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PREFACE

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In this book **Prose, Poetry, Supplementary, Vocabulary and Grammar Rules** are translated into Tamil for the betterment of the students. **Paragraphs** are classified and given under **three categories** as **Paragraph for Gifted Students, Paragraph for Average Students and Paragraph for Late Bloomers**. In **Vocabulary and Grammar parts; Exercises** are given under the following topics such as **Government Model Questions, Government Exam Questions and Textual Questions**.

Along with the Main Book we are supplying **A separate Exercise Book along with Question Bank**. It will help the students to do self testing and the teachers to conduct **Unit Test and Full Portion Tests** once the syllabus is completed. We are providing a **Key Book** also. It will help to evaluate the test answers once the test is completed.

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குறிப்பு:

மதிப்பெண்களுக்கு (Marks) மட்டுமே வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை பின்பற்றப்படுகிறது. வினா எண்களுக்கு (Question Numbers) வினாத்தாள் திட்ட வரைவு (Blue Print) முறை கிடையாது. எனவே அந்தந்த பிரிவுகளில் (Part) குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களில் தலைப்புகள் அந்தந்தப் பிரிவுகளில் எந்த வினா எண்களில் (Question Number) வேண்டுமானாலும் கேட்கப்படலாம்.

Question Numbers – நிலையானது அல்ல.

உரைநடை (PROSE) பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

PART- I	1-3	Synonyms	3 x 1 = 3
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PART- III	34-36	Prose Questions (Any 2 out of 3)	2 x 3 = 6
PART-IV	41	Prose Paragraph (Either...or...type)	1 x 5 = 5

Vocabulary, Grammar, Language Skills, Writing, Reading Exercises will be asked from the Book back Exercises.

Total Marks = 17

PART-I

1-3 Choose the correct Synonyms

3 x 1 = 3

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் **அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline)** வார்த்தைக்கு **இணையான அர்த்தம்** கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள **4 விடைகளிலிருந்து** தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Prose** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள **Glossary** பகுதி (**பக்கங்கள் 4,5,38,70,108,142,170,171**) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள **Synonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

4-6 Choose the correct Antonyms

3 x 1 = 3

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் **அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline)** வார்த்தைக்கு **எதிரான அர்த்தம்** கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள **4 விடைகளிலிருந்து** தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Prose** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள **Glossary** பகுதி (**பக்கங்கள் 6, 38, 74**) உள்ள **Antonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள **Antonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-III

34-36 Prose Questions (Any 2 out of 3)

2 x 3 = 6

வினாத்தாளில் **Prose** பகுதியிலிருந்து **3 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **2 வினாக்களுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் **2 வாக்கியங்களில்** எழுதவும். விடைகள் **20-30 வார்த்தைக்குள்** அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Prose** பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-IV

41 Prose Paragraph (Either...or...type)

1 x 5 = 5

வினாத்தாளில் **Prose** பகுதியிலிருந்து **2 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **1 வினாவுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் **6-8 வாக்கியங்களில்** எழுதவும். விடைகள் **125-150 வார்த்தைக்குள்** அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Prose** பகுதியில் உள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

Vocabulary, Grammar, Language Skills, Writing, Reading Exercises - பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Book Back Exercises பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.



Prose-1
THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY
(ஒரு பெண்ணின் உருவப்படம்)
Khushwant Singh



சிறுகதையின் சாராம்சம் :

ஒரு சிறுவனை வளர்த்து உருவாக்குவதில், அந்த சிறுவனின் பாட்டிக்கு எவ்வளவு அக்கறை என்பதை இந்தச்சிறுகதை நமக்கு சொல்கிறது. அந்த சிறுவனுக்கும் (குஷ்வந்த் சிங்), அந்த பாட்டிக்கும் இடையே உள்ள உறவு ரொம்ப அற்புதமானது. அந்த பாட்டி ரொம்ப மத ஆசாரம் கொண்டவராக இருக்கிறார். எப்போதும், ஜெபம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அந்த சிறுவன், ஒரு கிராமத்தில் வளரும் போது, அவர் , அவனது வளர்ச்சியில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் அக்கறை ரொம்ப அலாதியானது. வார்த்தைகளில் விவரிக்க முடியாதது. அந்தப்பெண்ணுக்கு படிப்பறிவு இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், அத்தகைய பெண் தான், அந்த சிறுவனின் மீது மட்டற்ற பாசத்தை பொழிகிறாள். அதற்கு பிரதிபலன் ஏதுமில்லை. சொல்லால் எழுத முடியாத பாசம் அது. அநேகமாக பழைய தலைமுறை ஆட்களிடம் மட்டுமே இத்தகைய பாசம் இருக்கும் போலும். இந்தக்கதையின் இன்னொரு அம்சம், சிறுவன், அவனது பாட்டி , மற்றும் அவர்களுக்கும், விலங்குகளுக்கும் உள்ள உறவு, பாட்டி தர இருக்கிற ரொட்டித்துண்டுகளுக்காக சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் அவரிடம் வருகின்ற நிகழ்வு. உயிர்களிடத்தில் அவருக்கு உள்ள அன்பைச்சொல்லும் நிகழ்ச்சி இது. இது ரொம்ப நெகிழ்ச்சியான உறவு. ஒரு பெண்ணின் குணச்சித்திரம் என்ற இந்தக்கதையின் கடைசி பத்தியில், இதன் கதாசிரியர் குஷ்வந்த் சிங், தனது பாட்டியின் இறப்பை விவரிப்பதில், நம்மை கண்ணீர் சிந்த வைத்து விடுகிறார். கல்வியறிவில்லாத ஒரு வயதானவரின் மெய்யான அன்பு எத்தகையது என்பதையும், பிரதிபலன் கருதாத உண்மையான பாச உணர்வுகளையும் தனது சொற்சித்திரத்தால், நம் கண் முன்னே கொண்டு வந்து நிறுத்துகிறார். இதுவே அவரது எழுத்தின் வீரியமாகும்.

Q.NO: 1-3

SYNONYMS

3 X 1 = 3 MARKS

WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
absurd	inconsistent / illogical	தொடர்பற்ற (HY-19)
bedlam	noisy confusion	கூச்சல் குழப்பம்
bond	link	பந்தம்
cherish	value ; esteem / admire / care	மதித்தல்
dilapidated	damaged	பழுதடைந்த (JN-19)
distressed	suffered	துன்பப்பட்ட
earthen	made of soil	மண்ணால் ஆன
expanse	widespread	விரிவடைந்த
fables	tales/stories	சிறுகதைகள்
growling	barking , roaring	உறுமுதல்
Hobbled	walked unsteadily	தள்ளாடி நடத்தல்
ignored	paid no attention	புறக்கணித்தல்
lifeless	without life	உயிரற்ற
monotonous	unchanging/boring	மாற்றமில்லாத
oversagging	to sink, droop from pressure	மூழ்குதல்
pallor	unhealthy pale appearance	வெளிறிய
perched	sat/rested	ஓய்வு
pretty	beautiful	அழகான
puckered	to contract the face into wrinkles	சுருக்கம் (SCERT-1)
rebukes	scoldings	கண்டித்தல்

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WORD	SYNONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
recite	narrate	விவரித்தல்
revolting	horrible ; sickening	அதிர்ச்சியூட்டுகின்ற
scriptures	holy book	புனித நூல்
sseclusion	isolation	தனிமை (SCERT-2)
sentimental	over-romantic	உணர்ச்சிவயப்படுகிற
shroud	cloth used to wrap a dead person	சவச்சீலை (கோடித்துணி)
snapped	broke/cut	துண்டிக்கப்பட்ட
stale	old, decayed	மக்கிப்போன
undignified	shameful	வெட்கம்படியான
wrinkled	shrank / crumpled	சுருங்கிப்போன

Q.NO: 4-6

ANTONYMS

3 X 1 = 3 MARKS

WORD		ANTONYM	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
absurd	X	logical	தொடர்புடைய
bedlam	X	calm	அமைதியான
bond	X	release	சுதந்திரம்
cherish	X	neglect	புறக்கணித்தல்
dilapidated	X	smart / intact	மிடுக்கான
distressed	X	comfort	ஆறுதலான
earthen	X	other worldly	புறவுலக
expanse	X	shrink	சுருங்கிய
fables	X	truth	உண்மை
growling	X	tolerating	சகித்துக்கொள்ளல்
hobbled	X	walked steadily	நிதானமாக நடத்தல்
ignore	X	appreciate	உற்சாகமுட்டுகின்ற
lifeless	X	lively	உயிருட்டமான
monotonous	X	amusing	அறிவுப்பூர்வமான
oversagging	X	rise	உயரே எழும்புதல்
pallor	X	healthy	ஆரோக்கியமான
perched	X	strained/ moved	ஓய்வின்றி
pretty	X	ugly	அசிங்கமான
puckered	X	smooth	மென்மையான
rebukes	X	praising	பாராட்டுதல்
recite	X	withhold	நிறுத்துதல்
revolting	x	passive / tolerating	அடங்கிப்போகிற
scriptures	X	trade edition	வர்த்தகமயமான
seclusion	X	companionship	துணையுடன் (SCERT-3)
sentimental	X	cynical	குறைகாணுகின்ற
snapped	X	joint	இணைக்கப்பட்ட
stale	X	amazing	திகைப்பூட்டுகின்ற
undignified	X	dignified	மதிக்கத்தக்க
wrinkled	X	smooth	மென்மையான
veritable	X	unreal, fake	உண்மையில்லாத

Q.NO: 34-36 | SHORT ANSWERS | 2 X 3 = 6 MARKS

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. (QTY-18,19,HY-18)

The grandfather had a **long white beard**. He wore a **big turban** and **loose fitting clothes**. He **looked** atleast 100 years old, as if he could have lots of grand children.

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

The author was left with his grandmother in the village **as his parents went to live in the city**.

c) Where did the author study in his childhood? (JULY-22)

In his childhood, the author studied in a **school attached to the temple**.

d) Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school? (SCERT-1, MAY-22)

The grandmother accompanied the author to school because **the school was attached to the temple**.

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

The dogs followed the grandmother after school hours **for the chapattis she threw to them**.

f) Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education?

The grandmother **accepted the fact** and she was **serious about the author's education**.

g) What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother? (HY-19, SEP-21)

The happiest time of the day for grandmother was the **feeding time of the sparrows in the afternoon for half an hour**.

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

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

(i) The grandmother was a deeply **religious woman**. (ii) She was **affectionate and caring**.

(iii) She had **perfect control** over her emotions. (iv) She used to **feed animals and birds**.

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

(i) **Prepare the author to school**. (ii) **Accompany him to school**.

(iii) **Feeding the sparrows in the afternoon**. (iv) **Murmuring the prayer song**.

(v) **Feeding the dogs with chapatti after school hours**.

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

Village School	City School
Alphabet and Multiplication tables were taught.	English, Science and Music were taught.
Teaching about God, Scriptures and Moral values.	No teaching about God, Scriptures and Moral values.

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

(i) The grandmother was **not formally educated**.

(ii) But she was **serious** about the **author's education**.

(iii) She could **not agree** herself to the **western way of Education** that there was no teaching about God and scriptures.

(iv) But she **didn't show** her **disapproval** and **accepted the fact**.

