



PENGUIN

The Ultimate Guide to Excellence

New
Edition

ENGLISH

Answers to PTA &
All Govt Questions
Included

11



Aim at



Free
Pratice Book &
Question Bank

PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS

Kindly send me your study materials to padasalai.net@gmail.com



ENGLISH



“
Based on the New syllabus
and New Textbook
”

Free : Practice Book & Question Bank



Penguin Publications
Srivilliputhur



SALIENT FEATURES

- ★ Easy Short Answers.
- ★ Easy Slow Learners' Para.
- ★ Special Average Students' Para.
- ★ Elaborate Gifted Students' Para.
- ★ Public Questions Marked.
- ★ Compact Lesson Summary.
- ★ Clear Synonyms & Antonyms.
- ★ Enough Grammar Explanations.
- ★ Practice Book & Question Bank.

PREFACE

Respected correspondents, Headmasters / Principals & Teachers of English,

We are happy to release the improved edition of PENGUIN English Guide & Work Book for standard XI. This material has many special aspects like complete Translation, Images, Pictures and Mind Maps so that students can comprehend the topics thoroughly. Special Paragraphs will surely enable the students to learn them easily. Grammar topics have sufficient explanations, examples and exercises. This book also consists of Practice Book & Question Bank to enable the students to make the best score.


Our sincere thanks to teachers, parents and students for your valuable support and suggestions.

With Best Wishes

- Publisher

TO ORDERS

SCHOOLS and TEACHERS

 FOR ORDERS 8925612359 8643007972
CONTACT 7010414574 8248737898

STUDENTS

Books can be obtained through VPP

PAYMENT METHOD

DIRECT DEPOSIT

A/c Name : PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS
Our A/c No. : 328150050800129
Bank Name : TAMIL NADU MERCANTILE
BANK
IFSC : TMBL0000328
Bank Branch : SRIVILLIPUTTUR.

A/c Name : PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS
Our A/c No. : 39212649923
Bank Name : STATE BANK OF INDIA
IFSC : SBIN0000921
Bank Branch : SRIVILLIPUTTUR.

After Deposit, please call this no. 8925612359

MOBILE PAYMENTS



8925612359

DEMAND DRAFT / CHEQUE

Please send Demand Draft / cheque in favour of
'PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS' payable at Srivilliputtur



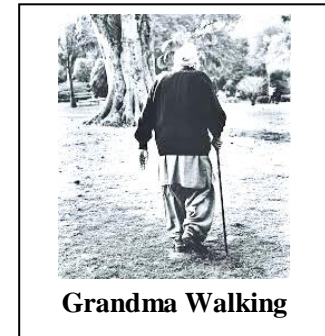
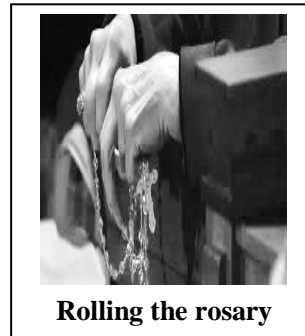
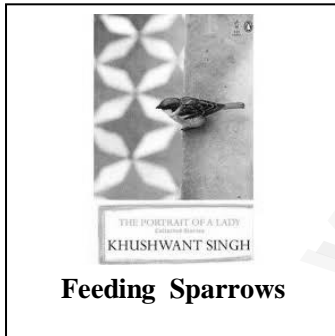
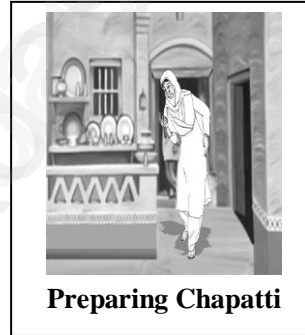
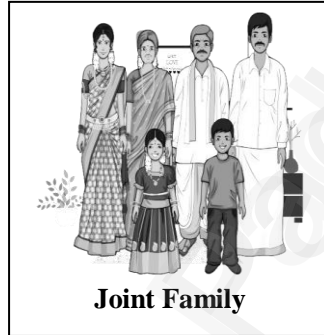
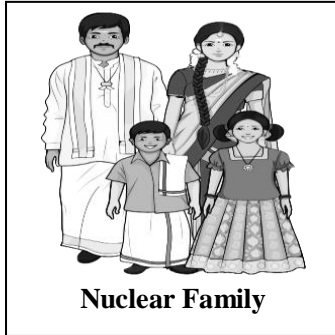
CONTENTS

UNIT	PROSE	PAGE NO.	
1	The Portrait of a Lady	1	
2	The Queen of Boxing	20	
3	Forgetting	37	
4	Tight Corners	54	
5	The Convocation Address	68	
6	The Accidental Tourist	85	
UNIT	POEM	PAGE NO.	
1	Once Upon A Time	102	
2	Confessions of a Born Spectator	115	
3	Lines Written in the Early Spring	129	
4	Macavity – The Mystery Cat	141	
5	Everest is not the Only Peak	158	
6	The Hollow Crown	169	
UNIT	SUPPLEMENTARY	PAGE NO.	
1	After Twenty Years	182	
2	A Shot in the Dark	192	
3	The First Patient (Play)	203	
4	With the Photographer	218	
5	The Singing Lesson	228	
6	The Never -Never Nest (Play)	241	
QUESTION PAPER CONTENTS			
Q. No.	Part-I (1 Mark Questions :20 Marks)	MARKS	PAGE NO.
1-3	Synonyms	3	251
4-6	Antonyms	3	252
7-20	Compound Words	1	254
	Prefix and Suffix	1	259
	Clipped Words	1	264
	Blended Words	1	267
	Syllabifications	1	269
	Expansion (or) Abbreviations & Acronyms	1	271
	Phrasal Verb	1	276
	Foreign words	1	282
	Idioms	1	289
	Prepositions	1	297
	Singular and Plural	1	300
	American English and British English	1	303
	Question Tag	1	306
	Sentence Pattern	1	310
	Relative Pronoun	1	313
Definition of a Terms	1	314	
Q. No.	Part-II (2 Mark Questions : 14 Marks)	MARKS	PAGE NO.
21-26	Appreciation Questions	8	322
27-30	Report the Dialogue	2	322
	Voice	2	327

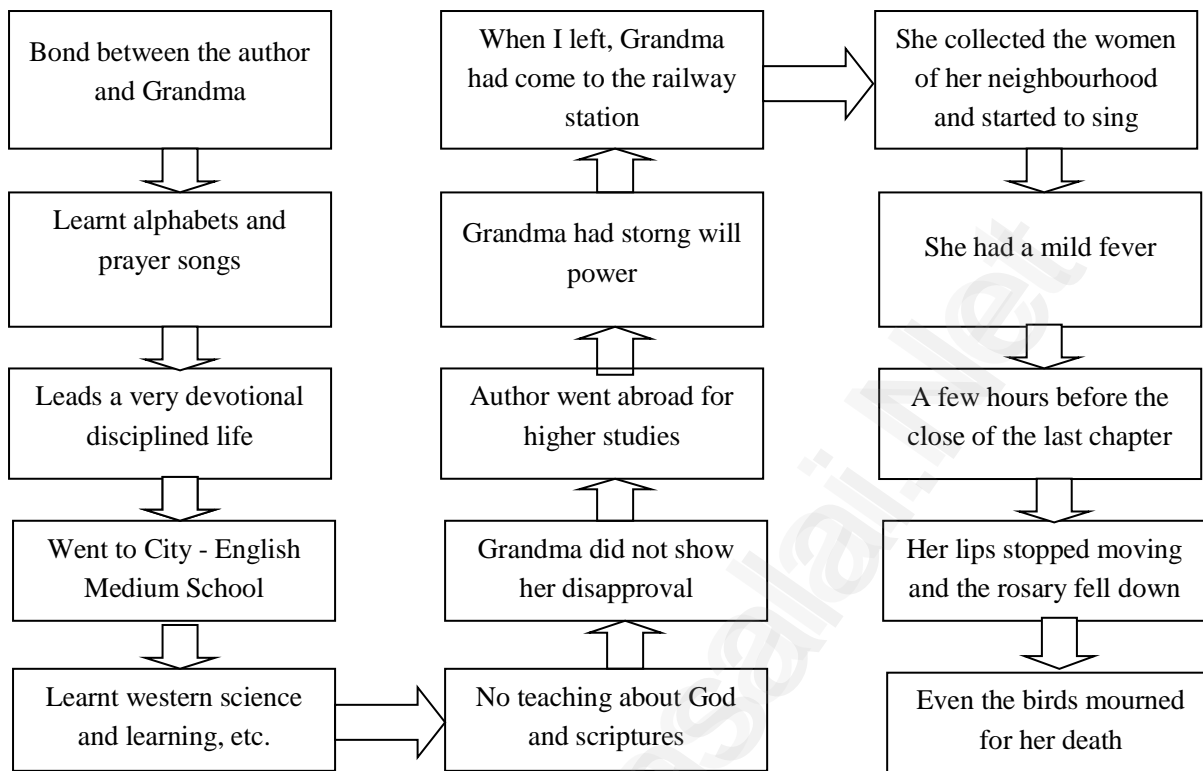
	Begin with starters/ Inversion Model	2	332
	Simple- Compound and Complex	2	333
	Conditional Clause	2	335
Q.No	Part -III (3 Mark Questions : 21 Marks)	MARKS	PAGE NO.
31-33	ERC	6	337
34-36	Prose short Answers	6	338
37-40	Studying Non-verbal Presentations	3	338
	Describing a Process	3	340
	Notice	3	342
	Dialogue Writing	3	345
	Rearrange the following Jumbled proverbs correctly	3	347
	Completion of the Proverbs	3	348
Q.No	Part – IV (5 Mark Questions : 35 Marks)	MARKS	PAGE NO.
41	Prose Paragraph	5	359
42	Poem Paragraph	5	359
43	Supplementary Paragraph	5	359
44(a)	Summary Writing (or) Note Making	5	359
44(b)	General Paragraph	5	364
45(a)	Response to News Paper Advertisement	5	367
45(b)	Letter Writing	5	371
46(a)	Spot the Error	5	375
46(b)	Tenses	1	378
	Homophones	1	384
	Linkers	1	386
	Modal Auxiliaries	1	388
	Semi/Quasi/Marginal Modals	1	390
	Articles	1	392
47	Hints Development	5	395
	Field Words	5	398
	Unseen Comprehension	5	400

**UNIT
1**
Prose
THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY
ஒரு பெண்ணின் உருவப்படம்
- Khushwant Singh
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

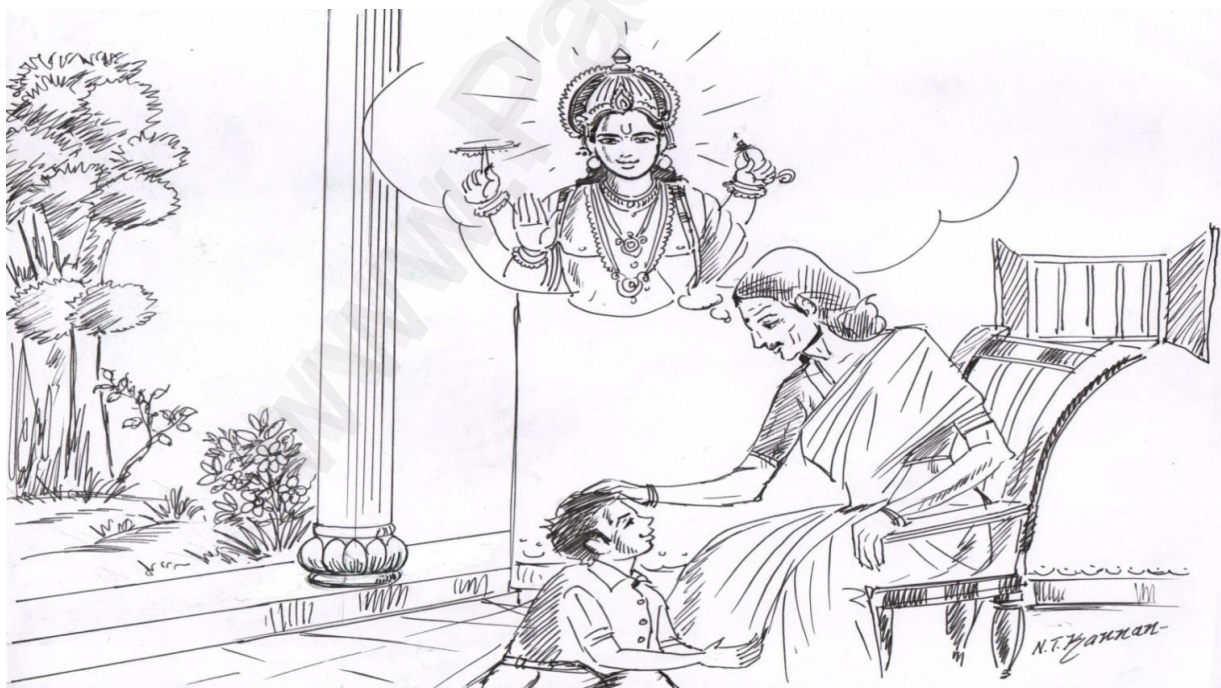
Khushwant Singh is an Indian novelist and lawyer. He studied at St. Stephen's College, Delhi and King's college, London. He joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1947. As a writer, he is best known for his keen secularism, sarcasm and love for poetry. He served as the editor of several literary and news magazines as well as two newspapers. Khushwant Singh was awarded with Padma Bhushan in 1974, Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India and Sahitya Akademi Fellowship by Sahitya Academy of India. The Mark of Vishnu, A History of Sikhs, The Train to Pakistan, Success Mantra, We Indians and Death at my Doorstep are some of his brilliant works.


PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON


MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடச்சுருக்கம்

- ❖ இப்பாடம் குஷ்வந்த்சிங்கின் பாட்டியின் அன்பு, பரிவு முதலிய நற்பண்புகளை படம்பிடித்துக் காட்டுகிறது. இந்த எழுத்தாளர் பள்ளியில் படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார். அவரது பெற்றோர்கள் அவரை அவருடைய பாட்டியிடம் கிராமத்தில் விட்டுவிட்டு நகரத்திற்கு சென்று விட்டனர். அவரது பாட்டி அவரை நேசித்தார். அவர் பள்ளி செல்லும்போது அவரது பாட்டி கோயில்வரை உடன் சென்றார். அவர் பள்ளி சென்றவுடன் பாட்டி கோயிலுக்கு சென்றார். அவரது பெற்றோர் நகரத்தில் நன்கு வசதியானதும், அவரும், பாட்டியும் அங்கு சென்றனர். அவர் அங்கிருந்த பள்ளியில் சேர்ந்தார். அவரது பாட்டி அங்கு குருவிகளுக்கு உணவளித்தார். குஷ்வந்த்சிங் மேற்படிப்புக்காக வெளிநாடு சென்றார். ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் கழித்து நாடு திரும்பினார். மறுநாள் பாட்டியின் உடல்நலம் சரியில்லாமல் இறந்தார். பல ஆயிரம் குருவிகள் பாட்டியின் உடலருகே மௌனமாக நின்றன. பாட்டியின் உடல் எடுத்துச் செல்லப்பட்டபோது அவை அமைதியாக கலைந்து சென்றன.

TEXT TRANSLATION

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY	ஒரு பெண்ணின் உருவப்படம்
<p>My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children. He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of grandchildren. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.</p>	<p>என் பாட்டி, எல்லோருடைய பாட்டியைப் போல், ஒரு வயதான பெண்மணி. நான் அவரை அறிந்ததிலிருந்து இருபது வருடங்களாக வயதானவராகவும், சுருக்கத்துடனும் இருந்தார். அவர் முன்பு இளமையாகவும், அழகானவராகவும் இருந்தார். என்றும் கணவர் இருந்தார் என்றும் மக்கள் ஒருமுறை கூறியிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அதை நம்புவதற்கு சற்று கடினமாக இருந்தது. என் தாத்தாவின் உருவப்படம் அறையில் அலமாரிக்கு மேல் தொங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தது. வெள்ளைத்தாடி, அவரது மாப்பின் பெரும்பான்மையான பகுதியை மூடியிருந்தது மற்றும் அவர் குறைந்தது ஒரு நூறு வயது இருப்பவர் போல இருந்தார். மனைவியோ அல்லது பிள்ளைகளோ அவருக்கு இருப்பது போல் அவர் காட்சி அளிக்கவில்லை. அவருக்கு பேரப்பிள்ளைகள் நிறைய இருப்பது போல தெரிந்தது. என் பாட்டி இளமையாக மற்றும் அழகாக இருப்பதானல் என் சிந்தனை கிட்டத்தட்ட கிளர்ச்சியற்றது. அவர் குழந்தையாக இருக்கும்போது விளையாடிய விளையாட்டைப் பற்றி அடிக்கடி சொல்லுவார். அது அவருக்கு மிகவும் அபத்தமானதாகவும் மற்றும் கேவலமானதாகவும் தோன்றியது. அதைப் பற்றி அவர் சொல்லும்போது தீர்க்கதரிசிகளின் கதைகள் போல அதனை நாங்கள் உற்றுக் கேட்போம்</p>

<p>She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles running from everywhere to everywhere. No, we were certain she had always been as we had known her. Old, so terribly old that she could not have grown older, and had stayed at the same age for twenty years. She could never have been pretty; but she was always beautiful. She hobbled about the house in spotless white with one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and the other telling the beads of her rosary. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face, and her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer. Yes, she was beautiful. She was like the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.</p>	<p>அவர் எப்போதும் குள்ளமாகவும் உடல் பருத்தும் மற்றும் சற்று வளைந்த முதுகுடன் இருந்தார். அவரது முகம் எங்கும் ஆங்காங்கே சுருக்கங்கள் குறுக்கும் நெடுக்குமாக இருந்தது. இல்லை, நாங்கள் உறுதியாக இருந்தோம், உங்களுக்கு தெரிந்திருந்தால் அவள் எப்பொழுதும் இருந்திருக்கலாம் என்பது நிச்சயம். பழைய, மிகவும் மோசமாக பழைய அவர் இன்னும் வயதானவராக இருக்கமுடியாது. இருபது ஆண்டுகளாக அவர் அதே வயதில் இருக்கிறார். அவர் மிகவும் அழகாக இருந்திருக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அவர் எப்போதும் அழகாக இருந்தார். தன் வளைந்த தோற்றத்தை சம்பந்தித்துவதற்காக கையை இடுப்பில் வைத்திருந்தார். மற்றொன்றில் ஜெபமாலையின் மணியை வைத்திருந்தார். அவளுடைய வெள்ளி முடிகள் முகத்தில் பளபளவென்று சிதறிக்கிடந்தன. அவளுடைய உதடுகள் அடிக்கடி மெளனமான பிரார்த்தனை செய்தன. ஆம், அவள் அழகாக இருந்தாள். அவள் மலைகளில் குளிர்கால நிலப்பரப்பு போல, தூய வெண்மையான அமைதியின் அடையாளமாக திகழ்ந்தார்.</p>
<p>My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart; I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink-pot and a red pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.</p>	<p>என் பாட்டி மற்றும் நான் நல்ல நண்பர்கள். என் பெற்றோர்கள் நகரத்தில் வசிக்க சென்றபோது என்னை அவரிடம் விட்டுச் சென்றார்கள். நாங்கள் தொடர்ந்து ஒன்றாக இருந்தோம். அவர் காலை யில் எழுந்து என்னை பள்ளிக்கு தயாராக்குவார். அவர் குளித்து விட்டு, காலை பிரார்த்தனையாக ஒரே மாதிரியான பாடலை பாடுவார். பின்பு எனக்கு உடைமாற்றி விடும் போதும் பாடுவார். ஏனெனில் நான் அதனை கேட்பேன். என் இதயத்தில் அது பற்றிக் கொள்ளும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில். நான் அவருடைய குரலை நேசித்தேன், ஆனால் அதை கற்றுக் கொள்ளத் துணியவில்லை. பிறகு அவர் எனக்கு ஏற்கனவே கழுவி வைத்திருந்த மரத்தாலான கரும்பலகை மற்றும் மஞ்சள் சுண்ணாக்கட்டி, ஒரு சிறிய மண்ணாலான - மை பட்டி மற்றும் சிவப்பு பேனா ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்டது, அவை அனைத்தையும் ஒரு மூட்டையில் கட்டி, என்னிடம் ஒப்படைப்பார். ஒரு தடிமனான காலை உணவாக தடிமனான ரொட்டிகளோடு சிறிது வெண்ணெய் மற்றும் சர்க்கரை சேர்த்து சமைத்து சாப்பிட்டு விட்டு, பிறகு பள்ளிக்குச் சென்றோம். கிராமப்புற நாய்களுக்கு அவள் நிறைய பழைய சப்பாத்திகளை கொண்டு வருவார்.</p>
<p>My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This</p>	<p>கோயில் பள்ளியுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதால், பாட்டி எப்போதும் என்னுடன் பள்ளிக்கு வருவார். பூசாரி எங்களுக்கு எழுத்துக்கள் மற்றும் காலை பிரார்த்தனை கற்று தருவார். குழந்தைகள் வராண்டாவின் இருபக்கங்களிலும் வரிசையில் உட்கார்ந்திருந்து எழுத்துக்கள் அல்லது பிரார்த்தனையை குழுவாக பாடினார்கள். என் பாட்டி வேதங்களை உள்ளே உட்கார்ந்து படிப்பார். நாங்கள் இருவரும் வேலைகளை முடித்த உடன் மீண்டும் ஒன்றாக திரும்புவோம். இந்த நேரத்தில்</p>

<p>time the village dogs would meet us at the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapatti we threw to them.</p>	<p>கிராமத்தில் உள்ள நாய்கள் கோவில் கதவருகே எங்களை சந்திக்கும். நாங்கள் வீசி எரிகின்ற சப்பாத்திக்காக ஒன்றோடொன்று உறுமிக் கொண்டும் சண்டை போட்டுக் கொண்டும் எங்களை பின் தொடர்ந்து வீடு வரை வரும்.</p>
<p>When my parents were comfortably settled in the city, they sent for us. That was a turning-point in our friendship. Although we shared the same room, my grandmother no longer came to school with me. I used to go to an English school in a motor bus. There were no dogs in the streets and she took to feeding sparrows in the courtyard of our city house.</p>	<p>என் பெற்றோர் நகரத்தில் வசதியாக குடியிருந்த போது, அவர்கள் எங்களை நகரத்திற்கு வரச்சொன்னார்கள். அதுவே எங்கள் நட்பில் ஒரு திருப்பு முனையாக அமைந்தது. நாங்கள் ஒரே அறையை பகிர்ந்தாலும், என் பாட்டி என்னுடன் பள்ளிக்கு வருவது இல்லை. நான் ஒரு பேருந்தில் ஆங்கில பள்ளிக்கு செல்வேன். தெருக்களில் நாய்கள் கிடையாது. எங்கள் நகர வீட்டில் முற்றத்தில் சிட்டுக்குருவிக்கு அவர் உணவளித்தார்.</p>
<p>As the years rolled by, we saw less of each other. For some time she continued to wake me up and get me ready for school. When I came back she would ask me what the teacher had taught me. I would tell her English words and little things of western science and learning, the law of gravity, Archimedes' Principle, the world being round etc. This made her unhappy. She could not help me with my lessons. She did not believe in the things they taught at the English school and was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures. One day, I announced that we were being given music lessons. She said nothing but her silence meant disapproval. She rarely talked to me after that.</p>	<p>பல வருடங்களாக, நாங்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் குறைவாகவே பார்த்திருந்தோம். சிறிது நாள் தொடர்ந்து அவர் என்னை எழுப்பி பள்ளிக்கு என்னை தயார் செய்து அனுப்புவார். நான் திரும்பி வந்த போது, ஆசிரியர் எனக்கு என்ன பாடம் கற்றுக் கொடுத்தார் என்று என்னிடம் கேட்பார். நான் அவருக்கு ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகள் மற்றும் மேற்கத்திய விஞ்ஞானம் மற்றும் கற்றல், ஈர்ப்பு சட்டம், ஆர்க்கிமிடீஸ் கோட்பாடு, உலகம் எப்படி சுற்றுகிறது, முதலியவற்றை சொல்வேன். இது அவரை வருத்தமடையச் செய்தது. என் பாடங்களுக்கு அவரால் உதவ முடியவில்லை. ஆங்கில பாடசாலையில் அவர்கள் கற்றுக் கொண்ட விஷயங்களில் அவர் நம்பிக்கை கொள்ளவில்லை. கடவுளையும் வேதங்களையும் பற்றி எந்த போதனையும் இல்லை என்று வேதனை அடைந்தார். ஒரு நாள் நான் இசைப்பாடங்களை வழங்கியிருப்பதாக அறிவிப்பேன். அவள் மௌனத்தை தவிர வேறு எதுவும் கூறவில்லை. அதற்குப் பிறகு அவர் என்னிடம் மிகவும் அரிதாகவே பேசினார்.</p>
<p>When I went up to University, I was given a room of my own. The common link of friendship was snapped. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. She rarely left her spinning-wheel to talk to anyone. From sunrise to sunset she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows. While she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bits, hundreds of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirruping. Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled but never shooed them away. It used to be the happiest half-hour of the day for her.</p>	<p>நான் பல்கலைக்கழகத்திற்குச் சென்ற போது, எனக்கென்று தனி அறை இருந்தது. நட்பின் பொதுவான இணைப்பு துண்டிக்கப்பட்டது. என் பாட்டி தனித்திருப்பதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டார். அவள் யாருடனும் பேசப்பட்டதாக அவளது நூற்பு-சக்கரத்தை நூற்றி ஆரம்பித்தாள். சூரிய உதயத்திலிருந்து சூரியன் மறையும் வரை, அவள் நூற்பு சக்கரத்திற்கு அருகில் உட்கார்ந்து பிரார்த்தனைகளைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தார். மதியம் மட்டும் அவள் சிட்டுக்குருவிகளுக்கு உணவளிக்க சிறிது ஓய்வெடுத்தாள். வராண்டாவில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் பொழுது ரொட்டியை சிறுதுண்டுகளாக உடைத்தார். நூற்றுக்கணக்கான சிறிய பறவைகள் அவரை சுற்றிக் கொண்டு கலகலப்பொலி எழுப்பின. சில அவரது கால்களில் வந்து, மற்றவை அவரது தோள்களில் வந்தடைந்தன. சில அவரது தலையில் உட்கார்ந்திருந்தன. அவர் சிரித்தார். ஆனால் ஒரு போதும் பறவைகளை</p>

