when** evening came.
- **If** he is at home, I shall see him.
- I have found the book **that** I had lost.
- We selected this bicycle **after** we had tried several times.
- Once upon a time a man owned a hen **which** laid every day a golden egg.
- The evil **that** men do lives after them.



2. HOMOPHONES & HOMONYMS

- ★ Homophones are two words that are spelled differently but have the same sound.
- ★ Homophones are words with same pronunciation but different meanings, origins, or spelling.

For example:

- ✓ new – knew
- ✓ hole – whole
- ✓ knight – night
- ✓ see – sea

A. FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH WORDS THAT CONVEY THE CORRECT MEANING OF THE SENTENCES.

- ★ Tiny hatchlings fall _____ (pray / **prey**) to many predators.
- ★ Sea turtles live their _____ (hole / **whole**) life in the sea.
- ★ The turtles come ashore only during the _____ (**night** / knight).
- ★ The predators follow the _____ (sent / **scent**) of the turtles to eat their eggs.
- ★ The female turtles lay eggs and go back to the _____ (see / **sea**).

B. EXPLAIN THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THESE WORDS BY MAKING SENTENCES.

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| ★ see/sea | - Can you see the birds flying over the sea ? |
| ★ knight/night | - The Knight rode alone to the enemy's campaign at night . |
| ★ right/write | - I Shall write the right answer |
| ★ arms/alms | - After losing both arms , he begs alms on the street to feed himself |
| ★ fair/fare | - The bus fare was not fair . |
| ★ here/hear | - I hear that you are here already. |
| ★ heard/herd | - The herd of cattle heard the rattling sound of the rattle snake. |
| ★ our/hour | - Our friends are out but will be back in an hour . |
| ★ no/know | - No one knows about this matter. |
| ★ not/knot | - The knot is not tight. |



11. ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ABBREVIATIONS:

★ An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase.

Example: PM - Prime Minister

ATM	Automated Teller Machine
GB	Giga Byte
PC	Personal Computer
CEO	Chief Educational Officer
EMIS	Education Management Information System
IAS	Indian Administrative Service
NMMS	National Means cum Merit Scholarship
SBI	State Bank of India
OTP	One Time Password
IFSC	Indian Financial System Code
PDF	Portable Document Format
LED	Light Emitting Diode
UPS	Uninterruptible Power Supply
GST	Goods and Services Tax

ACRONYMS:

★ An acronym is a specific type of abbreviation formed from the first letters of a multi-word term, name, or phrase, with those letters pronounced together as one term.

AVADI	Armoured Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
RAM	Random Access Memory
ROM	Read-Only Memory
NEET	National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
UDISE	Unified District Information System for Education
PAN	Permanent Account Number
WHO	World Health Organization
NEWS	North, East, West and South
SIM	Subscriber Identification Module
LAN	Local Area Network
VAT	Value Added Tax



13. COMPOUND WORDS

SL.NO	WORDS	COMPOUND ELEMENTS
1.	STOREROOM	NOUN + NOUN
2.	BUTTERMILK	NOUN + NOUN
3.	HEADMASTER	NOUN + NOUN
4.	KEYBOARD	NOUN + NOUN
5.	CELL PHONE	NOUN + NOUN
6.	SCHOOL BOY	NOUN + NOUN
7.	EYE SIGHT	NOUN + NOUN
8.	HOME WORK	NOUN + NOUN
9.	MOON LIGHT	NOUN + NOUN
10.	NOTE BOOK	NOUN + NOUN
11.	KITCHEN GARDEN	NOUN + NOUN
12.	HEADMASTER	NOUN + NOUN
13.	SNOW FALL	NOUN + VERB
14.	CAR PARK	NOUN + VERB
15.	BOOK MARK	NOUN + VERB
16.	SUN SET	NOUN + VERB
17.	CAT WALK	NOUN + VERB
18.	RAIN FALL	NOUN + VERB
19.	HAIR CUT	NOUN + VERB
20.	TOOTH ACHE	NOUN + VERB
21.	MOUTH EASH	NOUN + VERB
22.	WATERFALL	NOUN + VERB

III WRITING SKILLS

1. LETTER WRITING

- ★ Letter writing is an art that is almost forgotten. Except when formal situations demand one, we rely more on the electronic media – telephone and chatting.
- ★ For academic purposes all letters fall under two broad classifications i.e. **Formal Letters** and **Informal Letters**.

