

BASED ON THE UPDATED NEW TEXTBOOK

ENGLISH
மற்றும்
தமிழ் மீடியம்

Limited stock Only

SURA'S

11th std

School Guides



100% SUCCESS

orders@surabooks.com

அனைத்து புத்தகக் கடைகளிலும் கிடைக்கிறது

2023-24 பதிப்பு

Available on



call @

8124201000 | 8124301000

9600175757 / 8056294222 / 7871802000

Kindly Share Your Study Materials to Our Email Id - padasalai.net@gmail.com

SURA'S

SMART ENGLISH

11th Std

Based on the Updated New Textbook

Salient Features

- ✦ Answers for all Textual Questions.
- ✦ Key points and Summary for all the units of Prose, Poem and Supplementary.
- ✦ Linewise explanation for all the Poems.
- ✦ Exhaustive Additional Questions & Answers for all sections of Prose, Poem and Supplementary.
- ✦ Tamil Translation for Prose, Poem and Supplementary Units.
- ✦ Question Paper contents : Questions are given based on the Govt. Model Paper, with Exhaustive additional exercises.
- ✦ Additional topics (not covered in Govt. Model Paper) are also given.
- ✦ Govt. Model Question Paper, Quarterly Exam-2018 & 2019, Half Yearly Exam-2018 & 2019, Public Exam March 2019, 2020 & May-2022, Instant Supplementary Exam. June 2019, September 2020 & 2021, August - 2022 and Common Revision Test 2022 exam questions are incorporated in the appropriate sections.
- ✦ Instant Supplementary Exam. August 2022 Question Paper is given with answers.

Free

Practice
Workbook

&

Keybook
for
Practice
Workbook



SURA PUBLICATIONS

Chennai

For Orders Contact



80562 94222 / 81242 01000 / 81243 01000
96001 75757 / 78718 02000 / 98409 26027

orders@surabooks.com

Ph:8124201000/8124301000

Kindly Share Your Study Materials to Our Email Id - padasalai.net@gmail.com

2023-24 Edition

© Reserved with Publishers

ISBN : 978-93-5330-537-6

Code No : SG 137

Authors :

- Mr. A. Sai Ram, M.A., B.Ed. Chennai
- Mr. D. Mani, B.A., B.Ed. Chennai.
- Mr. K.S. Krishna, B.A., B.Ed. Chennai.

Also Available for Std - XI, XII

Guides :

- ❖ சுராவின்த் தமிழ் உரைநூல்
- ❖ Sura's Smart English
- ❖ Sura's Mathematics (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Physics (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Chemistry (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Bio-Botany & Botany (EM/ TM)
(Short version & Long Version)
- ❖ Sura's Bio-Zoology & Zoology (EM/ TM)
(Short version & Long Version)
- ❖ Sura's Computer Science (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Computer Application (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Commerce (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Economics (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Accountancy (EM / TM)
- ❖ Sura's Business Mathematics (EM)

Head Office:

Sura Publications

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road,
Anna Nagar, Chennai - 600 040.

Phones: 044-4862 9977, 044-486 27755.

e-mail : orders@surabooks.com

website : www.surabooks.com

For Orders Contact



80562 94222
81242 01000
81243 01000
96001 75757
78718 02000
98409 26027

23/11/2022

PREFACE

OUR EARNEST WISHES!!!

It gives us great pride and pleasure in bringing to you Sura's English Guide for 11th Standard. It is prepared to facilitate your understanding and learning processes. The aim of this guide is to assist the students to develop mastery of the English Language Skills exclusively focussing on vocabulary, grammar, reading and comprehension skills, literature, intensive reading of short stories, study skills, writing skills, strategic competencies and occupational competencies.

This guide is prepared based on the updated Textbook. It comprises of all required exercises to face the First Year of the Higher Secondary Public Examinations in the ensuing year without any hindrance. We would like the student to keep his/her best foot forward by utilizing this guide and proceed towards success at ease.

Apart from the textual questions, exhaustive additional questions and answers for short answer type and paragraph questions have been given to help students practice and learn effectively all the sections of the textbook.

Key points and Summary for all the units of Prose, Poem and Supplementary sections is given in simple English. All the lines of the Poems are explained clearly. This feature, we hope, will enable the students to understand and learn the Units very easily. For Synonyms and Antonyms, example sentences are given using the words.

Though these salient features are available in this guide, we sincerely appreciate the important and indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the students to understand English.

We immensely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

We wish you all a great success.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

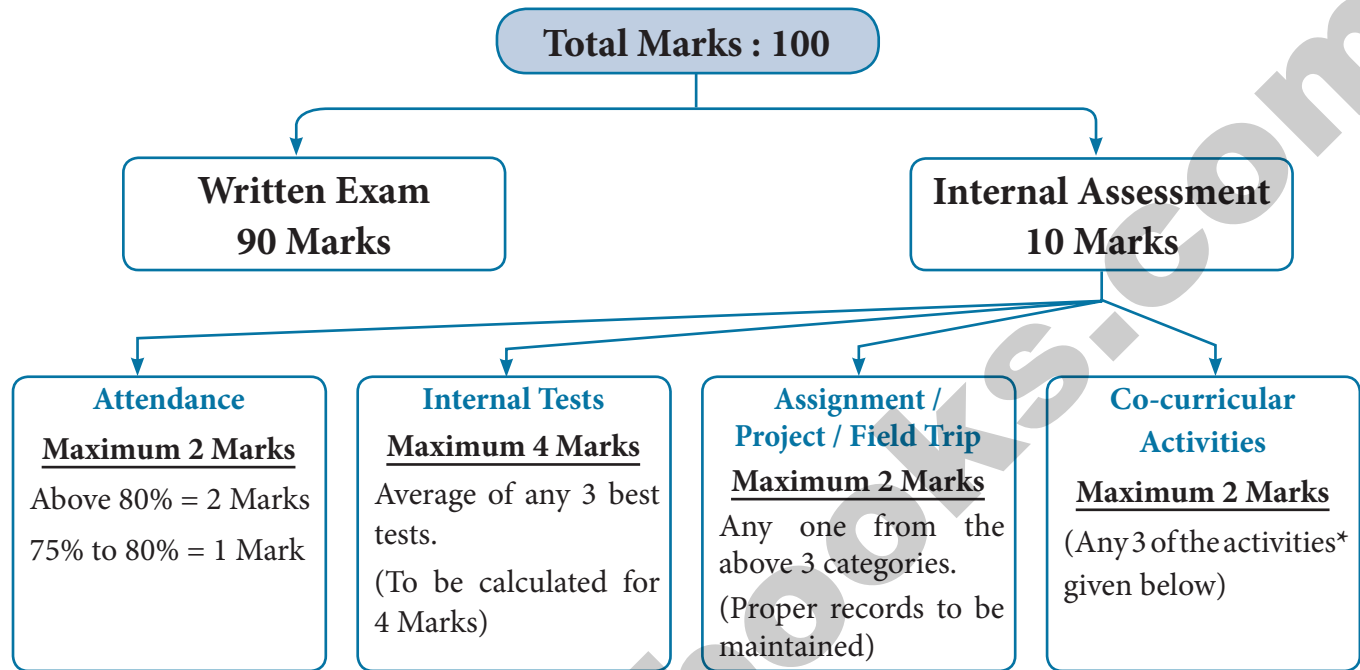
- Publisher

Sura Publications

All the Best

11TH STD. - PUBLIC EXAMINATION ASSESSMENT MARKS

(with ref. to GO No. 13 dt. 20.02.2018)



*** Co-Curricular Activities**

- | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Tree Plantation | 12. Scout Movement | 23. Antiquities Security Forum |
| 2. Literary Forum | 13. National Welfare Project | 24. Information Technology Forum |
| 3. Mathematical Forum | 14. National Cadet Corps | 25. Library Forum |
| 4. Physics Forum | 15. Youth Red Cross Society | 26. Journalism Forum |
| 5. Chemistry Forum | 16. Ecological Forum | 27. Music Forum |
| 6. Biology Forum | 17. Decorative Arts Forum | 28. Fine Arts Forum |
| 7. Commerce Forum | 18. First Aid Forum | 29. Red Spinners Angling Society |
| 8. Economic Forum | 19. Health and Hygiene Forum | 30. Quiz Forum |
| 9. Historic Forum | 20. Consumer Forum | 31. Road Safety Corps |
| 10. Science Forum
(Science Exhibition, Seminar, etc.,) | 21. Cultural Forum | 32. Sports Activities |
| 11. National Green Corps | 22. Theatre Forum | 33. Vocational Education Forum |

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS

Attendance	Internal Tests				Assignment / Project / Field Trip (Any 1)	Co-curricular Activities (Any 3)	Total
	Test-1	Test-2	Test-3	Test-4			
.....	Average of any 3 best tests Calculated for 4			

CONTENTS

	Page	Months
<u>PROSE</u>		
1. The Portrait of a Lady - Khushwant Singh	1 - 16	June
2. The Queen of Boxing - M.C. Mary Kom	17 - 30	July
3. Forgetting - Robert Lynd	31 - 47	August
4. Tight Corners - Edward Verrall Lucas	48 - 67	October
5. The Convocation Address - Dr. Arignar Annadurai	68 - 84	November
6. The Accidental Tourist - Bill Bryson	85 - 100	December

POETRY

Important Poetic Devices	101 - 102	
1. Once Upon a Time - Gabriel Okara	103 - 113	June
2. Confessions of a Born Spectator - Ogden Nash	114 - 125	July
3. Lines Written in the Early Spring - William Wordsworth	126 - 137	August
4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat - T.S. Eliot	138 - 150	October
5. Everest is not the Only Peak - Kulothungan	151 - 158	November
6. The Hollow Crown - William Shakespeare	159 - 170	December

SUPPLEMENTARY READER

1. After Twenty Years - O. Henry	171 - 176	June
2. A Shot in the Dark - Saki	177 - 182	July
3. The First Patient (Play) - C.V. Burgess	183 - 188	August
4. With the Photographer - Stephen Leacock	189 - 193	October
5. The Singing Lesson - Katherine Mansfield	194 - 198	November
6. The Never - Never Nest (Play) - Cedric Mount	199 - 202	December

TAMIL TRANSLATION for all the Prose, Poem and Supplementary Units 203 - 232

Question Paper Contents as per Govt. Model Paper

Q. NO.		PAGE
Part - I : 1 Mark Questions		20 Marks
1-3	Synonyms	233 - 236
4-6	Antonyms	236 - 239
7	Clipped Words	240 - 241
8	Unclipped Words	241 - 242
9	Right Definition of a term	242 - 246
10	Idioms	247 - 252
11	Foreign Words	252 - 255
12	Compound Words	255 - 260
13	Prefix	261 - 263
14	Suffix	263 - 265
15	Expanded form of Abbreviation and Acronym	266 - 270
16	Syllabification	270 - 273
17	Phrasal Verbs	274 - 279
18	Appropriate Phrases	279 - 281
19	Question Tags	281 - 283
20	Modal / Semi-Modal Verbs	283 - 287
Additional Topics	i. Blended Words	288
	ii. American English - British English Word	289 - 290
	iii. Prepositions	290 - 293
	iv. Link Words / Conjunctions	293 - 295
	v. Relative Pronouns	296
	vi. Substitute Words / Phrases with Polite Alternatives	297 - 298
	vii. Singular and Plural Form	298 - 302
	viii. Sentence Pattern	303 - 305
	ix. Homophones / Confusables	306 - 307
	x. Tenses	308 - 309
	xi. Determiners	309 - 310

Part - II : 2 Marks Questions		14 Marks
Section - I		
21 - 26	Poetry Appreciation / Figure of Speech (Answer any 4 out of 6 Questions)	<i>Refer Poetry Section Unit 1 to 6</i>
Section - II : (3 out of 4)		
27	Direct / Indirect Speech	311 - 319
28	Active Voice / Passive Voice	319 - 325
29	Conditional Clauses	325 - 329
30	Transformation of a sentence (Simple, Compound, Complex)	329 - 336
Additional Topic	i. Inversion of Conditional Clauses	336
Part - III : 3 Marks Questions		21 Marks
Section - I (2 out of 3)		
31 - 33	Poem : Explanation with Reference to the Context	<i>Refer Poetry Section Unit 1 to 6</i>
Section - II (2 out of 3)		
34 - 36	Prose - Short Answer questions	<i>Refer Prose Section Unit 1 to 6</i>
Section - III (3 out of 4)		
37	Rearranging the Words in a Sentence	338
38	Extending Conversation / Dialogue with 3 exchanges	339 - 340
39	Expansion of News Headlines	340 - 342
40	Describing a Process	343 - 345
Additional Topics	i. Completion of the dialogue	345
	ii. Correct and Edit a Passage	346
	iii. Notice Writing	347 - 349
	iv. E-mail Writing	349 - 351
	v. Message Writing	352
	vi. Report Writing	352 - 353
	vii. Framing Questions	354
	viii. Completion of Proverbs	354 - 356
	ix. Non-Verbal Comprehension	356 - 359
	x. Semantic Fields	359 - 361

Part - IV : 5 Marks Questions		35 Marks	
41	Prose - Paragraph Questions (1 out of 2)	<i>Refer Prose Section Unit 1 to 6</i>	
42	Poem - Paragraph Questions (1 out of 2)	<i>Refer Poetry Section Unit 1 to 6</i>	
43	Supplementary - Developing the Hints into a Paragraph (1 out of 2)	<i>Refer Supplementary Section Unit 1 to 6</i>	
44	Note-Making (OR) Summarizing	362 - 372	
45 (i)	General Comprehension (OR)	372 - 377	
45 (ii)	General Poem Comprehension	378 - 381	
46 (i)	Letter Writing (Responding to an Advertisement, Personal & Official) (OR)	381 - 394	
46 (ii)	Paragraph Writing on a General Topic	395 - 399	
47 (i)	Construction of dialogues for the given situation (OR)	399 - 402	
47 (ii)	Developing Hints into a Story	402 - 403	
Additional Topics	i.	Spot the Errors & Correct	404 - 411
	ii.	Article Writing	412 - 413
	iii.	Explanation of Proverb	414 - 415
	iv.	Biographical Sketch	415 - 416

- Instant Supplementary Exam. August 2022 Question Paper with Answers 417 - 424

PROSE - UNIT 1

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

- Khushwant Singh

KHUSHWANT SINGH (1915 - 2014) was an Indian novelist, lawyer, journalist and politician. He studied law at St. Stephen's College, Delhi and King's College, London. He joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1947. As a writer, he is best known for his keen interest in secularism, sarcasm and love for poetry. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1974 and Padma Vibhushan in 2007 and Sahitya Akademi Fellowship in 2010. The Mark of Vishnu, A History of Sikhs, The Train to Pakistan, Success Mantra, We Indians and Death at my Doorstep are some of his brilliant works. Between 1980 and 1986, he served as the Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament of India.



INTRODUCTION:

This story gives us the real picture of human relationship in a joint family. It is written in the first person and is in auto-biographical mode. It is a perception of Khushwant Singh of his grandmother. He describes how he spent his childhood with his grandmother in a village. He also describes the change in social life when he moved to the city. Ultimately, he describes the scene of her death. His description of his grandmother is deeply moving, with his usual poetic touch.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Khushwant Singh portrays his grandmother as an old woman.
- ✦ He describes how he spent his childhood with his grandmother in a village.
- ✦ The thought of his grandmother being young and charming was almost revolting.
- ✦ He felt that she looked the same even after twenty years.
- ✦ His parents left him to live with her, when they shifted to the city.
- ✦ His grandmother looked after him with care and affection.
- ✦ Then, they also moved to the city and their link of friendship was cut off.
- ✦ All day long, his grandmother sat spinning the wheel and reciting her prayers.
- ✦ In every afternoon, she used to feed the sparrows.
- ✦ Khushwant Singh went abroad for studies and came back after five years.
- ✦ His grandmother fell ill. She laid peacefully in bed, counting her beads in the rosary.
- ✦ She was dead and all the sparrows mourned her death in utter silence.

GLOSSARY

rosary	- a string of beads, to count prayers - மணிகளுடன் கூடிய ஜெபமாலை
mantelpiece	- shelf projecting from the wall above a fireplace - கணப்பு அடுப்பு உள்ள வீட்டில் ஒரு பரண் / மாடம்
criss-cross	- crossed lines forming a kind of pattern - சுருக்கம் விழுந்ததைக் காட்டும் கோடுகள்
pallor	- an unhealthy pale appearance - ஆரோக்கியமற்ற வெளிறிப்போன தோற்றம்
puckered	- wrinkled - முகத்திலுள்ள சுருக்கம்

SYNONYMS

* WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
absurd	அபத்தமான, நகைக்கத்தக்க	inconsistent/ illogical	The director rejected his absurd proposal.
bedlam	கூச்சல் குழப்பம் நிறைந்த இடம்	noisy confusion	After the collision, there was bedlam in the plane.
certain	நிச்சயமான, உறுதியான	sure	I am certain that India will win the ODI against England.
constantly	தொடர்ந்து, எப்போதும்	continuously	He was constantly borrowing money from me.
dilapidated	நைந்துபோன	damaged	He stayed in an old dilapidated hotel.
distressed	மனத்துயரம், துன்பம்	unhappy	The tragic news distressed us.
expanse	விரிந்த	wide area	Pichavaram consists of a number of islands spreading a vast expanse of water covered with green trees.
fables	நிதிக்கதைகள்	tales/stories	He is interested in reading fables .
fat	குண்டான	obese/ overweight	He eats all the time but he never gets fat .
frivolous	செல்லமான, விளையாட்டுத்தனமான	non-serious / light-minded	The court always dismisses these faux legal arguments as frivolous .
hobbled	நொண்டி நடத்தல்	walked unsteadily	His tight shoes hobbled him.
ignore	புறக்கணித்தல், பொருட்படுத்தாமல் விடுதல்	disregard / omit	He ignored his father's advice.
moist	ஈரமான	damp / wet	Her eyes were moist with tears.
monotonous	ஒரே மாதிரியான, மாறுதலே இல்லாத	unchanging /boring	He says that his life is monotonous .
omitted	தவிர்த்தப்பட்ட	excluded	He omitted a couple of items from the list.
perched	உட்காருதல், இளைப்பாறுதல்	sat/rested	A pigeon was perched on the dish antenna.
persuade	வற்புறுத்தல்	convince	His father persuaded him to donate some money to the orphanage.
pretty	அழகான	charming	His child is so pretty .
protest	ஆட்சேபம், எதிர்ப்பு	object / resist	There is a protest against price rise.
puckered	சுருக்கங்களுடன்	wrinkled	His face was puckered with amazement.
rebukes	கண்டித்தல், திட்டிடுதல்	scoldings	Though he rebukes now, after some time he will regret it.
relaxed	ஓய்வெடுத்தல்	being at rest	He always completes his assignments in an easy and relaxed manner.
revolting	ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாத	objectionable	They are revolting against the injustice done to them.
scattered	சிதறி	disordered	Debris is scattered all over the road.
seclusion	தனித்திருத்தல், விலகி இருத்தல்	isolation	Ravi had to go into seclusion in the library so as to study thoroughly.
serenity	அமைதி	tranquility / calm	Yoga is a great way to experience serenity .
shroud	சவச்சீலை, மறைக்கும் துணி	cloth used to wrap a dead person	After the postmortem, the body was covered with a white shroud .
snapped	முறிந்தது	broke / cut	I snapped my friendship with Rakesh due to his bad behaviour.
sort	வகை	kind /type	Suresh is a decent sort of man.
veritable	மெய்யான	real (used for emphasis)	Chocolate is a veritable addiction for many children.
wrinkled	சுருக்கம் விழுந்த	creased / puckered	His face was very much wrinkled and his eyes deep-set.