- e. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.
- The grandmother was a picture of contentment.
 - She was highly religious and conservative.
 - She had strong personal likes and dislikes.
 - She did not show her emotions when the author decided to go abroad for higher studies.
-
- f. How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?
- Grandmother herself declared that her end was near.
 - She continued praying without wasting any more time.
 - She peacefully prayed with the rosary.
 - Her lips stopped moving and rosary fell down from her fingers.
 - She died peacefully.

Q.NO: 41-47

PARAGRAPH

1 X 5 = 5 MARKS

- a) The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. Include examples from the story. (QTY-18, JULY-22, MAR-23)
- b) Give an account of the author's relationship with his grandmother. (QTY-19)
- c) Attempt a character sketch of Khushwant Singh's grandmother. (SCERT-3)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

SYNOPSIS

- ★ Introduction
- ★ Grandma - The Queen of her domain
- ★ City snatches the bonding
- ★ Isolation - A silent killer
- ★ Conclusion

INTRODUCTION:

Khushwant Singh, a brilliant Indian author, is widely known for his sarcastic stories that condemn the traditional practices of the Indian society. But in 'The portrait of a Lady' we can feel the awe and admiration he had for his aged grandma. The emotional outpour reveals the author's genuine feeling for his grandma. The author compares the life in rural and urban India to make his readers understand the value of relationships. The dear departed grandma leaves a void in her grandson's life.

GRANDMA - THE QUEEN OF HER DOMAIN:

The author's grandma had a divine beauty in her silver locks, wrinkled face and spotless white attire. Her aged appearance that the author cannot believe that she would have been young and pretty once.

An expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.

This is how he described his beloved granny. The old lady took charge of the author when his parents went to live in the city. Grandma ensured that the boy cultivated good habits. She took care of his education. She was with him at school which was attached to the temple. She fed street dogs with chapattis on their way back to home. Grandma was the queen of her village house.

Nothing can equate a granny's love for her grandchild.

CITY SNATCHES THE BONDING:

The turning point of the relationship occurred when the family settled in city. Grandma was forced out of her grandchild's world. She confined herself to the spinning wheel, her prayers and feeding the sparrows with bread crumbs. The link of friendship got snapped completely when the author was given a separate room. When he decided to go abroad, the old lady was unusually silent and there was no display of emotions.

ISOLATION - A SILENT KILLER:

Grandma had been an active personality in her village. She was engrossed in the upbringing of the author. But later when they moved to the city, life became monotonous. The boy didn't need her support any more. She lost her authority amidst the chaotic city life. Education in English, no teaching about God and scriptures and music lessons for the boy distressed the old lady. Slowly she got isolated from the family. She was a silent spectator of the events that unfolded before her. The only companion in her isolated world were the sparrows. The happiest moments of her were the feeding time of her sparrows. Even after five years of separation, the old lady gave a cold hug to the author and remained silent. When he returned home.

Silence speaks when you listen with patience.

The isolation had killed her feelings for her family.

CONCLUSION:

Grandma predicted her death and waited with prayers. She died peacefully. The most surprising attendants of her funeral were the sparrows. The little birds' empathy examined the tale of care and affection of the old lady. The old lady's selfless love was appreciated and reciprocated by the sparrows that they even ignored their bread crumbs. The author has given us a fine portrait of a lady who appeared to be an embodiment of values and boundless affection. Such personalities have become a rare specimen in this materialistic world.

Silence can break the heart when love rules the relationship.

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Title	: The Portrait of a Lady
Author	: Khushwant Singh
Characters	: Author and his grandmother
Theme	: Appreciate genuine Relationship

The grandmother was a lady of **high principles** and **simple living**. As a **small boy**, the author had to **live with her** in a **village**. His **parents** had **moved** to the **city**. The **grandma** and the **boy** **developed** a very **strong bond** of **affection**. She took **care** of his **education**. She got **disturbed** when they **moved** to the **city**. She **adapted** to the **new life style**. The boy was in **English medium**. There was **no lesson** about **God** and **scriptures**. She **disliked** it.

Their **bond** further **damaged** when the **boy** moved to **the university** and then **abroad**. She **didn't show** any **emotion**. She kept **herself occupied** with the **spinning wheel**, **chanting prayers** and **feeding sparrows**. The author **returned** from **abroad** after **five years**. He was **received** in **silence**. Grandma **predicted** her **death** and **passed away** peacefully. To everyone's **surprise** her **funeral** was **attended** by the **sparrows**.

Moral : Never isolate people

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- ★ The author **loved** his **grandma**.
- ★ He **stayed** with **her** when he was **young**.
- ★ Grandma took **care** of his **education**.
- ★ They **moved** to the **city**.
- ★ Grandma became **silent**.
- ★ The author went **abroad**.
- ★ Their **friendship ended**.
- ★ Grandma **fed sparrows** and **chanted prayers**.
- ★ The author **returned** after **five years**.
- ★ She **died** and the **sparrows attended** the **funeral**.

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.**

Being the youngest child of the family, I've always been fortunate to grow under the guidance of elders. My grandma, like Kushwant Singh's granny, has always instilled in me certain virtues like piety, compassion towards animals, obedience etc. My grandpa insisted on starting our day with the newspaper. This has helped me for winning several quiz competitions. My aunty has always fascinated me with her stories. She introduced me to the great epics - Ramayana and Mahabharata. Rama and Krishna became my role models. Childhood has become a memorable one and it laid the foundation for a successful future. My elders have played a vital role to mould me a good human being.

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

(PAGE-5)

No 42, Harmander Singh Street,
Hadali,
Khushab District, Punjab.

Dear Papa,

How are you? Hope that you are all fine. I am safe here. I'm in the care of my granny. She is a wonderful person. She is too religious. I can never see her without saying her prayers. She wakes me up early in the morning. She prepares me for the school. She prepares hot chapattis. I eat them along with butter and sugar. Then she takes me to school. The school is attached to the temple. Granny sits there and reads scriptures. I learn my lessons. When we

both finish, we return home. On the way, some village dogs chase us. She throws them stale chapattis which they eat. Granny is always saying her prayers rolling her rosary. She is too tender. I'm too lucky to have a granny who is gentle as a flower. Kindly take care of your health.

Yours lovingly,
Sairam.

Address on the cover:

To

Mr. A. Sathyanarayanan,
No 99, Kamarajar Nagar,
Madurai - 10.

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

Man is related with nature. Man keeps pet animals and shows his affection towards them. Throughout in the history of mankind, we can find the relationship of mankind with animal kingdom. The grandma and the author moved to the city. The author had his education in an English school. The grandma always said her prayers. In the afternoon, she relaxed for sometime. She fed the sparrows. She gave them little bits of bread. The little birds became her friends. When she died, her dead body was kept in a room in the courtyard. There were thousands of sparrows everywhere. They were on the floor. The author's mother gave them bread crumbs. But, the sparrows never even looked at them. There was no noise also. When the grandma's body was carried away, the sparrows flew away. The next day, the sweeper swept all the bread crumbs and put them into the dustbin. The birds had such a keen sense. They knew the human emotions. They could understand about grandma's passing away. This incident explains that the animals are capable of empathy.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

- a) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Antonyms)
- b) c) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Compound Words)
- d) **Frame meaningful sentences of your own.**
- i) **The thought** that I have to bribe the officers to get my plan approval **was almost revolting.**
- ii) The snow clad Himalaya is **an expanse of pure white serenity** and it instills peace in its on lookers.
- iii) My friendship with Vinu became **a turning point** in my life.
- iv) Though my grandma hates loneliness, she **accepted her seclusion** in an old age home **with resignation.**
- v) My mom showers her **frivolous rebukes** on me whenever I demand a motorbike.
- e) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Prefix-Suffix)
- f) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Confusables)

LISTENING

(Listening Text is in Page -198)

- According to Napoleon 'Good mothers make good **c) nations.**'
- Mothers exhibit **d) unconditional** love.
- c) Adoptive** mothers care much for their children.
- c) Love** is the most important thing in the world.
- Love should be extended to **d) creatures** too.

SPEAKING

- a) **The benefits of living in a joint family are (Pg-8)**
- (i) The children of the family grow under the guidance of the elders. (ii) Elders don't feel lonely when they grow old. (iii) Working members support the family and take care of

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the other members. (iv) Tradition and culture gets transferred from one generation to the other. (v) Good values like tolerance, patience, sharing etc get instilled in our mind.

b) (Refer Answers in – Content Section – Construction of Dialogues)

c) Share your views for a minute or two with your class.

A family needs the cooperation of every member for its happy functioning. The father and mother are like the wheels of the cart called family. The wheels should work in unison for the family to progress. Both of them have an equal and vital role to run the family. They have to bridge the generation gap between the elders and the kids. The elders stabilize the emotional imbalance with their experiences. They are like the anchors that support a ship even in cyclones. The children of the family have to follow the footsteps of the elders. They are the torchbearers of the culture and tradition of the family.

READING

(Refer Answers in – Content Section – Prose Comprehension)

GRAMMAR

a)- d) (Refer Answers in – Content Section – Determiners)

a)- i) (Refer Answers in – Content Section – Tenses)

j) (Refer Answers in – Content Section – Spot the Errors)

WRITING

a) (Refer Answers in – Content Section – Notice Writing)

b. Message:

3 P.M., 15 Mar.2018.

Sir,

You are requested to be present for the football team selection tomorrow in our school ground at 6 a.m.

Ashok
(SPL)

c.

A) WALKING

I prefer walking. It is one of the best exercises and also least expensive forms of exercise. It reduces stress and tones the body. It also helps to lose weight. A walk in the morning is very beneficial for health. It keeps our body healthy and fit. The cool fresh air inhaled in the calm morning keeps us energetic and happy throughout the day.

Task: (PAGE-19)

Good morning everyone! Respected Principal, teachers and friends; I am Megalai of Class XI and I stand before you to share a few thoughts on the topic 'Reading Maketh a Complete Man'.

'Reading Maketh a Complete Man' is a popular saying of Francis Bacon. We do not realise the fact that our minds are moulded by the books we read. In fact, we have several means by which we acquire knowledge today — the radio, the TV, the newspapers and magazines, the internet etc. But reading books is the most ancient and the most effective of them all. Reading a book is different and it is an activity which gives us immense pleasure. We are never alone when we have the company of books. In the modern world we have tiny time. When we have a little leisure, we watch TV, gossip or run to parties, clubs or other social activities. We are afraid to be alone with ourselves, afraid to sit quietly and think. We are happy with others but not with ourselves. Reading a book on such an occasion gives us the comfort of good company and true pleasure. Books are the greatest treasure to mankind and the habit of reading them is the source of pleasure. He who is in the habit of reading books should buy books for himself. He should start collecting books in his youth. The books collected and arranged properly in a room not only decorate the room but also make the presence of their authors felt. Books contain in them eternal truths and are better friends than those of flesh and blood as they not only entertain but also guide us.