FORMAL LETTERS – TYPES

- ★ Letter of inquiry
- ★ Letter of placing order
- ★ Letter of cancelling order
- ★ Complaint or reminder letter on delayed delivery
- ★ Letter of complaint – product
- ★ Letter of complaint – civic amenities
- ★ Letter of request – some facility / public health department for some service
- ★ Job Application

INFORMAL LETTERS

- ★ Personal letters, (to family members, friends, birthday greetings etc.)
- ★ Social letters (inviting, congratulating, letter of condolence etc.)

NEUTRAL LETTERS

- ★ When you realize that you are a part of the society in which you live, as a civic conscious citizen, you have to look beyond these two classifications. You may have to arouse the conscience of the people on certain issues which might affect the social, moral, political fabric of the society. Such letters can be classified as neutral letters.
- ★ Example: **Letters to the Editor**.



USEFUL TIPS

- ★ A formal/official letter is brief and formal in style but courteous in language. There is no room for affectation of any kind. We must avoid colloquialisms and slang. However, nowadays, the use of stiff impersonal style is discarded and a less formal and involved style is preferred. An 'open punctuation' has become common nowadays, saving a lot of typing time.

BEFORE WRITING A LETTER:

- ★ Think before you write – consider the main purpose of the letter
- ★ Plan your letter – make a list of facts to be presented

WRITING THE LETTER (FOR FORMAL LETTERS):

- ★ Make the first draft
- ★ Edit the draft
- ★ Finalize the draft



THE FOLLOWING STEPS ARE TO BE BORNE IN MIND IN WRITING:

- Formal letters:
 - ★ Think before you write.
 - ★ Plan your letter.
 - ★ Make the first draft (focus on the matter, brief, crisp style, suitable subscription, etc.)
 - ★ Edit the draft.
 - ★ Present carefully–Use proper layout.

LETTER FORMAT

- ★ The heading consisting of the writer's address and date
- ★ The greeting or salutation (Dear, My dear, Sir, Madam)
- ★ The communication or content of the letter (to be in paragraphs – simple language to be used– legibility to be kept in mind)
- ★ The subscription must always agree in style: Yours faithfully, yours sincerely, yours obediently, yours truly, etc... in formal letters and yours lovingly, yours affectionately, etc. in personal letters.
- ★ The signature
- ★ The superscription on the envelope (Depending on whether it is formal or informal, apt salutation and subscription may be used.)



5. BLANKS

1. He _____ to the office before the manager arrived.
a) has gone **b) had gone** c) goes d) is going
2. The train _____ the platform before we reached the station.
a) has left b) leaves **c) had left** d) is leaving
3. I will call you when he _____ back.
a) comes b) came c) will come d) had come
4. She prefers tea _____ coffee.
a) than b) from **c) to** d) over
5. Each of the boys _____ given a pen.
a) were b) have **c) has** d) are
6. If I _____ a bird, I would fly.
a) am **b) were** c) was d) had been
7. The news _____ shocking.
a) are b) were **c) is** d) be
8. He is good _____ mathematics.
a) on b) in **c) at** d) with
9. The book is _____ the table.
a) in **b) on** c) over d) at
10. Ramesh along with his friends _____ going to the party.
a) are **b) is** c) have d) were
11. No sooner had I entered the room _____ the phone rang.
a) when **b) than** c) then d) but
12. I have not seen him _____ Monday.
a) since b) for c) from d) by
13. He deals _____ electronic goods.
a) in b) on c) with d) at
14. The police _____ arrested the thief.
a) has b) is **c) have** d) was
15. I wish I _____ a millionaire.
a) am b) was **c) were** d) had been
16. Neither the principal nor the teachers _____ present.
a) is b) are c) were d) be
17. He succeeded _____ hard work.
a) because b) due c) for **d) because of**