	விரட்டும் ஒலியை அவர் செய்யவில்லை. இந்த அரைமணி நேரம்தான் அவருக்கு நாளில் மகிழ்ச்சியான நேரம் ஆகும்.
When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be upset. I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell. But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came to leave me at the railway station but did not talk or show any emotion. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.	மேற்படிப்பு படிப்பதற்காக வெளிநாட்டிற்கு செல்ல முடிவு செய்த போது, என் பாட்டி கவலையடைந்திருப்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்கு நான் வெகுதூரத்திலிருப்பேன். அவருடைய வயதில் ஒரு போதும் செல்ல முடியாது. ஆனால் என் பாட்டியால் முடியும். அவருக்கு உணர்ச்சி பிணைப்பும் இல்லை. ரயில் நிலையத்தில் என்னை விட்டு செல்ல அவர் வந்தார். ஆனால் எந்த உணர்ச்சியையும் பேசவோ அல்லது காட்டவோ இல்லை. அவரது உதடுகள் பிரார்த்தனை செய்தன. அவருடைய மனம் ஜெபத்தில் இருந்தது. அவருடைய விரல்கள் ஜெபமாலையின் மணிகளை மும்முரமாக உருட்டிக்கொண்டிருந்தன. மெதுவாக அவர் என் நெற்றியை முத்தமிட்டார். நான் அவளை விட்டுச் சென்ற போது நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைந்தேன். எங்களுக்கு இடையேயான உடல் தொடர்புக்கான கடைசி அடையாளம் போல் அச்சிடலாம்.
But that was not so. After five years I came back home and was met by her at the station. She did not look a day older. She still had no time for words, and while she clasped me in her arms I could hear her reciting her prayers. Even on the first day of my arrival, her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.	ஆனால் அது அப்படி இல்லை. ஐந்து வருடங்கள் கழித்து நான் வீட்டிற்கு வந்தேன். அவர் முன்பு இருந்தது போல் இல்லை. அவருக்கு வார்த்தைகளுக்கு இன்னும் நேரமில்லாமல் இருந்தன. அவர் கைகளில் என்னை தழுவிக்கொண்டிருந்த போது, அவர் பிரார்த்தனைகள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டேன். என் வருகையின் முதல் நாளன்று, அவருடைய மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணங்கள் அவர் சிட்டுக்குருவியுடன் இருந்தது. அதற்கு நீண்ட நேரமாக உணவு கொடுத்தார்.
In the evening a change came over her. She did not pray. She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum and sang of the home-coming of warriors. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining. That was the first time since I had known her that she did not pray.	மாலையில் ஒரு மாற்றம் அவரிடம் வந்தது. அவர் பிரார்த்திக்கவில்லை. அவள் அருகிலிருந்த பெண்களை கூப்பிட்டார். பழைய டிரம் ஒன்றைப் பெற்று பாடுவதற்குத் தொடங்கினார். பல மணி நேரங்களுக்கு அவர் தொய்வு விழுந்த டிரம்ஸ் கொண்டு பாடினார் மற்றும் போர் வீரர்கள் வீட்டிற்கு வருவதை பற்றி பாடினார். அவள் மேல் அழுத்தத்தைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கு நாங்கள் அவளைத் தூண்ட வேண்டும். இன்றுதான் அவர் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யாமல் இருந்தார்.
The next morning she was taken ill. It was a mild fever and the doctor told us that it would go. But my grandmother thought differently. She told us that her end was near. She said that, since only a few hours before the close of the last chapter of her life she had omitted to pray, she was not going to waste any more time talking to us.	மறுநாள் காலையில் அவருக்கு உடம்பு சரியில்லை. அது ஒரு மிதமான காய்ச்சல் மற்றும் டாக்டர் அது சரியாகி போய்விடும் என்று சொன்னார். ஆனால் என் பாட்டி வித்தியாசமாக சிந்தித்தார். அவருடைய முடிவு நெருங்கி விட்டது என அவர் சொன்னார். அவர் வாழ்க்கையின் கடைசி அத்தியாத்தின் முடிவிற்கு சில மணி நேரத்திற்கு முன் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிட்டதால், அவர்

	எங்களுடன் பேசுவதற்று எந்த நேரமும் வீணாக்கப்போவதில்லை என்று சொன்னார்.
We protested. But she ignored our protests. She lay peacefully in bed praying and telling her beads. Even before we could suspect, her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers. A peaceful pallor spread on her face and we knew that she was dead.	நாங்கள் எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவித்தோம். ஆனால் அவர் எங்கள் எதிர்ப்பை அலட்சியம் செய்தார். அவள் படுக்கையில் அமைதியாகப் படுத்திருந்தார். அவர் மணிகளைக் கொண்டு பிரார்த்தனையில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். நாம் சந்தேகிக்க முடிவதற்கு முன்பே, அவருடைய உதடுகள் அசையவில்லை. அவரது உயிரற்ற விரல்களிலிருந்து ஜெபமாலை கீழே விழுந்தது. அவரது முகத்தில் ஒரு வெளிர் நிறம் பரவியது. அவர் இறந்து விட்டதாக அறிந்தோம்.
We lifted her off the bed and, as is customary, laid her on the ground and covered her with a red shroud. After a few hours of mourning we left her alone to make arrangements for her funeral. In the evening we went to her room with a crude stretcher to take her to be cremated. The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze of golden light. We stopped half-way in the courtyard. All over the verandah and in her room right up to where she lay dead and stiff wrapped in the red shroud, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. We felt sorry for the birds and my mother fetched some bread for them. She broke it into little crumbs, the way my grandmother used to, and threw it to them. The sparrows took no notice of the bread. When we carried my grandmother's corpse off, they flew away quietly. Next morning the sweeper swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin.	நாங்கள் அவரை படுக்கையிலிருந்து தூக்கினோம். இது வழக்கமான ஒன்று. அவரை தரையில் படுக்க வைத்தோம். பின்பு சிவப்பு கம்பளத்தால் அவரை மூடினோம். ஒரு சில மணி நேரம் கழித்து அவரை விட்டு விட்டு இறுதி சடங்கிற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். அவரை சுகொட்டிற்கு கொண்டு செல்வதற்காக சாயங்காலம் அமரர் ஊர்தியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவரது அறைக்குச் சென்றோம். சூரியன் அந்திமாலை சாயும் பொழுது அதன் தங்கக்கீற்றுகளால் அறையை நிரப்பியது. நாங்கள் முற்றத்தில் பாதி வழியில் நிறத்தப்பட்டோம். வராண்டா மற்றும் அறை முழுவதும் அவர் இறந்த மற்றும் சிவப்பு துணியுடன் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கும் இடத்தில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் தரையில் சிதறி அமர்ந்திருந்தன. அவைகள் கீச்சிடவில்லை. நாங்கள் பறவைகளுக்காக மன்னிப்புக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டோம். என் அம்மா அவைகளுக்காக ரொட்டி கொண்டு வந்தார். அவர் அதை கொஞ்சம் சிறிய துண்டுகளாக உடைத்து, என் பாட்டி கொடுக்கும் விதமாக அவர் அதை வீசினார். சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் ரொட்டியை கவனிக்கவில்லை. நாங்கள் என் பாட்டி சடலத்தை எடுத்த போது, அவைகள் அமைதியாக பறந்து சென்றன. அடுத்த நாள் காலையில் துப்புரவு செய்பவர் ரொட்டி துண்டுகளை குப்பைத் தொட்டியில் போட்டார்.


GLOSSARY

1	mantelpiece	shelf projecting from the wall above fireplace	தட்டு மாடம்
2.	absurd	inconsistent/ illogical	அபத்தமான (அ) பொருத்தமில்லாத
3.	fables	tales/stories	நீதிக்கதைகள் (அ) கதைகள்
4.	hobbled	walked unsteadily	கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட

5.	pucked	to contract the face into wrinkles	சுருக்கு (அ) மடித்து வை
6.	expanse	widespread	விரிவடைவது (அ) பெரியதாக்கு
7.	monotonous	unchanging /boring	சலிப்பான (அ) ஊக்கமளிக்காத
8.	snapped	broke / cut	முறிந்த
9.	seclusion	isolation	தனித்திருத்தல் (அ) விலகி இருத்தல்
10.	bedlam	noisy confusion	கூச்சல் குழப்பம் நிறைந்த இடம்
11.	perched	sat / rested	இளைப்பாறுதல்
12.	rebukes	scoldings	செல்லச்சினுங்கல்
13.	dilapidated	damaged	பாழடைந்த (அ) இழந்த (அ) உடைந்த
14.	pallor	an unhealthy pale appearance	நிறமிழப்பு (அ) நோயால் அச்சத்தால் ஏற்படும் வெளிறிய தோற்றம்
15.	shroud	cloth used to wrap a dead person	சவச்சீலை

SYNONYMS

Word	Synonyms	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
wrinkled	folded	சுருங்கிய
hung	swaying	தொங்கு
turban	cap, hat	தொப்பி, தலைப்பாகை
revolting	vile, nasty	புரட்சிகரமான
absurd	crazy, stupid	முட்டாள்தனமான
undignified	rough, common	முரட்டுத்தனமான
fables	myth, fiction	புராணம்
prophets	seer	தீர்க்கதரிசி
hobbled	walked, unsteadily	தளர்வான நடையுடன்
spotless	without design	தவறில்லாத
untidy	unclean	அழுக்கான
puckered	plait, wrinkle	சுருக்கமான
serenity	peace of mind	அமைதியான
monotonous	unvaried, unchanging	ஒரே மாதிரியான

scriptures	sacred writings	புனித புத்தகம்
courtyard	front portion	வாசல்புறம்
distressed	disappointed	ஏமாற்றமடைந்த
announced	released	வெளியீடு
seclusion	privacy, shelter	பாதுகாப்பு
resignation	withdrawal	விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட
reciting	repeat	மனனம் செய்தல்
shooed	pushed	தள்ளுதல்
rebukes	scoldings	செல்லக்கோபம்
sagging	old	பழையான
shroud	grave clothes	இடுகாட்டு துணி

ANTONYMS

Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
wrinkled	X unwrinkled	revolting	X good, clean
absurd	X logical, wise	undignified	X well, strong
fables	X sense, truth	hobbled	X free, release
untidily	X clean	puckered	X smoothness
serenity	X trouble	contentment	X unhappiness
monotonous	X varied, changing	distressed	X glad
announced	X hidden	seclusion	X open, public
resignation	X stay, agreement	reciting	X fail, take
cherished	X reject, release	rebukes	X approval
crumbs	X glob, lot	dilapidated	X creation

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1) **Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the story.**

a) **Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.**

He wore a **turban and loose dress**. He had **white beard**. He seemed **100 years old**.