Prose-2
THE QUEEN OF BOXING
(குத்துச்சண்டை ராணி)
M.C. Mary Kom



சிறுகதையின் சாராம்சம் :

மேரி கோம் நம் நாட்டைச் சார்ந்த ஒரு பெண் குத்துச்சண்டை வீராங்கனை. அவர் 2001-ம் ஆண்டு பென்சில்வேனியாவில் நவம்பர்-டிசம்பர் மாதங்களில் நடைபெற்ற சர்வதேச குத்துச்சண்டை கழகப்போட்டியில் பெண்களுக்கான 48 கிலோ எடைபிரிவில் கலந்துகொள்ளச் சென்றார். எதிர்பாராத விதமாக அவர் அதில் வெற்றி பெறவில்லை. அதன் பின்னர் தன் துறையில் சாதிப்பதற்காக பலவிதமான கடின பயிற்சிகளை மேற்கொண்டார். “வெல்வதே” தன் இலட்சியமாக உருவாக்கிக்கொண்டார். இரண்டாம் முறை தான் கலந்துகொண்ட உலக குத்துச்சண்டைப் போட்டியில் தங்கம் வென்றார். அதனால் அவருக்கு அரசப்பணி கிடைத்தது. திருமணத்திற்குப் பின்னரும் தன் குத்துச்சண்டை பயணத்தில் சாதனைகள் பல புரிந்து வருகிறார். தன் அனுபவங்களை தனது சுயசரிதையில் பகிர்ந்துகொள்கிறார் ‘குத்துச்சண்டை ராணி’ மேரிகோம். இப்பாடம் அவரது சுயசரிதையின் தழுவல் ஆகும்.

பாடல் (POETRY) பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

PART-II	21-26	Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6)	4 x 2 = 8
PART-III	31-33	Explain with Reference to the Context: (Any 2 out of 3)	2 x 3 = 6
PART-IV	42	Poetry Paragraph (Either...or...type)	1 x 5 = 5

Total Marks = 19

PART-II

21-26 Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6) 4 x 2 = 8

வினாத்தாளில் **Poetry** பகுதியிலிருந்து **6 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **4 வினாக்களுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை (**Poetry Lines**) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **Appreciation Questions** மற்றும் **Poetic Devices** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **Appreciation Questions** மற்றும் **Poetic Devices** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-III

31-33 Explain with Reference to the Context: (Any 2 out of 3) 2 x 3 = 6

வினாத்தாளில் **Poetry** பகுதியிலிருந்து **3 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **2 வினாக்களுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை (**Poetry Lines**) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **ERC- Explain with Reference to the Context:** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள **ERC- Explain with Reference to the Context:** பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

PART-IV

42 Poetry Paragraph (Either...or...type) 1 x 5 = 5

வினாத்தாளில் **Poetry** பகுதியிலிருந்து **2 வினாக்கள்** கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் **1 வினாவுக்கு** விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் **6-8 வாக்கியங்களில்** எழுதவும். விடைகள் **125-150 வார்த்தைக்குள்** அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Poetry** பகுதியில் உள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

FIGURES OF SPEECH**அணி இலக்கணம்**

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

Ex: With all my heart I do **admire**
Athletes who sweat for fun or **hire**
Who take the field in gaudy **pomp**
And maim each other as they **romp**

Rhyming words: **admire -hire, pomp - romp**

2. **Rhyme Scheme:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடலின் 4 வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

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

Ex: If this belief from heaven be **sent - a**
If such be Nature's holy **plan, - b**
Have I not reason to **lament - a**
What Man has made of **Man?- b**

Rhyme scheme: **abab**

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

Ex: (i) Show only my teeth **like** a snake's bare fangs!
(ii) With movements **like** a snake.
(iii) I have learned to wear many faces **like** dresses.
(iv) I am just glad **as** glad can be.

4. Metaphor: (உருவகம்) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள், இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை மறைமுகமாக ஒப்பிட்டு, அவைகளில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றை மட்டும் மிகைப்படுத்தி சொல்வது. (பொதுவாக பொருட்களின் பெயர்கள்.) Ex: (i) He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore (ii) Make dust our paper and with <u>rainy eyes</u> . (iii) While their <u>ice block cold eyes</u> search behind my shadow.
5. Personification: மனித பண்புகளை உயிரற்ற பொருட்களைக் துணையாகக் கொண்டு விளக்குதல். Ex: (i) Keeps <u>Death</u> his court and there the antic sits. (ii) They say <u>he</u> cheats at cards. (iii) My limp and bashful <u>spirit</u> feeds. (iv) My <u>soul</u> in true thanks giving speaks.
6. Apostrophe: உயிரற்ற பொருட்களை உயிருள்ள பொருட்களாக நினைத்து அதனோடு உரையாடுதல். Ex: And you O my soul where you stand
7. Oxymoron: (முரண் தொடை) எதிர்ச்சொற்கள் அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது Ex: (i) When I mean 'Good-riddance'
8. Onomatopoeia: பொருட்கள் எழுப்பும் ஒலியோடு தொடர்புடைய சொற்கள். Ex: (i) When <u>snaps</u> the knee, and <u>cracks</u> the wrist (Bones breaking sound) (ii) He <u>sipped</u> with his straight mouth (Hissing sound of Snake)
9. Anaphora: (சொற்பொருள் பின் வருநிலையணி) அடுத்தடுத்த வரிகளில் ஒரே வார்த்தை மீண்டும், மீண்டும் பலமுறை வருவது . Ex: <u>When</u> swollen eye meets gnarled fist <u>When</u> snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist, <u>When</u> officialdom demands
10. Alliteration: (மோனை) ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே மெய்யொலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது. Ex: (i) For he's a <u>friend</u> in <u>feline</u> shape (ii) And shake <u>h</u> ands without <u>h</u> earth (iii) I <u>w</u> ant to be <u>w</u> hat I used to be.
11. Assonance: ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே உயிர் ஒலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது. Ex: (i) <u>Ever</u> unreeling them, <u>ever</u> tirelessly spending them. (ii) You ripened <u>in</u> to nectar <u>in</u> fruit-jars.
12. Hyperbole: (உயர்வு நவிற்சி அணி) ஒரு செயலின் தன்மையை மிகைப்படுத்தி அதிகமாகச் சொல்வது. Ex: O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.
13. Allusion: பொருட்களை அல்லது நபர்களை மறைமுகமாக குறிப்பிடுவது. பொதுவாக Bible போன்ற பழங்கால இலக்கியங்களில் காணப்படும். Ex: (i) Dust thou art, to dust returnest - Biblical allusion (about the creation of the world) (ii) On the day of Sicilian July, with <u>Etna</u> smoking - Geographical allusion (Etna is a volcanic mountain in Sicily, Italy)

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14. Poetic Diction: நபர்கள், பொருட்கள் அல்லது இடங்களின் பண்புகளை வார்த்தைகளால் வர்ணிப்பது. Ex: And depart peaceful, pacified and thankless.
15. Archaism: பழங்காலத்தில் வழக்கத்திலிருந்து இப்பொழுது பயன்பாட்டில் இல்லாத வார்த்தைகள். Ex: Dust thou art, to dust returnest
16. Pun:(சிலைடை) ஒரு வார்த்தையை பல்வேறு விதங்களில் பரவசப்படுத்தும் விதமாக பயன்படுத்துவது Ex: In the end will be the Word . And the Word will be God in Man. (The Word refers to Jesus Christ as God and man.)
17. Euphemism: ஒரு தவறான நிகழ்வை நியாயப்படுத்தும் விதமாக பயன்படுத்துவது. Ex: I find doors shut on me
18. Symbol: ஒரு செயலை நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக உணர்த்துவது. Ex: (i) Till it bore an apple bright (The anger against his foe is a bright apple) (ii) My foe outstretched beneath the tree (The tree of poison – anger)
19. Metonymy: ஒரு சொல்லை நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக கையாள்வது. Ex: (i) They used to laugh with their hearts. (ii) They shake hands without hearts.
20. Repetition: ஒரே சொல் ஒரே வரியில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வருவது (Repetitive device). Ex: (i) Macavity, Macavity there's no one like Macavity
21. Rhetorical question: பாடலின் வரியில் விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல் தனது அதிகாரத்தை காட்டுவதற்காக எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள். (பழங்கால இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள், மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில் அல்லது அவர்கள் பேசுவது போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்) Ex: (i) How can you say to me I am a king?
22. Internal Rhyme: பாடலின் ஒரே வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பினைக் கொண்டிருத்தல். Ex: (i) Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp.
23. Interrogation: பாடலின் வரியில் விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல் தனது கருத்தை தீவிரமாக வலியுறுத்த எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள். (பழங்கால இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள், மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில் அல்லது அவர்கள் பேசுவது போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்) Ex: (i) And yet not so -- for what can we bequeath, Save our deposed bodies to the ground?



Poem-1
ONCE UPON A TIME
(முன்னொரு காலத்தில்)
Gabriel Okara



இக்கவிதையின் மையக்கருத்து : தங்கள் பெற்றோர், மற்றும் ஆசிரியர்களின் நடவடிக்கைகளைக்கவனித்து, பிறகு வாழ்வின் ஒழுக்க நெறிகளை பிள்ளைகள் கற்றுக்கொள்கின்றன. ஆனால், கவிஞர் கேபிரியேல் ஆகரா, குழந்தைகளிடமிருந்து, கள்ளம் கபடமற்ற, தூய உள்ளத்துடன் இருப்பதை தான், கற்றுக்கொள்வதாகக்கூறுகிறார். அதுவே இக்கவிதை. இது இயல்பான, எளிய வசன நடையில் உள்ளது. இதில், கவிஞரே தன் பிள்ளையிடம் நேரடியாக பேசுவது போல உள்ளது.

Q.NO: 21-26 APPRECIATION QUESTIONS 4 X 2 = 8 MARKS

1. *Once upon a time, son,
They used to laugh with their hearts*
- a) What mood of the poet does the above line reflect?
The line reflects the poet's **nostalgic mood** about his **childhood**.
- b) Who does the word 'they' refer to?
(SEP-21)
'They' refers to the people in the past
- c) Explain 'to laugh with their hearts'
(SEP-21)
People used to smile with **genuine emotions**.
-
2. *But now they only laugh with their teeth,
While their ice-block-cold eyes
Search behind my shadow*
(QTY-18, SCERT-1, HY-19)
- a) Explain- laugh with their teeth.
People **laugh** with **fake feelings** nowadays.
- b) Why is their eyes cold?
People **lack the warmth and cordiality** in **relationships**. So their eyes are cold.
- c) Why does the poet say 'search behind my shadow'?
The poet says that people **feign fake emotions**.
- d) Who are 'they'?
(MAR-23)
They are the **people of modern times**.
- e) Identify the figure of speech used here.
Metaphor. (JULY-22)

- f) Explain Ice-block cold eyes.
(JULY-22, MAR-23)
Eyes that lack the warmth and cordiality in relationships are 'Ice-block cold eyes'.
-
3. *But that's gone, son.
Now they shake hands without hearts*
- a) What is gone?
(MAR-20)
The time when people were **sincere and caring in their dealings** is gone.
- b) How do they shake their hands now? Why?
(OR) Explain the second line. (MAR-20)
People shake hands **without warmth** because they **show fake emotions**.
-
4. *While their left hands search
My empty pockets.*
- a) What does the right hand do?
The right hand is **shaking hands in a fake gesture**.
- b) Explain- left hands search my empty pockets.
It explains the **dual nature** of people. They are **not true to relationships**.
-
5. *There will be no thrice-
for then I find doors shut on me.*
- a) Why does the poet feel that there will be no thrice?
People **lie on their guests inviting** them for a **visit again**.