IV

TECHNICAL TERMS

1. ADMINISTRATIVE TERMS

PART 1

NO.	TERM	MEANING IN ENGLISH
1	Enumerator	A person who collects census data
2	Administrative Authority	Governing or executive body
3	Administrative Officer	Government officer in charge
4	Administrative Sanction	Official approval from higher authorities
5	Administrative Expenses	Costs incurred in administration
6	Administrative Tribunal	Legal body for resolving administrative issues
7	Administration Report	A report on administrative activities
8	Administrator	One who manages public or private affairs
9	Administrator-General	Chief or senior-most administrator
10	Administration of Justice	Legal system functioning for justice delivery
11	Adminship	The post or office of an administrator
12	Technical Sanction	Engineering/technical approval for a work
13	Technical Officer	Officer assigned technical duties
14	Technical Education	Education in specialized technical fields
15	Technical Know-how	Practical knowledge of technical processes
16	Technical Report	Detailed report of a technical nature
17	Controller	Person who regulates or oversees
18	Controlling Authority	Authority responsible for regulation and supervision
19	Establishment	Government office setup or institution
20	Leave Sanction	Official approval for taking leave



3. GENERAL & OFFICIAL ADMINISTRATIVE TERMS

NO.	TERM IN ENGLISH	MEANING IN ENGLISH
1	Government	The ruling authority of a state or nation
2	Policy	A principle or course of action
3	Constitution	Fundamental principles for governance
4	Act	A law enacted by legislature
5	Bill	A proposal for a new law
6	Law	Enforceable rule of conduct
7	Rule	Prescribed guide for conduct
8	Regulation	Rule made to control a process
9	Amendment	A change to a document or law
10	Code	A set of laws or rules
11	Gazette	Official government publication
12	Notification	Formal announcement
13	Sanction	Official permission
14	Approval	Agreement or permission
15	License	Legal permission to do something
16	Permit	Formal authorization
17	Requisition	Formal request
18	Order	Official instruction
19	Resolution	Formal decision of a body
20	Mandate	Official command
21	Scheme	Official plan
22	Project	Organized undertaking
23	Planning	Designing steps to achieve objectives
24	Implementation	Putting a plan into action
25	Evaluation	Assessment of performance
26	Monitoring	Continuous checking
27	Budget	Annual financial statement
28	Revenue	Income of the government
29	Expenditure	Government spending
30	Audit	Official inspection of accounts
31	Report	Official written record
32	Statistics	Data for analysis
33	Census	Population count
34	Survey	Data collection and analysis

V**GENERAL COMPREHENSION****1. COMPREHENSION****COMPREHENSION 01**

About the year 1900, a small, dark-haired boy named Charles Chaplin was often seen waiting outside the back entrances of London theatres. He looked thin and hungry but his blue eyes were determined. He was hoping to get work in show business. He could sing and dance. His parents were music-hall performers and he had been born into the life of the theatre. And, although his own boyhood was painfully hard, he knew how to make people laugh.

- ★ His own father had died from drinking too much. And his mother was not really able to look after Charles and his older half-brother, Sid. She was often sick in mind and had to be sent to hospital.

Choose The Right Option

1. The boy Charles Chaplin was _____.
a) brown-haired
c) red-haired
b) dark-haired
d) light-haired
2. Chaplin thought to get a job in _____.
a) soap business
c) show business
b) hotel business
d) hospital business
3. His parents were _____.
a) music-hall performers
c) singers
b) actors
d) directors
4. His father had died due to _____.
a) an illness
c) drinking
b) accident
d) suicide
5. The meaning of 'determined' is _____.
a) mind made up
c) mind fade up
b) mind turn up
d) mind turn down

**COMPREHENSION 02**

- ★ Be like a flower. One must try to become like a flower: open, frank, equal, generous and kind. So you know what it means?
- ★ A flower is open to all that surrounds it: nature, light, the rays of the sun, the wind etc. It exerts a spontaneous influence on all that is around it. It radiates joy and beauty.
- ★ It is frank. It hides nothing of its beauty and lets its fragrance flow frankly out of itself. What is within and what is in its depths, it lets it come out so that everyone can see it.
- ★ It is equal: it has no preferences. Everyone can enjoy its beauty and its perfume without rivalry. It is equal and the same for everybody. There is no difference, or anything whatsoever.
- ★ Then generous without reserve or restriction, it gives away the mysterious beauty and the very own perfume of Nature. It sacrifices itself entirely for our pleasure, even its life it sacrifices to express this beauty and the secret of the things gathered within itself.
- ★ And then, kind: it has such a tenderness, it is so sweet, so close to us, so loving. Its presence fills us with joy. It is always cheerful and happy.
- ★ Happy is he who can exchange his qualities with the real qualities of the flowers. Try to cultivate in yourself their refined qualities.