* Words given in bold in this Synonym column are taken from Textbook Glossary.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE STORY.

- a. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait. (QY. & HY. 18; June & QY-'19)

The author's grandfather appeared as a hundred-year-old man in the portrait. He wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children.

- b. Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?

The author's parents had gone to live in the city. So, they left him with his grandmother.

- c. Where did the author study in his childhood?

The author studied in a village school which was attached to a temple.

- d. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school? (Govt. MP, CRT & May 2022)

The grandmother accompanied the author to school in order to make him study the lessons and also get herself to read the scriptures inside a temple. Here, the school was attached to the temple.

- e. What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours? (June 19)

The dogs followed the grandmother after the school hours for the chapattis that were thrown to them.

- f. Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education? (Sep. 20)

The grandmother had good confidence in the author and also had enormous faith in prayers. She came to see him off at the station and kissed on his forehead leaving a moist imprint to show her love and affection. So she did not feel sentimental when he went abroad for higher study.

- g. What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother? (HY-'19; Sep. 21)

The grandmother used to feed hundreds of sparrows every day in the afternoon with the little bits of bread for half-an-hour. It was the happiest time of the day for her.

2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE OR FOUR SENTENCES EACH.

- a. Describe the author's grandmother. (HY. 18)

The author's grandmother was short and fat and slightly bent. She could never have been pretty, but she was always beautiful. She hobbled around the house in spotless white clothes with one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and the other hand telling the beads of her rosary. Her silvery-white hair used to scatter on her wrinkled face. Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer. She was beautiful with the peacefulness, serenity and contentment.

- b. What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home? (HY. 18)

The grandmother woke him up in the morning and would get him ready for school. She plastered his wooden slate, prepared breakfast, and took him to school. She also carried several chapattis to feed the village dogs. Leaving him at the school she would sit inside a temple and would read scriptures. Finally, she would return home with her grandson. She used to feed the dogs with chapattis on the way back home.

- c. How is school education in the village different from that in the city?

Primary education was given in the village school. The students were taught alphabets. Daily they would be singing prayer songs, patriotic songs, etc. in chorus. The basic education was simply limited to reading, writing and arithmetic. In the city school, English, Science, Music, and other subjects were taught. But there was no teaching about God and the Scriptures.

- d. The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.

The grandmother was very much concerned about the education of her grandson. So, she used to wake him in the morning and would get him ready for school. She washed his wooden slate and

plastered it with yellow chalk. She tied his earthen ink-pot and a red pen into a bundle. She prepared his breakfast and took him to the school. Finally, she would return home with her grandson. All these things showed that she appreciated the value of education, as it is the most important aspect of life.

e. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

The grandmother was religious and had certain ideas about life. She considered that teaching of scriptures was more useful and productive than Science and Music. When she came to know the subjects of study of her grandson, she was unhappy. When he told her that music was one of the lessons, she did not reply and kept herself in silence showing her disapproval. After that, she rarely talked to him. In a state of loneliness and seclusion, she took to the spinning wheel and feeding sparrows. When her grandson decided to go abroad for further studies, she did not talk or show any emotion, but came to the railway station. While celebrating the homecoming of her grandson, she sang and thumped a drum for several hours. She ignored everyone who persuaded her to stop. When she knew that her end was nearing, she stopped talking to everyone. She ignored their protests and started praying and telling her beads. These facts showed that she was strong-minded.

f. How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?

She celebrated the returning of her grandson from abroad. In the evening, for the first time ever, she did not pray. She collected several women of the neighbourhood and sang songs related to the home-coming of the warriors. The next morning, she was taken ill. It was a mild fever and the doctor told that it would be alright. But, she knew that her end was near. She decided to spend the last few hours of her life reciting prayers and was not going to waste any more time talking to anybody. She lay peacefully in bed praying and telling her beads. Soon, her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her fingers. She was dead.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

a. Why was it hard for the author to believe that his grandmother was once young and pretty?

His grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent in appearance. He had only seen and known his grandmother as an old woman. There was no transformation in her appearance for twenty years. So, he found it hard to believe that she was once young and pretty.

b. Why did the author compare his grandmother with the winter landscape in the mountains?

The author brought out the inner beauty of his grandmother by comparing her to the winter landscape in the mountains. The comparison showed the peacefulness and serenity. She was with her white dress, white hair and pale skin, as the mountains covered with snow and appeared white.

c. Why was the author's grandmother distressed when she came to know about the subjects of study?

The author's grandmother was distressed after knowing that there was no teaching about God and scriptures in the English school, where her grandson was studying.

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH OF 100 - 150 WORDS EACH.

a. The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. Give your own example of how elders have a positive influence on the younger generation. Include examples from the story also.

(QY. 18)

The positive influence of elders on the younger generation

The elders would guide the younger generation in teaching them how to care for others. They inculcate important aspects like thoughtfulness, kind-heartedness, discipline, patience, the ability to listen, developing social skills, communication skills, companionship, gaining wisdom beyond one's age, time management, etc. to the younger generation. In these ways, the elders have a positive influence on the younger generation.

Many elder people today would say that times have changed, or the situations or struggles are not quite the same. But, continuing to do things in their way, those same people will often tell us that they wished they had listened when others were trying to advise them. It would have saved them a lot of hardship and pain. Training a boy, taking the advice of others who have experienced certain things into account, multiple options, and a plan may all help prepare for things to come. Learning from the mistakes of others so that one does not make the same mistake is very wise.

In this story, though the grandmother had no proper schooling and no formal education, she lived a life of dedication and integrity. She never compromised with her principles and was a determined woman. She had shown her love for animals and birds in feeding the street dogs and sparrows. These qualities certainly influenced the author.

- b. As young Khushwant Singh, write a letter to your parents describing your daily routine expressing your thoughts and feelings about staying in the village.**

Dear Mom and Dad,

Hope this letter finds you in the best of health.

Here grandma and I are good friends. Daily morning she wakes me up and gets me ready for school. While she bathes and dresses me, she would sing a prayer song. She hopes that I will listen to it and get to know it by-heart. But I don't bother to learn it. She would wash my wooden slate and plaster it with yellow chalk. Then she would tie my earthen ink-pot and a red pen into a bundle. After that she would prepare my breakfast, chapatti with butter and sugar spread on it, and take me to the school. She would also carry several chapattis with her for the village dogs. My school is attached to a temple. The priest teaches us the alphabet and the morning-prayer. We, the children, would sit in rows on either side of verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in chorus. Grandma would sit inside reading scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back home together. The village dogs will follow us from the temple door to our home. Grandma will throw the chapattis to them. It has become a daily habit. I love being with her. Hope to see you soon.

Take care of your health.

Your loving son,
Khuswant Singh.

Place : Hadali

Date : 10th August, 1919.

- c. Animals are capable of empathy. Substantiate this statement with examples from the story as well as your own experiences.**

For decades, scientists who are trying to study animal empathy have run into a simple fundamental problem. A recent research report tells that scientists are now finding evidence of empathy in non-human animals, mainly in other primates such as chimpanzees, orangutans, dogs, mice, and recently in chickens. Empathetic behaviour has also been reported in elephants. Nobody can deny that certain animals recognize relationships and attach well with human beings.

The relationship between the author's grandmother and the village dogs as well as the sparrows is a proof for statement. She is very kind-hearted. When she was in the village, she used to carry stale chapattis with her while taking her grandson to school. On returning, she would feed the dogs, which were following her from the temple to her home. When she came to the city, she took feeding the sparrows. She used to throw little crumbs of bread to them. They would sit on her legs, shoulders and head. When she died, all the sparrows came silently to mourn her death.

Even, in my house, while feeding the doves, I find that they behave in a more compassionate manner, with discipline and affection. It is really surprising to note. So, we can conclude that certain animals and birds are capable of empathy.

PROSE - UNIT 2

THE QUEEN OF BOXING

- M. C. Mary Kom

MANGTE CHUNGNEIJANG MARY KOM was born on 1st March 1983 in Manipur. She is an Indian boxer. She is known as 'M.C. Mary Kom', 'Magnificent Mary' or simply 'Mary Kom'. She is the winner of five world Boxing Championships and an Olympic Bronze medal in 2012. As a school girl, she used to play a variety of sports - hockey, football and athletics. Inspired by a Manipuri boxer Dingko Singh, who won a gold at the Asian Games in 1998, Mary Kom took up boxing. She won the first medal of silver in Pennsylvania, USA, in 2001. She is the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six World Championships. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 2010 and the Padma Bhushan in 2013 for her wonderful achievements in the field of sports. She wrote her autobiography "Unbreakable" in 2013. She has been ranked as No. 4 AIBA World Women's Ranking Fly weight category.



This is an excerpt from M.C. Mary Kom's autobiography "Unbreakable". This autobiography of India's most celebrated woman boxer Mary Kom is inspiring to all of us. Her unwavering dedication to family, community, friends and fellow boxers is praiseworthy and she never misses an opportunity to acknowledge their support with all humility. Her grit and tenacity, which took her to the summit, are remarkable.

INTRODUCTION:

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Mary Kom was an Indian woman boxer with an Olympic medal in six world championships.
- ✦ She was born in a small village named Kangathri of Manipur.
- ✦ Her parents were poor. She aimed to remove poverty from her home.
- ✦ Her father was against boxing. But she decided to continue her passion for boxing.
- ✦ She was selected in the 48 kg category in Pennsylvania. She suffered financially.
- ✦ She had no savings, except for a couple of life insurance policies.
- ✦ The Manipur government offered her the post of a Sub-Inspector in 2005.
- ✦ After her wedding, she continued to contest.
- ✦ She won a gold medal in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing Championships in October 2005 and November 2006.
- ✦ She was christened by the media as "The Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary", after the Hat-trick world championship wins.

GLOSSARY

SYNONYMS

WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
accustomed	பழக்கப்பட்ட	familiar	He took up his accustomed position at the fire.
adulation	பாராட்டு / முகஸ்துதி	appreciation	He found it difficult to cope with the adulation of the fans.
appetite	பசிக்கு உணவு	hunger	A walk before lunch sharpens the appetite .
category	பிரிவு	a class or division	He won an academy award in the best actor category .
christened	பெயர் சூட்டுதல்	named	He was christened in this church.
complex	சிக்கலான	difficult	She was assigned to a complex task.
confined	அடைக்கப்பட்ட	cramped; squeezed, bound	She had a fear of confined spaces.
consoled	ஆறுதல் அளித்தல்	cheered	She tried to console her friend.
conviction	திடமான நம்பிக்கை	firm faith or belief	He preaches with conviction .
enormously	மிகப்பெரிய	highly	This book was enormously influential.
etched	பதிக்கப்பெற்ற	imprinted	The King's image is etched into the metal plate.
exceptionally	முனைப்பான முறையில்	outstandingly	He is an exceptionally bright student.
excerpt	புத்தகம் முதலானவற்றிலிருந்து எடுத்தாளப்பட்ட பகுதி	a short extract from a writing	She read out excerpts , from an article in 'The Times'.
felicitation	பாராட்டுரை	congratulatory (event)	We wish our heart-felt felicitations at the start of your new business.
haul	திரட்டுதல்	taking a collection	Our latest trip to collect shells at the beach resulted in quite a haul .
inferior	தாழ்வான	lower in status	There is no reason for you to feel inferior to anyone.
jet lag	விமானத்தில் பயணம் செய்ததால் ஏற்படும் உடல் உபாதைகள்	a tired and unpleasant feeling a person experiences, following a long flight through different time zones.	Every time, I fly to the states, I get really bad jet lag .
lauded	பாராட்டுதல்	appreciated	She was lauded by everyone for her achievement in sports.
opponent	எதிராளி	someone who competes with	He beat his Republican opponent by a landslide margin.
palate	சுவை	sense of taste	He developed a palate for foreign cinemas.
princely	பெரிய அளவிலான	very large	Her father gave her a princely sum as her wedding gift.
probably	அநேகமாக	likely; perhaps	They probably won't make this plan public until July.
relieved	நிம்மதியாக	eased	I was relieved to hear that he had arrived home safely.
retained	தக்க வைத்தல்	held; withheld	The dam retained the water.
sate	தெவிட்டும் அளவுக்கு	satisfy	His job sated his wanderlust.
speculation	யூகம்	guess	I had published my speculations about the future of the universe.
steady	நிலையான	balanced	Slow and steady wins the race.
vanished	மறைந்து விடுதல்	disappeared	The magician vanished in a puff of smoke.

2. BASED ON YOUR READING OF THE TEXT, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCES EACH.

- a. **How did Mary Kom manage to get the financial support for her trip to the USA?** (June 19)
Mary Kom's father managed to give her only ₹ 2,000/-. But her Coach Mr. Onler invited a few students and elders who sought the help of the two MPs who donated ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 3,000 respectively. So Mary managed to get ₹ 10,000/- for her trip.
- b. **Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty-handed?** (March 19)
Mary Kom thought that she should not return empty-handed without winning any medal because all the people in her place had made all efforts to send her to the USA.
- c. **What was her first impression of America?** (QY. 18)
Things would be expensive in America. The people and the climate would be nice.
- d. **Why did she call herself 'lucky'?**
After weighing in, Mary Kom found out that she did not have any match that day and she was able to take rest to face her opponent in the round. So she called herself 'lucky'.
- e. **According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?**
According to Mary Kom, her loss of appetite and loss of weight was the reason for her losing in the finals.
- f. **What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.**
Mary Kom was the only one in the team to get a medal at Pennsylvania. So she had a firm belief that she could take on any boxer at the championship.
- g. **What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?** (CRT-'22)
While eating Chinese food, Mary Kom and her teammates were given chopsticks to eat their meals. They were not familiar with those chopsticks. So they struggled to eat their food with those sticks. Mary Kom, after a struggle to hold them correctly, used both her hands to hold the chopsticks to pick up the food and had it.
- h. **How was she felicitated on her return to India?** (HY. 18)
On her return to India at New Delhi, she was given a warm welcome. She was greeted with garlands, drumbeats and dancing. There was a victory ride across the town and a felicitation programme in Langol. There were thanksgiving prayers. Words of appreciation were showered on her and a traditional shawl was also presented to her.
- i. **What did she consider as her greatest achievement? Why?** (HY-'19, CRT & May 2022)
Retaining her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi was considered by Mary Kom as one of her greatest achievements. She considered it as her greatest achievement because she was able to win at home.

GEQ

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. **How did Onler help Mary Kom in sending her to U.S.A.?** (March 20)
Mary Kom's coach Mr. Onler invited a few students and elders who went to meet the two Members of Parliament and seek their help. Two MPs donated ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 3,000 respectively. In this way, Onler helped her in sending her to the U.S.A.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

1. **What made Mary Kom feel that she was fortunate, soon after she reached the arena at Pennsylvania?** (QY-'19)
When Mary Kom reached Pennsylvania, she was tired. She did not have any match that day. She was able to take rest well enough to face her opponent in the round, which she won comfortably. So, she was fortunate.

2. Why was Mary Kom worried and upset, when her father managed to collect only ₹ 2000/-?

Mary Kom heard that things were expensive in America and so with the little money she got, she was worried and upset to travel to the U.S.A.

3. How was Pennsylvania, when Mary Kom reached there?

Pennsylvania was cold and beautiful. It was snowing everywhere and the people over there were enormously nice.

4. What was her long dream, apart from Boxing?

She had long dreamt of getting a government job through the sports quota and it was finally fulfilled, because the Manipur government offered her the post of a Sub-Inspector in 2005.

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100-150 words each.

a. Describe Mary Kom's personal experiences during her first International Championship match from the time of selection to winning the medal. (Sep. 21)

When Mary Kom was selected in the 48 kg category for the International Boxing Association, her father managed to collect only ₹ 2,000/- for her trip. She was upset and worried, as things were expensive in the USA. With the help of his friend, Mr. Onler, she managed to get ₹ 5,000/- and ₹ 3,000/- from the two members of the parliament. With this money, she had ₹ 10,000/- in her hand. She started her trip to the USA. There in Pennsylvania, she was confined to the sports arena, without having a glimpse of the places around, as her team was the last to arrive. Next day, she faced her opponents bravely and came to the finals. But there, she lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey by 13 - 5. She was disappointed. She went to her room and cried. But her coaches were kind to her. They comforted her and appreciated her on the silver win. She was the only one in the team to get a medal. This championship gave her the conviction that she could take on any boxer.

b. Lack of adequate financial resources and sponsorships often affect sports persons. How is this evident from Mary Kom's life?

Mary Kom was born in a small village named Kangathri of Manipur. Her parents were very poor and were working in the fields of Jhum for earnings. From the very beginning, Mary Kom's aim was to remove poverty from her home. She even did street fighting for fulfilling the needs of her home. Her father was against Boxing, but she knew her strength and passion and decided to continue her passion at any cost. When she was selected in the 48 kg category in Pennsylvania, she suffered financially. When she got married to Mr. Onler she had no savings except for a couple of life Insurance policies. After her second world championship, the Manipur government offered her the post of a Sub-Inspector in 2005. Mary Kom had long dreamt of getting a government job in the sports quota. She earned a salary of ₹ 15,000/- in the first job. Lack of adequate financial resources affected Mary Kom to a large extent. But her grit and conviction took her to the sky.

c. Why was Mary Kom named the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'?

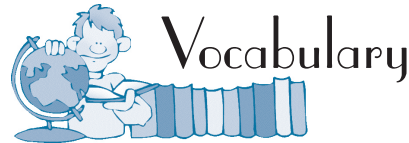
(Govt. MP; QY. 18; June 19; HY-19; Sep.20, CRT & May 2022)

Mary Kom was an Indian Woman Boxer with an Olympic medal. She was a five-time champion of World Amateur Boxing. She owns the record of being the single and the only woman to earn a medal in 6 world championships. She won a Bronze Medal in London Olympics in 2012. In the flyweight category of World Rankings - ALBA, she stood at the 4th position. She is Padma Bhushan Awardee and has won uncountable awards till date. There were a number of other international level championships in Taiwan, Vietnam, Denmark and so on. But it was retaining her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi that she considered as one of the greatest achievements, as she was able to win at home. With the hat-trick of world championship wins, the media christened her "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary".

PARAGRAPH QUESTION ANSWER - ADDITIONAL

1. What was her experience while eating in China?

Once, in China, Mary Kom and her teammates were given chopsticks to eat their meals. She had just then painfully begun to master the art of using a knife and fork. There in China, she had to use two sticks to fill her stomach. At last, she managed to eat with the chopsticks by using both her hands to pick up the food and eat. Her teammates asked for spoons and ate the food. She was very hungry and so she managed the complex work required to eat her food. She ate enough to satisfy her appetite and her sense of taste. After five years of travelling, she started taking along some packed food from home.



A. Abbreviations.

Note the abbreviation used in the following sentence taken from the lesson 'The Queen of Boxing'. "In the quarter- final, I defeated Nadia Hokmi of Poland by RSC." Here, the expansion of RSC is Referee Stopped Contest.