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b) I find doors shut on me- what do you understand from the poet's words?
People are not ready to welcome him the third time.

6. *So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces*

- a) How has the poet learnt so many things?
He has learnt so many things from his bitter experiences with the society.
- b) Why does he have to wear so many faces?
The poet has to wear so many faces to suit to the different occasions.
- c) What are some of the faces he has started to wear?
Some of the faces the poet has to wear are home face, office face, street face, host face, etc.

7. *Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
Like a fixed portrait smile.* (SEP-20)

- a) Explain cocktail face. (or)
What is a 'cocktail face'?
What do you mean by "Cocktail face"? (MAY-22)
Cocktail face refers to a face capable of showing mixed emotions.
- b) Why do people have a fixed portrait smile? (or) Explain the second line.
People have a fixed portrait smile to suit different occasions for social acceptance.
- c) Mention the figure of speech (MAY-22)
Simile

8. *I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye',
When I mean 'Good-riddance'*

- a) Explain the word play by the poet in the above lines.
"Good bye" means real happiness in parting a person. Good riddance means the relief in getting rid of an unwanted visitor.
- b) Who has taught him to say good bye when he actually means good riddance?
The society has taught him.

9. *I want to unlearn all these muting things.
Most of all, I want to relearn
How to laugh..."* (JN-19)
- a) What are the muting things that the poet wants to unlearn?
Fake feelings, deceit, malice and ulterior motives are the muting things.
- b) What does he want to relearn? (SEP-21)
He wants to relearn how to laugh.
- c) From whom does he want to relearn? (SEP-21)
He wants to relearn from his son.
- d) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh? (MAY-22)
Because the poet is aware that he too has become deceitful like others.
- e) Mention the figure of speech used here.(MAY-22)
Simile

10. *For my laugh in the mirror
Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!*

- a) What do the snake's bare fangs denote?
Snake's bare fangs denote that the smile is artificial and might be dangerous. (QTY-19)
- b) Identify the figure of speech employed here. (QTY-19)
Simile.
- c) What is the meaning of fangs?
Fangs are the teeth of a venomous snake used to inject poison.
- d) What does the poet compare with the fangs?
The poet compares his teeth with the fangs.
- e) What compels him to make this comparison?
His behavior compelled him to make this comparison.

11. *Show me how
I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you.*

- a) Why has the poet lost his laugh and smile?
The poet has lost his laugh and smile because of the negative changes that have crept into him as he grew up.
- b) How was the poet once upon a time?
The poet used to laugh and smile with real happiness once upon a time.

DOLPHIN-11TH

POEM

ELITE ENGLISH

12. *'I have learned to wear many faces like dresses'-* (SCERT-2)

a) State the figure of speech in the above line.
Simile.

b) Who does the term 'I' refer to?
I refers to the poet Gabriel Okara.

13. *"I have learned to wear many faces. Like dresses - home face"* (SCERT-3)

a) What has the poet learned?
The poet has learnt to show fake expressions to others.

b) Mention the figure of speech employed in this line.
Simile.

14. *"Feel at home," "come again."* (MAR-19)
They say.....

a) Who are 'they'?
They are people who utter fake words of welcome to the poet.

b) Do 'they' really mean it?

No, they don't really mean it. The words don't come from the depth of their hearts.

15. *'And I have learned too To laugh with only my teeth'.* (QTY-19)

a) Who is the speaker talking to here?

The poet is the speaker talking to here.

b) Explain the second line.

He has learnt to say what fits each situation instead of speaking.

16. *But believe me, son I want to be what I used to be.* (JULY-22)

a) What is the relationship between the narrator and the Listener?

Here in the poem the narrator is the father and the listener is his son.

b) What does the poet long for?

The questions are from the poem "Once upon a time"

POETIC DEVICES

FIGURE OF SPEECH:

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 1. While their ice-block-cold eyes search behind my shadow | - Metaphor |
| 2. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles like a fixed portrait smile | - Simile |
| 3. For my laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs! | - Simile |
| 4. I have learned to wear many faces like dresses | - Simile |
| 5. When I mean 'Good-riddance' | - Oxymoron |
| 6. I find doors shut on me. | - Euphemism |
| 7. They used to laugh with their hearts | - Metonymy |
| 8. They shake hands without hearts | - Metonymy |
| 9. But now they only laugh with their teeth | - Metonymy |

ALLITERATION:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. They used to laugh with their hearts | → <u>t</u> hey- <u>t</u> heir |
| 2. They used to shake hands with their hearts | → <u>h</u> ands- <u>h</u> earts, <u>t</u> hey- <u>t</u> heir |
| 3. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles | → <u>c</u> ocktail- <u>c</u> onforming |
| 4. And shake hands without my heart | → <u>h</u> ands- <u>h</u> eart |
| 5. I want to be what I used to be | → <u>w</u> ant- <u>w</u> hat |
| 6. When I was like you. I want | → <u>w</u> hen- <u>w</u> as- <u>w</u> ant |
| 7. To unlearn all these muting things. | → <u>t</u> hese- <u>t</u> hings |
| 8. So show me, son | → <u>s</u> o- <u>s</u> on |

RHYME SCHEME & RHYMING WORDS:

1. There was a time indeed
They used to shake hands with their hearts
But that's gone, son
Now they shake hands without hearts
- a) Rhyming words : hearts-hearts
b) Rhyme scheme : abcb

Q.NO: 31-33 EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT 2 X 3 = 6 MARKS

Clue words: Once upon a time, laugh with their teeth, ice-block-cold eyes, cocktail face, laugh with their hearts, doors shut on me, Good-riddance, snake's bare fangs, portrait smile, unlearn, relearn

".....show me how

I used to laugh and smile"

(SEP-21)

Context: Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet : Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The poet Okara talks painfully about the negative changes in the society to his son. He is unhappy about the fake emotions that rule the adult world. He feels sad that he too has changed with time. He wants to unlearn the bad qualities and relearn the good qualities. He asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh when he was a kid.

Comment: The child is the father of man.

1. Once upon a time, son,

They used to laugh with their hearts

(TB, QTY-18, MAR-23)

And laugh with their eyes:

Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The poet is nostalgic about how people used to be in his childhood. He tells his son that people smiled with warm, sincere and genuine emotions that could be seen in their eyes. Lips spoke the language of the heart without any pretention.

Comment: Values vanish with modernization.

2. There will be no thrice (TB)

Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet : Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The poet warns his son about the degradation of values in the modern society. People utter words of welcome and exchange pleasantries but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. None is ready to be a host for the third time even if they pretend to be happy outwardly.

Comment: Pretention can never withstand the test of time.

3. I have learned to wear many faces

Like dresses (TB, SCERT-1, MAY-22, JULY-22)

Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet : Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The facial expressions of the people are tailored for social acceptance and are not genuine. They wear masks suitable for various situations like people choose their dresses. The narrator too in his anxiety to fit into social expectations has started showing fake expressions. He confesses to his son that he has done it against his will.

Comment:

Be genuine in your thoughts, words and deeds.

4. I want to be what I used to be (TB, SEP-20)

Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation:

The poet repents to his son for being fake with his emotions. He has become a victim of social acceptance against his will. And now he wants to become a child again to enjoy real happiness. He is ready to give up his fake qualities and relearn the genuine qualities. He yearns for his childhood innocence.

Comment:

The child is the father of man.

5. For my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!

Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The poet tells his son when he laughs before the mirror, he sees no expression. His teeth resemble the fangs of a snake. He is scared of these negative changes in him. So, he asks his son to help him to become trustworthy and honest like a child.

Comment:

Be genuine to experience real happiness.

6. I want to unlearn all these muting things.

Most of all, I want to relearn

Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The poet fakes his expressions. He admits that he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a child again and laugh genuinely. So he wants to unlearn the unreal things and relearn how to laugh as he had done once upon a time.

Comment:

It needs courage to confess your falsities.

**7. I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye',
When I mean 'Good-riddance'**

Context: (JN-19, MAR-20)

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation: People utter words of welcome and exchange pleasantries but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. When the presence of a person is not so pleasurable his leave taking becomes a great relief in the heart but the lips don't reveal the fact in the goodbye.

Comment:

Speak from your heart to retain good relationships.

**8. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
Like a fixed portrait smile.****Context:**

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The poet compares people's faces to smiles in a portrait. Like a portrait, the smiles are actually fake and stiff. They are trying to fit to certain social expectations. The poet thinks about how fake he too has become with the fixed expression for different occasions, with an unnatural smile plastered across his face

Comment: Reality gets revealed with time.

9. Now they shake hands without hearts

While their left hands search (QTY-19)

My empty pockets.

Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation:

People shake hands without warmth or happiness because they show fake emotions nowadays. While the right hand is shaking hands in a fake gesture, the left hand is busy in another mean act of analyzing the person for personal benefits. The line clearly explains the dual nature of people nowadays. They are not true to relationships and are exploiting others for their personal gains.

Comment:

True relationships are real assets.

**10. While their ice-block-cold eyes
Search behind my shadow.****Context:**

Poem: Once Upon A Time

Poet: Gabriel Okara

Explanation: People lack the warmth and cordiality in relationships. So their eyes are cold and unwelcoming. The poet feels that words are never spoken to his eyes as people don't actually feel what they say. They present fake emotions.

Comment:

Eyes are the indicators of the mind.

Q.NO: 41-47 | PARAGRAPH | 1 X 5 = 5 MARKS

Answer the following questions in about 100-150 words each.

1. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult. (HY-18, JN, QTY-19)
2. This poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement. (SCERT-3)
3. 'Face is the index of the mind.' Does this adage concur with the views of the poet?
4. How does Gabriel Okara criticise the modern life in his poem "Once upon a Time"? (MAR-19, SEP-20)
5. The poet Okara painfully condemns the falsity displayed by adults both in their words and actions. Elucidate. (HY-19)
6. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult, in the poem, "Once upon a Time". (MAY-22)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Poem	:	Once Upon A Time
Poet	:	Gabriel Okara
Theme	:	Child is the father of man

The poet Okara has beautifully interpreted the circular structure of human life where the child wishes to experience the freedom of adulthood while the adult yearns for the innocence of childhood. The poem is in a narrative form where the poet talks with his son about the malice of the society and wishes to learn the art of real happiness from him.

The poet says that the world of his childhood was filled with warm, sincere and genuine feelings for others. Their cordial handshakes conveyed the message of trust, honesty and togetherness. But nowadays, he laments that the expressions of the adult society have become alarmingly negative. Hearts have stopped speaking while eyes have become 'ice-blocks'. People have started exploiting others for their personal gains. They have even become reluctant to show true hospitality over people. Since innocence has become a fading aspect of the society, the poet too has learnt to adapt to the social demands. With an artificial smile plastered across the face, the poet is a proud owner of several masks that could be worn to suit occasions. He has also mastered the art of duplicity in words and actions. When his lips say goodbye, it's actually 'good-riddance' from his heart.

The poet repents to his son for being a fake with his emotions. He has become a victim of social acceptance against his will.

But believe me, son. I want to be what I used to be

And now he wants to become a child again to enjoy real happiness. His image in the mirror with the fangs of a snake scares him a lot. So he wants to unlearn the falsities he has mastered and relearn the genuine qualities of childhood. He requests his son to guide him in his quest.

Moral: Innocence is not learnt, It's a state of mind.