Answer the following questions by selecting most appropriate option from the ones given below:

1. A flower is compared _____.
 a) with all living things
 b) with human beings
 c) with girls
 d) with a child
2. A flower is open to all because _____.
 a) it influences all
 b) it radiates joy
 c) it spreads its beauty to all
 d) all of these
3. The refined qualities of a flower are,
 a) fragrance and beauty
 b) generosity and kindness
 c) equality and attractiveness
 d) frankness and honesty
4. The writer talks about _____.
 a) rose flower
 b) lotus flower
 c) lily flower
 d) all flowers
5. A spontaneous influence means _____.
 a) a slow influence
 b) a quicker influence
 c) naturally created influence
 d) a casual influence



3. MATCH THE FOLLOWING

PASSAGE 1

- ★ *"The sun was setting behind the hills, casting an orange glow across the sky. Birds flew home to their nests, and the air grew cooler. Children playing in the park slowly made their way back home, laughing and chatting."*

Match the Following:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Sunset	A. Time when children go home
2. Orange glow in the sky	B. Birds flying to their nests
3. Birds	C. Light from the setting sun
4. Evening time	D. Sky changes color
5. Children playing in the park	E. End of the day activities

Answers:

- ★ 1 - D 2 - C 3 - B 4 - E 5 - A

PASSAGE 2

- ★ *"It was a beautiful morning in the forest. The sun peeked through the tall trees as the animals began to stir. A deer walked gently to the river to drink water, while squirrels scampered across the branches. Birds chirped cheerfully, and the cool breeze carried the scent of wildflowers. In the distance, a woodpecker tapped on a tree, searching for insects hidden in the bark."*

Match the Following:

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
1. Sun peeked through trees	A. Deer
2. Animals began to stir	B. Moved quickly across branches
3. Deer walked to the river	C. Wind carrying the scent of flowers
4. Squirrels	D. Birds
5. Birds chirped	E. Daybreak in the forest
6. Cool breeze	F. Looking for insects in a tree
7. Scent of wildflowers	G. Signs of animals waking up
8. Woodpecker tapped on tree	H. Sunlight coming through leaves
9. Morning in the forest	I. Natural perfume of the forest

Answers:

- ★ 1 - H 2 - G 3 - A 4 - B 5 - D 6 - C 7 - I 8 - F 9 - E



2. SENTENCE TRANSLATION

ENGLISH TO TAMIL

EXAMPLE:

1. Akash goes to bed.
ஆகாஷ் படுக்கைக்குச் செல்கிறார்
2. Tom does the dishes every evening.
டாம் தினமும் மாலையில் பாத்திரம் கழுவுகிறார்.
3. You are a chef.
நீங்கள் ஒரு சமையல்காரர்.
4. I am 25 years old.
எனக்கு 25 வயது.
5. Thomas has a driving lesson today.
தாமஸுக்கு இன்று ஓட்டுநர் பயிற்சி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது.
6. Oh, it's raining! I'll take my umbrella.
ஓ, மழை பெய்கிறது! நான் என் குடையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வேன்.
7. The train arrives at 10 pm tonight.
ரயில் இன்றிரவு 10 மணிக்கு வருகிறது.
8. Whose is this computer?
இந்தக் கணினி யாருடையது?
9. I will be there tonight.
இன்றிரவு நான் அங்கு இருப்பேன்.
10. Your happiness depends on doing something you enjoy.
உங்கள் மகிழ்ச்சி நீங்கள் விரும்பும் ஒன்றைச் செய்வதில் தங்கியுள்ளது
11. Stop picking on your brother!
உங்கள் சகோதரனைத் துரத்துவதை நிறுத்துங்கள்!