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

The author's parents went to the city. They had to settle there. So, the author was left with his grandma.

c) Where did the author study in his childhood?

He studied in his village school, in his childhood. It was attached to the temple.

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

The author was young. The school was attached to the temple. So, his grandma accompanied him to school.

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

The grandma fed the dogs after school hours. It made them follow her.

f) Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education? (SEP-20)(MDL-23)

She accepted the change. So, she didn't feel sentimental on his going abroad for higher education.

g) What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?

She fed sparrows every afternoon. It was her happiest time of the day.

2) Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each. (Text Page5)**a) Describe the author's grandmother.**

She was old and bent. She loved the author. She fed dogs and sparrows.

b) What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?

She woke up her grandson. She made him ready for school. She prayed God. She followed him to school.

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

Alphabet is taught in the village. In the city, English words and western science are taught. City schools don't teach scriptures.

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

She stressed good manners. She loved all creatures. She fed dogs and sparrows. She didn't object to her grandson's education.

e) The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

She endured the author's separation. She predicted her death. She died calmly.

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

She **didn't talk**. She lay on bed. She **prayed**. Her lips stopped moving. The rosary fell.



PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

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

a) **The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. Give your own example of how elders have a positive influence on the younger generation. Include examples from the story also.** (MAR-23)

The Grandma **shaped** the **author**. She was **friendly**. She told him **moral stories**. She woke him early. She made him listen to **prayers**. She taught **his spiritual values**. My granny told me moral stories. My Mom teaches me **good manners**. My Dad teaches me **punctuality**. My uncle teaches me neatness.

Moral: Old is gold

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

Punjab,

4th March, 20XX

Dear parents,

I am fine. I expect the same from you. Grandma loves me much. She **wakes** me **early**. I listen to her **prayer**. It's boring. But, I like her **voice**. She helps me to go to school. She gives me **chapatis**. She follows me upto school. I like the environment here. I wish to **stay here for long**.

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

The grandma **fed dogs**. She fed **sparrows** daily. She felt very happy. Later, she died. So many **sparrows went there**. They were **calm**. They **paid** their **homage**. The writer's Mom threw breadpieces. They **didn't eat** them. The grandma's body was taken away. The sparrows **left calmly**. Our grandpa died. Our **pet dog** was **sad**. It didn't eat for long. It died. So animals have empathy.

Moral: Animals too have love

SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Prose : The Portrait of a Lady
Author : Khushwant Singh
Theme : Grandma's vital role in the author's formative years.

Introduction:

The story "The Portrait of A Lady" written by **Khushwant Singh** beautifully visualizes the **author's closeness to his grandma** in his **formative years**. It also depicts **her vital role** in the story.

Parents Shifting To City:

The **author** and his **grandma** were **good friends**. His **parents left** him with her when they went to live in the **city**. She would **wake him every morning** and **get him ready for school**. She said her **morning prayer** and **bathed** him and **dressed** him. Then, she **went with him to school**.

Grandma's Love:

The author's grandma **loved him much**. He **listened** to her because he **loved her voice**. She would bring him **wooden slate**, an **ink-pot** and a **redpen**. After breakfast, she **carried stale chapattis** for the village **dogs**.

Shifting to the City:

When the author's **parents settled** comfortably **in the city**, they **sent for** them. That was a **turning-point** in their friendship. They shared the same room. But, his – grandma **didn't go with him to school**. He went to school **by bus**. His grandma would **feed sparrows** in the **courtyard** of the **house**.

Separation for Higher studies:

The **author went to university** where he was given a separate room. Their **friendship** was **snapped**. The grandma **accepted** her **seclusion**. She spun her **spinning – wheel** and recited **prayers**. She **fed** the **sparrows**. They sat on her legs, shoulders and head.

Abroad For Higher Studies:

The **author** decided to go **abroad** for **higher studies**. He would be **away** for **five years**. She was **not sentimental**. She went to the **railway station**. She **wasn't emotional**. She **prayed** and **kissed** on his **forehead**. After five years, he returned home. She hadn't changed much.

Grandma's Death:

A change came over her in the **evening**. She **didn't pray**. She **sang a song**. She was **ill the next morning** and she **told** them about **her near end**. She was **dead**. A number of **sparrows** **gathered** and **mourned** her **death**.

Conclusion :

Thus, the story narrates his grandma's selfless love.

Moral: Selfless love charms all living beings.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Prose : The Portrait of a Lady
Author : Khushwant Singh
Theme : Grandma's Love

The grandma's **selfless love** is portrayed in the story. The author's **parents left** the **village**. They didn't take him. They would **settle well** there. They wanted **to take him** later. His Grandma **loved him** much. She **woke** him. She got him ready. She made him **pray**. She followed him to school. She returned with him. She **fed dogs**. Grandma and the author **shifted to** the **city**. He joined a school. He went there by bus. His grandma **accepted** the **change**. She fed sparrows. The **author** went **abroad** for studies. Five years passed. The **author returned** home. The **grandma** was **happy**.

She fell **sick**. She didn't talk. She lay silently. She **died**. The sparrows were sad. Thus the grandma's selfless love is depicted well.

Moral: Old is gold

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ Kushwant's **parents left** the **village**.
- ❖ He was with grandma.
- ❖ She **loved** him.
- ❖ She **woke** him.
- ❖ She got him ready.
- ❖ She **followed** him **to school**.
- ❖ She fed dogs.
- ❖ They went to the **city**.
- ❖ He jointed a school.
- ❖ Grandma **accepted** the **change**.
- ❖ She fed sparrows.
- ❖ Kushwant went **abroad**.
- ❖ He returned after 5 years. Grandma died.

Moral: Old is gold.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

a) Read the following words and choose the correct antonyms from the options given:

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

- b) Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate compound words from those given in the box:

singsong, overstraining, spotless, gentlefolk, grandmother, courtyard, sunset, half-hour, homecoming

Reeta hurried along the road, dressed in her spotless new dress towards the bus stop. Before sunset, she had to reach the house of her grandmother. But the first half-hour of her travel was slow due to traffic jam. Her homecoming would be regarded with joy. She was overstraining herself to reach the place. When she finally stepped into the courtyard, she was received with a big hug by her kind aunt. She was in time to join the gentlefolk at the village, for a singsong.

- c) Match the words in Column A with their pairs in Column B to form compound words and write them in Column C.

A	B	C
mantel	lashes	mantelpiece
eye	wheel	eyelashes
water	gate	waterproof
bee	knob	beehive
toll	piece	tollgate
door	proof	doorknob
spinning	hive	Spinningwheel

- d) Frame meaningful sentences of your own using the following expressions from the story. Use a dictionary if required.

- i) **the thought was almost revolting.**

As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting.

- ii) **an expanse of pure white serenity**

Mother Thersa is an expanse of pure white serenity.

- iii) **a turning point**

My marriage with Eva is a turning point in my life.

- iv) **accepted her seclusion with resignation.**

My friend accepted her seclusion with resignation.

- v) **frivolous rebukes**

My mother looks after my grandma with frivolous rebukes.

- e) **Prefixes & Suffixes :**

Form two derivatives from each of the following words:

manage - mismanage, management

differ - indiffer, different

beauty - unbeauty, beautiful

peace - unpeace, peaceful

arrange - rearrange, arrangement

collect - recollect, collection

approve - disapprove, approved

- f) **Homophones :**

Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones:

- 1) **brake / break**

a) The students enjoy and play during the break.

b) He applied the brake to stop the car.

- 2) **waste / waist**

a) The wedding dress bunches up on her waist.

b) I hate to waste money.

- 3) **principle / principal**

a) Dr. Jerald is the principal of that college.

b) My parents questioned my principles.

- 4) **bread / bred**

a) The race horse is well bred.

b) His bread and meat are sweet.

- 5) **lesson / lessen**

a) You should lessen your expenses.

b) She gives flute lessons.

- 6) **pale / pail**

a) The child looks like sick and pale.

b) Roy brought a pail of water to wash his bike.

- 7) **through / threw**

a) Sachin threw the ball to the keeper.

b) The students must go through all the notes.

- 8) **corps / corpse**

a) The corpse was covered with a shroud.

b) The members of the national cadet corps have gone on a camp.

Listening Activity

Read the following statements and the given options.

Now, listen to your teacher read aloud a passage or play it on a recorder. You may listen to it again if required, to help you choose the right options.

- i) According to Napoleon 'Good mothers make good

_____.

a) housewives

b) jobs

- c) **nations** d) ideas
- ii) Mothers exhibit _____ love.
- a) unauthorized b) unapproved
- c) unacceptable **d) unconditional**
- iii) _____ mothers care much for their children.
- a) Adapted b) Adopted
- c) Adoptive** d) Adaptable
- iv) _____ is the most important thing in the world.
- a) Wealth b) Power
- c) Love** d) Influence
- v) Love should be extended to _____ too.
- a) friends b) relatives
- c) countrymen **d) creatures**

Grammar

Articles and Determiners

- a) **Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks using 'a, an', or 'the'.**

It is said that ____ (1) _____ computer is ____ (2) _____ electronic extension of the human brain. Therefore, in principle, ____ (3) _____ computer can do all those activities which ____ (4) _____ human brain can do. Today computers are found to be ____ (5) _____ most useful devices as knowledge providers. Another important field of application of computers is ____ (6) _____ development of robots. ____ (7) _____ internet has brought ____ (8) _____ drastic change in communication systems.

Answers : (1) the (2) an (3) the (4) the
(5) the (6) the (7) The (8) a

- b) **In the following paragraph, insert 'a, an', or 'the' wherever necessary and rewrite the sentences.**

In our family, we have planned to take children to the zoo next Sunday. A Van has been arranged and we are sure to have a comfortable journey. Zoo is an interesting place for children who enjoy watching the animals and want to know more about them. Even the youngsters love to visit the zoo.

- c) **Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners. (Articles have been included)**

Once the emperor gave a bag of seeds to his council of ministers and said that he would give them six months' time to grow the seeds. Whoever does a good job will be made the next emperor of that empire. All the ministers took their task seriously. After six months some ministers had small plants in their pots. A few had very large plants. Some had medium sized plants. The emperor entered the hall. He was much amused to see the plants. He called the first minister and asked him what he did with the seed. That minister explained the process he adopted to make the plant grow. The emperor called all the other ministers to explain what they did. Only one minister had come with an empty pot. They laughed loudly at the foolishness of this minister. But the Emperor applauded him and made him the next Emperor. Do you know why? He had given them boiled seeds which will not grow. Only that minister was honest.

- d) **Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.**

- i. They came early but there was little (little/ a little) work to do.
- ii. Anand invited a few (few/ a few) friends for the birthday party.
- iii. The teacher gave every (all / every) student a separate topic for the assignment.
- iv. Most of (Most of/Many) the water overflowed from the tank.
- v. Each one of my friends (friend/ friends) wished me on my birthday.
- vi. Vijay had no (no/ any) idea about the problem.
- vii. Adhi had taken many (much /many) photos during the programme.
- viii. Some (Some/Few) girls who attended the class informed the others about the test.