Look at the other abbreviations used in the lesson.

USA - United States of America

AIBA - Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur

Write the expanded forms of the following abbreviations, we commonly come across in our daily life.

1. IELTS	International English Language Testing System
2. GST	Goods and Services Tax
3. TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
4. STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
5. ISD	International Subscriber Dialling
6. MBA	Master of Business Administration
7. MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
8. GPS	Global Positioning System
9. NSS	National Service Scheme
10. PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
11. NGO	Non - Governmental Organisation
12. ICU	Intensive Care Unit
13. IIM	Indian Institute of Management
14. MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
15. ECG	Electro-cardio gram
16. NCC	National Cadet Corps
17. LED	Light Emitting Diode
18. CPU	Central Processing Unit
19. CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
20. GDP	Gross Domestic Product

PROSE - UNIT 3

FORGETTING

- Robert Lynd

ROBERT WILSON LYND (1879 – 1949) was an Irish writer. He was a long-serving literary editor at the News Chronicle. He is one of the greatest English essayists of modern times. His essays are humorous, delightful, ironical and satirical. His style of writing is elegant and charming.



INTRODUCTION:

Even people with good memory power, have problems with forgetfulness. It may also be termed as absent-mindedness. In this lesson, the author Robert Lynd elaborates peoples' forgetfulness. He elucidates the cause, nature and effects of forgetfulness. This humorous essay deals with the things which people don't forget and usually forget.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ The author Robert Lynd elaborates people's forgetfulness.
- ✦ He narrates the causes, nature and effects of forgetfulness.
- ✦ He wonders about the efficiency of human memory instead of inefficiency.
- ✦ The modern man remembers even the telephone numbers, the addresses of his friends and the dates of good vintages.
- ✦ In some matters, human memory works less than its usual perfection.
- ✦ The author tells that he is a forgetful man though he is a life-long devotee of medicines.
- ✦ It is the young rather than the adult who forget things. Sportsmen also have worse memories.
- ✦ Lynd remarks that such absent-mindedness is a virtue. These people have no time to remember the mediocre. They are making the best of lives.
- ✦ Socrates, the great Greek Philosopher and S.T. Coleridge, the great English poet were absent-minded people.
- ✦ The possession of a good memory is a great advantage for all people.
- ✦ Most of us are born with efficient memories. That is why the institution of the family survives in this modern city.

GLOSSARY

SYNONYMS

WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
abstracted	வேறு எண்ணத்தில் மூழ்கி இருத்தல்	lacking concentration on what is happening around; inattentive	He is abstracted by a bird outside the classroom.
admitted	ஒப்புக்கொள்ள்தல்	accepted	He admitted his mistakes.
anglers	மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள் (பொழுதுபோக்குக்காக)	people who fish (for pleasure)	Every Sunday the two anglers come to the lake for fishing.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

1. BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE ESSAY, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES EACH.

- a) **What does Lynd actually wonder at?**

Lynd actually wonders at the efficiency of human memory rather than the inefficiency.

- b) **Name a few things that a person remembers easily.** (QY. & HY. 18)

A person remembers easily the telephone members, addresses of his friends, the dates of good vintage, appointments for lunch and dinner, the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers, the weather report of long-past August and the name of the provincial hotel at which he had a vile meal during the summer. In his ordinary life, he remembers almost everything that he is expected to remember.

- c) **How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?** (QY-'19)

The psychologists interpret forgetfulness that we forget things because we wish to forget them.

- d) **What is the commonest type of forgetfulness, according to Lynd?**

The matter of posting letters is the most common type of forgetfulness according to Lynd.

- e) **What does the author mean when he says the letter in his pocket leads an unadventurous life?**

The letter which is forgotten, due to a long chain of circumstances, leads an 'unadventurous life' after it comes to the hands of Lynd.

- f) **What are the articles the writer forgets most often?**

Books, walking-sticks and umbrella are the articles the author forgets most often.

- g) **Who are the citizens of 'dreamland'? Why?**

The sportsmen are the citizens of 'dreamland'. The reason is that they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing field. They are abstracted from the world outside of them.

- h) **What is common about the 'angler' and the 'poet'?**

Both are imaginative people and their minds are filled with matter more glorious. Absent-mindedness of this kind is common about the 'angler' and the 'poet'.

2. BASED ON YOUR READING, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES EACH.

- a) **What made people wonder about the absentmindedness of their fellow-beings?**

The publication of a list of articles lost by railway travellers and the sale of the same at a great London station makes people wonder at the absentmindedness of their fellow-beings.

- b) **What are our memories filled with?** (HY-'19)

The memory of people is mostly filled with the telephone members and addresses of their friends and the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and also murderers.

- c) **When does human memory work with less than its usual capacity?** (Govt. MP)

A very methodical man always remembers to take the prescribed medicine in time. In such occasion, human memory works with less than its usual capacity.

- d) **Why, according to Lynd, should taking medicines be one of the easiest actions to remember?**

As a rule, medicine is supposed to be taken before, during, or after meals and the meal itself should be a reminder of it. So, taking medicines should be one of the easiest things to remember.

- e) **How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take?** (March 19)

People don't like medicines and that is why they forget to take. In this context, Robert Lynd humorously remarks that chemists make a lot of money. It is because people forget to take medicines and therefore their illness is not cured. So the people pay more and more money to the chemists to buy more medicines.

- f) The list of articles lost in trains suggest that sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious-minded fellows. Why does Lynd say this?

Sportsmen returning from the games forget to take their footballs and cricket-bats, when they leave the train. It is due to the reason that they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing-field. But the ordinary man arrives at his destination with all his bags and trunks safe. Thus, Lynd rationalizes their act.

- g) What kind of absent-mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd?

The angler may forget his fishing-rod, as the poet may forget to post a letter, because his mind is filled with matter more glorious. Absent-mindedness of this kind is regarded as a virtue by Lynd.

- h) Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out.

Lynd narrates a very funny story of a father who takes his baby out in a perambulator in the morning. When he was crossing near a public-house, he was tempted for a glass of beer. He left the perambulator outside in the street and went into the public-house. After some time, his wife came that way for shopping. She was horrified to see her sleeping baby in the perambulator. She was so angry with her husband that she decided to teach him a lesson and wheeled away the perambulator. She expected that her husband would come trembling and would tell that their baby had been stolen. But on the contrary, at lunch-time, her husband came home smiling cheerfully. He has completely forgotten about his child and the perambulator.

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. What does the list of articles lost in trains suggest?

(Sep. 20)

The list of articles lost in trains suggests that sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious-minded fellows. They forget to take their footballs and cricket-bats, when they leave the train. It is due to the reason that they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing-field.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

1. Why does Lynd infer that the world has not yet begun to produce ideal statesmen?

Statesmen seem to have extraordinarily bad memories. The frequency with which the facts in the autobiographies and speeches of statesmen are challenged, suggests that the world has not yet begun to produce ideal statesmen - men, who have the genius of memory and of intellect combined.

2. Enumerate the various ways by which forgetfulness manifests, according to Lynd.

Articles left by the travellers in Railways, medicines not taken at regular intervals, letters not posted in time, articles such as walking-sticks, umbrella left in taxis and other places, footballs and cricket bats left by the sportsmen in trains, poor memory of statesmen, leaving the child outside a public house, are the various ways by which forgetfulness manifests, according to Lynd.

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH OF ABOUT 100 - 150 WORDS EACH.

- a) You have borrowed a branded cricket bat from your reluctant friend for an outstation match. After returning home you realize you have absent-mindedly left it in the hotel room. Write a letter of apology and regret to your friend.

(HY-'19)

Chennai-40,
23rd May, 2018.

My Dear Siva,

Hope this letter finds you in good health. I am happy to tell you that our team has won the cricket match held at Bengaluru. I know that you are unable to participate due to your leg injury. But I thank you for giving me your branded cricket bat. I scored 40 runs from your bat. We returned from Bengaluru just yesterday and I immediately went to your house. Your father told me that you had gone to your uncle's house at Coimbatore for the summer holidays. He gave me the address. Siva, I am sorry to tell you that I have absent-mindedly left your bat in the hotel room. I really regret for the loss of your bat. But anyway I will replace it with a new bat. Please convey my regards to your uncle.

Your loving friend,

S. Ganesh

- b) Kahlil Gibran states 'Forgetfulness is a form of freedom'. Write an article for your school magazine, linking your ideas logically and giving appropriate examples.

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT OF FORGETFULNESS

- An article by K. Viman

Our memory problems are probably caused by more issues like stress, medications, not getting enough sleep, hormonal changes, depression and alcohol. For example, forgetting your lunch at home, forgetting where you kept your car / motor cycle key, forgetting to switch off the lights / fan while leaving your house, etc.

Stress and anxiety. Anything that makes it harder to concentrate and lock in new information and skills can lead to memory problems. Stress and anxiety both can interfere with attention and block the formation of new memories or the retrieval of old ones.

Medications. Tranquillizers, antidepressants, some blood pressure drugs, and other medications can affect memory, usually by causing sedation or confusion. That can make it difficult to pay close attention to new things.

Lack of sleep. Not getting enough sleep is perhaps the greatest unappreciated cause of forgetfulness. Too little restful sleep can also lead to mood changes and anxiety, which in turn contributes to problems with memory.

Hormonal changes. A faltering thyroid can affect memory as well as disturb sleep and cause depression, both of which can be the causes of forgetfulness. A simple blood test can tell if our thyroid is doing its job properly.

Depression. Common signs of depression include a stifling sadness, lack of drive, and lessening of pleasure in things we ordinarily enjoy. Forgetfulness can also be a sign of depression - or a consequence of it.

Alcohol. Drinking too much alcohol can interfere with short-term memory, even after the effects of alcohol have worn off.

Further, a student studies and understands the events and causes of World War-I thoroughly. After a week, he studies about World War-II. Now, if he fails to remember the events and causes of the First World War, this will be an example of Retroactive interference. Suppose the student fails to remember the events and causes of the Second World War, it will be an example of Proactive interference. Here, forgetfulness is caused by a mix up of previously learned information with new and similar information.

Most memory problems among younger people are caused by emotional discord, which leads to become distracted and unfocused, and thus less effective both at making new memories or summoning old ones.

But luckily, almost all of these causes are only temporary, or easy to fix with the proper medication. Something like getting more sleep, switching a proper medication, or a stress reduction programme could get your memory back on track.

PROSE - UNIT 4

TIGHT CORNERS

- Edward Verrall Lucas

EDDWARD VERRALL LUCAS (1868-1938) was a British journalist, essayist, travel writer and novelist born in Eltham, Kent.

Born to a Quaker family on the fringes of London, Lucas began work at the age of sixteen, apprenticed to a bookseller. After that, he turned to journalism, and worked on a local paper in Brighton and then on a London evening paper. He was commissioned to write a biography of Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet. This led to future commissions, including the editing of the works of Charles Lamb.

Lucas joined the staff of the humorous magazine 'Punch' in 1904 and remained there for the rest of his life. He was a prolific writer, most celebrated for his short essays, but he also produced verses, novels and plays.

His best works are, 'The Open Road' (1899), 'A Wanderer in Series' (1904-12), 'Listener's Lure' (1905), 'John Constable, the Painter' (1925).



INTRODUCTION:

In this extract 'Tight Corners', E.V. Lucas points out that tight corners can be both mental as well as physical, but the mental tight corner is too much to bear. This story tells us how E.V. Lucas was saved from humiliation by a sudden stroke of luck and relieved from a tight corner.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Once, the narrator went with his friend to Christie's an auction sale-hall. Barbizon pictures were put up there.
- ✦ The narrator kept bidding just for fun. Every time someone else made a higher bid and the narrator was not caught.
- ✦ After some time, a picture was put up and a bid for 4000 guineas was raised. The narrator added 50 more guineas just for fun.
- ✦ Unfortunately, he had made the highest bid. The picture was declared sold to the narrator.
- ✦ The narrator did not know how to manage the situation. He had only 63 pounds with him.
- ✦ He thought of borrowing from someone he knew. But he could not do it. He got into a mental tight corner.
- ✦ Finally, he decided to confess his foolishness to the auctioneer himself.
- ✦ A sudden stroke of luck befell the narrator. The rich bidder's agent came forward to offer him 50 guineas more for the art picture.
- ✦ He was over joyed. He had the presence of mind to demand a hundred guineas.

- the opener : the first bidder - ஏலத்தில் ஒரு பொருளை வாங்க, முதலாவதாக ஒரு தொகையைச் சொல்பவர்
- the skin of his teeth : (*idiom*) very narrowly - மயிரிழையில் (தப்பித்தல்)
- to comprise : to consist of; to be composed of - உள்ளடக்கிய
- torpedoed (v) : a torpedo is an explosive, usually discharged from a submarine to attack a ship. Here, the speaker was on board a ship which was hit by a torpedo - நீர்மூழ்கி கலத்திலிருந்து வெடிபொருள்கள் மூலம் ஒரு கப்பலைத் தகர்ப்பது

SYNONYMS

WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
bidding	ஏலத்தில் விலை கூறுதல்	commanding	The bidding had begun at the auction hall.
confessing	குற்றத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுதல்	revealing	I'm confessing that I stumble.
consciousness	உணர்வு நிலை	realization	He lost consciousness because of an accident.
contributing	பங்களிப்பு	giving	There are several contributing factors for Malaria.
curious	ஆர்வமுள்ள	interested	He was curious to find out who arranged his birthday party.
dazed	குழப்பத்துடன் திகைத்து நிற்கல்	confused	He was in a dazed state.
displayed	காட்சிக்கு வைக்கப்பட்டது	exhibited	The shopkeeper has displayed the ornaments attractively.
generally	பொதுவாக, வழக்கமாக	normally	Women generally live longer than men.
gradual	படிப்படியாக, மெல்ல மெல்ல	slow	There has been a gradual increase in the petrol price.
guile	வஞ்சகம், தந்திரம்	cunning, deceit	Alex was a man completely lacking in guile .
humiliate	அவமானப்படுத்துதல்	disgrace	I didn't want to humiliate you.
husky	கரகரப்பான, கரடுமுரடான	hoarse and rough	His voice was husky with grief.
inquiring	விசாரணை செய்தல்	questioning	The police are inquiring into the murder.
modest	தன்னடக்கத்துடன்	humble	He is very modest about his achievements.
nonchalantly	ஆர்வமற்று இருத்தல்	unconcernedly, coolly	She walked nonchalantly to the door.
outskirts	புறஎல்லையில் இருக்கும் இடம்	borders	The incident happened on the outskirts of the city.
persuaded	வற்புறுத்தி, இணங்க செய்தல்	lead to do	His father persuaded him to learn typewriting.
rectified	திருத்தப்படுதல்	corrected	He has rectified his mistakes.
rectitude	நேர்மை	honesty, good behavior	He is a model of rectitude .
rammed (v)	திணித்தல்	thrust in forcibly	The big ship rammed a fishing boat.
smothered	அடக்கப்படுதல்	suppressed	The voices of the opposition were effectively smothered .

ANTONYMS

WORD	ANTONYM (தமிழில் அர்த்தம்)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
bidding	obeying (கீழ்ப்படிதல்)	He was only obeying to the orders of his officer.
confessing	concealing (மறைத்தல்)	While the criminal was brought to the court, he was concealing his face with his hands.
consciousness	unconsciousness (நினைவின்றி)	The driver had lapsed into unconsciousness after the accident.
contributing	taking (எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுதல்)	The Government is taking steps to improve economic growth.
curious	uninterested (ஆர்வமின்றி)	He is uninterested in sports and games.
dazed	clear-headed (தெளிவாகச் சிந்தித்து)	He was clear-headed in his way of working.

WORD	ANTONYM (தமிழில் அர்த்தம்)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
displayed	concealed (மறைத்து)	He concealed the spy camera inside his watch.
generally	strangely (வித்தியாசமாக)	Whenever there is a full-moon, he will strangely behave.
gradual	sudden (திடீரென்று)	All of a sudden , the transformer burst.
humiliate	praise (புகழ்ச்சி)	Praise makes good men better, and bad men worse.
inquiring	answering (பதில் கூறுதல்)	He felt sorry for not answering his father's letter.
modest	proud (பெருமை)	Her parents are very proud of her.
outskirts	interior (உள்பகுதி)	The interior decoration of the building was done by my brother's company.
persuaded	prevent (தடுத்தல்)	The teacher tried to prevent the students from copying.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS (MCQ)

1. CHOOSE THE MOST APPROPRIATE ANSWER FOR THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- a. 'Tight Corner' means a _____.
- (i) difficult situation (ii) crowded corner
(iii) tragic incident (iv) fierce fight [Ans: (i) difficult situation]
- b. Barbizon refers to a _____.
- (i) kind of paint (ii) type of architecture
(iii) region in Britain (iv) French school of painters
[Ans: (iv) French school of painters]
- c. The narrator visited the sale-room as he _____.
- (i) wished to see an auction (ii) had a painting to sell
(iii) was persuaded by his friend (iv) wanted to buy a painting
[Ans: (iii) was persuaded by his friend]
- d. The narrator had been a safe contributor at the auction, as _____.
- (i) there were bidders quoting higher prices (ii) he had a sound financial background
(iii) his friend had lent him money (iv) he did not make any bidding
[Ans: (i) there were bidders quoting higher prices]
- e. "And I got it." Here 'it' refers to the _____.
- (i) picture he wanted to buy (ii) money he asked for
(iii) card to participate in the auction (iv) amount he had to pay
[Ans: (ii) money he asked for]

IN-TEXT QUESTIONS

a) Describe the activity that was going on in the sale-room at King Street.

The sale-room at King Street was fully crowded. They were selling Barbizon pictures and getting tremendous sum for each : two thousand, three thousand for little bits of things - forest scenes, pools at evening, shepherdeses, the regular subjects.

b) What can you say about the author's attitude when he high-handedly participated in the auction?

The author did not understand the seriousness of the auction. He highhandedly participated in the auction just for fun.

c) Why was the author sure he would not be caught?

The author was sure that he would not be caught because he told his friend that he was not going to run any risks.

d) What made the author ignore his friend's warning?

As the author did not understand the seriousness of the auction and the bidding, he ignored his friend's warning.

e) How had the author managed the auction without getting involved in the deal?

The author managed the auction without getting involved in the deal, as the bidding started modestly at fifty guineas or a hundred guineas with a gradual progress to which he had often been safely contributing.

f) What came as a shock to the author?

A rich man bid four thousand guineas for a picture. The narrator, as usual, raised the bid by fifty guineas more. He thought that someone would raise the bid further. But nobody bid after that. This came as a shock to the author.

g) What did the falling of the hammer indicate?

The falling of the hammer indicated that the particular item had been sold for the highest bid and the sale was closed.

h) What made the friend laugh heartily?

Sensing the danger in which the narrator was caught, his friend left the place and laughed heartily.

i) What kind of excuses did the narrator think he could make?

Finally, the narrator decided to confess his foolishness to the auctioneer himself and get rid of the critical situation. But he also doubted that no one would believe it was a mistake.

j) Why did the friend desert the narrator, a second time?

The friend of the narrator deserted him a second time, as he knew the critical situation in which the narrator was caught and he did not intend to get involved in it.

k) How does the narrator describe the man who approached him?