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

The poem 'Once Upon A Time' portrays a rare situation. An adult (**father**) wants to **learn from** a child (**son**). The **father realizes** that the **social pressure** has **injected falsity** into his **emotional system**. He **regrets** his **life style** which is **filled with fake feeling, deceit, malice and ulterior motives**. He has **forgotten to laugh** with his **heart**. He has also **developed ice-block-cold-eyes**. The world of the **grownups** has **moved away from trust, warmth and hospitality**. Their **facial expressions are tailored** for social acceptance. They are **not genuine**. They **wear masks** suitable for **various situations**. They **hide reality**. The **poet too** becomes **sneaky and deceitful** to fit into **social expectations**. But he **confesses for his activities**. Now he is **ready to give up** his **fake qualities** and **relearn the genuine qualities**. He **requests his son** to **show him** how to **laugh** the way he used to laugh, **when he was a kid** like him.

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- The poet talks to **his son** about the **adult world**.
- There is **no truth in words and actions**.
- The poet feels **very sad**.
- He has also **changed with others**.
- He too shows **fake emotions**.
- He wants to **relearn the good qualities**.
- He asks his son to **help him to laugh like a child again**.

TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. **Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each:**

i. **What do you associate with the title of the poem?**

The title makes us associate the poem with a fairy tale which has a happy beginning and ending.

ii. **What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?**

The narrator is the father and the listener is his son.

iii. **What happens to the poet when he visits someone for the third time?**

The poet feels that the person turns hostile and he becomes an unwelcomed guest if he visits the third time.

iv. **Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.**

- They used to laugh with their hearts and now they only laugh with their teeth
- They used to shake hands with their hearts and now they shake hands without hearts
- I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye' when I mean 'Good-riddance'

v. **How does the poet compare his face with dresses?**

People choose dresses to suit the occasions. Similarly the poet says he changes his face according to the demand of the situation.

vi. **What does the poet mean when he says 'good bye'?**

The poet says that he is actually feeling a sense of relief when an unwanted visitor leaves the place though his lips bid him goodbye.

vii. **What pleasantries does the poet use to fake cordiality?**

Goodbye, Glad to meet you, It's been nice talking to you are the pleasantries used by the poet to fake cordiality.

viii. **What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?**

The poet wants to unlearn the falsities he has mastered as a grown up and relearn the genuine qualities of childhood.

ix. **How is the poet's laugh reflected in the mirror?**

When the poet laughs before the mirror, he sees no expression. His teeth resemble the fangs of a snake. He is scared of these negative changes in him.

x. *What does the poet long for?*

The poet longs for his childhood innocence and happiness.

xi. *Mention the qualities the child in the poem symbolises.*

The child in the poem symbolizes innocence, purity, enthusiasm, happiness, and genuineness lacking in society.

2. Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box given and complete the summary of the poem:

The poet Okara in this narrative monologue painfully condemns the (a) duplicity displayed by adults, both in their words and actions. Here, a father laments to his son about the negative changes that creep into the attitude and behaviour of humans, into (b) adults. He says that people used to be (c) genuine when they laugh and the honesty would be reflected in their eyes. But, people of modern times laugh (d) superficially. Their handshakes used to be warm and happy conveying a sense of togetherness, but nowadays the handshakes have become a mere (e) falsity. He warns his son that people are not trust-worthy and have become so selfish that they are concerned only about their own (f) personal benefits.

People utter words of welcome and exchange (g) pleasantries, but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. Humans have learnt the art of changing their (h) facial expressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. They wear (i) masks and exhibit multiple faces. The narrator admits that he has also changed into a hypocrite. However, he tells his son that though he (j) fakes his expressions, he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a (k) child again and laugh genuinely. He wants to (l) unlearn the unreal things and (m) relearn how to laugh as he had done once upon a time. When he laughs before the (n) mirror, he sees no expression. His teeth are bare like that of the (o) fangs of a snake. So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh, when he was a kid like him.

3. Interpret each of the following expressions used in the poem, in one or two lines.i. *laugh with their eyes*

Eyes will reflect warm, sincere and genuine emotions if the smile is a real one. Eyes speak the language of the heart without any pretention.

ii. *shake hands without hearts*

People utter words of welcome and shake hands, but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts.

iii. *like a fixed portrait smile*

An artificial smile that can be seen plastered across the face in a portrait to suit different occasions.

iv. *hands search my empty pockets*

Hands that try to exploit others for their personal benefits unmindful of the trust placed on them.

v. *to unlearn all these muting things*

The poet wishes to give up the fake qualities he had gained during the process of growing up.

B. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.1. *'But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes...'*

a. Who are 'they'? (HY-18)

They refers to the **people of modern times**.

b. Explain: ice-block-cold eyes

Eyes that **lack warmth and care**.

c. Identify the figure of speech used here. (HY-18)
Metaphor2. *'Most of all, I want to relearn*

How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!'

a. Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?

Because the poet is aware that **he too has become deceitful like others**.

b. Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

The poet wants to relearn **from his son**.

c. Mention the figure of speech used here.

Simile

C. Explain the following lines with reference to the Context: (Refer ERC section)5. Listening Activity

i) When the furnace needs to be repaired, they have to hire a man.

ii) Father knows no word like fail.

iii) It is certain that the father would restore the confidence of the family members.

iv) The father will not be able to mend a broken chair.

v) The children expect their mother to guide them in action.

துணைப்பாட (SUPPLEMENTARY) பகுதியிலிருந்து.....

அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள்

PART-IV

43 Write an PARAGRAPH (Supplementary) using Hints (Either...or...type) 1x5 =5

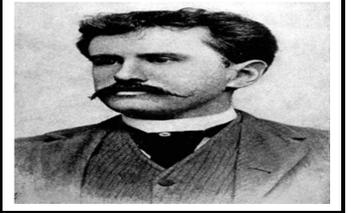
வினாத்தாளில் **Supplementary** பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்ட துணைப்பாடக் குறிப்புகளை (**Supplementary Hints**) படித்து அதனை விரிவாக்கி வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க பாடநூலில் **Supplementary** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள **Paragraph Questions** பகுதி வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் **Supplementary** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள **Paragraph Questions** பகுதி வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.



Supplementary-1 AFTER TWENTY YEARS

(இருபது வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு)

O. Henry



கதைச்சுருக்கம்:

நியூயார்க் நகரின் தெருவொன்றில் இரவுப் பொழுதில் காவலர் ஒருவர் ரோந்து பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். அப்பொழுது அங்கே தனியாக நிற்கும் ஒரு நபரைக் காண்கிறார். அவர் தான் பாப் எனவும், தன் நண்பன் ஜிம்மியின் வருகைக்காக காத்திருப்பதாகவும், 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் அவர்கள் இருவரும் இதேநாள், இதே நேரத்தில், இதே இடத்தில் 20 ஆண்டுகள் கழித்து சந்திப்பதாக ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டார்கள் எனவும், பின்னர் தான் மேற்கு நோக்கிச் சென்றுவிட்டதாகவும் தன் கதையை விவரிக்கிறார். காவலரும் அதனைக் கேட்டுவிட்டு அங்கிருந்து சென்றுவிடுகிறார். காத்திருத்தல் தொடர்கிறது. சிறிது நேரத்தில் அங்கு இன்னொரு நபர் வருகிறார். தான் தான் அந்த நண்பர் ஜிம்மி என காத்திருந்தவரிடம் சொல்கிறார். இருவரும் கைகளைக் கோர்த்தபடி நடக்கின்றனர். பின்னர் இருவரும் வெளிச்சமான பகுதியை அடைந்த பொழுது புதிதாக வந்த நபர் தன் நண்பன் ஜிம்மி அல்ல என்பதை காத்திருந்த பாப் கண்டுபிடித்து விடுகிறார். அதற்கு புதிதாக வந்த நபர் தான் காவலர் எனவும், காத்திருந்தவரை கைது செய்துவிட்டதாகவும் தெரிவிக்கிறார். பின்னர் அவர் கையில் ஒரு சிறிய காகிதத்தை கொடுக்கிறார். அதில் முதன் முதலில் அங்கு வந்து அவருடன் பேசிய காவலர்தான் உண்மையான நண்பர் ஜிம்மி எனவும், மேலும் காத்திருந்தவர் காவல்துறையால் சிகாகோ நகரில் தீவிரமாக தேடப்படும் குற்றவாளி பாப் என்பதை அவர் சிகரெட் பற்ற வைக்க தீக்குச்சியை உரசிய வெளிச்சத்தில் கண்டுபிடித்ததாகவும் மற்றும் தன் நண்பனை தானே கைது செய்ய மனமின்றி மற்றொரு காவலரை அனுப்பி வைத்ததாகவும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. இதனைப் படித்த பாப் அதிர்ந்து போனார்.

Q.NO: 41-47

PARAGRAPH

1 X 5= 5 MARKS

Write a PARAGRAPH of about 200 words by developing the following hints:

d) Two friends - made a pact - meet after twenty years - Bob arrived - spoke to policeman on beat - tall man came - claimed to be Jimmy Wells - Bob realized - not his friend - policeman in plainclothes- arrested Bob, a noted criminal - policeman on beat - real Jimmy Wells - hesitated to arrest friend - sent another with a note. (QTY, HY-18, 19, MAR, SEP-20)

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

SYNOPSIS

- ★ Introduction
- ★ Two friends and their strange appointment
- ★ After Twenty Years
- ★ Conclusion

INTRODUCTION:

O. Henry weaves a beautiful plot and leads his readers to a surprising climax in his story 'After Twenty Years' In this modern world of jungle rules, we encounter two steadfast friends who make a ridiculous agreement to meet after twenty years at the same venue and time. Both the friends arrive at the spot and an emotionally intensified narration transcends us into the world of these two friends.

TWO FRIENDS AND THEIR STRANGE APPOINTMENT:

Bob and Jimmy were two thick friends. They were raised in New York. Bob was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty when they parted in their efforts to stabilize their careers. Bob moved to the West in search of fortune while Jimmy stayed back in New York. One day after dining at the Brady's restaurant, Bob and Jimmy who were just like brothers agreed to meet exactly after twenty years from that date and time.

Man proposes; God disposes

AFTER TWENTY YEARS:

O. Henry begins his narration from here and travels back later to make the readers understand the effects of the passage of time on people. Two young boys who set out into the world meet as grown ups with their lives in different paths. Bob waits near their meeting spot, the restaurant which has been torn down with a hardware store replacing it. A police man on patrol arrives at the spot a little later. Bob in his anxiety on looking at the cop clarifies his reason for standing at the spot. With his diamond pin and handsome watch, Bob seems to have done well in the West. The cop leaves the place after a brief chat. A tall man dressed in a long coat arrives after some time and calls out at Bob. It was Jimmy, who too had remembered their appointment. Bob shares his success story with his friend with pride and looks down on Jimmy who has settled down in a mediocre job. On seeing Jimmy under a bright light, Bob finds out that there is a mistaken identity. This alerts the tall man who immediately takes Bob under arrest and hands over a note to him. It was sent by the real Jimmy, the policeman on patrol. He too had come to meet his friend on time. When he realizes that his friend has transformed into 'Silky' Bob, the most wanted criminal in Chicago, he leaves the spot without revealing himself. He later sends a plainclothes man to arrest Bob as he didn't want to do it. The shattered Bob leaves in silence as he had involved in less virtuous activities when he had fought for success in the West.