Tenses

- a) **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and read the completed passage aloud.**

The people of India, as a whole, are (be) warm-hearted and hospitable. Any calamity in any part of

the world immediately arouses (arise) their charity and generosity and a committee is (be) promptly set (set) up to collect funds to help the distressed. The most endearing quality in them is (be) the respect they show for the work done in any capacity. They believe (believe) in what we call (call) the dignity of labour.

b) Now, use the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences in their correct forms.

- 1) I (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I (be) free. **Ans: like, am**
- 2) He (is) likely to miss the train. He (run) up to the station. **Ans: is, is running**
- 3) At the moment they (wait) at the busstop. But I (not know) their plans for the journey. **Ans: are waiting, do not know**
- 4) They firmly (believe) in the existence of God. **Ans: believe**
- 5) We (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings(transmit) sound vacant. **Ans:hear,are transmitting**
- 6) She always (make) excuses for coming late. **Ans: makes**
- 7) The Prime Minister (leave) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow. **Ans: will leave**

c) You are a commentator for a 5000 metre running race. Use simple present and present continuous tenses and complete the commentary from the beginning to the end of the race. Read the completed passage aloud.

The 5000 metre race is about to begin. Lined up at the starting point, from left to right, are John of Great Britain, Peter of Nigeria and Jeeva of India. The runners are warming up for the great event. Now they are taking (take) their positions on the track. They are (be) all ready for the start. There goes (go) the starter's gun! Yes, the race has begun. John is leading (lead) with Jeeva closing (close) behind him.

d) Read the extract from Kayal's diary entry regarding her Nepal Trek, and fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

DAY 1 : We left (leave) Anna International Airport in Chennai two days ago catching a direct flight to Kathmandu in Nepal. We spent (spend) a day

sightseeing. Kathmandu is full of people, rickshaws and the smell of sandalwood. I've never been (be) on a trip like this before. So I'm really excited.

DAY 2 : It was raining (rain) when we reached Pokhara, Nepal's second largest city, and saw the snowy peaks of the Himalayas for the first time. We reached (reach) Pokhara after a hairraising six-hour bus journey along very narrow roads with a lot of hairpin bends. The bus was (be) so full that one person had to share the driver's seat.

DAY 3 : We began (begin) our trek at last. We are at about 900 metres and the weather is warm and humid. For lunch we had chips and yak cheese sandwiches. I didn't like them very much. I'm thrilled that we pitched (pitch) tents for our camps in the dense forests.

DAY 4 : Yesterday a landslide blocked (block) our path and we had to use ropes to get over it. This morning we walked along the river Kali Gandaki through dense forests of oak trees and we pitched our camp at Tukuche below the Annapurna mountain range. The main danger in addition to landslides, is 'yak attack'. Yaks are (be) not dangerous but you have to be careful if you meet a herd of them because they can push you off the sides of the mountain.

DAY 5 : We met a lot of children on our trek through the villages. They were playing (play) in the pool of muddy rain water as we left the place. We have already climbed 2,400 metres. Up here, it never rains (rain) and there are no trees. It is (be) windy and dusty and I am always thirsty.

DAY 6 : Yesterday we went (go) up to the mountainside of the township of Mukthinath, at 3,600 metres. The thin air with less oxygen there left (leave) us breathless. We felt (feel) that we couldn't go any further. We drank (drink) a lot of extra fluids to prevent altitude sickness.

DAY 7 : We turned around today and started to descend to Jomosom. As we went down, the oxygen filled our blood again and we seemed to beflying (fly) instead of walking.

DAY 8 : We went back to Pokhara in a small plane yesterday. It was exciting (excite) when we flew between the mountain peaks. We arrived in Kathmandu this afternoon and we spent (spend) our last few hours in shopping. We leave for Chennai tomorrow. We've had a trip of a lifetime.

e) **In the following passage, circle the verbs in simple present tense and underline the verbs in simple past. The first one has been done for you.**

i) Unless one is upright there is no use in being a i) charming fellow. Sometimes it (is) better to be honest than attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Shyam never realised. He never said an ill-natured word in his life. He was always polite and spoke softly to everybody.

ii) That night he ii) strolled into the Palette Club about eleven o'clock, and found Trevor sitting by himself in the long room. "Well, Alan, did you get the picture finished all right?" he said, as he lit his cigarette. "Finished and framed, my boy!" answered Trevor, "and by-the-bye, you have made a conquest. That old model you saw is quite devoted to you. I had to tell him all about you — who you (are), where you (live), what your income (is), what prospects you (have)."

iii) "And now (tell) me how Laura (is). The old model iii) was quite interested in her." "You (don't mean) to say you talked to him about her?" said Hughie. "Certainly I did. He (knows) all about the relentless colonel, the lovely Laura, and the £10,000." "You told that old beggar all my private affairs?" cried Hughie, looking very red and angry. "My dear Alan," cried Hughie, "I shall probably find him waiting for me when I (go) home."

f) **Fill in the blanks using Past tense forms of the verbs:**

- i. I had never seen (see) such a beautiful sunrise before I came here.
- ii. We were not able to stay overnight as we had not reserved not (reserve) the tickets in advance.
- iii. Nirmala had been (be) to the concert several times.
- iv. Mariappan knew Pudukottai so well because he had lived (live) there for five years.
- v. Yusuf understood the problem because he had experienced (experience) the situation earlier.
- vi. Catherine did not have any cash because she had lost (lose) her purse.
- vii. My father had been (be) to Mumbai once before.
- viii. The cat had chased (chase) the bird before it flew out of the yard.
- ix. Edith had visited (visit) several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her knee.

x. If we had called (call) the manager ahead, we would not have needed to wait so long for a table.

g) **Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and circle the simple past tense form of the verb.**

INDIA BEAT PAKISTAN TO WIN BLIND CRICKET WORLD CUP

Chasing a huge target of 308 runs, India (romped) home in the penultimate over of the match to defeat Pakistan and win the Blind Cricket World Cup. India (started off) their chase in a cracking manner, but had lost two quick wickets. Sunil Ramesh (rose) to the occasion as he (played) a great knock to help India beat Pakistan and had scored 93 runs. Earlier India (won) the toss and had decided to bowl first. Pakistan (amassed) a huge score of 307 for eight in 40 overs. Their openers had given them a brisk start which the later batsmen capitalized on.

h) **Read the following extract and fill in the spaces with the right form of verbs and complete the passage. The first one is done for you.**

i) The poet stops to hear the maiden singing while she i) cuts (cut) and binds (bind) the grain. The song of the lady fascinates (fascinate) the poet, who stands (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl sings (sing) a sad song.

ii) During the monsoon, a tender slightly breeze blows (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance rises (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It seems (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth falls (fall) against one's skin. A sweet voiced bird somewhere chirps (chirp) repeatedly.

i) **Read the news item that appeared in a daily and fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets.**

Ever since social networking sites entered our lives, they have been serving (serve) as platforms where users could use the virtual space offered by these social media. However, recent incidents have caused (cause) many to question the freedom to express views on various issues and in some cases, it has become (become) a dangerous platform. Social Contact has transformed (transform) people. They have developed (develop) an addiction to it.

j) **Read the following passage and correct the errors you come across.**

Rajan slowly settled down in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife brought from the household work she did helped them to meet their requirements. Life was easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu came crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan pacify her and promised to mend it. This small repair work became

the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earned him great respect.

Games and sportshelp in recreation. Soccer, cricket, lawn tennis or wrestling are eagerly watched by millions of fans all over the world. It helps one get a temporary relief from the tensions of a day. The dedication displayed by all players in the field **indicates** the mental and spiritual development of the **players**.



**UNIT
2**
Prose
THE QUEEN OF BOXING
குத்துச்சண்டையின் அரசி
- M.C.Mary Kom
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom is a boxer and the winner of five World Boxing Championships and an Olympic Bronze Medal in 2012. As a school girl she used to play a variety of sports—hockey, football, and athletics. Inspired by Manipuri boxer Dingko Singh who won a gold at the Asian Games in 1998, Mary Kom took up boxing. She won the first medal of silver in Pennsylvania, USA, in 2001. She is the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six World Championships. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 2010 and the Padma Bhushan in 2013 for her wonderful achievements in the field of sports. She wrote her autobiography 'Unbreakable' in 2013.


PICTURE RELATED TO THE LESSON

Practicing

Fighting

Winning Moment

**Mary Kom Six Time
Champion**

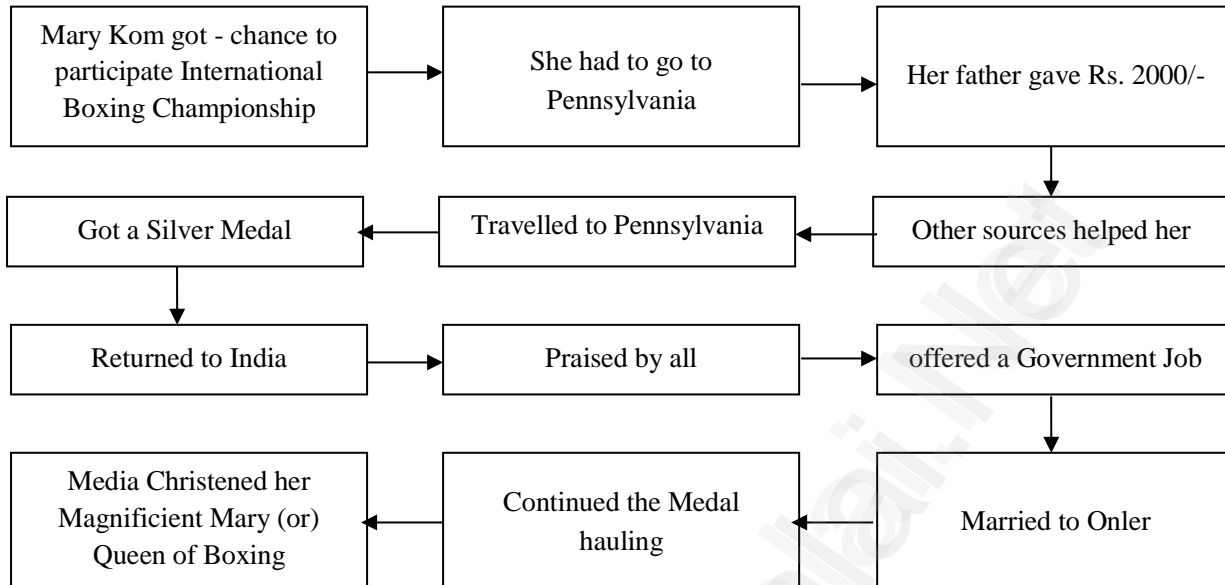
Declaring Victory

PM hails Mary Kom

**Mary Kom's ferocious
action**

**Mary Kom was
appreciated**


MIND MAP



PITCTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடச்சுருக்கம்

❖ இப்பாடம் இந்திய குத்துச்சண்டை வீராங்கனை மேரிகோமின் சாதனைகள் பற்றியது. அவர் 2001-ல் பென்சில்வேனியாவில் நடந்த உலக பெண்களுக்கான குத்துச்சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் 48 கிலோ பிரிவில் பங்கேற்க தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டார். பலருடைய பணஉதவியைப் பெற்று அப்போட்டியில் கலந்து கொண்ட அவர் தங்கப் பதக்கம் வெல்லும் குறிக்கோளுடன் சென்றார். ஆனால் வெள்ளி பதக்கம் வென்றார். 2005-ல் மணிப்பூர் அரசாங்கம் அவருக்கு உதவி ஆய்வாளர் பதவி தந்தது. 2001-2004-ல் அவர் பல அகில உலக போட்டிகளில் பங்கேற்று பல பதக்கங்கள் வென்றார். 2006-ல் ஸ்டெடெலாடுடாட்டை டெல்லியில் வென்று உலக சாம்பியன் ஆனார். எனவே, அவர் குத்துச்சண்டையின் அரசி என அழைக்கப்படுகிறார்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