(March 20)

The narrator describes the man who approached him as a messenger of the high Gods. The man wore a green baize (coarse woollen material) apron and spoke in husky tones.

l) How does the Narrator show presence of mind in the sudden turn of events?

The narrator, when he was offered 50 guineas, with his presence of mind demanded for 100 guineas to give away his bid.

m) The narrator would not forget two things about his friend. What are they?

The narrator would not forget his friend's meanness and his behaviour and attitude in his critical situation.

2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

a) What is a tight corner? What happens when one finds oneself in a tight corner? (Govt. MP)

A tight corner means a difficult situation, from which it is hard to escape. When one finds oneself in a tight corner he will not know how to get out of that situation and he will put himself in a terrible state of mind.

b) What is the difference between a physical and mental tight corner? (March 19)

A physical tight corner means trapped in a dangerous situation, caused by external forces. It is like being caught by a tide, trapped on a top floor of a burning house, hit by an explosive discharged from a submarine, etc. A mental tight corner means trapped in a very difficult financial situation, usually caused by self.

- c) **Why did the narrator visit Christie's?** (Sep. 21)
The narrator visited Christie's because his friend persuaded him to look at the sale-room, where Barbizon pictures were sold.
- d) **The narrator heard his own voice saying, 'and fifty'. What does this suggest?**
The narrator was contributing safely with a meagre amount at the bidding. When the rich dealer bid four thousand guineas for it, he raised the bid as usual by fifty guineas more.
- e) **What was the narrator's financial condition?**
The narrator had only sixty-three pounds in the bank and not enough securities to borrow five hundred or so from anyone.
- f) **The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding. Why?**
The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding because Christie's staff looked so prosperous and unsympathetic. They would not believe it was a mistake, as the narrator was active in the auction making other bids.
- g) **What could have been the best way for the narrator, to get himself out of the tight corner?**
The best way for the narrator to get himself freed from the auction was to confess his foolishness to the auctioneer himself and get rid of the critical situation.
- h) **Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?**
When the narrator was alone to endure the awful situation, he was very nervous. He was deserted by his friend and was compelled to face the situation alone. So he felt he could have welcomed a firing party at that moment of despair.
- i) **What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?**
The bidder's offer to the narrator was fifty guineas.
- j) **How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?**
The narrator exhibited his guile, by demanding a hundred guineas for his bid and he got it.

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. **How does E.V. Lucas describe the man who approached him with an offer?** (March 20)
E.V. Lucas describes the man who approached him as a messenger of the high Gods. The man wore a green baize (coarse woollen material) apron and spoke in husky tones.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

1. **At the beginning of the story, E.V. Lucas narrates a few incidents of his friends, who were caught in a tight situation. What were they?**
One man had been caught by the tide in Brittany and escaped by the skin of his teeth. Another had been on an elephant, when a wounded tiger charged at it. A third had been on the top storey of a burning house. A fourth was torpedoed in the war.
2. **What did the narrator call himself, while he was nodding away to the auctioneer?**
He called himself a 'bloatocrat' which he would have meant 'a fat and rich person'.
3. **What happened at the sale-room, as soon as the narrator bid fifty guineas more?**
A terrible silence followed, during which the auctioneer looked inquiringly first at the opener and then at the company generally.
4. **How did the narrator feel, after the messenger of red-faced dealer offered him fifty guineas?**
The narrator was immensely relieved. He wanted to embrace the messenger and weep in joy.

POETRY - UNIT 4 MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT

- T.S. Eliot

ABOUT THE POET

THOMAS STEARNS ELIOT (1888 – 1965) was an essayist, a critic, a playwright and a pioneering poet of the 20th century. He was born in St. Louis, Missouri, U.S. He graduated from Harvard University and then left for France and the Sorbonne to study philosophy. Eliot returned to Harvard and studied Indian philosophy and Sanskrit. He settled in England, where he was for a time a schoolmaster and a bank clerk and eventually literary editor for a publishing house. Some of his popular poems include ‘The Waste Land’, ‘Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock’, ‘Ash Wednesday’, ‘Four Quartets’, ‘Journey of the Magi’, ‘After Strange Gods’ and ‘Naming of Cats’. T.S. Eliot won the Order of Merit and received the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year 1948.



ABOUT THE POEM

It is an everlasting poem by T.S. Eliot. Macavity, the mystery cat, is a fictional character. He describes him as ‘the hidden paw’ and Napoleon of crime. He created the poem after he got inspired by the famous villain character of Professor James Moriarty of Sherlock Holmes stories by Arthur Conan Doyle. The poem is the best known of Eliot’s book, “Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats”.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ This poem is about Macavity, the mystery cat.
- ✦ The poet describes him as the ‘hidden paw’ and Napoleon of crime.
- ✦ Macavity is a master criminal who can disobey any law.
- ✦ Even the famous detective agencies like Scotland Yard the flying squad are unable to catch him.
- ✦ He is the master in breaking the human laws and the law of gravity.
- ✦ He is a ginger cat, very tall and thin. His eyebrows are deeply lined with thought.
- ✦ His outward impression is respectable, as he is very clever and cunning. His footprints are never to be found in any file of Scotland Yard’s.
- ✦ Looting, stealing jewel cases, stifling pekes, robbing treaty from foreign office and plans and drawings from Admiralty are the crimes committed by him.
- ✦ He escapes using an alibi.

SUMMARY

Macavity is a mysterious cat. He is known as ‘Hidden Paw’ because he is the master criminal who can disobey any law. Even the famous detective agencies like Scotland Yard and the Flying Squad are unable to catch him. He is the cause of the bafflement to Scotland Yard and despair to the Flying Squad. Whenever they reach the place of crime, the cat will not be there. He is a master in breaking the human laws and the law of gravity.

He is a ginger cat and he is very tall and thin. His eyes are deeply sunken in. His eyebrows are deeply lined with thoughts. His head is dome-like round in shape. His coat is dusty with neglect. His whiskers are not combed. He is always alert and wide awake. No one can be equalled to Macavity as he is the unique one. It is because he is a devil in a shape of a cat. He is a giant with evil quality. His outward impression is respectable, as he is very clever and cunning. His footprints are never to be found in any file of Scotland Yard's.

He commits the looting of the larder and ransacks to steal the jewel-case. He is responsible for the missing of milk and the strangulation of Peke dogs. Some more crimes, such as, the breaking of the greenhouse glass and trellis are usually committed by him. But it is surprising that he does not leave any evidence of crime behind him as if he does not present there. When a file of Treaty from the foreign office is found missing, or the Admiralty has lost some plans and drawings, or a scrap of paper is found in the hall or on the stair, then there is no use in investigating the matter because he will not be found responsible for those crimes. The Secret Service might say that it is done by the cat, but that is of no use.

There had never been a cat of such deceitfulness and suavity in the past. He is always using an alibi. Whatever time the crime took place, he was not present at the place of the crime at that time. The other cats like Mungojerrie and Griddlebone are the agents of Macavity who controls their operations. He is really the Napoleon of Crime.

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE : 1. Macavity (The cat)

EXPLANATION OF POETIC LINES

Line No.	Poem Lines	Explanation
1 - 2	<i>Macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw For he's the master criminal who can defy the Law.</i>	Macavity is a mysterious cat. He (the cat) is known by the name 'Hidden Paw' because he is the master criminal who can disobey any law.
3 - 4	<i>He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair: For when they reach the scene of crime — Macavity's not there!</i>	Even the famous detective agencies like Scotland Yard (London Metro police service headquarters) and the Flying Squad (England police force) are unable to catch him. He is the cause of the bafflement (total confusion) to Scotland Yard and despair (total loss of hope) to the Flying Squad. Whenever they reach the place of crime, the mysterious cat will not be there.
5 - 6	<i>Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity, He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity.</i>	No one can be equalled to Macavity as he is the unique one. He is a master in breaking the laws made by humans. He even breaks the law of gravity with his quick and amazing jump.
7 - 8	<i>His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare, And when you reach the scene of crime — Macavity's not there!</i>	His powerful jump seems as if he is floating in the air. It makes a fakir (who also has the power of floating) to look at his flight in the air with a surprise. When you reach the crime scene, Macavity will not be there.
9 - 10	<i>You may seek him in the basement, you may look up in the air — But I tell you once and once again, Macavity's not there!</i>	You may search for him in the basement (underground place), or you may look for him in the sky. But the poet tells that once after doing a crime, Macavity will not be found there.

Line No.	Poem Lines	Explanation
31 - 32	<i>And when the loss has been disclosed, the Secret Service say: 'It must have been Macavity!' but he's a mile away.</i>	The Secret Service might say that it is done by Macavity, but that is of no use. By the time, he will be a mile away from the place of crime.
33 - 34	<i>You'll be sure to find him resting, or a licking of his thumbs, Or engaged in doing complicated long division sums.</i>	Without any doubt, you can find him relaxing or licking his thumbs or may be busy in solving the complicated (difficult) sums of long division.
35 - 36	<i>Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity, There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.</i>	No one can be equalled to Macavity as he is the unique one. There had never been a cat of such deceitfulness (dishonesty and cunningness) and suavity (tactful confidence and sophistication) in the past.
37 - 38	<i>He always has an alibi, and one or two to spare: At whatever time the deed took place, MACAVITY WASN'T THERE!</i>	He is always using an alibi (a claim of evidence that he was elsewhere when a crime was committed) and sometimes two alibis also. Whatever time the crime took place, he was not present at the place of the crime at that time.
39 - 42	<i>And they say that all the Cats whose wicked deeds are widely known, (I might mention Mungojerrie, I might mention Griddlebone) Are nothing more than agents for the Cat who all the time Just controls their operations: the Napoleon of Crime.</i>	Then the poet tells about other cats like Mungojerrie and Griddlebone, whose wicked deeds are known to people. But those are the agents of Macavity who controls their operations. He is really the Napoleon of Crime.

POEM OUTLINE

T.S. Eliot describes the mysterious qualities of a cat of a villainous character in his poem, "Macavity-The Mystery Cat". Macavity is a tall and thin cat who always commits the crime. He never leaves any trace of evidence of his crime. So the detective agencies Scotland Yard and Flying Squad are unable to arrest him. Macavity breaks human law as well as the law of gravity. His brows are deeply lined with the thought of continuous planning of the crime. Macavity has sunken eyes and his head is highly domed. He never combs his whiskers. His moves like a snake. The poem describes Macavity as a devil. Looting, stealing jewel cases, stifling Pokes, robbing treaty from Foreign Office and plans and drawings from Admiralty are the crimes committed by him. He escapes using an alibi. Mungojerrie and Griddlebone are the two agents for Macavity. So, it is referred to as the Napoleon of Crime.

GLOSSARY

Line No.	Word / Phrasae	Meaning
2	defy	to resist or challenge (எதிர்த்தல்)
3	bafflement	total confusion (பெருங்குழப்பம்)
3	Scotland Yard	the headquarters of London Metropolitan Police Service (லண்டன் மாநகரக் காவல்துறையின் துப்பறியும் பிரிவு)
3	Flying Squad	a police force ready to plunge into action (இங்கிலாந்து நாட்டின் காவல் படை)

Line No.	Word / Phrasae	Meaning
7	levitation	the action of rising and floating in the air (காற்றில் மிதப்பது)
7	fakir	a holy person who lives on alms and has the power to levitate (அந்தரத்தில் மிதக்கும் வித்தையைக் கற்ற, யாசித்து வாழும் ஒரு புனிதமான மனிதர்)
11	ginger	a light brownish – orange colour (மங்கலான பழுப்பு - ஆரஞ்சு நிறம்)
18	fiend	demon (துர்தேவதை)
18	feline	cat (பூனை)
18	depravity	evil quality (தீய பண்புகள்)
23	larder	cupboard for storing food (அலமாரி)
23	rifle	ransack to steal (குறையாடுதல்)
24	Peke	a Pekinese dog (சீனாவில் சிறிய நாய் வகை)
24	stifle	to suppress someone from acting (கழுத்தை நெரிப்பது)
25	trellis	wooden bar used as a support for creepers (செடி கொடிகள் படர அமைக்கப்பட்ட மரச்சட்டம்)
28	Admiralty	a Government Department that administered the British Navy (பிரிட்டிஷ் கடற்படையின் நிர்வாகப் பிரிவு)
36	deceitfulness	dishonesty and cunningness (நேர்மையற்ற, தந்திரமான)
36	suavity	confidence and sophistication (நம்பிக்கையும் மதிநுட்பமும்)
37	alibi	a claim of evidence that one was elsewhere when a crime was committed (குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்தில் இல்லாமல் வேறிடத்தில் இருந்ததாக சாட்சியம்)
40	Mungojerrie and Griddlebone	fictional characters specialized in petty thefts and mischief in T.S. Eliot's book 'Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats' (திருட்டுப் பூனைகளின் பெயர்கள்)
42	Napoleon of Crime	the commanding leader of criminals (குற்றவாளிகளின் தலைவன்)

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

A. BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE POEM, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN A SENTENCE OR TWO.

i. **What is Macavity's nickname ?**

Macavity's nickname is 'Hidden Paw'.

ii. **Why is the Flying Squad frustrated?**

The Flying Squad is frustrated because they are unable to catch Macavity.

iii. **Which law does Macavity break?**

Macavity breaks human law and the law of gravity.

iv. **What makes the fakir stare in wonder?**

The floating scene of Macavity in the air makes the fakir to wonder.

v. **Describe Macavity's appearance.**

Macavity is a ginger cat. He is very tall and thin. His eyes are deeply sunken in. His eyebrows are deeply lined with thought. His head is dome-like round in shape. His coat is dusty with neglect. His whiskers are not combed.

vi. **Where can you encounter Macavity?**

You can encounter Macavity in a by-street or in the square.

vii. Why does the poet say Macavity is 'outwardly' respectable?

The poet says Macavity is outwardly respectable because the cat is very clever and cunning.

viii. Who does the Secret Service suspect when a loss is reported?

The Secret Service suspects Macavity when a loss is reported.

ix. What is Macavity expected to be doing after committing a crime?

After committing a crime, Macavity is expected to be relaxing or licking his thumbs or may be busy in solving the complicated sums of long division.

x. Mention any two qualities of Macavity.

Deceitfulness and Suavity are some of the qualities of Macavity.

xi. Which two characters does the poet refer to as examples of wicked cats?

Mungojerrie and Griddlebone are the two characters, which the poet refers to as examples of wicked cats.

xii. Why is Macavity called the 'Napoleon of Crime'?

Macavity is a masterminded criminal, who will not leave any trace of evidence for the crimes committed by him. So he is called as the Napoleon of Crime.

B. READ THE POEM ONCE AGAIN AND COMPLETE THE SUMMARY USING THE WORDS GIVEN IN THE BOX.

'Macavity - The Mystery Cat' is a humourous poem, where the poet T.S. Eliot describes the mysterious (a) of a shrewd and vile cat. He commits a crime at every possible opportunity. He is an elusive master (b) who leaves no evidence after he commits a crime. Even the Scotland Yard, the London (c) agency is unable to arrest him. The Flying Squad is (d) because every time they rush to the crime spot to seize Macavity, he is not there. He breaks the human law as well as the law of (e). He baffles even a (f) with his powers of levitation. Macavity appears tall and thin with (g) eyes. He is always preoccupied with some serious (h). His coat is dusty and his (i) are unkempt. Macavity is a (j) in the guise of a cat. He appears to be outwardly (k) but his actions disprove it. Macavity loots the (l), ransacks the jewel-case, and breaks (m) glass but wonders of wonder he is not to be found anywhere there. He is always a mile away from the scene of crime, happily relaxing or doing difficult (n) sums. He is clever at making up an (o) every time he plots a crime. All the notorious cats are nothing but the (p) of Macavity, the Napoleon of Crime.

Answers : (a) qualities (b) criminal (c) detective (d) desperate (e) gravity
(f) fakir (g) sunken (h) thought (i) whiskers (j) devil
(k) respectable (l) larder (m) greenhouse (n) division (o) alibi
(p) agents

C. READ THE POEM AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A SHORT PARAGRAPH OF 8 TO 10 SENTENCES EACH.

i. What are the mysterious ways in which Macavity acts?

Macavity acts in several mysterious ways. He causes bafflement (total confusion) to Scotland Yard and despair (total loss of hope) to the Flying Squad. Whenever they reach the place of crime, he will not be there. He breaks the human law as well as the law of gravity. He shows his powers of levitation (floating) in the air. When you think he is half-sleep, he is always wide awake. When a crime is discovered, he will not be found at the scene of the crime. He keeps his outward impression as respectable by his cleverness. He is always using an alibi. Whatever time the crime took place, he was not present at the place of the crime at that time.

SUPPLEMENTARY (PLAY) - UNIT 3

THE FIRST PATIENT

- C. V. Burgess

CHRISTOPHER VICTOR BURGESS is a humorous playwright. His situational humour intensifies the emotions of the characters in the play. He is known as C. V. Burgess. His plays usually accommodate a number of characters. His famous works are 'Short Plays for Large Classes', 'Teach Yourself Speech Training' and 'Classroom Play House Verse in Action'.



INTRODUCTION:

The playwright C.V.Burgess has used unexpected turn of events in the play to create a situation. This lesson is based on the adage 'Assumption leads to confusion'. The supposition increases in intensity, until the climax, which pricks the intensity like a bubble. The unexpected turn of events along with wild imagination add humour to the amusing play.

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE : Men : 1- 8 Women : 1 - 8 Dentist
Nurse Little Girl Small Boy

KEY POINTS

- ✦ This lesson is based on the adage 'Assumption leads to Confusion'.
- ✦ A number of patients wait at the waiting room of a dentist's clinic. Everyone is tensed at the thought of extracting a painful tooth.
- ✦ Joe, the first patient is called in. A nurse goes in with a hammer. Everyone is frightened that Joe was being subjected to a lot of hammering.
- ✦ Once the nurse comes out to fetch a pair of pliers and a hacksaw.
- ✦ The loud sawing and screeching, from within the room, make everyone leave the clinic one by one.
- ✦ Finally, there are only two women in the waiting room. One is Joe's wife and the other is a woman, who is showing her photographs to everyone.
- ✦ Joe comes out and informs that he has shifted his appointment to the evening.
- ✦ The dentist has been trying to open his tool cabinet using the hammer, the pliers and the hacksaw only in vain.
- ✦ The woman with the photographs is surprised to see that the queue has moved quickly, as she is the next patient.

GLOSSARY

agony	-	severe pain , கடுமையான வலி
blurred	-	hazy, not clear , மங்கலான
dashes	-	rushes , விரைந்து செல்தல்
dreadful	-	extremely bad , மிகவும் மோசமான
ferrying	-	carrying , கையில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு
gas	-	anaesthesia , மயக்கமருந்து
groaning	-	crying in pain , வலியால் அழுதல்
howling	-	producing long cry or wailing sound , ஓலமிடுதல்
ice-lollies	-	flavoured ice or ice-cream on a stick , குச்சி ஐஸ் க்ரீம்
queer	-	strange , வினோதம்
scream	-	a very funny thing , வேடிக்கையான விஷயம்
strides	-	walk with long decisive steps in a specified direction , நீண்ட அடியெடுத்து நடப்பது
sulking	-	being sad and silent , சோகமும் அமைதியும் கொண்டு
weeny-tug	-	small pull , சிறிய இழுப்பு
wrapped	-	covered , மூடப்பட்டது
writhing	-	twisting the body from side to side , உடலை பக்கவாட்டில் முறுக்குதல்

SUPPLEMENTARY (PLAY)

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. COMPLETE THE SUMMARY OF THE PLAY, CHOOSING THE APPROPRIATE WORDS FROM THE LIST GIVEN BELOW THE PASSAGE.