We have to present the accounts of our deeds at the court of time.

CONCLUSION:

Jimmy chooses to follow the correct path to become the law enforcer while Bob, who is more ambitious, takes the short cuts to become the law breaker. This stark contrast in their life style and the fate of their destiny teach us a very valuable lesson.

Moral : There are no shortcuts to success.

PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Story	: After Twenty Years
Author	: O.Henry
Characters	: Bob, Jimmy, Plain clothes man
Theme	: Virtue rules the vice

O. Henry talks about an **agreement between two friends, Bob and Jimmy**. They were **raised in New York**. They were like **brothers**. When **Jimmy was 20, Bob was 18**, they **decided to move ahead to establish their careers**. They also made an **appointment to meet at the same venue, date and time after 20 years**. **Bob** moved to the **West**. **Jimmy** stayed at **New York**. After 20 years **Bob waits at the same venue** for Jimmy. He too **turns up but without revealing his identity**. **Bob** has become the **most wanted criminal of Chicago**. Jimmy **identifies him**. **Out of respect for their friendship, Jimmy doesn't arrest Bob**. He sends a **plain clothes man** to do the job. Unaware of Jimmy's move, Bob gets **arrested**. The plain clothes man **gives a note from Jimmy**. On reading it, Bob gets **shocked**. Jimmy is a **policeman**. He has only **made arrangements for Bob's arrest**.

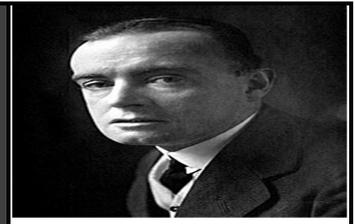
Moral: Way justifies the means

PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

- ★ **Bob and Jimmy were friends.**
- ★ They **plan to meet** at the same place, date and time **after 20 years**.
- ★ **Jimmy** becomes a **cop** and **Bob** becomes a **criminal**.
- ★ **Bob** waits at the same place after 20 years.
- ★ **Jimmy a policeman now, comes there and leaves soon.**
- ★ **Jimmy finds out that Bob is a criminal.**
- ★ He **sends another man to arrest his friend.**
- ★ **Bob reads the note from Jimmy.**
- ★ **He is shocked to know that the policeman was his friend, Jimmy.**



Supplementary-2
A SHOT IN THE DARK
 (முட்டாள்தனமான யூகம்)
 H H Munro



கதைச்சுருக்கம்:

பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பி அரசியல்வாதியாக விரும்பும் ஒரு நபர். அவர் ஒரு விருந்துக்காக அருகிலுள்ள ஊருக்கு இரயிலில் பயணம் செய்கிறார். அவர் இருக்கைக்கு முன்னால் ஒரு இளைஞன் அமர்ந்திருக்கிறான். அவன் எதையோ பரபரப்பாகத் தேடிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். ஸ்லெதர்பி அவனுடன் பேசிய பொழுது அவன்தான் அவரை விருந்துக்காக அழைத்திருக்கும் பெண்மனியின் இரண்டாவது மகன் எனவும், அருகிலுள்ள கிராமத்தில் மூன்று நாட்கள் தங்கி மீன் பிடித்து தன் நேரத்தை செலவிட இருப்பதாகவும் தெரிவிக்கிறான். மேலும் தான் வரும் அவசரத்தில் தனது பணத்தை மறந்து வைத்துவிட்டதாகவும், தனக்கு பணம் தந்து உதவுமாறும் ஸ்லெதர்பியிடம் கேட்கிறான். அவர் அவனுடைய குடும்ப முத்திரை அடையாளங்கள் மற்றும் அவனது தாய் பற்றிய விவரங்களைக் கேட்கிறார். அவனும் விவரிக்கிறான். பின்னர் அவன் இறங்க வேண்டிய இடம் வருகிறது. ஆனால் ஸ்லெதர்பி தான் ஒப்புக்கொண்டதைப்போல அந்த இளைஞனுக்கு பணம் தரவில்லை. மாறாக அவன் சொன்ன தகவல்கள் பொய் என தனது புத்திசாலித்தனத்தை மெச்சுகிறார். அவர் விருந்துக்கு செல்ல வேண்டிய இடத்தை அடைகிறார். தனது பயண அனுபவங்களைப் பற்றியும், தனது புத்திசாலித்தனம் பற்றியும் மற்றவரிடம் சொல்லி பெருமைப்பட நினைக்கிறார். பின்னர் தான் உண்மை தெரிகிறது அந்த இளைஞன் சொன்ன தகவல்கள் அனைத்தும் உண்மையானது என.

QN. NO 1-20	PART-I VOCABULARY	20 MARKS
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1 to 3 : Synonyms (TB-4, 5, 38, 70, 108, 142, 170, 171)

3 x 1 = 3

4 to 6 : Antonyms (TB-6, 38, 74)

3 x 1 = 3

7 to 20 : Other Vocabulary Exercises: (Answer All-Any 14 Questions will be asked) 8 x 1 = 8

TOPICS	TB-PG	TOPICS	TB-PG
Compound Words	6	Substitute Words/ Phrases with Polite Alternatives	
Prefixes and Suffixes	7,39	Modal Verbs and Semi-Modals	43
Abbreviations and Acronyms	39	Prepositions	44
Clipped Words	72	Question Tags	121
Definition of Words	73,101	Syllabification	
Phrasal Verbs	112	American English and British English	
Common Idioms	40,111,173	Singular and Plural	80
Confusables	7,71	Sentence Patterns	
Foreign Words and Phrases	172		

(எவையேனும் 14 வினாக்கள் மேற்கண்ட 17 தலைப்புகளில் இருந்து கேட்கப்படும். கேட்கப்படும் அனைத்து 14 வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். வினா எண்களின் வரிசை மாறி, மாறி இருக்கும். எனவே வினா எண்கள் குறிக்கப்படவில்லை.)

Q. NO. 1-3	SYNONYMS	3 MARKS
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1-3 Choose the correct Synonyms:-

3 x 1 = 3

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிடீருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 4,5,38,70,108,142,170,171) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

- Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face... (SCERT-1)
 - graceful
 - fresh
 - smoothed
 - wrinkled
- It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder.
 - irritation
 - inability (SCERT-1)
 - inferiority
 - ability
- we have to re-call the struggles of the past and realize the perils and possibilities.
 - safeties
 - dangers (SCERT-1)
 - securities
 - certainty
- I do claim to represent the common man in all his ruggedness. (MAR-19, SCERT-2)
 - strength
 - toughness
 - both a and b
 - only a
- My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. (SCERT-2)
 - isolation
 - freedom
 - both a and b
 - neither a nor b
- I realized that a career of rectitude sometimes has rewards. (SCERT-2)
 - attitude
 - duty
 - honesty
 - b and c
- We were confined to the sports arena. (SCERT-3)
 - bound
 - open
 - free
 - loosened

Q. NO. 4-6

ANTONYMS

3 MARKS

4-6 Choose the correct Antonyms

3 x 1 = 3

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க **Prose** பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள **Glossary** பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 38, 74) உள்ள **Antonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள **Antonym** பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

- The other teams had already completed their weight in, which is compulsory for all players.
 - required
 - obligatory (SCERT-1)
 - voluntary
 - compulsion
- The staff looked so prosperous and unsympathetic. (SCERT-1, HY-19)
 - rich
 - wealthy
 - poor
 - luxurious
- It was at this point that my wife looked at me with an expression of wonder – not anger or exasperation. (SCERT-1)
 - irritation
 - calmness
 - vexation
 - annoyance
- So you will understand, when I tell you how much I ache to be suave, ... (SCERT-2)
 - impolite
 - uncultured
 - unsophisticated
 - a, b, and c
- The coaches consoled me and lauded me on the silver win. (SCERT-2)
 - punished
 - persuaded
 - criticized
 - both a and b
- He is an audacious perverter of the truth. (SCERT-2, JN, QTY-19)
 - timid
 - outspoken
 - aggressive
 - quivering
- My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. (SCERT-3)
 - isolation
 - companionship
 - retirement
 - retreat
- You may find self-seekers enthroned and the patient worker decried. (SCERT-3)
 - adorned
 - elevated
 - dethroned
 - glorified
- A fourth was torpedoed in the war. (SCERT-3)
 - saved
 - destroyed
 - attacked
 - damaged

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:

- Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed with frivolous rebukes. (MAR-19)
 - serious
 - harmless
 - funny
 - decent
- "Don't look so doleful, girls". (MAR-19)
 - peaceful
 - joyful
 - doubtful
 - powerful
- There are, it must be admitted, some matters. (MAR-19)
 - replied
 - denied
 - argued
 - accepted
- It is because of their antipathy to pills and potions _____. (JN-19)
 - faith
 - loyalty
 - interest
 - liking
- The other teams weight in, which is compulsory for all players. (JN-19)
 - optional
 - natural
 - critical
 - occasional
- The discrepancy about the crests put me on my guard (MAR-20)
 - originality
 - similarity
 - functionality
 - triviality
- Such a cosy little room! (MAR-20)
 - uncomfortable
 - inexpensive
 - filthy
 - dingy
- But how near the surface and ready is worldly guile! (MAR-20)
 - hardship
 - peace
 - honesty
 - pleasure
- I retained the world title in the Third World Women's Boxing championship. (SEP-20)
 - attained
 - distribute
 - ruined
 - gave up
- I pulled myself together sufficiently to hand my card, nonchalantly to the clerk.... (SEP-20)
 - concerned
 - surprised
 - motivated
 - forced

DOLPHIN-11TH

CONTENT

ELITE ENGLISH

- a) physically b) foolishly (MAR-23)
c) secretly d) concernedly
11. People with **robust** optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease. (SEP-20)
a) rough b) soft
c) weak d) thin
12. They consoled me and **lauded** me on the silver win.
a) **blamed** b) admired (HY-18)
c) appreciated d) praised
13. There was no sound but a curious **smothered** noise form my friend. (HY-18)
a) suppressed b) stifled
c) **expressed** d) suffocated
14. I fell into conversation with an **attractive** young lady in the next seat. (HY-18)
a) captivating b) charming
c) ravishing d) **ugly**
15. His clever little trap would earn him applause as a man of resource and **astuteness**. (HY-19)
a) simplicity b) pretence
c) **innocence** d) stupidity
16. The **fact** remains, that few but the moral giants remember to take their medicine regularly.
a) bane b) **fiction** (HY-19)
c) diction d) trust
17. Thousands of sparrows sat **scattered** on the floor. (QTY-18, JULY-22)
a) sprinkled b) multiplied
c) **gathered** d) covered
a) picked b) distributed (JULY-22)
c) **gathered** d) found
18. That seemed quite **absurd** and undignified on her part. (QTY-19)
a) lenient b) casual
c) attractive d) **logical**
19. I was presented with a **traditional** shawl.
a) expensive b) generous (QTY-19)
- c) **modern** d) valuable
20. The other Indian boxers also performed **exceptionally**. (SEP-21)
a) **moderately** b) remarkably
c) differently d) furiously
21. The staff looked so **prosperous** and **unsympathetic**. (SEP-21)
a) lavish b) **poor**
c) affluent d) wealthy
22. Society has got a right to expect and **adequate** return from you. (SEP-21)
a) **insufficient** b) average
c) enormous d) plentiful
23. Grandmother was always in **spotless** white.
a) pure b) pointless (MAY-22)
c) **dirty** d) creased
24. The staff looked so **unsympathetic**.....
a) credible b) genuine (MAY-22)
c) dutiful d) **sympathetic**
25. It requires **individual** responsibility. (MAY-22)
a) classical b) personal
c) **collective** d) modern
26. She was happy that her fear **vanished**: (JULY-22)
a) disappeared b) **appeared**
c) proved d) concluded
27. I do represent him in all **ruggedness**: (JULY-22)
a) timidity b) honesty
c) strength d) **regularity**
a) loneliness b) **eagerness** (MAR-23)
c) weakness d) sadness
28. My **particular** specialty now is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day.
a) peculiar b) exemplary
c) moderate d) **general**