THE QUEEN OF BOXING	குத்துச்சண்டையின் அரசி
The autobiographies of accomplished sportspersons are replete with the challenges they faced and their single-minded pursuit towards their goal. Such a book is sure to make an interesting as well as an inspirational read. Now, read an excerpt from M.C. Mary Kom's autobiography 'Unbreakable'.	திறமையுள்ள விளையாட்டு வீரர்களின் சுயசரிதைகள், தங்கள் இலக்கை நோக்கிய சவால்களை எதிர் கொண்டுள்ளன. அத்தகைய ஒரு புத்தகம் மிகவும் சுவாரசியமாகவும், ஒரு தூண்டுதலாகவும் வாசிக்க வைப்பது நிச்சயம். இப்போது எம்.சி. மேரிகோமின் சுயசரிதையான "உடைக்க இயலாத" பகுப்பாய்வின் ஒரு பகுதியை வாசிக்கவும்.
Soon after the Bangkok championship, I was selected in the 48kg category for the International Boxing Association (originally the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur, or the AIBA) World Women's Boxing Championships in Pennsylvania, USA, in November-December 2001.	பாங்காக் சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் கலந்து கொண்டபிறகுநான் சர்வதேச குத்துச் சண்டை அமைப்பில் (முதலில் அசோஸியேஷனல் டிபாக்ஷஸ் அமெச்சூர் அல்லது AIBA) பென்சில்வேனியாவிலுள்ள உலக மகளிர் குத்துச்சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் நவம்பர் - டிசம்பர் 2002 இல் 48 கிலோ பிரிவில் தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டேன்.
My father managed to collect only Rs 2,000 for my trip. I was both upset and very worried because I'd heard of how expensive things were in America. But there was nothing my parents or I could do. I spoke to Onler, one of my friends, about my problem. He invited a few students and elders, who went to meet the two Members of Parliament and seek their help. Two MPs donated Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively and I suddenly had Rs 10,000 in my hands. With this princely sum, and a little more that had been collected from people, I left for the US. I was relieved to have money in my pocket, and knew that I could not come back empty-handed after all the	என் பயணத்திற்காக, என் தந்தையால் ரூபாய் 2000 மட்டுமே சேகரிக்க முடிந்தது. நான் வருத்தமாகவும், சோகமாகவும் இருந்தேன். ஏனென்றால், அமெரிக்காவில் அனைத்து பொருட்களும் விலை உயர்ந்ததாக இருக்கும் என்று கேள்விப்பட்டேன். ஆனால் என் பெற்றோராலும் என்னாலும் எதுவும் செய்ய இயலவில்லை. என் பிரச்சனையைப் பற்றி என் நண்பர்களில் ஒருவரான ஆன்லருடன் பேசினேன். அவர் பாராளுமன்றத்தின் இரு உறுப்பினர்களை சந்தித்து உதவி பெற சில மாணவர்கள் மற்றும், பெரியவர்களையும் அழைத்துச் சென்றார். இரண்டு நாடாளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்கள் ரூபாய் 5000 மற்றும் 3000 நன்கொடை வழங்கினார்கள். அச்சமயத்தில் திடீரென்று ரூபாய் 1000 எனக்குக்

<p>efforts that people had made on my behalf.</p>	<p>கிடைத்தது. இந்த மிகப் பெரிய தொகை மற்றும் மக்களிடமிருந்து மேலும் பெறப்பட்ட சிறிய தொகையையும் வைத்துக் கொண்டு நான் அமெரிக்காவுக்கு புறப்பட்டேன். என் கைகளில் பணம் இருந்ததினால் நான் நிம்மதி அடைந்தேன். என்னால் வெறும் கையோடு திரும்பிவர முடியாது என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஏனென்றால் என் சார்பாக அனைத்து முயற்சிகளையும் மக்கள் எடுத்திருந்தார்கள்.</p>
<p>Pennsylvania was cold and beautiful. It was snowing. We were confined to the sports arena, but what little I saw was pleasing to the eye. The people were enormously nice too. It was the first time in my life that I had travelled so far. I was looking forward to seeing what America was all about. But since we were the last team to arrive, we went straight to the sporting arena from the airport. The other teams had already completed their weight in, which is compulsory for all players. I was tired and suffering from jet lag. It had been morning when I left, and here it was morning again. After weighing in, I found out that I did not have any match that day. I was fortunate, but some of the team-mates were not so lucky. I was able to rest well enough to face my opponent in the round, which I won comfortably. My fear of facing new opponents quickly vanished. I competed in the 48 kg in this championship. While team-mates lost one after the other, I went on to reach the finals. I was even hopeful of winning the gold. The boxers were not unbeatable as I had earlier thought.</p>	<p>பென்சில்வேனியா குளிர்ச்சியாகவும், அழகாகவும் இருந்தது. நாங்கள் விளையாட்டு அரங்கில் தங்கவைக்கப்பட்டோம். அது என் கண்களுக்கு விருந்தாக இருந்தது. அங்கிருந்த மக்கள் மிகவும் பிரியமானவர்களாக இருந்தார்கள். என் வாழ்நாளில் முதல் முறையாக நெடுந்தூரம் பயணம் மேற்கொண்டேன். நான் அமெரிக்காவைப் பற்றி அனைத்தும் அறிந்து கொள்ள எதிர்பார்த்துக் காத்திருந்தேன். ஆனால் நாங்கள் கடைசி அணியாக சென்றதினால், விமான நிலையத்திலிருந்து விளையாட்டு அரங்கிற்கு நேரடியாக சென்றோம். ஏற்கனவே மற்ற அணிகள் தங்களது எடையினை அளந்து நிறைவு செய்திருந்தார்கள். இது அனைத்து வீரர்களுக்கும் கட்டாயமாக்கப்பட்ட ஒன்றாகும். நான் விமான பயணத்தினால் களைப்பாகவும் சோர்வாகவும் இருந்தேன். நான் புறப்படும் பொழுது இருந்த பகல் பொழுது நான் திரும்பி வரும் பொழுது, மீண்டும் பகல் பொழுதாகவே இருந்தது. நான் பளுதூக்கும் பிரிவுக்கு சென்ற பின்புதான் தெரிந்தது, அன்றைய தினம் எனக்கு எந்தப் போட்டியும் இல்லை என்று. நான் அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி. ஆனால் மற்ற அணி உறுப்பினர்கள் அந்த அதிர்ஷ்டத்தை பெறவில்லை. என் எதிராளியை அந்த சுற்றில் எதிர்கொள்வதற்குப் போதுமான ஓய்வு பெற்றதனால் எளிதாக வெற்றி பெற்றேன். புதிய எதிரிகளை எதிர்கொள்ளும் பயம் விரைவில் மறைந்து விட்டது. நான் இந்த சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் 48 கிலோ போட்டியில் போட்டியிட்டேன். அணி உறுப்பினர்கள் ஒருவர் பின் ஒருவராக தோல்வியுற்ற பொழுது, நான் இறுதி போட்டியை அடைந்தேன். நான் முன்பே அனைத்து குத்து சண்டை வீரர்களைத் தோற்கடித்து தங்கத்தை வென்று விடலாம் என்று நினைத்திருந்தேன்.</p>
<p>I felt like this would be the place, the event that would change my life. I kept telling myself, “I can face anyone in the ring.” In the quarter-final, I defeated Nadia Hokmi of Poland by RSC (Referee Stopped Contest-applicable if the referee feels one of the boxers is inferior to the other and risks getting hurt badly), and in the semi-final, I defeated Jamie Behal of Canada by 21-9. I reached the finals, but lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey by 13-5.</p>	<p>என் வாழ்க்கையை; ‘இந்த நிகழ்வு’, ‘இந்த இடம்’ மாற்றும் என்று நினைத்தேன். “நான் யாரை வேண்டுமானாலும் இந்த வளையத்தினுள் எதிர்கொள்வேன்” என்று எனக்குள் நானே சொல்லிக் கொண்டேன். காலிறுதியில் RSC முறை மூலம் போலந்தின் நாடியாஹோக்கியை தோற்கடித்தேன். நான் அரையிறுதி ஆட்டத்தில் கனடாவைச் சேர்ந்த ஜேமிபெஹால்லை 21-9 என்ற கணக்கில் தோற்கடித்தேன். நான் இறுதிப் போட்டியை</p>

	அடைந்தேன். ஆனால் துருக்கியின் ஹீலாசாஹினிடம் 13-5 என்ற கணக்கில் தோல்வியடைந்தேன்.
<p>The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite. I was not accustomed to the food there. Try as I might, I could not eat the food and I started to lose weight. So much so that just before the finals I was only 46 kg. This is probably what cost me my dream of winning gold and I was very disappointed. I went to my room and cried. But the coaches were kind; they consoled me and lauded me on the silver win. I was the only one in the team to get a medal. But the biggest thing I took away from this championship was the conviction that I could take on any boxer.</p>	<p>எனக்கு மிகப் பெரிய இடையூறு என் பசியின்மை. அங்கே உள்ள உணவு எனக்குப் பழக்கமில்லை. என்னால் முடிந்த வரை முயற்சித்தேன். என்னால் உணவைச் சாப்பிட முடியவில்லை மற்றும் இறுதி போட்டிக்கு முன்பாக எடை இழக்க ஆரம்பித்தேன். நான் 46 கிலோ மட்டுமே இருந்தேன். இதனால் நான் தங்கம் வெல்லும் கனவை இழந்தேன். இது மிகவும் ஏமாற்றமாக இருந்தது. நான் என் அறைக்கு சென்று அழுதேன். ஆனால் என் பயிற்சியாளர்கள் அன்பானவர்கள். அவர்கள் என்னை ஆறுதல் அடையச் செய்தனர் மேலும், நான் வெள்ளி வென்றதற்காக என்னைப் பாராட்டினார்கள். அணியில் நான் மட்டுமே பதக்கம் பெற்றேன். ஆனால் இந்த சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் இருந்து நான் கற்றுக் கொண்ட மிகப் பெரிய விஷயம் என்னவென்றால் எந்த குத்துச் சண்டை வீரரையும் எதிர்க்க முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையை.</p>
<p>In the course of my career, I have become used to travel and to the different ways that things work in other countries. One time, in China, we were given chopsticks to eat our meals with. Just when I had painfully begun to master the art of using a knife and fork, I had to use two sticks to fill my stomach. I ended up using both my hands to hold the chopstick to pick up the food and push it into my mouth. My teammates asked for spoons but I tried to manage with the sticks. It helped that I really enjoy Chinese food. I was hungry enough that I managed the complex work required – I ate enough to sate my appetite and my palate. After five years of travelling, I started taking along some packed food from home.</p>	<p>என் வாழ்க்கை பயணத்தில் நான் பயணிக்கக் கற்றுக் கொண்டேன். அதன் பின் வெவ்வேறு நாடுகளில் நடைபெற்ற போட்டிகளில் கலந்து கொண்டேன். சீனாவில் ஒரு முறை எங்கள் சாப்பாடு சாப்பிடுவதற்கு ஜோடிக்குச்சிகள் வழங்கப்பட்டது ஒரு கத்தி மற்றும் முட்கரண்டியைப் பயன்படுத்தி உணவு உட்கொள்ள தேர்ந்த நான், என் வயிற்றை நிரப்ப இரண்டு குச்சிகளை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியிருந்தது. நான் என் இரண்டு கைகளையும் பயன்படுத்தி உணவு உண்ண ஆரம்பித்தேன். என்னுடன் வந்த வீரர்கள் கரண்டியைக் கேட்டார்கள். ஆனால் எனக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட குச்சியை கொண்டு உணவை உண்ண ஆரம்பித்தேன், அது எனக்கு சீன உணவை விரும்பி சாப்பிட வைத்தது. நான் பசியோடு இருந்ததால் அந்த சிக்கலான செயல்பாடு என்னை பசியாறவும் ருசியான உணவை சாப்பிடவும் வழிவகுத்தது. 5 வருட பயணத்திற்கு பின், வீட்டிலிருந்து நான் கட்டிய உணவை எடுத்துச் செல்ல ஆரம்பித்தேன்.</p>
<p>On my return, Delhi gave me a warm welcome at the airport. Back in Imphal, I was greeted with garlands and drumbeats and dancing. There was a victory ride across town, a felicitation programme was held in Langol, an area that houses the government quarters. Thanksgiving prayers were said and words of praise and adulation were showered on me. I was presented with a traditional shawl. Oja Ibomcha was also present and was duly felicitated. When I spoke to the people in Langol that day, I spoke of my hope that I would win gold in future tournaments.</p>	<p>நான் திரும்பி வெண்கல பதக்கத்துடன் வந்த போது டெல்லி விமான நிலையத்தில் என்னை வரவேற்றனர். மீண்டும் இம்பால் வந்த பொழுது மாலை மரியாதைகளும், மேலதாளங்களும் மற்றும் நடனங்களினாலும் நான் வரவேற்கப்பட்டேன். நகரம் முழுவதும் வெற்றி கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் வசிக்கும் லாங்கல் பகுதியில் என்னைப் பாராட்டி விழா நடைபெற்றது. நன்றி பிரார்த்தனை கூறப்பட்டது. பின்பு, பாராட்டு மற்றும் புகழ்ச்சி வார்த்தைகள் என் மீது பொழியப்பட்டது. பாரம்பரியமான சால்வை எனக்குப் பரிசாக வழங்கப்பட்டது. என்னுடன் இருந்த ஓஜாஇமோம்ஷாவுக்கும் என்னைப் போலவே மரியாதை வழங்கப்பட்டது. நான் லாங்காவில் உள்ள மக்களிடம்</p>