9TH STD

STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

*Whose woods these are I think I know.
His house is in the village though;
He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.*

*My little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near
Between the woods and frozen lake
The darkest evening of the year.*

*He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake.
The only other sound's the sweep
Of easy wind and downy flake.*

*The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep,
And miles to go before I sleep,
And miles to go before I sleep.*

- ROBERT FROST



POET

- ★ Robert Frost (1874-1968) was an American poet noted for his realistic descriptions of rural life.
- ★ Born on 26 March 1874, he spent his first 40 years as an unknown entity. He received four Pulitzer prizes for poetry and was a special guest at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration.
- ★ Frost became a poetic force and the unofficial Poet Laureate of the United States. Some of his famous works are The Road Not Taken, West Running Brook, Mending Wall, After Apple Picking etc.
- ✓ **Jawaharlal Nehru, the former Prime Minister of India, had the last two lines of this poem written in block letters and placed it on his desk as these lines reminded him of his responsibilities.**

GLOSSARY

- ★ **queer** (adj.) - strange, odd
- ★ **woods** (n) - an area of land covered with a thick growth of trees.
- ★ **harness** (n) - straps and fittings by which a horse is fastened to a cart or carriage
- ★ **frozen** (adj.) - in ice form



SUMMARY

- ★ The poem "Stopping by the Wood on a Snowy Evening" has been written by Robert Frost. It tells the story of a man who is travelling to his hometown.
- ★ When he reaches the woods, he is enchanted by its natural beauty. He wonders whose woods are these. He knows the owner lives in the nearby village.
- ★ His horse is thinking it strange to stop by the woods. There is no farmhouse in sight. His horse gives a shake to the harness bells.
- ★ There is a frozen lake and snowflakes to be seen. Wind is passing through the trees. The woods are lovely, dark and deep. The traveller is bound by time.
- ★ He has to walk on as life is not the name of stay. He has to do many chores to keep the life going on. The poet expresses that after the accomplishment of a lot of work, he can go to bed for sleep.

EXAMPLE	FIGURE OF SPEECH
1. He will not see me stopping here 2. To watch his woods fill up with snow. 3. The woods are lovely, dark and deep.	ALLITERATION
1. My little horse must think it queer	PERSONIFICATION

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

1. He will not see me stopping here

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

a) Who does 'he' refer to?

'He' refers to the owner of the woods.

b) Identify the season with these lines.

It is winter season.

2. My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farmhouse near

a) Who is the speaker?

The poet Robert Frost is the speaker.

b) Why should the horse think it queer?

There is no farm house near and it is night time, the woods are dark. So the horse might think it strange to stop there.

c) Pick out the rhyming words.

queer – near

**10TH STD PROSE****1. HIS FIRST FLIGHT****- LIAM O' FLAHERTY**

- ★ The young seagull was alone on his ledge. His two brothers and his sister had already flown away the day before. He had been afraid to fly with them. Somehow, when he had taken a little run forward to the brink of the ledge and attempted to flap his wings, he became afraid. The great expanse of sea stretched down beneath, and it was such a long way down miles down. He felt certain that his wings would never support him; so he bent his head and ran away back to the little hole under the ledge where he slept at night.
- ★ Even when each of his brothers and his little sister, whose wings were far shorter than his own, ran to the brink, flapped their wings, and flew away, he failed to muster up courage to take that plunge which appeared to him so desperate. His father and mother had come around calling to him shrilly, scolding him, threatening to let him starve on his ledge, unless he flew away. But for the life of him, he could not move.
- ★ That was twenty-four hours ago. Since then, nobody had come near him. The day before, all day long, he had watched his parents flying about with his brothers and sister, perfecting them in the art of flight, teaching them how to skim the waves and how to dive for fish. He had, infact, seen his older brother catch his first **herring** and devour it, standing on a rock, while his parents circled around raising a proud cackle. And all the morning, the whole family had walked about on the big plateau midway down the opposite cliff, laughing at his cowardice.
- ★ The sun was now ascending the sky, blazing warmly on his ledge that faced the south. He felt the heat because he had not eaten since the previous nightfall. Then, he had found a dried piece of **mackerel's tail** at the far end of his ledge. Now, there was not a single scrap of food left. He had searched every inch, rooting among the rough, dirt-caked straw nest where he and his brothers and sister had been hatched. He even **gnawed** at the dried pieces of eggshell. It was like eating a part of himself.
- ★ He then trotted back and forth from one end of the ledge to the other, his long gray legs stepping daintily, trying to find some means of reaching his parents without having to fly. But on each side of him, the ledge ended in a sheer fall of **precipice**, with the sea beneath. And between him and his parents, there was a deep, wide crack. Surely he could reach them without flying if he could only move northwards along the cliff face? But then, on what could he walk? There was no ledge, and he was not a fly. And above him, he could see nothing. The precipice was sheer, and the top of it was, perhaps, farther away than the sea beneath him.