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:

- a) Read the following words and choose the correct antonyms from the options given:- (PAGE-6)

Words	Options			
moist	a. marshy	b. arid	c. slimy	d. sultry
frivolous	a. serious	b. sad	c. furious	d. happy
omitted	a. isolated	b. rejected	c. contracted	d. included
protest	a. promote	b. apprehend	c. accept	d. project
serenity	a. simplicity	b. anxiety	c. absurdity	d. stupidity
scattered	a. sprinkled	b. multiplied	c. gathered	d. covered
monotonous	a. interesting	b. tiresome	c. fragrant	d. satisfying

the morning till going to bed at night, Man continues to make use of machine. To wake up, we use machine (Alarm Clock). To take bath, we use machine (water heater). To enjoy, we use machine (Television). To a peaceful sleep, we use machine (fan). Machines reduce our toil and save our time. Machines can produce a large number of products in a limited time. Machine made products are very well finished and refined. They are very cheaper also. Machines make man modern and civilized. Thus man has benefited much by machines.

4. Write an article on Early Rising.

EARLY RISING

By A. Kharunya, IX-A

It is a famous saying "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise" The great

advantage of early rising is the good start of the day. The early riser finishes a large amount of work earlier than other men who get out of bed late. In the early morning, the mind remains fresh and there are no disturbances. People can think in a much better way than others. An early riser also gets some time to do some exercises in the morning as it gives a person lot of energy and keeps him healthy. If one has to succeed in life, one must get up early in the morning. In spite of the fact that there are great advantages of early rising, most of us fail to get up early in the morning. Life has become very hectic and people return from their work late. As they sleep late, they are not able to get up early. But in spite of this people should try to be early risers as early to bed and early to rise would help them to be successful in life.

Q. NO. 41-47

**CONSTRUCTION OF DIALOGUES /
DEVELOPING HINTS**

5 MARKS

வினாத்தாளில் மேற்கண்ட 2 தலைப்புகளிலிருந்து 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

Q. NO. 41-47

(a) CONSTRUCTION OF DIALOGUES

5 MARKS

Refer Part III – POETRY-PROSE-GRAMMAR & OTHERS SECTION

(Q. NO 31-40) – Dialogue Writing (Rules are given there already)

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:

1. Frame a dialogue between two friends discussing and analysing a movie they recently watched (minimum five exchanges) (JN-19)

Vinu : Good Morning, Sanjay. How was the movie you watched yesterday?

Sanjay : Fantastic Vinu. 'The Lion King' talks about Simba - a lion cub.

Vinu : Animation and Music have inspired many movie lovers.

Sanjay : The story line too is excellent. Simba rocks when he fights for his rights.

Vinu : Let's watch it with our friends again.

Sanjay : Good idea. Come, let's move.

2. Construct a dialogue between two friends discussing their life in hostel, in not less than five exchanges (MAR-20)

Vinu : Hi buddy, How are you?

Varsha : Happy to see after such a long time. How are you?

Vinu : Fine dear. Tell me about your hostel life.

Varsha : Oh! Really exciting. Hostel life has given me several valuable lessons. How about you?

Vinu : My room mates have become a part of my family.

Varsha : Yes, friends help me to manage my things.

Vinu : But, I really miss my mom's delicious food.

Varsha : Yes Vinu, hostel food reminds my mom a lot.

Vinu : Hostel life prepares us for our future challenges.

Varsha : I agree. Lets meet in the evening. Bye.

3. Construct a dialogue between two friends discussing their holiday plans in not more than five exchanges. (SEP-20)

Vino : Where do you plan to go this summer?

Bhavi : I plan to visit Delhi.

Vino : Is there any specific reason?

Bhavi : Yes. I want to do my higher studies there.

Vino : Do you have any other plans?

Bhavi : Yes, I plan to visit the Tajmahal.

Vino : When will you return?

Bhavi : After our holidays only.

Vino : Is there anybody coming with you?

Bhavi : Yes, My father is coming with me.

4. Frame a dialogue between two friends on a picnic they enjoyed recently. (HY-19)

DOLPHIN-11TH

CONTENT

ELITE ENGLISH

- Ishu** : Ruby, Can you show me the photos of our trip?
Ruby : It's here. Come lets see it once again.
Ishu : Mahabalipuram is a historical site with heavenly Sculptures.
Ruby : The Shore Temple with its granite shrines is a masterpiece.
Ishu : Remember, it's a UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Ruby : We have to be really proud of our rich heritage.

5. Build a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between a student and a librarian, asking for a membership form. (SEP-21)

- Student** : May I know the procedure to become a member of this library?
Librarian : You have to fill in this form and pay a membership fee of Rs. 100/- annually.
Student : I shall fill in Sir. But I don't have a photo.
Librarian : Bring a photo and your identity card photocopy tomorrow.
Student : But I need this book now. I'm preparing for my exam.
Librarian : I need your photo and id proof along with the form. It's the rule of this library. I can issue the book only when you become a member.
Student : Ok Sir. I shall bring it in an hour. Thank you.

6. 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. (JULY-22)

- Student** : Welcome to our school Sir. Can you please give us few tips on healthy living?
Health Worker : Thank you my child. We live in an epidemic era. Only a healthy life style can save us all.
Student : Yes sir. Healthy mind is in a healthy body.
Health Worker : You are absolutely correct. You should learn about cleanliness and health at school. Maintain good hygienic conditions for a safe environment.
Student : I understand Sir. What are the safety measures to be followed at school?
Health Worker : Keep the campus clean. Waste management needs to be followed. Safe drinking water has to be

- provided to all. Toilets should be cleaned and disinfected regularly. Avoid overcrowding and maintain social distancing to ensure a safe environment.
Student : We will surely maintain a germ free campus in the coming days.
Health Worker : Remember, a well balanced diet is also essential to fight infection. The school cafeteria should supply hygienic food to all.
Student : Our school gives properly cooked food to all of us. It is also supplied in a clean dining area.
Health Worker : That's good. All of you work together to make this school a safe, secure and hygienic place for every student.

7. Frame a dialogue between two senior citizens chatting about how they spend their life after retirement from job. (Minimum of five exchanges) (MAR-23)

- Ramu** : How is your life after retirement Somu?
Somu : I am really enjoying my life.
Ramu : Are you going for a walk regularly?
Somu : Yes. Every morning I am going for a walk.
Ramu : What about yoga?
Somu : I am practicing that too. What about you?
Ramu : I have to start those healthy practices soon.
Somu : Are you happy and healthy?
Ramu : Yes. I am really happy and healthy.
Somu : Take care of your health.
Ramu : Definitely. Thank you.
Somu : You are most welcome.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:

- b) **Build a conversation of eight to ten sets of exchanges, with your grandmother discussing the incidents that happened your school that day. (PAGE-8)**

- Grandma** : Come my child, you look so tired.
Me : Yes patty, I need a glass of water now, at once.
Grandma : Here take it. What happened?
Me : Oh patty, we practise for our sports day every evening.
Grandma : I see. You will enjoy a lot in the ground daily then.

DOLPHIN-11TH

CONTENT

ELITE ENGLISH

Me : Patty, its not play time. We are drilled in the ground.
Grandma : So sad my honey. Are you there in any event?
Me : Yes patty, I'm there in March Past and Bamboo drill.
Grandma : Take some extra water bottle with you. Have a bath as soon as you reach home.
Me : Ok patty I shall move now.

ii) You forgot to wish your best friend on his/her birthday. He gets very angry. How will you try to pacify him/her? Construct a dialogue of about 4 to 5 exchanges and enact a role play. (PAGE-75)

Me : Hai Rahul, How are you?
Rahul : Do you remember my name?
Me : Whatsapp dude? Are you angry?
Rahul : I remember calling you home yesterday for a party.
Me : Oh My God! Sorry. I'm terribly sorry. It was your birthday, my boy
Rahul : And I've to remind you. A great friend.
Me : Rahul, actually I was with my sick mom and I completely forgot about the party.
Rahul : Is your mom sick? What happened?
Me : Viral fever. She'll recover in a week. Don't worry.
Rahul : That's Ok, Come on now.

Speaking Activity (PAGE-113)

a) Work with a partner. Your friend has lost her books just before the annual examination and she is upset. How will you help her? Take up roles and enact the situation

Vinu : Hai! Why do you look so sad Geethu?
Geethu : I lost my Maths and Science texts Vinu.
Vinu : Did you search for them at home?
Geethu : I searched everywhere. I couldn't locate them. God only should help me.
Vinu : Don't worry Geethu. We shall find a way out of this crisis. How are you going to prepare for your annual exams?
Geethu : No idea Vinu. Can you help me?
Vinu : Sure Geethu. You are my friend. My neighbour is a school teacher. She might have a copy of these texts. I shall try to get them for you.
Geethu : Thank you so much Vinu.

C. Write conversations on the following situations: (PAGE-125)

i. Complete the story board with an interesting conversation

Girl : Are you distributing chocolates for your birthday.

Boy : No, I don't feel like celebrating it.
Girl : Come on, shall I suggest something?
Boy : Sure, you are most welcome.
Girl : Why don't you distribute seeds this time?
Boy : Fantastic idea. I shall do it surely.
Girl : Shall we order our snacks now.
Boy : Oh sorry. You can do it now.
Girl : Shall we have coffee?

ii. Between two friends about uses and abuses of mobile phone.

Ram : Hi, how do you do ?
Bharathan : How do you do ?
Ram : What's today's news ?
Bharathan : A man sent a threatening message to another man in Cochin. He was arrested.
Ram : You know one thing. A cell phone is really more harmful than you think.
Bharathan : But, a cell phone is an absolute necessity these days.
Ram : A cell phone is misused by many.
Bharathan : So, is a computer. A man uses internet to do crimes.
Ram : But, a cell phone has taken away all our time.
Bharathan : It depends upon how we use it.
Ram : What do you mean?
Bharathan : You use a knife to cut veggies. You use it to kill a man. So, do you say knives should be banned?

iii. Between two friends about planting trees.

Raji : Here's your coffee !
Ram : Thanks! Seetha, what's your plan for today?
Sita : Have to go to a nursery to buy saplings.
Ram : What for ?
Sita : Going to make a garden in our backyard.
Ram : And then ?
Sita : Let me plant some vegetable seeds too. We'll have veggies throughout the year.
Ram : Brilliant idea !
Sita : You needn't go to market everyday. Further, let me plant coconut saplings.
Ram : That's another good idea !
Sita : You'll get tender coconut during summer.
Ram : Don't have words to appreciate your cleverness.

iv. About the importance of reading newspapers.