	அன்று பேசியபோது எதிர்கால போட்டிகளில் தங்கத்தை வெல்வேன் என்று நம்பிக்கையுடன் பேசினேன்.
That first international medal, a silver, will always mean a lot to me. The fight and all that followed are clearly etched in my memory. But deep inside, I was not happy with a silver. As I touched down in India, I vowed that the next time I would bring back a gold. I knew I was good enough.	முதல் சர்வதேச பதக்கமான வெள்ளி, இப்போதும் எனக்கு நிறைய அர்த்தத்தைத் தந்தது. சண்டை மற்றும் அனைத்துத் தொடர் நிகழ்வுகளும் என் நினைவகத்தில் பொறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் என் உள் மனதில் வெள்ளிப் பதக்கம் எனக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியளிக்கவில்லை. நான் இந்தியாவுக்காக அடுத்த முறை உறுதியாக தங்கப் பதக்கம் வெல்வேன் என்று உறுதி மொழி எடுத்தேன். எனக்கு தெரிந்து இது மன நிறைவாக இருந்தது.
The silver in Pennsylvania and the prize money from the government had put an end to my immediate financial worries. But I wanted a job too, for that alone can bring long-term security and a steady income. Also, around the time that I was getting married, I had no savings except a couple of life insurance policies. After my second World Championship gold, the Manipur government offered me the post of Sub-Inspector, which I accepted in 2005. I had long dreamt of getting a government job through the sports quota, and it was finally fulfilled. I earned a salary of Rs. 15,000 in that first job. The thing about jobs that are obtained through the sports quota is that we are not required to go in to work as regularly as our colleagues because we tend to be away at camps and tournaments through much of the year. I go to office when necessary. And every time I need to go out of station, I am required to take leave and inform the department.	பென்சிவேனியாவில் பெற்ற வெள்ளியும், அரசாங்கத்தின் பரிசுப்பணமும் எனக்கு உடனடி நிதித் கவலையை முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தது. ஆனால் எனக்கு ஒரு வேலை தேவை. ஏனென்றால் தனியாக நீண்ட காலப் பாதுகாப்பிற்கு ஒரு வருமானத்தைச் சேர்க்க முடியும். மேலும், நான் திருமணம் செய்து கொண்ட நேரத்தில், ஆயுள் காப்பீட்டுக் சேமிப்பு தவிர வேறு எந்த விதமான சேமிப்புகளும் எனக்குக் கிடையாது. என் இரண்டாவது உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப் தங்கத்திற்குப் பிறகு, மணிப்பூர் அரசாங்கம் எனக்குத் துணைக் கண்காணிப்பாளர் பதவியை வழங்கியது. நான் 2005 இல் இதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டேன். நான் முதல் வேலையில் ரூ.15,000 சம்பாதித்தேன். விளையாட்டு இட ஒதுக்கீடு மூலம் கிடைக்கும் வேலைக்கு நாங்கள் மற்றவர்களைப்போல் வழக்கமாக வேலைக்குப் போக வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. ஏனென்றால் நாங்கள் ஆண்டு தோறும் முகாம்களிலும், சண்டைகளிலும் இருந்து வருகிறோம். தேவையான போது, நான் அலுவலகத்திற்குச் செல்கிறேன். நான் ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் நிலையத்திலிருந்து வெளியேறும் போது, விடுப்பு எடுப்பதை, துறைக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.
My medal haul continued after my marriage, putting an end to speculation among my family and friends around that particular topic. I retained the world title in the Third World Women's Boxing Championships at Podolsk in Russia, in 2005. Sarita, who had won the bronze, and I were given a hero's welcome at the Imphal airport. We were taken to the Bhagyachandra Open Air Theatre, where a grand reception was organised.	என்னுடைய திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு எனது பதக்கம் தொடர்ந்தது. அந்த குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயத்தைச் சுற்றி என் குடும்பத்தினருக்கும் நண்பர்களுக்கும் ஊக்கம் முடிந்தது. நான் ரஷ்யாவில் பொடால்ஸ் மூன்றாம் உலக மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் உலக பட்டத்தைத் தக்க வைத்துக் கொண்டேன். 2005 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வெண்கலத்தை வென்ற சரிதாவும், நானும் இம்பால் விமான நிலையத்தில் விர வரவேற்பைப் பெற்றோம். 'பாக்கியச்சந்திரா' திறந்த வெளி திரையரங்கிற்கு நாங்கள் அழைத்துச் செல்லப்பட்டோம். அங்கு ஒரு வரவேற்பு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது.
I'd had a good run from 2001 to 2004. I won several golds: all the Senior Women's Boxing Championships; the 2nd Women's Boxing Championships, 2002; the 2nd Asian Women's Boxing Championships at Hisar in 2003; and the Witch Cup Boxing Championships at Paes, Hungary. In spite of this, when I got married, everybody	நான் 2001 இல் இருந்து 2004 வரை பல போட்டிகளில் வெற்றி பெற்றேன். நான் பல தங்கங்களை வென்றேன். மூத்த மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்கள், 2வது மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப், 2002, 2003 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஹிஸாரில் 2வது ஆசிய மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் மற்றும் ஹங்கேரியிலுள்ள

<p>was doubtful that my medal hauls would continue. But after the wedding, I participated in and won a gold in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing Championships in October 2005 and November 2006.</p>	<p>பயலின் ஸ்விட்ச் கோப்பை குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போன்றவை இதில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவை. இதுபோல், நான் திருமணம் செய்து கொண்ட போது என்னால் பதக்கத்தைத் தொடர முடியுமா என்ற சந்தேகம் அனைவருக்கும் இருந்தது. ஆனால் திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு, அக்டோபர் 2005 மற்றும் நவம்பர் 2006 இல் நான் மூன்றாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் உலக மகளிர் சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் தங்கம் வென்றேன்.</p>
<p>There were a number of other international level championships, in Taiwan, Vietnam, Denmark and so on. But it was retaining my world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi that I consider one of my greatest achievements. It is probably the most memorable for me because I was able to win at home. The other Indian boxers also performed exceptionally well. India won four golds, one silver and three bronzes, and our team won the overall title. With this hat-trick of World Championship wins, the media christened me 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.</p>	<p>தைவான், வியட்நாம், டென்மார்க் போன்ற பல சர்வதேச நிலை சாம்பியன்கள் பல இருந்தன. 2006 ஆம் ஆண்டில் புதுதில்லி நான்காவது உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் ருமேனியாவில் ஸ்டிலூட்டாட்டாவை 22-7 என்ற கணக்கில் தோற்கடித்ததன் மூலம் எனது உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப் பட்டத்தைத் தக்க வைத்துக் கொண்டேன். இதுவே என் மிகப்பெரிய சாதனையாகக் கருதுகிறேன். நான் எந்தவித பயிற்சியும் மேற்கொள்ளாமல் வீட்டில் இருந்தபடியே வெற்றி பெற முடிந்ததால், இது எனக்கு மிகவும் மறக்க முடியாத ஒன்றாகும். மற்ற இந்திய குத்துச் சண்டை வீரர்களும் சிறப்பாக விளையாடினர். இந்தியா நான்கு தங்கம், ஒரு வெள்ளி, மூன்று வெண்கலப் பதக்கங்களை வென்றது. எங்கள் அணி ஓட்டு மொத்த பட்டத்தை வென்றது. இந்த மூன்று முறை தொடர் சாதனை மூலம் உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பைக் கைப்பற்றினோம். ஊடகங்கள் என்னை "குத்துச் சண்டை ராணி" மற்றும் "அற்புதமான மேரி" என பெயர் சூட்டினார்கள்.</p>

GLOSSARY

princely	very large	அதிகமான
jet lag	a tired and unpleasant feeling, a person experiences, following a long flight through different time zones	விமான பயணத்தில் ஏற்படும் சோர்வு
appetite	hunger	பசி
lauded	appreciated	பாராட்டியது
conviction	firm faith or belief	உறுதியான நம்பிக்கை
sate	satisfy	தெளிவு, திருப்தி
palate	sense of taste	சுவை உணர்வு
felicitation	congratulatory address	பாராட்டு
adulation	appreciation	பாராட்டுதல்
etched	imprinted	பொறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள
speculation	guess	யூகம்
haul	taking a collection	திரட்டுதல்

SYNONYMS

Word	Synonyms	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
excerpt	piece taken from a book, select, choose, take out	ஒரு பகுதி
princely	huge	ஆடம்பரம்
relieved	mitigated, eased, alleviated	விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட
confined	unfree, restricted, limited	குறுகிய அளவு
arena	enclosed area used for sports, political sphere	இடம்
enormously	hugely, tremendously, staggeringly	அதிகமாக
weighing	consideration, think, deliberation	ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல்
opponent	contestant	எதிராளி
vanished	disappeared, non existent	மறைந்த
competed	taking part, accomplish	பங்கேற்பு
unbeatable	unconquerable, invincible	வீழ்த்த முடியாத
accustomed	usual, habitual	பழக்கப்பட்ட
consoled	expurgated	ஆறுதல் கூறுதல்
disappointed	frustrated, foiled, unsuccessful	வருத்தப்படுதல்
felicitation	speech act	ஏற்புரை
adulation	flattery	புகழ்தல்
etched	carved, inscribed	ஆசைப்படுதல்
tend	incline, suffer, run	பாதிக்கப்பட்ட
retained	maintained, preserved	பாதுகாத்தல்
defeating	win a victory, unsuccessful	தோற்றுப் போதல்
exceptionally	unacceptable	ஏற்க முடியாத
christened	baptised	ஞானஸ்தானம்
hat-trick	the scoring of three goals by one player in one game	மூன்று முறை தொடர்ந்து சாதனை

ANTONYMS

Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
excerpt	X include, record, add	princely	X poor, vulgar, low class
relieved	X unmitigated	confined	X free, unconfined, unrestricted
weighing	X tactlessness	opponent	X unthreatening, peaceful
vanished	X existent	competed	X begin, broken

unbeatable	X beatable, vincible, conquerable	accustomed	X unusual, uncommon, new
consoled	X uncensored	disappointed	X successful, productive
felicitation	X disagreement	etched	X uncarved, uncut, simple
tend	X disagree, distrust	retained	X destroyed, gone
defeating	X successful	exceptionally	X acceptable, satisfactory
christened	X domobilized		



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Antonyms (Find and write the antonyms for the words in Box A from the set of words in Box B)

A	B	A	B
amateur	X professional	compulsory	X optional/Voluntary
traditional	X modern	expensive	X cheap
hopeful	X hopeless	hopeful	X desperate
accepted	X desperate/refused	accepted	X desperate/refused

2) Based on your reading of the text answer the following questions in two to three sentences each. (Text Page - 38)

- a) **How did Mary Kom manage to get financial support for her trip to the USA? How did Onler help Mary Kom in sending her to USA? (June -19, Mar-20)(MDL-2023)**
Her **Dad** gave **Rs.2000/-**. **Onler** got **Rs.8000/-** from 2 MPs. She collected some money from people.
- b) **Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty - handed? (Mar-19)**
Her **well-wishers** offered her **money**. She **didn't** want to **disappoint** them. So, she **didn't** like to return empty – handed.
- c) **What was her first impression of America?**
It was **cold and beautiful**. The places were **pleasing**. It was **snowing** **Americans** were nice.
- d) **Why could she call herself 'lucky'?**
She had **jet lag**. She had **enough rest** before match. **So**, she called herself **lucky**.