A number of patients wait at the _____(1)_____ of a dentist's clinic. Everybody is tensed at the thought of a painful _____(2)_____ being extracted. One of the women is bent on showing everyone her _____(3)_____. After the arrival of the dentist, Joe, the first _____(4)_____ is called in. Sometime later, the nurse comes out and goes in with a _____(5)_____. Everyone is _____(6)_____ at this, imagining Joe being subjected to a lot of hammering in the process of his tooth being pulled out. Once again the nurse comes out to fetch a large pair of _____(7)_____ and later on she takes in a _____(8)_____. A little boy confesses that he pretended to have _____(9)_____, because he did not wish to go to school. The loud _____(10)_____ and screeching from within the room makes everyone leave the _____(11)_____, one by one. Finally there are only two women in the waiting room, one of them being Joe's wife. She weeps _____(12)_____ about her husband. But Joe comes out and explains that he had shifted his _____(13)_____ to the evening and had been given some pills for the pain. After they leave, the dentist comes out and locates the key of his tool _____(14)_____. He had been trying to open it using the hammer, the pliers and the hacksaw only in vain. The woman with the photographs is surprised to see that the _____(15)_____ had moved quickly and she was the next patient to go in.

Ans:	(1) waiting room	(2) tooth	(3) photographs	(4) patient
	(5) hammer	(6) frightened	(7) pliers	(8) hacksaw
	(9) toothache	(10) sawing	(11) clinic	(12) worried
	(13) appointment	(14) cabinet	(15) queue	

2. BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PLAY, COMPLETE THE GRAPHIC ORGANISER (GO) SUITABLY.

Setting :

When the curtain rises, the following characters are seated in a dentist's waiting room. Woman 1 - 8 and Men 1 - 8. Some of them are reading magazines or newspapers. Man - 4 has a bandage tied around his Jaw. He is holding the bandage and groaning. Man - 3 and woman 5 and 6 are just entering the waiting room.

Characters :

Men : 1 - 8, Woman : 1 - 8, Dentist, Nurse, Little girl, Small boy

Title : The First Patient

Author : C.V. Burgess (Christopher Victor Burgess)

Climax :

The patients get worried and shocked about the hammering and sawing sound and decide to leave the waiting room of the dentist. They think that the dentist is using such tools to pull out the tooth of Joe. After they leave, Joe comes out and tells his wife that the Dentist uses all those tools to open his tool cabinet, as he lost the keys.

Humorous elements :

An amusing play with the unexpected turn of events along with wild imagination. All these add humour to the play.

3. BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE PLAY, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT THREE OR FOUR SENTENCES EACH.

a) **Who were the patients waiting for?**

The patients were waiting for the dentist at the waiting room of his clinic.

b) **How did Woman 5 spend her time in the waiting hall?**

The woman - 5 spent her time by showing her holiday photographs to woman - 6.

c) **How did the other Women react to Woman 5?**

The other women showed interest in looking at the photographs of woman - 5.

d) **Are children afraid of visiting the dentist? Give reasons.**

No, the children were not afraid of visiting the dentist because they did not know anything about the pulling of the tooth.

e) **What were the strange instruments the nurse carried to the surgery? How did the waiting patients interpret her act?**

The strange instruments the nurse carried to the surgery were a hammer, a large pair of pliers and a hacksaw. The waiting patients were frightened of seeing these instruments.

f) **Bring out the people's reaction to the noises from the surgery.**

The loud sawing and screeching from within the room makes everyone frightened and worried.

g) **Why did they sympathize with the first patient?**

They sympathized with the first patient, as they imagine that Joe is being subjected to a lot of hammering in the process of his tooth being pulled out.

h) Why did Woman 1 panic more than the others?

The woman - 1 panics more than the others because she thinks that her husband Joe is being subjected to a lot of hammering.

i) Woman 5 was not aware of what was happening. Why?

She was not aware of what was happening because she was only concentrating on showing her holiday photographs.

j) How did Woman 5 move ahead in the waiting list of patients?

She moved ahead in the waiting list of patients as all the other patients left the waiting room of the dentist.

k) Why do patients leave the clinic without meeting the dentist?

The loud sound of sawing and screeching from within the room makes everyone leave the waiting room.

l) What had really happened in the dentist's room?

The dentist loses his key to his tool cabinet and so he uses the hammer, pliers and a hacksaw to open the tool cabinet, making everyone imagine that he is using these tools to pull out the tooth.



4. THE PLAY STARTS WITH THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE.

Woman 5 : We'll have some time to wait before the *dentist* sees us, dear.

Now, read the descriptions given under Column A and match them with their correct (-ist words) describing specialists in the various fields of medicine given under column B.

No.	A	B
1	one who specializes in lung problems	a. gynaecologist
2	one who specializes in skin problems	b. gastroenterologist
3	one who treats diseases specific to women	c. dermatologist
4	one who treats kidney diseases	d. neurologist
5	one who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system	e. pulmonologist
6	one who treats stomach disorders	f. cardiologist
7	one who treats vision problems	g. nephrologist
8	one who specializes in critical infants	h. otolaryngologist
9	one who treats the heart problems	i. ophthalmologists
10	one who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue	j. neonatologist

[Ans: 1-(e); 2-(c); 3-(a); 4-(g); 5-(d); 6-(b); 7-(i); 8-(j); 9-(f); 10-(h)]

தமிழாக்கம்

PROSE

UNIT - 1 : THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY - Khushwant Singh

ஒரு கௌரவமான பெண்ணின் உருவப்படம் - குஷ்வந்த் சிங்

என்னுடைய பாட்டியும் எல்லோருடைய பாட்டியைப் போல் ஓர் வயதான பெண்மணிதான். எனக்கு அவரைத் தெரிந்த நாள் முதல், இருபது வருடங்களாக, ஒரே மாதிரியான வயதான தோற்றத்துடனும் சுருக்கங்களுடனும் இருந்து வந்தார். அவர் ஒரு காலத்தில் இளமையானவராகவும் அழகானவராகவும் இருந்ததாகவும், அவருக்கு கணவரும் இருந்ததாகவும் மக்கள் கூறினர். ஆனால் அதனை நம்புவதற்கு எனக்கு கடினமாக இருந்தது. என் தாத்தாவின் உருவப்படம் வரவேற்பறையில் உள்ள பரணுக்கு மேல் தொங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தது. அவர் பெரிய தலைப்பாகையும், மிக தளர்வான உடைகளையும் அணிந்திருந்தார். அவருடைய நீண்ட, வெண்மையான தாடி மார்பினை மறைத்திருந்தது. அவர் குறைந்தபட்சம் நூறு வயது ஆனவராகத் தோற்றமளித்தார். அவர் பார்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு மனைவி மற்றும் குழந்தைகள் உடைய மனிதராகத் தெரியவில்லை.

அவருக்கு நிறைய நிறைய பேரப் பிள்ளைகள் இருப்பது போல் தோற்றமளித்தார். இளமையானவராகவும் அழகானவராகவும் என் பாட்டி இருந்தார் என்ற எண்ணமே கலக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தியது. தான் குழந்தையாக இருந்தபோது விளையாடிய விளையாட்டுக்களை என் பாட்டி அடிக்கடி எங்களுக்குக் கூறினார். அவை அபத்தமானதாகவும் அதில் அவருடைய பங்கு மதிப்பில்லாததாகவும் தோன்றியது. அவர் எங்களுக்கு வழக்கமாகக் கூறும் தீர்க்கதரிசிகளின் நீதிக்கதைகளைப்போல் நாங்கள் அவற்றை எடுத்துக் கொண்டோம்.

அவர் எப்பொழுதுமே குள்ளமாகவும் குண்டாகவும் மற்றும் சற்று வளைந்தும் இருந்தார். அவர் முகத்தில் சுருக்கங்கள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இருந்தன. எங்களுக்கு நிச்சயமாக தெரியும் நாங்கள் அவரை அறிந்த நாள் முதல் அவர் அப்படியேதான் இருக்கிறார். அவர் மிகவும் வயதானவராக இருந்தார், இதற்கு மேலும் முதிர்ச்சியடைந்து வயதானவராக முடியாது என்றே தோன்றியது. இருபது வருடங்களாக அவர் அதே வயதில் இருக்கிறார். அவர் மிகுந்த அழகானவராக இல்லை, ஆனால் எப்பொழுதும் அவர் அழகுதான். அவருடைய ஒரு கையை இடுப்பின் மீது வைத்து கூன் விழுந்த முதுகைத் தாங்கியவராகும், மற்றொரு கையை ஜெபமாலையில் உள்ள மணிகளின் மீது வைத்தும், வீடு முழுவதும் தாங்கி தாங்கி நடந்து வருவார்.

அவருடைய வெள்ளிபோன்ற நரைமுடி அவரின் வெளுத்த சுருக்கமான முகத்தின் மீது ஒழுங்கில்லாமல் சிதறி இருந்தது. அவருடைய உதடுகள் தொடர்ந்து யாருக்கும் கேட்காத பிரார்த்தனையை உச்சரித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தது. ஆம், அவர் அழகாக இருந்தார். அவர், குளிர்காலத்தில் மலைகளில் உள்ள இயற்கையைப்போல் சமாதானத்தையும், திருப்தியையும் சுவாசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சுத்தமான வெண்ணிற அமைதியான பெரும்பரப்பினை போல் இருந்தார்.

நானும் என்னுடைய பாட்டியும் நல்ல நண்பர்களாக இருந்தோம். என்னுடைய பெற்றோர் நகரத்தில் வாழச் சென்றபோது என்னுடைய பாட்டியிடம் என்னை விட்டுச் சென்றனர். நாங்கள் தொடர்ந்து ஒன்றாகவே இருந்தோம். அவர் காலையில் என்னை எழுப்பி, பள்ளிக்குத் தயார் செய்வதை வழக்கமாகக் கொண்டிருந்தார். அவர் என்னைக் குளிப்பாட்டும் போதும் உடை அணியச் செய்யும் போதும் தன்னுடைய காலைப் பிரார்த்தனையை, ஒரே மாதிரியான, மாறுதலே இல்லாத பாடலை, 'நான் அதனைக் கேட்டு மனப்பாடம் செய்துவிடுவேன்' என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் பாடுவார். எனக்கு அவருடைய குரல் பிடித்திருந்ததனால் அதைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பேன். ஆனால் அதை கற்றுக்கொள்ள நினைத்தது இல்லை. பிறகு அவர் என்னுடைய மரக்கற்பலகையினைக் கழுவி, அதனுடன் மஞ்சள் சண்ண எழுதுகோலினைக் கட்டி, ஒரு சிறிய மண்ணால் செய்யப்பட்ட மை கலத்தினையும், சிவப்பு பேனாவையும் ஒன்றாக ஒரு கட்டாகக் கட்டி என்னிடம் தருவார். தடிமனான, வறண்ட சப்பாத்திகளின் மீது வெண்ணெய் மற்றும் சர்க்கரை தடவி காலை உணவாகச் சாப்பிட்டு பள்ளிக்குச் செல்வோம். அவர் பல சப்பாத்திகளை கிராமத்தில் உள்ள நாய்களுக்காக தன்னுடன் கொண்டு வருவார்.

என் பாட்டி, எப்பொழுதும் என்னுடையே பள்ளிக்கு வருவதற்கு காரணம் இருந்தது. அது என்னவெனில், பள்ளியானது கோவிலுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. கோவில் குருக்கள் எங்களுக்கு காலை வழிபாட்டையும், அகர முதலியையும் கற்றுத்தருவார். குழந்தைகள் வரிசையாக தாழ்வாரத்தின் இருபுறமும் அமர்ந்து வழிபாட்டுப்பாடலையோ அல்லது அகர முதலியையோ கூட்டமாகப் பாடிக்கொண்டு இருக்கும் போது, என் பாட்டி கோவிலின் உள்ளே அமர்ந்து வேதநூல் படித்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார். எல்லாம் முடிந்தவுடன் ஒன்றாக வீடு திரும்புவோம். இந்நேரத்தில் கோவில் கதவருகில் கிராமத்தில் உள்ள நாய்கள் எங்களைச் சந்திக்கும். அவை நாங்கள் எறியும் சப்பாத்திகளுக்காக ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சண்டையிட்டுக்கொண்டும், உறுமிக் கொண்டும் எங்களை வீடு வரை பின் தொடர்ந்து வரும்.

என் பெற்றோர் நகரத்தில் வசதியாகக் குடியேறிய பிறகு எங்களை வரச் செய்தனர். இது எங்களுடைய நட்பிற்கு ஒரு திருப்புமுனையாக இருந்தது. நாங்கள் ஒரே அறையினை பகிர்ந்து கொண்டாலும் என் பாட்டி என்னுடன் பள்ளிக்கு வருவதே இல்லை. நான் ஓர் ஆங்கில பள்ளிக்கு மோட்டார் பேருந்தில் செல்வதை வழக்கமாகக் கொண்டேன். அங்கு தெருக்களில் நாய்கள் இல்லை. அவர் எங்கள் நகரவீட்டின் முற்றத்தில் குருவிகளுக்கு உணவு அளித்தார்.

வருடங்கள் உருண்டோடியதால், நாங்கள் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் பார்த்துக் கொள்வது குறைந்தது. அவர் என்னை எழுப்புவதும், பள்ளிக்கு தயார் செய்வதும் சில காலம் தொடர்ந்தது. நான் பள்ளியில் இருந்து திரும்பியவுடன் என் ஆசிரியர் எனக்கு என்ன சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தார் எனக்கேட்பார். நான் அவருக்கு ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகளையும், மேற்கத்திய அறிவியல் மற்றும் கற்றலில் சிலவற்றையும், புவியியல் விதி, ஆர்க்கிமிடீஸின் கோட்பாடு, உலகம் உருண்டை வடிவம் மற்றும் பலவற்றையும் கூறுவேன். அது அவரை வருத்தமுறச் செய்தது. அவரால் என்னுடைய பாடங்களில் உதவ முடியவில்லை. எனக்கு ஆங்கில பள்ளியில் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டவைகளில் அவருக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. மேலும் அங்கு கடவுளைப் பற்றியோ வேதத்தைப் பற்றியோ கற்றுத் தரப்படவில்லை என வேதனை அடைந்தார். நான் ஒரு நாள், எங்களுக்கு இசைப் பாடம் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டது என தெரிவித்தேன். அவர் அதற்கு ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை. ஆனால் அந்த மெனனத்திற்கு, அவருடைய மனம் அதை ஏற்கவில்லை என்பதே பொருளாக இருந்தது. அதற்கு பிறகு அவர் என்னுடன் பேசுவது அரிதானது.

நான் பல்கலைக்கழகத்திற்குச் சென்றபோது எனக்கு என்று ஓர் அறை கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. எங்களுடைய நட்பின் பொதுவான தொடர்பு முறிந்தது. என் பாட்டி அவருடைய தனித்திருத்தலை அமைதியுடன் உணர்வுபூர்வமாக ஏற்றுக் கொண்டார். அவர் எவரிடமும் பேசுவதற்காக நூல்நூற்கும் சக்கரத்தை விட்டுச் செல்வது அரிதானது. மதியநேரத்தில் மட்டும் சிறிது நேரம் குருவிகளுக்கு உணவளிப்பதை ஓய்வாகக் கொண்டார். அவர் தாழ்வாரத்தில் அமர்ந்து ரொட்டியினை சிறு சிறு துண்டுகளாக்கும் போது அவரைச் சுற்றி நூற்றுக்கணக்கான சிறிய பறவைகள் சேர்ந்து ஓர் உண்மையான கூச்சல், குழப்பம் நிறைந்த கலகலப்பான கீச்சொலியினை உருவாக்கியது. சில பறவைகள் அவருடைய கால்கள் மீதும் மற்றும் சில அவரது தோள் மீதும் உட்கார்ந்தன. அவரின் தலை மீது கூட சில அமர்ந்தன. அவர் புன்னகை செய்வார். ஆனால், அவற்றை விரட்டியடிப்பதில்லை. அந்த சமயமே அவருடைய ஒரு நாளின் மிக மகிழ்ச்சியான அரை மணி நேரமாக இருந்து வந்தது.

நான் மேற்படிப்பிற்காக வெளிநாடு செல்ல முடிவு எடுத்தபோது அது உறுதியாக என் பாட்டியை வருத்தமடையச் செய்திருக்கும். நான் ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்கு தொலைதூரத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும், மேலும் அவருடைய வயதில் யாராலும் ஒன்றும் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆனால் என் பாட்டியால் முடியும். அவர் உணர்ச்சியைப்படக் கூட இல்லை. அவர் என்னை ரயில் நிலையத்தில் வழியனுப்ப வந்தார். ஆனால், ஏதும் பேசவும் இல்லை, எந்த ஒரு உணர்ச்சியையும் வெளிக்காட்டவும் இல்லை. அவருடைய உதடுகள் பிரார்த்தனையில் அசைந்து கொண்டிருந்தது, அவர் மனம் பிரார்த்தனையில் மூழ்கியிருந்தது. அவருடைய விரல்கள் ஜெபமாலையின் மணிகளுடன் ஓய்வில்லாமல் பிரார்த்தனை செய்து கொண்டிருந்தது, அமைதியாக அவர் என் நெற்றியில் முத்தமிட்டார். நான் அங்கிருந்து செல்லும்போது என் மனதில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஈரமான முத்திரையாக அநேகமாக அதுவே எங்களிடையே இருந்த இறுதியான உடல்நீதியான தொடர்புக்கான அடையாளமாக இருந்தது.

ஆனால் அது அப்படி இல்லை. ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு நான் வீடு திரும்பிய போது நான் ரயில் நிலையத்தில் அவரைச் சந்தித்தேன். அவரை பார்ப்பதற்கு முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட ஒரு நாள் கூட வயது அதிகமானதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அவர் ஏதும் பேசுவதற்கு விருப்பப்படவில்லை. என் கைகளை அவர் இறுகப் பற்றும் பொழுது என்னால் அவருடைய பிரார்த்தனையை, அவர் ஓதுவதை, என்னால் கேட்க முடிந்தது. என்னுடைய வருகையின் முதல் நாளின் போது கூட, அவருடைய மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணங்கள், குருவிகளை செல்லமாக திட்டிக் கொண்டு, அவற்றுக்கு நீண்டநேரம் உணவளிப்பதிலேயே இருந்தது.

மாலையில் அவரிடம் ஒரு மாற்றம் வந்தது. அவர் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யவில்லை. அவர் அருகிலுள்ள பெண்களை அழைத்துக் கொண்டு முரசுடன், பாட ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார். அவர் பல மணிநேரத்திற்கு, நைந்துபோன அம்முரசின் தொய்வுற்ற தோலினை பலமாகக் கையால் தட்டியபடி, போர் வீரர்கள் வீடுதிரும்புதலைப் பற்றிய பாடலைப் பாடினார். அவர் அதிக சிரமப்பட்டு முரசு அடிப்பதைத் தவிர்க்க வேண்டுமென, அவரை நாங்கள் வற்புறுத்த வேண்டியிருந்தது. அவர் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யாமலிருந்தது - எனக்குத் தெரிந்தவரை, அன்றுதான் முதல் முறை.