- ★ He stepped slowly out to the **brink** of the ledge, and, standing on one leg with the other leg hidden under his wing, he closed one eye, then the other, and pretended to be falling asleep. Still, they took no notice of him. He saw his two brothers and his sister lying on the plateau dozing, with their heads sunk into their necks. His father was preening the feathers on his white back. Only his mother was looking at him.
- ★ She was standing on a little high hump on the plateau, her white breast thrust forward. Now and again, she tore at a piece of fish that lay at her feet, and then scraped each side of her beak on the rock. The sight of the food maddened him. How he loved to tear food that way, scraping his beak now and again to whet it! He uttered a low cackle. His mother cackled too, and looked at him.
- ★ 'Ga, ga, ga,' he cried, begging her to bring him over some food. 'Gawl-ool-ah,' she screamed back mockingly. But he kept calling plaintively, and after a minute or so, he uttered a joyful scream. His mother had picked up a piece of fish and was flying across to him with it. He leaned out eagerly, tapping the rock with his feet, trying to get nearer to her as she flew across. But when she was just opposite to him, abreast of the ledge, she halted, her legs hanging limp, her wings motionless, the piece of fish in her beak almost within reach of his beak. He waited a moment in surprise, wondering why she did not come nearer, and then maddened by hunger, he dived at the fish. With a loud scream, he fell outwards and downwards into space. His mother had swooped upwards. As he passed beneath her, he heard the swish of her wings.
- ★ Then a monstrous terror seized him and his heart stood still. He could hear nothing. But it only lasted a moment. The next moment, he felt his wings spread outwards. The wind rushed against his breast feathers, then under his stomach and against his wings. He could feel the tips of his wings cutting through the air. He was not falling headlong now. He was soaring gradually, downwards and outwards. He was no longer afraid. He just felt a bit dizzy. Then, he flapped his wings once and he soared upwards. He uttered a joyous scream and flapped them again. He soared higher. He raised his breast and banked against the wind. 'Ga, ga, ga. Ga, ga, ga.' 'Gawlool-ah.' His mother swooped past him, her wings making a loud noise. He answered her with another scream. Then, his father flew over him screaming. Then, he saw his two brothers and sister flying around him, soaring and diving.
- ★ Then, he completely forgot that he had not always been able to fly, and commenced to dive and soar, shrieking shrilly.

VIII

QUESTIONS

GR - II PRELIMS (2024)

1. Identify the figure of speech employed in the following lines.
"The bleeding bark will heal"
A) Personification B) simile C) Metaphor D) Oxymoron
2. "Lights flicker on and off
 But fear takes over me."
 Identify the Onomatopoeic word in the given stanza.
 A) fear B) lights **C) flicker** D) on and off
3. "We were taken from the ore-bed and the mine,
 We were melted in the furnace and the pit -
 We were cast and wrought and hammered to design,
 We were cut and filed and tooled and gauged to fit".
 What is the poetic device used here?
 A) Oxymoron B) Paradox C) Assonance **D) Anaphora**
4. "But of late, my computer has been behaving badly too,
 It is so absent-minded, that I don't know what to do".
 Mention the figure of speech used in the above lines.
 A) simile **B) Personification** C) Metaphor D) Repetition
5. "But I know no better spectacle
 Than a comet in full flight"
 What do you mean by 'spectacle' here?
A) Unusual event that attracts attention
 B) Usual situation that attracts distraction
 C) Expected event that attracts attention
 D) Unexpected situation that attracts distraction
6. It's written in victory and defeat
 And every trial a man may meet.
 What does 'it' refer to in the above given lines?
 A) Sports B) Hope **C) Courage** D) Patience