Suresh : Who is our President?
Ramesh : Mr. Ramnath Govind.
Suresh : Who is our Prime Minister?
Ramesh : Mr. Narendra Modi.

DOLPHIN-11TH

CONTENT

ELITE ENGLISH

Suresh : How do you update all the current affairs?
Ramesh : I am a regular reader of newspapers.
Suresh : Which newspaper do you prefer?
Ramesh : I prefer Daily Hindu the most.
Suresh : I too want to become like you.
Ramesh : It is very simple. Read any one newspaper daily.
Suresh : Thanks for your suggestion.
Ramesh : You are welcome.

v. About the uses of the internet.

Kharunya : How do you submit the project on time?
Sadana : I downloaded materials from the net.
Kharunya : Is it useful?
Sadana : Yes. Internet is very useful for studies.
Kharunya : Do we get all types of information?
Sadana : Yes. We can get all types of information.
Kharunya : Does it affect our health?
Sadana : Definitely not.
Kharunya : Will you teach me how to use it?
Sadana : Yes. Sure.

vi. Between a father and a son on choice of career.

Father : What is your plan after 12th class ?
Son : I want to join B.Com.
Father : Why do you want to join in it?
Son : My aim is to get a job in bank sector.
Father : How will it help you?
Son : In bank exams most of the questions are based on commerce only.
Father : That is a good idea.
Son : Do you want me to join any other course?
Father : No my boy. It's your life. You have to decide.
Son : Thank you very much dad.

vii. You and a book seller on buying books.

Bookseller : What do you want sir?
Me : I want to buy a book.
Bookseller : May I know the name of the book sir?
Me : Who will cry when you die?
Bookseller : Could you please tell me the author name sir?
Me : It is written by Robin Sharma.
Bookseller : Which publication sir?
Me : Jaico publication.
Bookseller : Here is your book sir.
Me : How much does it cost?
Bookseller : It costs Rs. 180/-
Me : Here is your money.
Bookseller : Thank you sir.

viii. The benefits of early rising.

Roja : How are you keeping yourself fit?

Pooja : I am doing exercises regularly.
Roja : When do you do exercise?
Pooja : Every morning.
Roja : When do you get up?
Pooja : Around 4 a.m.
Roja : That's good.
Pooja : Early rising is good for health.
Roja : Ya. It's true. I am benefited.
Pooja : I too would try to be like you from tomorrow.

ix. On an exciting cricket match.

Hari : Have you seen the match yesterday?
Prijin : Yes. It was very thrilling.
Hari : 20 runs needed in 6 balls. It was very crucial.
Prijin : I thought we may lose the match.
Hari : Luckily Sahib bowled a no ball.
Prijin : Yes. Rishab Pant hit a six in it.
Hari : The next ball was a free hit.
Prijin : That time also he hit a huge six.
Hari : That was out of the stadium.
Priji : At last 6 runs from one ball.
Hari : Dhoni finished it in his style.
Prijin : Most unforgettable world cup final.
Hari : Finally, we lifted the Cricket world cup.

x. On the importance of punctuality.

Anbu : How did you get the job?
Tamil : I came 30 minutes before the interview began.
Anbu : Is it necessary?
Tamil : Yes. It is.
Anbu : What is the benefit of it?
Tamil : They changed the interview room and mode of selection.
Anbu : It is their fault to change all at the neck of the moment.
Tamil : I too know that. But we are here for a job.
Anbu : Hard but true.
Tamil : Try to be punctual atleast hereafter.
Anbu : 5 minutes late. I lost the job.
Tamil : Every second is counted bro.
Anbu : I shall try to be punctual here after.

xi. On a picnic they enjoyed recently.

Priya : Did you enjoy our picnic?
Paramesh : Yes. I enjoyed a lot.
Priya : I too. Especially the big temple attracted me a lot.
Paramesh : I am stunned with the size of the big statues.
Priya : They are 1000 years old.
Paramesh : Not only that but also they are monolithic statues.
Priya : The topmost stone weighs 80 tons.
Paramesh : How was it lifted to that much height?

DOLPHIN-11TH

CONTENT

ELITE ENGLISH

Priya : There were no equipments in those days. It shows the sharp intelligence of Tamilians.

Paramesh: It is an example for the power of Tamilians.

Priya : Unforgettable picnic!

Paramesh: Don't forget the taste of the food!

Priya : It was very nice and good.

Speaking Activity (PAGE-173)

a) **Ram** : Where is my seat?

Ragu : What do you want Ram?

Ram : I want to know where my seat is?

Ragu : Show me your ticket.

Ram : Here is my ticket.

Ragu : It's for the train in the next platform.

Ram : Sorry for the commotion bro.

Ragu : Please check your ticket and train hereafter.

Ram : Sure. Thanks.

Ragu : Welcome.

Q. NO. 41-47**(b) DEVELOPING HINTS****5 MARKS**

(பாடநூலின் 177-ம் பக்கத்தில் இதற்கான மாதிரி வினா-விடைகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. இதற்கான விடைகள் இந்நூலில் அந்தந்த பாடப்பகுதிகளின் பயிற்சி வினாக்கள் (Book Exercise) பகுதிகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.)

Steps To Develop Hints:

- 1) Read the hints carefully. - கொடுக்கப்பட்ட குறிப்புகளை கவனமாக படிக்கவும்.
- 2) Understand the matter described. - குறிப்புகளைப் புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- 3) Develop the hints into sentences. - குறிப்புகளை வாக்கியங்களாக மாற்றவும்.
- 4) Use past tense / Present tense. - கடந்தகால/நிகழ்கால வாக்கியங்களாக அமைக்கவும்.
- 5) Add helping verbs, prepositions and articles suitably. -
ஒவ்வொரு கருத்திலும் **subject**, துணை வினைச் சொற்கள் auxiliary verbs / prepositions, articles, so, finally, and, then போன்ற சொற்களைச் தேவைக்கேற்ப சேர்க்கவும்.
- 6) Give a heading. - பொருத்தமான தலைப்பு ஒன்றை எழுதவும்.
- 7) Write 2 or 3 paragraphs. - குறிப்புகளை 2 அல்லது 3 பத்திகளாக விரித்து எழுதவும்.
- 8) Write a moral. - பொருத்தமான நீதி ஒன்றை எழுதவும்.

❖ **ALL IS WELL, SAVE TREES, SAVE FUTURE, SAVE WATER, SAVE WORLD**

GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

Develop the following hints into a readable passage.

1. Farmer in a village - had a hen- Golden egg- farmer became rich By selling golden eggs -greedy - thought to get all eggs at a time - killed the hen -found no eggs.

(SCERT-1)

THE GREEDY FARMER

Once there lived a poor farmer in a village. He wanted to become rich. So he prayed to God. God gave him a hen which laid golden eggs. Everyday the hen laid a golden egg. The farmer sold the egg and got a lot of money. Soon the farmer became rich by selling the golden eggs. The thirst for wealth became unquenchable. The greedy farmer wanted more and more money to become richer. So he planned to get all the eggs at a time and mercilessly killed the hen. But to his surprise there

was no egg in the hen's belly. The greedy farmer thus lost his hen which gave him golden eggs everyday. His thoughtless deed made him poor once again.

Moral : Covet all lose all

2. **Develop the following hints into a readable passage and give a suitable title. (SCERT-2)**

Birbal - courtiers jealous of him - ask Akbar to let them test his wiseness - one courtier puts a question to him - How many crows in Agra - Birbal asks for a week to study the situation - everyday seen on the terrace looking at the crows ? after a week courtier asks him again - Birbal says as many crow as hairs in the courtier's head-Akbar laughs.

WISE BIRBAL

Birbal was a wise minister in Akbar's court. As emperor Akbar was very fond of Birbal, the courtiers

were jealous of him. They asked Akbar to let them test his wisdom. Akbar gave his approval since he was confident of his wise minister, Birbal. One of the courtiers asked Birbal how many crows there were in Agra. Birbal immediately asked the courtier for a time of one week to study the situation and present the answer. The courtiers were amused to see Birbal everyday on the terrace looking at the crows. Exactly after a week, the courtier asked the same question to Birbal once again. Birbal got up, looked around and smiled mysteriously. Then he called out to the courtiers who were ready to celebrate Birbal's defeat. He calmly said with a smile there were as many crow as the number of hair in the courtier's head. Akbar's court roared with laughter while the jealous courtiers were silent with anger. Akbar was greatly amused and laughed at Birbal's witty reply.

Moral : Only the wise can survive at any situation

3. Develop the following hints into a readable passage and give a suitable title. (SCERT-3)

A sailor took his pet monkey with him to sea trip-terrible storm overturned ship,-a dolphin saved the monkey's life - took monkey to an island -.monkey bluffed that he was a prince .- Dolphin understood his lie- left monkey alone in the island.

THE FOOLISH MONKEY

A sailor had a pet monkey. He loved his monkey so much that he took it with him wherever he went. Once the monkey accompanied him on a sea trip. It enjoyed the journey with its master until a storm struck. The storm was so strong that the ship lost its control. The ship got overturned and the monkey got caught in the tides. A dolphin which saw the monkey saved his life. It took the monkey to an isolated island. At a safe spot, the monkey started complaining. He bluffed that he was a prince and demanded for all facilities. It wanted a chair to sit, a plate of food to eat and a cot to sleep. Dolphin soon got irritated and understood the monkey's lie. He told the monkey that a prince could stay alone without anyone's help in the island and left the place immediately. The monkey cried aloud for help but the dolphin turned a deaf ear to all his calls.

Moral : As you sow; so you reap.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS:

Develop the hints into a paragraph (PAGE-177):

Two kings-ruled the neighbouring kingdoms-King Arya-great warrior-looked after-subjects- very well-people loved him-looking their safety and welfare-all his subjects-very happy-healthy life-King Vaishal on the other hand-very lazy man-spent his time-entertaining-dancing-ignoring-needs or developmental-people-His people-angry-never met them-never listen to their woes.

Powerful Sultan attacked-with his strong army-King Arya's army-alert-ready-preparedness-enemy-more powerful-love for King even women and children-came to the war-front-fought-protected their King-a different story-King Vaishal-impending war-people started fleeing-King all by himself-not interested to protect-King-did nothing for their welfare.

King Vaishal-realized his foolishness-too late-defeated in the war and fled for his life-King Arya-defeated the Sultan-people to live in peace-King Arya-welfare of his people at heart at all times-subjects-returned his love-loyal and supportive-during testing times.

A NOBLE KING

Once there lived two kings, King Arya and King Vaishal who ruled the neighbouring kingdoms. King Arya was a great warrior who looked after his subject very well. He took care of his subjects safety and welfare. People were very happy and led a healthy life. King Vaishal on the other hand was a lazy man. He ignored the needs and development of his people. He spent his time in dancing and all other forms of entertainment. He never came out of his palace to listen to his people's woes. So they were very angry.

A powerful Sultan attacked both the kingdoms with his strong army. King Arya's army was alert and ready. Even women and children fought because of the love for their king. King Vaishal struggled as his people were not interested to protect him. He realized his foolishness but it was too late. He was defeated in the war and he had to flee for his life. King Arya defeated the Sultan and his people lived in peace. He had the welfare of his people at his heart always. The subjects too returned his love with their loyalty and support during testing times.

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