அடுத்த நாள் காலை அவருக்கு உடல்நலம் சரியில்லை. அது லேசான காய்ச்சல் என்றும், அது போய்விடும் என்றும் மருத்துவர் கூறினார். ஆனால் என் பாட்டி வித்தியாசமாக எண்ணினார். தன்னுடைய முடிவு நெருங்கிவிட்டதாக அவர் கூறினார். தன் வாழ்க்கையின் கடைசி அத்தியாயத்தின் சில மணி நேரங்களுக்கு முன்பு அவர் இருப்பதாகக் கூறினார். பிரார்த்தனை செய்வதைத் தவிர்த்து விட்டு, எங்களிடம் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்து மேற்கொண்டு நேரத்தை வீணாக்க அவர் விரும்பவில்லை.

நாங்கள் அவரது பேச்சை (இறுதிநேரம் நெருங்கியது என்பதை) ஆட்சேபித்தோம். ஆனால் அவர் எங்களுடைய ஆட்சேபணையை புறக்கணித்தார். அவர் அமைதியாக படுக்கையில் படுத்து பிரார்த்தனை மணிகளுடன் பிரார்த்தனை செய்தார். நாங்கள் சந்தேகப்படுவதற்கு முன், அவருடைய உதடுகள் அசைவினை நிறுத்தின, அவரது உயிர் விரல்களிலிருந்து ஜெபமாலையை விழுந்தது. ஓர் அமைதியான வெளிறிய தோற்றம் அவர் முகத்தில் பரவியது. அவர் இறந்துவிட்டார் என்பதை நாங்கள் அறிந்தோம்.

பாரம்பரிய வழக்கம் என்பதால் அவரை படுக்கையில் இருந்து தூக்கி தரையில் படுக்கவைத்து ஒரு சிவப்பு சவச்சீலையினால் அவரை மூடினோம். சில மணி நேர துக்கத்திற்குப் பிறகு நாங்கள் அவருடைய இறுதிச்சடங்குகளுக்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய அவரை தனியே விட்டு வந்துவிட்டோம். அவரை எடுத்துச் சென்று தகனம் செய்வதற்காக, மாலையில் அவரது அறைக்கு ஓர் ஒழுங்கற்ற தூக்கு படுக்கையுடன் சென்றோம். சூரியன் அவருடைய அறை மற்றும் தாழ்வாரத்தில் பொன்னொளியை சுடராக ஒளிர்ச் செய்து மறையத்தொடங்கியது. முற்றத்தில் பாதிவழியில் நாங்கள் நின்றோம். தாழ்வாரம் முழுவதும் மற்றும் அவருடைய அறையில், அவர் கிடத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டு விறைப்பாக அவரை சிவப்பு சவச்சீலையில் போர்த்தி வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த அதே இடத்தில், அவரது உடலைச் சுற்றி ஆயிரக்கணக்கான குருவிகள் தரையில் அங்குமிங்கும் சிதறி அமர்ந்திருந்தன. நாங்கள் அப்பறவைகளுக்காக வருந்தினோம். அங்கே கீச்சொலியே இல்லை. என் அம்மா அப்பறவைகளுக்காக சில ரொட்டிகளை கொண்டுவந்தார். அதனை என் பாட்டி செய்வதைப்போல் சிறு துண்டுகளாக்கி அவற்றை அப்பறவைகளுக்கு வீசினார்.

குருவிகள் ரொட்டியை கொஞ்சம் கூட கவனிக்கவில்லை. என் பாட்டியின் பிணத்தை எடுத்துச் சென்றதும், அப்பறவைகள் அமைதியாக பறந்து சென்றுவிட்டன. அடுத்த நாள் காலை துப்புரவு செய்பவர் அந்த ரொட்டித் துண்டுகளை பெருக்கி வாரி குப்பைத் தொட்டியில் போட்டார்.



UNIT - 2 : THE QUEEN OF BOXING - M.C. Mary Kom

குத்துச் சண்டையின் ராணி - எம்.சி. மேரிகோம்

நான் பேங்காக் போட்டியில் சாம்பியன்ஷிப் பெற்ற பிறகு உடனே 48 கிலோ பிரிவில் சர்வதேச குத்துச் சண்டை கழகத்திற்காக, அமெரிக்காவில் உள்ள பென்சில்வேனியாவில் நவம்பர் - டிசம்பர் 2001ல் நடைபெறவிருந்த உலகப் பெண்கள் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டிக்காக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டேன்.

என்னுடைய தந்தையால் என் சிறுபயணத்திற்காக ₹2,000 மட்டுமே சேர்க்க முடிந்தது. நான் வருத்தப்பட்டேன். மேலும் கவலையும் அடைந்தேன். ஏனெனில் அமெரிக்காவில் பொருட்கள் எவ்வளவு மிகுந்த விலையுள்ளதாக இருக்கும் என்று நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் என்னாலும், என் பெற்றோராலும் ஏதும் செய்யமுடியவில்லை. என் நண்பர்களில் ஒருவரான ஆன்லர் என்பவருடன் இந்த பிரச்சினையைப் பற்றிப் பேசினேன். அவர் சில மாணவர்கள் மற்றும் பெரியவர்களை அழைத்துக்கொண்டு, இரண்டு

பாராளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்களைச் சந்தித்து அவர்களின் உதவியை நாடிச் சென்றார். இரண்டு எம்.பி.க்களும் முறையே ₹5,000 மற்றும் ₹3,000 நன்கொடையளித்தனர். என் கையில் திடீரென்று ₹10,000 சேர்ந்துவிட்டது. நான் இந்த மிக உயர்ந்த தொகை மற்றும் மக்களிடம் இருந்து சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட சிறிதளவு பணத்துடன் அமெரிக்காவிற்குச் சென்றேன். என் பையில் பணம் வைத்திருப்பது எனக்கு நிவாரணம் அளித்தது. மேலும் எனக்காக முயற்சித்த மக்களுக்காக நான் வெறும் கையுடன் திரும்பக்கூடாது என்பதை அறிந்திருந்தேன்.

பென்சில்வேனியா அழகாகவும், குளிராகவும் இருந்தது. அங்கு பனி பொழிந்துக் கொண்டிருந்தது. நாங்கள் விளையாட்டு அரங்கத்தின் எல்லைக்குள் அடைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தோம். ஆனால் நான் அங்கு கண்ட குறைவான காட்சிகளே என் கண்களுக்கு திருப்தி அளித்தன. மக்களும் மிகுந்த இங்கிதம் வாய்ந்தவர்களாக இருந்தனர். என் வாழ்வில் வெகுதூரம் பயணித்திருந்தது அதுவே முதல் தடவையாக இருந்தது. அமெரிக்காவில் சுற்றிப்பார்ப்பதற்கு என்னென்ன இருக்கிறது என்பதை பார்ப்பதில் முனைப்பாக இருந்தேன். அங்கு வந்து சேர்ந்ததில் எங்கள் அணி கடைசி என்பதனால் நாங்கள் நேரே விமானநிலையத்தில் இருந்து விளையாட்டு அரங்கத்திற்கு சென்றோம். மற்ற அணிகள் ஏற்கனவே எல்லா விளையாட்டு வீரர்களுக்கும் கட்டாயமான எடை பார்த்தலை முடித்திருந்தனர். நான் மிகக் களைப்பாக இருந்தேன், மேலும் விமானப் பயணத்தால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய உடல் உபாதைகளால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தேன். நான் கிளம்பியபோது காலைப் பொழுது. இங்கே வந்தடைந்தபோது மறுபடியும் அதே நாள் காலைப் பொழுது. எடைபார்த்தலுக்குப் பிறகு அந்த நாளில் எந்த போட்டியும் இல்லை என்பதை கண்டறிந்தேன். எனக்கு நல்வாய்ப்பு இருந்தது, ஆனால் சில அணி வீரர்களுக்கு அதிர்ஷ்டம் இல்லை. என்னுடைய எதிராளியை சுற்றில் எதிர்கொள்வதற்கு தேவையான அளவுக்கு என்னால் ஓய்வு எடுக்க முடிந்தது, அதில் நான் வசதியாக வெற்றி பெற்றேன். புதிய எதிராளிகளை எதிர்கொள்வதில் இருந்த பயம் வேகமாக மறைந்தது. நான் 48 கிலோ - சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் போட்டியிட்டேன். என் அணி வீரர்கள் ஒன்றன் பின் ஒருவராக தோற்றுவித்தபோது, நான் இறுதிச்சுற்றிற்குச் சென்றேன். நான் தங்கத்தை வெல்வேன் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் கூட இருந்தேன். நான் முதலில் நினைத்தது போல குத்துச்சண்டை வீரர்கள் தோற்கடிக்க முடியாதவர்களாக இல்லை.

நான் இந்த கூடம், இந்த நிகழ்வு என்னுடைய வாழ்க்கையையே மாற்றிவிடும் என்று உணர்ந்தேன். நான் என் மனதிற்குள், “என்னால் வளையத்தில் யாரையும் எதிர்கொள்ள முடியும்,” என்று கூறிக்கொண்டே இருந்தேன். கால் இறுதியில், நான் போலந்து நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த நாடியா ஹோக்மி என்பவரை RSC-யால் வென்றேன். [RSC என்பது நடுவர் நிறுத்திய போட்டி. நடுவர் எப்பொழுதாவது குத்துச்சண்டை வீரர்களுள் ஒருவர் மற்றவரைக்காட்டிலும் பலம் குறைந்தவராகவோ, மேலும் அடிபட்டு கவலைக்குள்ளாவார் என்று உணர்ந்தாலோ, நடுவர் போட்டியை நிறுத்தலாம்.] அரை இறுதியில் கனடாவைச் சேர்ந்த ஜேமி பெஹலை 21-9 என்ற கணக்கில் வென்றேன். இறுதிச்சுற்றினை அடைந்தேன், ஆனால், துருக்கியைச் சேர்ந்த ஹுலா ஷஹிளிளம் 13-5 என்ற கணக்கில் தோற்றேன்.

எனக்கு என் உணவுக்குறைபாடே மிகுந்த பாதிப்பாக இருந்தது. அங்குள்ள உணவுக்கு நான் பழக்கப்படவில்லை. என்னால் முடிந்த வரை முயன்றும், என்னால் சாப்பிட முடியவில்லை. நான் எடை இழக்க ஆரம்பித்தேன். இறுதிச் சுற்றிற்கு முன்னால் நான் 46 கிலோவாக இருந்தேன். நான் என்னுடைய கனவான தங்கம் வெல்வதற்கு அதுவே நான் கொடுத்த விலையாக இருக்கலாம். நான் மிகுந்த ஏமாற்றமடைந்தேன். நான் அறைக்குச் சென்று அழுதேன். ஆனால் பயிற்சி அளிப்பவர்கள் அன்பானவர்களாக இருந்தனர். அவர்கள் எனக்கு ஆறுதல் கூறினர். நான் வென்றதைப் புகழ்ந்தனர்.

என் வாழ்க்கைப்போக்கின் மார்க்கத்தில், நான் பயணம் செய்வதும், பல வித்தியாசமான வழிமுறைகளில் மற்ற நாடுகளில் வேலை செய்வதும் எனக்கு வழக்கமானது. ஒருமுறை சீனாவில் உணவு எடுத்து உண்ண பயன்படும் குச்சிகள் எங்களுக்கு உணவு உண்பதற்காகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. அப்போதுதான் நான் முன்கரண்டி மற்றும் கத்தியைப் பயன்படுத்தும் கலையில் மிகுந்த சிரமத்துடன் கற்றுத் தேர்ந்திருந்தேன். நான் என் வயிற்றை நிரைப்பதற்கு இரண்டு குச்சிகளைப் பயன்படுத்தவேண்டும். இரண்டு குச்சிகளைப் பிடித்து உணவு எடுத்து என் வாய்க்குள் இடுவதற்கு என் கைகளை பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு நான் ஒரு வழி ஆகிவிட்டேன். என் அணியின் சகவீரர்கள் கரண்டிகளைக் கேட்டனர். ஆனால் நான் முயற்சித்து குச்சிகளைக் கையாண்டேன். சீன உணவினை அனுபவிக்க எனக்கு அது உண்மையிலேயே உதவியாக இருந்தது. போதுமான பசி தீர்க்கும் உணவினையும் சுவையான உணவினையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள தேவையான அந்தச் சிக்கலான வேலையைக் கையாள நல்ல பசியில் இருந்தேன். ஐந்து வருடப் பயணத்திற்குப் பிறகு நான் உணவினை வீட்டிலிருந்து கட்டி என்னுடன் எடுத்துச்செல்ல ஆரம்பித்தேன்.

நான் டெல்லி திரும்பியபோது, டெல்லி இதமான வரவேற்பினை விமான நிலையத்தில் அளித்தது. திரும்பவும் இம்பாலில், நான் மாலைகளுடனும் பேரிகையின் தாளத்துடனும், ஆட்டத்துடனும் வரவேற்கப்பட்டேன். அங்கு நகர் முழுவதும் வெற்றி சவாரி எனக்கு இருந்தது. அரசாங்க குடியிருப்பு வீடுகள் உள்ள குடியிருப்புப் பகுதியான லங்கோலில் பாராட்டு நிகழ்ச்சி நடந்தது. நன்றி தெரிவிக்கும் பிரார்த்தனைகள் சொல்லப்பட்டன. புகழ்க்கைகளும் பாராட்டுகளும் என் மீது பொழியப்பட்டன. ஒரு சம்பிரதாய சால்வை எனக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஓஜா இபோம்சாவும் அங்கு இருந்தார், இருவரும் பாராட்டப்பெற்றோம். நான் லங்கோலில் பேசிய அந்தநாளில் மக்களிடம், என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கையான, எதிர்காலத்தில் நடைபெறும் விளையாட்டு போட்டிகளில் தங்கம் வெல்வேன் என்று பேசினேன்.

அந்த முதல் சர்வதேச வெள்ளிப் பதக்கம், எப்போதுமே எனக்குப் பலவற்றைக் குறிப்பதாக இருந்தது. அந்தச் சண்டையும் அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து நடந்தவைகளும் என் நினைவில் பதிந்தன. ஆனால் நான் ஆழமான உள்மனதில், வெள்ளியுடன் மகிழ்ச்சி அடையவில்லை. நான் இந்தியாவைத் தொட்டவுடன் அடுத்தமுறை தங்கம் கொண்டு வருவேன் என உறுதிபூண்டேன். அந்த சாதனையைச் செய்ய நான் தகுதியானவள்தான் என நான் அறிந்திருந்தேன்.

பென்சில்வேனியாவில் பெற்ற வெள்ளியும், அரசாங்கம் அளித்த பரிசுப் பணமும் என்னுடைய உடனடி பணக்கவலைகளுக்கு முடிவு கட்டியது. ஆனால் எனக்கு ஒரு வேலையும் கூட தேவைப்பட்டது. அது மட்டுமே நீண்டகால பாதுகாப்பையும் நிலையான வருமானமும் கொண்டு வரும். இந்நேரத்தில் எனக்கு திருமணமும் நடந்தது. என்னிடம் இரண்டு ஆயுள் காப்பீடுத் திட்டங்களைத் தவிர வேறு எந்த சேமிப்பும் இல்லை. இரண்டாம் உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் நான் பெற்ற தங்கத்திற்குப் பிறகு மணிப்பூர் அரசாங்கம் எனக்கு துணை ஆய்வாளர் பதவியை வழங்கியது. அதனை 2005ல் நான் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டேன். எனக்கு விளையாட்டுத் துறைக்கான ஒதுக்கீட்டின் மூலம் ஐ அரசு வேலை என்பது என் நீண்ட நாள் கனவாக இருந்தது. அது இறுதியில் நிறைவடைந்தது. என்னுடைய அந்த முதல் வேலையில் ₹15,000-ஐ ஊதியமாகச் சம்பாதித்தேன்.

விளையாட்டுத் துறைக்கான ஒதுக்கீட்டின் மூலம் பெற்ற வேலையில் நாம் நம்முடைய சகஊழியர்களைப் போல தினமும் பணிக்குச் செல்லத் தேவையில்லை. ஏனெனில் வருடத்தில் பல நாட்கள் முகாம்களிலும், விளையாட்டுப் போட்டிகளிலும் இருக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும். தேவையானபோது நான் அலுவலகத்திற்குச் செல்வேன். மேலும் ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் நான் வெளியூர் செல்ல தேவை இருந்தது. நான் விடுப்பு எடுப்பதும் அதை இலாகாவில் தெரிவிப்பதும் தேவையாக இருந்தது.

என்னுடைய பதக்கத் திரட்டல் என் திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு தொடர்ந்தது. அக்குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயத்தைப் பற்றி என் குடும்பம் மற்றும் நண்பர்கள் மத்தியில் இருந்த யூக்கத்திற்கு ஒரு முடிவாய் இருந்தது. நான் 2015ல் ரஷ்யாவில் உள்ள போடோலஸ்கில் நடைபெற்ற மூன்றாம் உலகப் பெண்கள் குத்துச்சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் உலகப் பட்டத்தினை தக்க வைத்துக் கொண்டேன். வெண்கலம் வென்ற

சரிதாவுக்கும், எனக்கும் இம்பால் விமான நிலையத்தில் (வீரம் கருதி) கௌரவிக்கப்பட்ட நபராக வரவேற்பு அளிக்கப்பட்டது. பாக்கியசந்திரா திறந்தவெளி அரங்கத்திற்கு நாங்கள் அழைத்துச் செல்லப்பட்டோம். அங்கு ஒரு பெரிய வரவேற்பு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது.

2001ல் இருந்து 2004 வரை நான் பல வெற்றிகளைப் பெற்ற அனுபவசாலி ஆனேன். நான், பல தங்கப்பதக்கங்களை வென்றேன். “மூத்த பெண்கள் குத்துச்சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப்புகள்” “இரண்டாம் பெண்கள் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப், 2002,” “2003ல் ஹிசாரில் நடைபெற்ற இரண்டாம் ஆசியப் பெண்கள் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப்,” ஹங்கேரியில் உள்ள பயஸில் நடைபெற்ற “விட்ச் கோப்பை குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப்” ஆகிய போட்டிகளில் தங்கங்கள் வென்று விட்டேன். எனக்கு திருமணம் ஆனவுடன் அனைவரும் என்னுடைய பதக்கத்திற்கான திரட்டல்கள் தொடருமா என சந்தேகம் கொண்டனர். ஆனால் திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு மூன்றாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் உலகப் பெண்கள் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டிகளில் அக்டோபர் 2005 மற்றும் நவம்பர் 2006ல் கலந்துகொண்டு தங்கமும் வென்றேன்.

தைவான், வியட்நாம், டென்மார்க் மற்றும் பல நாடுகளில் நடந்த மற்ற சர்வதேச அளவிலான சாம்பியன்ஷிப்புகளும் நான் வென்றதில் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் என் மிகப்பெரிய சாதனைகளில் ஒன்றாக ரோமானியாவைச் சேர்ந்த ஸ்டீல்டா டூடாவை 22-7 என்ற கணக்கில் நான் வென்ற, புது டெல்லியில் நடைபெற்ற, என் உலகப் பட்டத்தை தக்க வைத்த, நான்காம் உலகச் சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியைக் கருதுகின்றேன். அநேகமாக அது என்னால் வாழ்வில் நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளத்தக்க ஒன்றாகும். ஏனெனில் அதனை நான் சொந்த நாட்டிலிருந்தே வெல்ல முடிந்தது. மற்ற இந்திய குத்துச் சண்டை வீரர்களும், நன்றாக, அசாதாரணமாகச் செய்துகாட்டினர். இந்தியா நான்கு தங்கங்கள், ஒரு வெள்ளி மற்றும் மூன்று வெண்கலங்களை வென்றது. மேலும் நம் அணி ஒட்டுமொத்தப் பட்டத்தை (Overall) வென்றது. இந்த மூன்று அடுத்தடுத்த தொடர் வெற்றி (hat-trick) (உலகச் சாம்பியன்ஷிப் வெற்றி) காரணமாக ஊடகங்கள் எனக்கு “குத்துச் சண்டையின் ராணி” (Queen of Boxing) என்றும் “சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த மேரி” (Magnificent Mary) என்றும் பெயர் சூட்டின.



UNIT - 3 : FORGETTING - Robert Lynd

மறந்துபோவது - ராபர்ட் லிண்ட்

இரயில் பயணிகள் தொலைத்த பொருள்களின் ஒரு பட்டியலும், அது இப்போது லண்டன் மாநகர நிலையத்தில் விற்பனை செய்யப்படும் என்ற அறிவிப்பும் வெளியிடப்பட்டபோது, அதை படித்த பலர், தங்கள் சக மனிதர்களின் மறதித் தன்மையைப் பற்றி பெருமளவில் ஆச்சரியப்பட்டார்கள். இவ்விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி புள்ளியியல்பதிவேடுகள் கிடைத்தால், மறதிபொதுவானது என கண்டறியப்பட்டிருக்கலாமோ என சந்தேகிக்கிறேன். மனித நினைவாற்றலின் திறமையைவிட திறமையின்மையே என்னை வியப்பில் ஆழ்த்துகிறது. நவீன மனிதன் தொலைபேசி எண்களைக் கூட நினைவில் வைத்திருக்கிறான். அவனுடைய நண்பர்களின் முகவரிகளை நினைவில் வைத்திருக்கிறான். அவன் நல்ல முக்கியமான தேதிகளை நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்கிறான்.

அவன் மதிய உணவுக்கும், இரவு உணவுக்குமான அமர்வுகளை நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்கிறான். அவனுடைய நினைவு நடிக்க, நடிகையரின் பெயர்களாலும், கிரிக்கெட் வீரர்கள், கால்பந்தாட்ட வீரர்கள் மற்றும் கொலையாளிகளின் பெயர்களாலும் நிறைந்துள்ளது. அவனால் நீண்டகாலத்திற்கு முன் ஒரு ஆகஸ்ட் மாதத்தின் காலநிலை என்ன என்பதையும், கோடைகாலத்தில் ஒரு மாகாண உணவகத்தில் ஒரு மோசமான உணவை சாப்பிட்டதையும் அவன் உங்களுக்கு சொல்லக் கூடும். அவனுடைய சாதாரண வாழ்வில், மீண்டும் அவன் நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிற ஏறக்குறைய அனைத்தையும் அவன் நினைவில் கொள்கிறான்.

லண்டன் முழுவதும் எத்தனை ஆடவர் காலையில் உடை அணியும் போது ஏதாவதொரு உருப்படியை மறக்கின்றனர்? நூற்றுக்கு ஒருவர் கூட இல்லை. அநேகமாக பத்தாயிரத்தில் ஒருவர் கூட இல்லை எனலாம். வீட்டை விட்டு கிளம்பும்போது, எத்தனை பேர் வீட்டின் முன்கதவை மூடாமல் செல்கிறார்கள்? பெரும்பாலும் யாருமே இல்லை. மேலும் இது அப்படியே ஒரு நாள் முழுவதும் தொடர்கிறது. அநேகமாய் அனைவரும் ஞாபகமாய், செய்ய வேண்டிய சரியான அனைத்தையும் சரியான நேரத்தில் இரவுப் படுக்க போகும் வரை செய்கின்றனர். சாதாரண மனிதன், மேல் மாடிக்குச் செல்லும் முன் வெகு அரிதாகவே விளக்குகளை அணைப்பதற்கு மறந்து விடுகிறான்.

சில விஷயங்களில் நினைவுத் திறனை நோக்கும் போது அது வழக்கமான முழுத்தன்மையை விட குறைவாகவே வேலை செய்கிறது என்பதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். திட்டமிட்டு நடக்கும் முறையான மனிதனால் (methodical man) மட்டுமே அவனது மருத்துவரால் பரிந்துரைக்கப்படும் மருந்துகளை ஞாபகமாக எப்போதும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள இயலும் என நினைக்கிறேன். இது மிக ஆச்சரியப்படுத்துகிறது. ஏனெனில் மருந்துகள், நினைவில் வைத்துக்கொள்ள எளிதான விசயங்களில் ஒன்றாகும். மருந்துகளை உணவின் முன்னதாகவோ, உணவின் போதோ அல்லது உணவின் பிறகோ எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதாயிருக்கும். மேலும் உணவு என்பது ஒரு நினைவுடடலாக இருக்க வேண்டும். சிலருக்கு இந்த உண்மை அப்படியே தங்குகிறது. ஆனால் கொள்கை அரக்கர்கள் அவர்களுடைய மருந்துகளை முறையாக எடுத்துக்கொள்வதை நினைவில் வைத்துள்ளனர். நாம் மறப்பது நாம் மறக்க வேண்டும் என்று விரும்புவதால்தான் என நம்பகமான உளவியலாளர்கள் கூறுகின்றனர். பலர் மருந்துகள் (potions) மற்றும் மாத்திரைகள் (pills) மீதுள்ள கடுமீ வெறுப்பினால் (antipathy) அதனைக் குறிப்பிட்ட நேரங்களில் நினைவில் கொள்ள தவறுகின்றனர் என எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம்.

விரும்பும் இல்லாமல் மருந்துகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்பவர்களைப் போல், வாழ்க்கை முழுவதும் மருந்துகளின் பக்தனாக உள்ள என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள் ஞாபக மறதியால் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதில்லை என்பதை விவரிக்க முடியாது. புதிய, பெரிய அளவில் விளம்பரப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள ‘எல்லா நோய்களுக்கும் குணம்’ (cure all) என்ற பெரிய நம்பிக்கை என்னை மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தருகிறது. என் சட்டைப்பையில் நான் மாத்திரைகளை (stuff) வைத்திருந்தாலும் கூட இன்னும் அதனை விழுங்கவேண்டிய நேரம் வரும்பொழுது மறந்துவிடுகிறேன். வேதியல் நிபுணர்கள், மக்கள் மருந்துகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள மறப்பதிலிருந்து அவர்களின் செல்வ வளத்தினை (fortunes) பெருக்கிக் கொள்கிறார்கள்.

கடிதங்களை அஞ்சல்பெட்டியில் போடுவது ஞாபகமறதியின் பொதுவான வடிவமாக நான் கருதுகின்றேன். பொதுவாக, வெளியில் செல்லும் பார்வையாளரை ஒரு முக்கியமான கடிதத்தை தபால் பெட்டியில் போட நம்புவதில் எனக்கு எப்பொழுதுமே ஆர்வமில்லை. நான் அவர் கையில் கடிதத்தைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு முன் அவரை உறுதிமொழி எடுக்கச் செய்தால், சிறிது அவருடைய நினைவின் மீது நம்பிக்கை (rely) வைப்பேன். என்னைப் பொறுத்தவரை, என்னிடம் யாராவது கடிதத்தை அஞ்சல் பெட்டியில் போடச் சொல்வது என் குணத்தைக் குறைவாக மதிப்பிடுவது ஆகும். நான் கடிதத்தை என் கையில் எடுத்துச் சென்றால் கூட, நான் அஞ்சல் பெட்டியில் போட வேண்டும் என்பதை நினைவில் கொள்வதற்கு முன் எப்பொழுதுமே முதல் தூணில் உள்ள அஞ்சல் பெட்டியைக் கடந்துவிடுவேன். கையில் வைத்திருப்பதில் களைப்படைந்து, பாதுகாப்பு கருதி என் சட்டைப்பை ஒன்றினுள் வைப்பேன். பிறகு அதைப்பற்றி அப்படியே மறந்துவிடுவேன். அதன் பிறகு, ஒரு நீண்ட சங்கிலி

Question Paper Contents as per Govt. Model Paper

PART - I (MCQ Type Questions)

Q. No. 1 to 20

1 Mark Questions

20 × 1 = 20

Part I : 20 MCQ type questions.

1 to 3 : Synonyms

3 × 1 = 3

4 to 6 : Antonyms

3 × 1 = 3

7 to 20 : Vocabulary & Grammar

14 × 1 = 14

All the 20 questions are to be answered.

7. Clipped Words
8. Unclipped Words
9. Right Definition of a term
10. Idioms
11. Foreign Words
12. Compound Words
13. Prefix
14. Suffix
15. Expanded form of Abbreviations / Acronym
16. Syllabification
17. Phrasal Verb
18. Appropriate Phrases
19. Question Tag
20. Modal / Semi-Modal Verbs

Additional Topics :

- i. Blended Words
- ii. American English - British English Word
- iii. Prepositions
- iv. Link Words / Conjunctions
- v. Relative Pronouns
- vi. Substitute Words / Phrases with Polite Alternatives
- vii. Singular and Plural Form
- viii. Sentence Pattern
- ix. Homophones / Confusables
- x. Tenses
- xi. Determiners

Q. No. 1 to 3 : Synonyms

(Textbook Page No. : 4, 5, 38, 70, 108, 142, 170, 171)

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

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடு இடப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அதே அர்த்தமுள்ள வார்த்தையை, கீழே உள்ள Options-களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

நமது இதே Guide-இல் Prose பகுதியில், ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திற்குமான Synonyms அட்டவணையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளை நீங்கள் படித்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இவற்றிலிருந்து கேட்கப்படும் 3 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க இது கலபமாக இருக்கும்.

விடையை எழுதும் போது, (d) என்பது சரியான விடை என்றால், (d) என்று எழுதி, குறிப்பிட்ட விடையையும் சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும். (எ.கா.) (d) wrinkled.

GOVT. MODEL QUESTIONS - 2019

Choose the correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

1. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face.....
(a) graceful (b) fresh (c) smoothed (d) wrinkled [Ans] (d) wrinkled
2. It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder.
(a) irritation (b) inability (c) inferiority (d) ability [Ans] (d) ability
3. we have to re-call the struggles of the past and realize the perils and possibilities.....
(a) safeties (b) dangers (c) securities (d) certainty [Ans] (b) dangers

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. She **hobbled** about the house in spotless white. **UNIT - 1** (QY-'18)
(a) limped (b) crept (c) walk unsteadily (d) strolling **[Ans] (c) walk unsteadily**
(HY-'18, Sep. 21, CRT-'22)
2. The common link of friendship was **snapped**. **UNIT - 1**
(a) cut (b) formed (c) photographed (d) broken **[Ans] (a) cut**
(a) loosened (b) renewed (c) cut (d) rigid **[Ans] (c) cut**
3. She thumped the sagging skins of the **dilapidated** drum. **UNIT - 1** (June 19)
(a) preserved (b) repaired (c) damaged (d) costly **[Ans] (c) damaged**
4. She sat by her wheel spinning and **reciting** prayers. **UNIT - 1** (QY-'19)
(a) memorizing (b) murmuring (c) chanting (d) teaching **[Ans] (c) chanting**
5. we treated it like the **fables** of the prophets she used to tell us. **UNIT - 1** (March 20, May 2022)
(a) tales (b) theories (c) sayings (d) experiences **[Ans] (a) tales**
6. A peaceful **pallor** spread on her face. **UNIT - 1** (Sep. 20)
(a) devotion (b) appearance (c) results (d) stress **[Ans] (b) appearance**
7.whom she fed longer and with frivolous **rebukes**. **UNIT - 1** (CRT-'22)
(a) scoldings (b) reminders (c) summons (d) rewards **[Ans] (a) scoldings**
8. The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of **appetite**. **UNIT - 2** (March 19)
(a) hope (b) memory (c) alertness (d) hunger **[Ans] (d) hunger**
9. I ate enough to **sate** my appetite. **UNIT - 2** (QY-'19)
(a) suppress (b) quench (c) increase (d) satisfy **[Ans] (d) satisfy**
10. The fight and all that followed are clearly **etched** in my memory. **UNIT - 2** (CRT-'22)
(a) blocked (b) imprinted (c) stitched (d) revised **[Ans] (b) imprinted**
11. The coaches **lauded** me. **UNIT - 2** (May 2022)
(a) appreciated (b) gifted (c) garlanded (d) rebuked **[Ans] (a) appreciated**
12. I am always **reluctant** to trust a departing visitor to post an important letter. **UNIT - 3**
(a) ready (b) unwilling (c) eager (d) anxious (HY-'18) **[Ans] (b) unwilling**
(a) insensitive (b) interested (c) unwilling (d) forgetful (June 19) **[Ans] (c) unwilling**
(a) uninterested (b) unwilling (c) forced (d) persuaded (Sep. 20) **[Ans] (b) unwilling**
13. I am no great **delinquent** in such matters. **UNIT - 3** (QY-'19)
(a) creator (b) offender (c) guardian (d) halfwit **[Ans] (b) offender**
14. that we regard a man who does not possess it as **eccentric**. **UNIT - 3** (March 19)
(a) modern (b) weary (c) normal (d) weird **[Ans] (d) weird**
15. Memories prevent them from remembering to do such small **prosaic** things... **UNIT - 3** (QY-'19)
(a) mean (b) cheap (c) dull (d) stale **[Ans] (c) dull**
16. either he has a memory like a sieve or is an **audacious** perverter of the truth. **UNIT - 3** (March 20)
(a) great (b) bold (c) strong (d) perfect **[Ans] (b) bold**
17. I would have taken fifty **farthings**. **UNIT - 4** (Sep. 21)
(a) Sticks (b) Paisa (c) Guineas (d) Lashes **[Ans] (b) Paisa**
18. a continuous stream of men and women **endowed** with the spirit of service. **UNIT - 5** (HY-'18)
(a) deprived (b) feeble (c) gifted (d) divested **[Ans] (c) gifted**
19. and I do claim to represent him in all his **ruggedness**. **UNIT - 5** (March 19)
(a) toughness (b) weakness (c) brightness (d) seriousness **[Ans] (a) toughness**
20. The role of the University today is not **cloistered** **UNIT - 5** (June 19)
(a) flexible (b) restricted (c) determined (d) challenging **[Ans] (b) restricted**
21. Unless you **replenish** it richly, coming generations will find only an empty coffer. **UNIT - 5** (HY-'19)
(a) refill (b) decorate (c) reshuffle (d) overhaul **[Ans] (a) refill**

22. I shall only **reiterate** some of the cardinal principles. **UNIT - 5** (March 20)
(a) accept (b) express (c) repeat (d) adopt [Ans] (c) repeat
23. We should also realize that a continuous stream of men and women **endowed** with the spirit of service. **UNIT - 5** (Sep. 21)
(a) gifted (b) educated (c) trained (d) developed [Ans] (a) gifted
24. The **toilers** did not enjoy this privilege. **UNIT - 5** (May 2022)
(a) kings (b) bosses (c) leaders (d) workers [Ans] (d) workers
25. - not anger or **exasperation**, but just simple wonder. **UNIT - 6** (Sep. 20)
(a) amusement (b) nervousness (c) irritation (d) surprise [Ans] (c) irritation

Exercises

Choose the correct synonyms for the underlined words from the options given.

Synonym **UNIT - 1** The Portrait of a Lady

1. My grandmother accepted her **seclusion** with resignation.
(a) isolation (b) freedom (c) both a and b (d) neither a nor b [Ans] (a) isolation
2. People said that she had once been young and **pretty**.
(a) disgusting (b) repulsive (c) doleful (d) charming [Ans] (d) charming
3. He did not look the **sort** of person who would have a wife or children.
(a) horrible (b) kind (c) corrupt (d) sharp [Ans] (b) kind
4. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost **revolting**.
(a) acceptable (b) detectable (c) adorable (d) objectionable [Ans] (d) objectionable
5. We were **certain** she had always been as we had known her.
(a) unsure (b) feeble (c) sure (d) surreal [Ans] (c) sure

Synonym **UNIT - 2** The Queen of Boxing

1. We were **confined** to the sports arena.
(a) caged (b) restricted (c) imprisoned (d) stopped [Ans] (b) restricted
(a) cramped (b) spacious (c) roomy (d) opened [Ans] (a) cramped
2. With this **princely** sum and a little more that had been collected from people, I left for the USA.
(a) meagre (b) small (c) very large (d) adequate [Ans] (c) very large
3. The people were **enormously** nice too.
(a) badly (b) largely (c) willingly (d) highly [Ans] (d) highly
4. I was **relieved** to have money in my pocket.
(a) lightened (b) worried (c) comforted (d) showered [Ans] (a) lightened
5. I was even **hopeful** of winning the gold.
(a) hopeless (b) confident (c) distressed (d) shocked [Ans] (b) confident

Synonym **UNIT - 3** Forgetting

1. Many people who read it have been **astonished** at the absent-mindedness.
(a) bored (b) liked (c) surprised (d) expected [Ans] (c) surprised
2. Provincial hotel at which he had a **vile** meal during the summer.
(a) healthy (b) bad (c) delicious (d) good [Ans] (b) bad
3. The ordinary man **seldom** forgets to turn off the lights before going upstairs.
(a) rarely (b) commonly (c) frequently (d) always [Ans] (a) rarely
4. It must be **admitted**, some matters the memory works with less than its usual perfection.
(a) expected (b) accepted (c) ruled out (d) denied [Ans] (b) accepted
5. It is only a very **methodical** man, who can always remember to take the medicine.
(a) disorganized (b) chaotic (c) careless (d) organized [Ans] (d) organized

Q. No. 13 : Prefix

(Textbook Page No. : 7, 39)

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION - 2019

Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word 'audible'.

- | | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|---------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) in_ | (b) re_ | (c) un_ | (d) de_ | [Ans] (a) <u>inaudible</u> |
| (a) un_ | (b) dis_ | (c) in_ | (d) inter_ (HY-'19) | [Ans] (c) <u>inaudible</u> |
| (a) dis | (b) in | (c) il | (d) un (Sep. 21) | [Ans] (c) <u>inaudible</u> |

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the **beginning of a root word** in order to modify it. Usually, the new word formed is the opposite of the given word.

ஒரு வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் ஓர் அசையைச் சேர்ப்பது **Prefix** எனப்படும்.

பாடநூலில், முதல் பாடத்திலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு வாக்கியம் இங்கு தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

“Her silver locks were scattered **untidily** over her pale, puckered face”.

இவ்வாக்கியத்தில், அடிக்கோடிடப்பட்ட வார்த்தையை கவனியுங்கள். **tidily** என்ற ஒரு வார்த்தையுடன் **un** என்ற ஓர் அசை சேர்க்கப்பட்டு, **untidily** என வந்துள்ளது. இதில் **tidily** என்பது **root word** மற்றும் **un** என்பது **Prefix**.

un	+	tidily	=	untidily
(prefix)		(root word)		(new word)

★ '**un-**' '**in-**' மற்றும் '**non-**' என்ற prefix களுடன் உருவாகும் வார்த்தைகள், root word - இன் அர்த்தத்தையே தலைகீழாக மாற்றிவிடும்.

எ.கா.	non	+	vegetarian	=	non-vegetarian
	(prefix)		(root word)		(new word)

★ '**fore-**' '**pre-**' மற்றும் '**post-**' ஆகிய prefix-கள் காலத்தை குறிப்பிடுவன.

Prefix என்பது மட்டுமே ஒரு தனித்த வார்த்தையாக வர முடியாது.

I. Prefix : Textual Examples / Exercises :

Prefix	Root word	New Word
dis-	agree	disagree
dis-	obedient	disobedient
dis-	continue	discontinue
il-	legitimate	illegitimate
in-	audible	inaudible
in-	active	inactive
in-	decent	indecent
in-	finite	infinite
ir-	rational	irrational
ir-	regular	irregular
mis-	manage	mismanage
re-	arrange	rearrange
un-	aware	unaware
un-	necessary	unnecessary

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**honest**'. (FMT-TVM. 18)
(a) un_ (b) de_ (c) dis_ (d) mis_ [Ans] (c) dishonest
2. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**efficient**'. (QY-'18)
(a) in_ (b) un_ (c) dis_ (d) non_ [Ans] (a) inefficient
3. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**manage**'. (HY-'18)
(a) un_ (b) pre_ (c) pro_ (d) mis_ [Ans] (d) mismanage
4. Add a suitable prefix to the root word '**polite**'. (March 19)
(a) im_ (b) non_ (c) un_ (d) anti_ [Ans] (a) impolite
5. Choose the correct prefix for the word '**comfort**'. (June 19)
(a) dis_ (b) de_ (c) un_ (d) under_ [Ans] (a) discomfort
6. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base-word '**animate**'. (March 20)
(a) de_ (b) un_ (c) in_ (d) re_ [Ans] (a) inanimate / reanimate
7. Mistakes are an **essential** part of education. (Sep. 20)
(a) un_ (b) ir_ (c) in_ (d) il_ [Ans] (c) inessential
8. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word '**hold**'. (CRT-'22)
(a) up- (b) de- (c) im- (d) en- [Ans] (a) uphold
9. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word '**tidy**'. (May 2022)
(a) ir_ (b) in_ (c) dis_ (d) un_ [Ans] (a) untidy

Exercises

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

1. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**fortunate**'.
(a) in_ (b) re_ (c) un_ (d) de_ [Ans] (c) unfortunate
2. Choose the correct prefix for the word '**approve**'.
(a) mis_ (b) dis_ (c) in_ (d) im_ [Ans] (b) disapprove
3. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**arrange**'.
(a) re_ (b) co_ (c) mis_ (d) de_ [Ans] (a) rearrange
4. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**beatable**'.
(a) mis_ (b) il_ (c) de_ (d) un_ [Ans] (d) unbeatable
5. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the root word '**advantage**'.
(a) un_ (b) in_ (c) dis_ (d) mis_ [Ans] (c) disadvantage

Q. No. 14 : Suffix

(Textbook Page No. : 7, 39)

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION - 2019

Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word '**accident**'.

- (a) _ment (b) _able (c) _al (d) _ic [Ans] (a) accidental

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the **end of a root word**. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the word changes

ஒரு வார்த்தைக்கு பின்னால் ஓர் அசையைச் சேர்ப்பது **Suffix** எனப்படும்.

பாடநூலில், முதல் பாடத்திலிருந்து எடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு வாக்கியம் இங்கு தரப்பட்டுள்ளது.

“She had always been short and fat and **slightly** bent”.

இவ்வாக்கியத்தில், அடிக்கோடிடப்பட்ட வார்த்தையை கவனியுங்கள்.

slight என்ற வார்த்தையுடன், '**ly**' என்ற ஓர் அசை சேர்க்கப்பட்டு, **slightly** என வந்துள்ளது. இதில் **slight** என்பது **root word**, **ly** என்பது **suffix**.

slight + ly = slightly
(root word) (suffix) (new word)

'manage' என வினைச்சொல் (**verb**) உடன், 'ment' என்ற **suffix** சேர்க்கப்படும் போது, அது, **management** என்ற பெயர்ச்சொல் (**noun**) ஆக மாறுகிறது.

I. Suffixes (taken from Prose Units) :

1. -able - unbeatable
2. -al - sentimental, traditional, financial, statistical, provincial, sensational
3. -ance - perseverance
4. -ary - customary
5. -en - golden
6. -er - stretcher, cricketer, buyer
7. -est - happiest, greatest
8. -ful - hopeful, doubtful, forgetful, thankful, fruitful
9. -hood - neighbourhood
10. -ion - perfection
11. -ity - superiority, possibility, responsibility, humanity
12. -ive - effective, attractive
13. -ly - rarely, differently, peacefully, comfortably, terribly, slightly, comfortably, quickly, badly, probably, enormously, princely, suddenly, respectively, painfully, regularly, finally, exceptionally, scarcely, widely, frequently, generally, surely, modestly, inquiringly, safely, naturally, sufficiently, nonchalantly, indelibly, willingly, richly, successfully, adequately, constantly, easily, suddenly, recently, abruptly, extravagantly, carefully, crazily, unexpectedly, extremely, helplessly, thoughtfully
14. -less - lifeless, spotless
15. -mate - team-mate
16. -ment - contentment, achievement, enjoyment, adjustment, judgement, advancement
17. -ness - absentmindedness, forgetfulness, baseness, consciousness, ruggedness, commonness
18. -ous - frivolous, monotonous, glorious, adventurous, prosperous, tremendous, continuous
19. -ship - friendship, championship, relationship
20. -ty - serenity
21. -y - lucky
22. -yard - courtyard

II. Suffix : Additional Ante Meridiem

1. -able - movable / punishable / curable / washable / abominable / honourable
2. -age - coverage / postage / shortage
3. -ate - fortunate
4. -al - removal / arrival / formal / comical
5. -ial - provincial
6. -ance - clearance / performance / tolerance
7. -cracy - democracy
8. -er - engineer
9. -ent - different
10. -ful - careful / helpful / worthful / powerful / scornful
11. -graph - autograph
12. -hood - adulthood
13. -ic - traffic / comic / metallic / clinic / classic
14. -ish - childish / feverish / wheatish / foolish / reddish
15. -ion - million / union / region / commission / division

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--|
| 16. -ious | - | religious / furious |
| 17. -ism | - | terrorism / patriotism / Buddhism / idealism / fanaticism / plagiarism |
| 18. -ist | - | artist |
| 19. -ity | - | enormity / responsibility / activity / ability |
| 20. -ive | - | derivative / supportive / respective |
| 21. -less | - | careless / helpless / worthless / powerless / cordless / hopeless |
| 22. -let | - | outlet / inlet / booklet / leaflet |
| 23. -like | - | childlike |
| 24. -logy | - | biology |
| 25. -ly | - | directly / likely / lovely / obediently / cautiously / hopefully / sadly |
| 26. -ment | - | improvement / punishment / encouragement / appointment |
| 27. -ness | - | happiness / quickness / darkness / likeness / forgiveness |
| 28. -or | - | director / abductor / actor / adaptor |
| 29. -ous | - | courageous / vigorous / dangerous / humourous |
| 30. -ship | - | scholarship / curatorship |
| 31. -ster | - | youngster |
| 32. -tion | - | collection / notification / reaction / notification / admiration |
| 33. -tic | - | sympathetic |
| 34. -ward | - | backward / inward / outward / downward |
| 35. -y | - | needy / tricky / speedy / sticky / rocky / muddy |

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

- Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'regular'. (March 19)
 (a) _ance (b) _able (c) _ful (d) _ity **[Ans] (d) regularity**
- Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word 'appear'. (QY-'19)
 (a) _ness (b) _ance (c) _sion (d) _less **[Ans] (b) appearance**
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'moral'. (Sep. 21)
 (a) - ity (b) - ism (c) - er (d) - ous **[Ans] (c) morality**
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the base word 'inherit'. (CRT-'22)
 (a) - ly (b) - ful (c) -ance (d) -al **[Ans] (c) inheritance**

Exercises

Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word :

- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'generous'.
 (a) _ity (b) _able (c) _al (d) ic **[Ans] (a) generosity**
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'differ'.
 (a) _ful (b) _ness (c) _ence (d) _less **[Ans] (c) difference**
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'beauty'.
 (a) _able (b) _ous (c) _ful (d) _al **[Ans] (c) beautiful**
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'peace'.
 (a) _ment (b) _ous (c) _ism (d) _ful **[Ans] (d) peaceful**
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word 'collect'.
 (a) _ful (b) _ness (c) _or (d) _al **[Ans] (c) collector**



Q. No. 15 : Expanded form of Abbreviation and Acronym

(Textbook Page No. : 39, 190)

An Abbreviation is a short form of a word obtained by using the first letters of the words or by dropping some letters of the words.

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION - 2019

Choose the expanded form of 'GST'.

- (a) Goods and Service Trade (b) Goods and Savings Term
(c) Goods and Services Tax (d) Goods Social Tax

[Ans] (c) Goods and Services Tax

ABBREVIATION

'Abbreviation' என்பது ஒரு வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள வார்த்தைகளின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்டோ, அல்லது வார்த்தையில் உள்ள சில எழுத்துக்களை நீக்கி விட்டோ, அமைக்கப்படும் ஒரு சுருக்கம் அல்லது குறுக்கம் ஆகும்.

எ.கா. CIA : Central Intelligence Agency.

இப்பகுதியிலுள்ள வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்க, கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 options களிலிருந்து சரியான விடையைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.

Examples of Abbreviation :

1	AAI	Airport Authority of India
2	ATM	Automated Teller Machine
3	BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
4	BC	Before Christ, Backward Class
5	BDS	Bachelor of Dental Surgery
6	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
7	BPL	Below Poverty Line
8	BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
9	BPS	Bytes Per Second
10	BSE	Bombay Stock Exchange
11	BSF	Border Security Force
12	BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
13	CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
14	CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
15	CD	Compact Disc
16	CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
17	CID	Criminal Investigation Department
18	CMRL	Chennai Metro Rail Limited
19	CNN	Cable News Network
20	CRPF	Central Reserve Police Force
21	C.V.	Curriculum Vitae
22	CVR	Cockpit Voice Recorder
23	D.D.	Demand Draft
24	DDT	Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloro-ethane
25	DIG	Deputy Inspector General of Police
26	DTP	Desktop Publishing

56	GPO	General Post Office
57	HIV	Human Immuno deficiency Virus
58	H.M.	Head Master
59	HRC	Human Rights Commission
60	IAAI	International Airport Authority of India
61	IAF	Indian Air Force
62	IAS	Indian Administrative Service
63	ICC	International Cricket Council
64	ILO	International Labour Organisation
65	IMF	International Monetary Fund
66	IOB	Indian Overseas Bank
67	IPC	Indian Penal Code
68	IPO	Indian Postal Order
69	IPS	Indian Police Service
70	ISBN	International Standard Book Number
71	ISI	Indian Standard Institute
72	IST	Indian Standard Time
73	JEE	Joint Entrance Examination
74	KPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
75	LAC	Line of Actual Control
76	LIC	Life Insurance Corporation of India
77	LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
78	LOC	Line of Control
79	LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
80	M.A.	Master of Arts
81	MCI	Medical Council of India

27	DTS	Digital Theatre System
28	E.C.	Election Commission
29	EMI	Equated Monthly Installments
30	ENT	Ear, Nose, and Throat (Specialist)
31	EPF	Employees' Provident Fund
32	FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
33	FAQ	Frequently Asked Questions
34	FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
35	FIR	First Information Report
36	FM	Frequency Modulation
37	G.K.	General Knowledge
38	Ph.D	Doctor of Philosophy
39	PMG	Post Master General
40	PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
41	P.T.	Physical Training
42	PTI	Press Trust of India
43	PTO	Please Turn Over
44	PVC	Poly Vinyl Chloride, Param Virchakra
45	PWD	Public Works Department
46	RBI	Reserve Bank of India
47	RPF	Railway Protection Force
48	RPM	Revolution Per Minute
49	RRB	Railway Recruitment Board
50	RTO	Regional Transport Officer
51	SBI	State Bank of India
52	SHG	Self Help Group (for women)
53	SLV	Satellite Launch Vehicle
54	SMS	Short Message Service
55	S.P.	Superintendent of Police

82	M.E.	Mechanical Engineering
83	MLA	Member of Legislative Assembly
84	MLC	Member of Legislative Council
85	MNC	Multi-National Corporation
86	MP	Member of Parliament
87	M.S.	Master of Surgery
88	NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
89	NOC	No Objection Certificate
90	OTG	On-The-Go
91	P.A.	Personal Assistant
92	PC	Personal Computer
93	SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
94	SSC	Staff Selection Commission
95	STF	Special Task Force
96	STP	Software Technology Park
97	TB	Tuberculosis
98	TV	Television
99	UAE	United Arab Emirates
100	UGC	University Grants Commission
101	UNO	United Nations Organization
102	UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
103	UPSC	Union Public Service Commission
104	USA	United States of America
105	VAO	Village Administrative Officer
106	VC	Vice Chancellor
107	VGA	Video Graphics Array
108	VIP	Very Important Person
109	WTO	World Trade Organisation
110	WWW	World Wide Web

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

- Choose the expanded form of 'MRI'. (QY-'18)
 - Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 - Magnetic Resonance Imaginary
 - Magnetic Reasoning Imaging
 - Magnetic Reactive Imaging

[Ans] (a) Magnetic Resonance Imaging
- Choose the expanded form of 'ECG'. (HY-'18)
 - Electro Corporate Goods
 - Equated Corporate Globe
 - Employee Corporate Goods
 - Electro Cardio Gram

[Ans] (d) Electro Cardio Gram
- Select the correct expansion of 'HDTV'. (March 19)
 - High Definition Television
 - Heavy Dielectric Television
 - Heavy Distributary Television
 - Highly Decentralized Television

[Ans] (a) High Definition Television

**11TH
STD**

INSTANT SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM AUGUST - 2022

LANGUAGE - PART - II - ENGLISH

Time allowed : 3.00 Hours]

(With Answers)

[Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions : 1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.

2. Use **Blue** or **Black** ink to write and underline.

Part - I

Answer **all** the questions.

(20 × 1 = 20)

Choose the appropriate synonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. Khushwant Singh's grandmother hobbled about in the house with one hand resting on her waist :
(a) walked unsteadily (b) jumped
(c) ran quickly (d) danced
2. Mary Kom had a strong conviction in her passion for boxing :
(a) struggle (b) belief
(c) thought (d) affinity
3. He could hear a smothered noise from his friend :
(a) suppressed (b) loud
(c) strange (d) weird

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the underlined words in the following sentences.

4. The grains were scattered all over the place :
(a) picked (b) distributed
(c) gathered (d) found
5. She was happy that her fear vanished :
(a) disappeared (b) appeared
(c) proved (d) concluded
6. I do represent him in all ruggedness :
(a) timidity (b) honesty
(c) strength (d) regularity
7. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word 'obedient',
(a) in - (b) dis - (c) ir - (d) mis -
8. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation GST :
(a) Goods and Service Term
(b) Goods and Service Tax
(c) Goods and Service Trade
(d) Goods and Sales Tax

9. Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verb.

The dog was _____ by a heavy vehicle.

- (a) run away (b) run over
(c) run into (d) run off

10. Choose the appropriate idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase.

The players were facing each other at the beginning of the match.

- (a) square off (b) on the ropes
(c) in our corner (d) cooking an account

11. Choose the right definition for the word, 'cardiologist'.

- (a) One who treats stomach disorders.
(b) One who treats heart problems.
(c) One who specializes in lung problems.
(d) One who treats kidney diseases.

12. Choose the word that can be added after 'toll' to form a compound word.

- (a) gate (b) tax
(c) bunk (d) great

13. Add a suitable suffix to the word 'beauty' to form a new word.

- (a) able (b) ful
(c) ism (d) ity

14. Oology is the study of _____ .

- (a) animals (b) bird's eggs
(c) birds (d) insect's eggs

15. Fill in the blanks with the suitable homophones :

The hunter _____ a while as the antelope _____ that way.

(passed / paused)

16. Add an appropriate question tag to the following sentence:

My father seldom shouts at me, _____?

- (a) doesn't he (b) did he
(c) does he (d) isn't he

17. Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositional phrase.

_____ the present situation, people need to be more cautious.

- (a) But for (b) On behalf of
(c) According to (d) With reference

18. Fill in the blanks with suitable semi-modal verb :

How _____ you speak to me like this?

- (a) ought (b) dare
(c) used to (d) need

19. Fill in the blanks with the suitable tense form of the Verb :

Rita _____ (call) me yesterday.

- (a) call (b) called
(c) is calling (d) will call

20. Fill in the blanks with the suitable article.

Mary Kom was given _____ warm welcome at the airport.

- (a) the (b) an
(c) a (d) None of the above

Part - II Section - 1

Answer **any four** of the following (4×2=8)

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer the following :

21. *But now they laugh with their teeth,
While their ice - block - cold eyes*
(a) Explain : ice - block - cold - eyes.
(b) Identify the figure of speech used here.
22. *With all my heart I do admire
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire.*
(a) Whom does the poet admire?
(b) For what reasons do the athletes sweat?
23. *Defeat we repel, courage our fort.*
(a) How do we react to defeat?
(b) Which is considered as our stronghold?
24. *How some have been deposed, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed.*
(a) What is meant by 'slain'?
(b) By whom were the kings haunted?
25. *But believe me, son
I want to be what I used to be.*
(a) What is the relationship between the narrator and the Listener?
(b) What does the poet long for?

26. *One infant grows up and becomes a jockey,
Another plays basketball or hockey,*

- (a) Who is a jockey?
(b) Pick out the rhyming words in the given lines.

Section - 2

Answer **any three** of the following questions (3×2=6)

27. Jayanthi said, "I am working in a school".
[Change into indirect speech]
28. Sheela was sick. She did not attend the meeting.
[Combine using 'If' clause]
29. The bus was late. I reached on time.
[Combine using 'in spite of']
30. Mala asked Balu what he was doing then.
[Change into direct speech]

Part - III Section - 1

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

31. I have learned to wear many faces
Like dresses.....
32. Our pride springs from the way we live.
33. Let's choose executors and talk of wills.

Section - 2

Answer **any two** of the following questions in **not more than 30 words**. (2×3=6)

34. Where did the author study in his childhood?
35. How was Mary Kom felicitated on her return to India?
36. What is a tight corner?

Section - 3

Answer **any three** of the following questions. (3×3=9)

37. Prepare a notice to be displayed on the notice - board of your school informing the students about the class excursion of Std XI, that has been scheduled for the month of January.
38. Build a dialogue of minimum five exchanges between a student and a health worker, who stresses on cleanliness and safety measures to be followed by youngsters.
39. Describe the process of making a glass of lime juice.
40. Write an article in about 150 words on the topic 'Social Distancing'.

Part - IV

Answer the following in a paragraph of about **150 words**. (7×5=35)

41. (a) The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years Explain.

(OR)