- e) **According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?**
American food didn't suit her. She lost appetite. She lost weight. So, she lost in the finals.
- f) **What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.**
 Mary Kom cried on her defeat in the finals. She won the silver medal. Her **coaches encouraged and consoled her. It made her feel confident** about the competitive players.
- g) **What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?**
 She had to use **chopsticks**. Eating with them so was **hard**. She **managed** to eat with chopsticks.
- h) **How was she felicitated on her return to India?** (MAR-23)
 She was **welcomed warmly**. She was **greeted with garland, drumbeat and dance**. A **felicitation programme** was held.
- i) **What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?** (May-22)
 She won the **world title (2006)**. She won it in **New Delhi**. So, she **considered** it her **greatest achievement**.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100-150 words each (Text Page - 39)

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

She was **selected** in the **48kg category**. Her **dad** gave **Rs.2,000/-**. Two MPs gave **Rs.8,000/-** She decided to win. **She shouldn't lose**. In America, she was tired. She took **rest**. She was **qualified** for the finals. She was **hopeful**. She lost appetite. She lost weight. She lost gold. She won **silver**. Her coaches encouraged her. So, she could face any boxer.

Moral: Success follows failure.

- b) **Lack of adequate financial resources and sponsorships often affect sportspersons. How is this evident from Mary Kom's life?**

Mary Kom was **selected** in the **48Kg category**. Her **Dad** gave only **Rs.2000/-** Two MPs gave **Rs.8000/-** People gave some money. Thus, she got money. She wanted to **win gold**. She

won **only silver**. Her worries were over. She wanted a job. She got **married**. She had 2 insurance policies. **Manipur Govt.** made her an **SI**. Her financial problem was over.

Moral: Luck follows talented persons.

c) Why was Mary Kom named the ‘Queen of Boxing’ and ‘Magnificent Mary’?

She took part in **many matches**. She won **many medals**. She got married. She continued boxing. She won **gold medals**. She won **world title**. She retained it. It was her great achievement. It was the most memorable thing. She had hat trick victory. She was called the ‘**Queen of Boxing**’. She was also called **Magnificent Mary**.

Moral: Talented men are famous.

SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Prose : The Queen of Boxing
Author : Mary Kom
Theme : Mary Kom’s financial crisis and winning World Championship.

Introduction:

The story of “**The Queen of Boxing**” an excerpt of “Unbreakable”, an autobiography written by **Mary Kom** elaborately depicts her financial crisis and **winning the International Championship**. It also deals with her various achievements till now.

Her Financial Crisis:

Mary Kom was **selected** in the **48kg** category for the **world women’s Boxing Championship** in the USA, **2001**. Her father collected **only Rs.2000** for the trip. She was upset and **very worried**. Two **MPs** **donated Rs.8000** through her friend Onler. She **collected a little more** from others. She left with a **decision not to return empty - handed**.

Winning Silver Medal:

Mary Kom was **tired** and suffering from **jet lag**. She took **rest**, **faced** her **opponent** and **won**. She lost her fear of opponents. She hoped to win the gold medal. In the **quarterfinal**, she

defeated **Nadia Hokmi** and **Jame Behal**. She reached the **finals**. But, she **lost to Huha Sahin**. She could **win** only the **silver**, She was **disappointed**. Her **coaches consoled** and praised her.

Warm Welcome:

On her **return**, **Delhi** gave her a **warm welcome** at the **airport**. At **Imphal**, she was **greeted** with **garlands**, drumbeats and dancing. There was a **victory ride** across town. A **felicitation programme** was **held** in **Langol**. She was **presented** with a **shawl** too.

Financial Prosperity:

The **medal** and the **prize money** put an end to her **financial worries**. Meanwhile, she got **married**. She had only some **life insurance policies**. After her **second World Championship gold**, the **Manipur Government offered** her the **post of sub- inspector** in **2005**. Her dream of getting a government job was fulfilled finally.

Various Achievements:

She **retained** the **world title** in the **Third World Women's Boxing Championships** in **2005**. She was given a hero's welcome at the Imphal airport. From 2001 to 2004, she won **many gold** – all the world's Women's Championships, the **2nd women's Boxing Championships**. She also won the **Third and Fourth World Women Boxing Championships** in **2005** and **2006**.

Winning Titles:

For her great victories, media called her the '**Queen of Boxing**' and **Magnificent Mary**.

Conclusion:

Thus, Mary Kom made many great victories.

Moral: Men of pereverence make great victories.

AVERAGE STUDENTS

Prose : Queen of Boxing
Author : Mary Kom
Theme : Mary Kom's hardwork

The lesson portrays Mary Kom's **hardwork** and **success**. She was **selected** for **international match**. She had no money. Her **Dad** gave **Rs.2000/-**. Two MPs gave Rs.8000/-. Others gave some money. She wanted to **win gold**. She won **silver**. Her coaches encouraged her.

Kom had financial problem. She wanted a job. She got **married**. She had 2 insurance policies. **Manipur Govt** made her an **SI**. Her financial problem was over. Kom participated in **many matches**. She won **gold medals**. She won **world title**. She retained it. It was her great achievement. She was called the '**Queen of Boxing**'. She was also called 'Manificent Mary'. Thus, Mary Kom became **successful** through **hardwork**.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ There was an **international match**.
- ❖ Kom was **selected**.
- ❖ She got **help**.
- ❖ She won **silver**.
- ❖ She was encouraged.
- ❖ She got an **SI job**.
- ❖ Her problem was over.
- ❖ She participated in many matches.
- ❖ She won **gold medals**.
- ❖ She won **world title**.
- ❖ She retained it.
- ❖ It was **great**.

Moral: Hardwork brings success.

TEXTUAL EXERCISE

VOCABULARY

A) Abbreviations:

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

Look at the other abbreviations used in the lesson.

USA – United States of America
AIBA – Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur

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

- | | |
|----------|---|
| 1) IELTS | - International English Language Testing System |
| 2) GST | - Goods and Services Tax |
| 3) TNPSA | - Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission |
| 4) STD | - Subscribers' Trunk Dialling |
| 5) ISD | - International Subscribers' Dialling |
| 6) MBA | - Master of Business Administration |

- 7) MHRD - Ministry of Human Resource Development
 8) GPS - Global Positioning System
 9) NSS - National Service Scheme
 10) PTA - Parent-Teacher Association
 11) NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation
 12) ICU - Intensive Care Unit
 13) IIM - Indian Institute of Management
 14) MRI - Magnetic Resonance Imaging
 15) ECG - Electro-Cardio Gram
 16) NCC - National Cadet Corps
 17) LED - Light Emitting Diode
 18) CPU - Central Processing Unit
 19) CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education
 20) GDP - Gross Domestic Product
 21) LCD - Liquid Crystal Display
 22) NRI - Non-Resident Indian
 23) IIT - Indian Institute of Technology
 24) ITI - Industrial Training Institute
 25) USB - Universal Serial Bus

B) Note the underlined words in the sentences below. They are antonyms formed by adding prefixes 'un' and 'dis' to the base words.

- The boxers were not unbeatable as I had earlier thought.
- The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite.

Now form the opposites of the words given below by prefixing 'un', 'in', 'dis', 'ir', 'il' appropriately.

fortunate – unfortunate respect - disrespect
 rational - irrational direct - indirect
 regular - irregular active - inactive
 agree – disagree obedient - disobedient
 continue - discontinue decent - indecent
 legitimate - illegitimate regular - irregular
 aware - unaware finite - infinite
 necessary - unnecessary

C) Idioms related to Sports

- 1) throw in the towel - to give up
- 2) in our corner - on your side in an argument or dispute
- 3) on the ropes - state of near collapse or defeat

- 4) below the belt - unfair or unsporting behavior
- 5) square off - prepare for a conflict.

Listening Activity

Read the questions based on the running commentary of a cricket match. Then, listen to the running commentary of the match read out by your teacher or played on the recorder and tick the right answers.

- i) Who faced the first ball in the 49th over?**
 a) Kulasekara b) Yuvraj
 c) Dhoni d) Sachin
- ii) Which batsman hit a sixer?**
 a) Kulasekara b) Bajji
 c) Dhoni d) Yuvraj
- iii) Where was the match held?**
 a) Chennai b) Delhi
 c) Calcutta d) Mumbai
- iv) Who were popularly called 'The Finishers'?**
 a) Dhoni and Yuvaraj b) Bajji and Malinga
 c) Gambhir and Yuvaraj d) Perara and Malinga
- v) How many runs did India need to win the match in the last four overs?**
 a) 30 b) 21
 c) 37 d) 27

ii) Choose the correct option.

- 1) A contact sport usually involves a _____ contact between players.
 a) violent b) gentle c) physical
- 2) Kabbadi is a game played between _____.
 a) seven teams of two players
b) two teams of seven players
 c) four teams of seven players
- 3) A single _____.
a) player on offence is referred to as a raider
 b) offence is referred to as a raider.
 c) raider is an offence by the player.

Grammar

A) Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences.

- 1) We are not completely sure but Kishore may come back tomorrow.
- 2) When Koushik was a child, he used to play in the street.
- 3) Could I have some more juice, please?

- 4) We can / need need not paint this room now.
- 5) I would rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
- 6) May / Can / Shall I use your mobile phone ? It's an emergency.
- 7) In schools, students must wear uniform. It is compulsory.
- 8) The voyagers did not dare to drop anchor at the unknown island.
- 9) Thou shall have your neighbour.
- 10) The Manager will not excuse you, if you fail to complete your assignment today.
- 11) Helen jotted down the important points lest she should forget it.
- 12) You ought to never retain me against my wishes.
- 13) Being a Monday, the shops will not be crowded today.
- 14) I would admit my fault, if I were you.
- 15) The groom must certainly be over 30 years of age.
- 16) My brother will go abroad to pursue his higher studies next year.
- 17) It's not that urgent. You can/ may take your own time.
- 18) There is a lot of time left, so you need not be panic.
- 19) Can I turn on the fan, please?
- 20) I can not believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?
- 21) Dinesh must be the richest person in the village. He has just bought two luxury cars.
22. Nirmala could write perfectly when she was seven.

B) Complete the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks with the words given below.

The poet, in a relaxed state of mind, is sitting in a (1) grove. He reflects on how his mood brings (2) pleasant thoughts, which are inevitably followed by sorrowful ones. He feels connected to all of nature, and senses an inherent joy in all (4) creations. He has faith in the fact that all the primroses and periwinkles around him (5) savour the air they breathe. He feels that every bird in the grove moves with (6) ecstasy. As the twigs catch the breezy air, they do so with the same pleasure (7) pervading all life on earth. This joy of nature seems to be heaven-sent. Nature's holy plan is to offer joy and peace to all forms of life on earth. The poet's pleasant train of thought slowly leads to the sad reflection of how

mankind alone has wrought sorrow and (8) suffering upon itself. He firmly believes that man is meant to spend his days blissfully taking part in the vitality and joy surrounding him in (9) abundance. He therefore concludes rhetorically, emphasizing that he has good reason to (10) lament the distress, man unnecessarily brings upon himself.

c) Read the following passage adapted from 'Three Men in a Boat' and fill in the blanks with appropriate modals and read the paragraph aloud.

I thought I will go to British Museum today to read the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch. I could read all I wanted to read and then felt I must begin to study diseases. I started to generally turn the leaves idly.

I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms and discovered I was having it for months without knowing it. Cholera, I had severe complications. Diphtheria, I must have been born with. I was relieved to find that Bright's disease, I had only in a modified form as so far as that was concerned, I would live for years. The only disease I could conclude I had not got was a housemaid's knee. I sat and pondered. I tried to feel my heart. I could not feel (not feel) my heart. I walked into the reading room as a happy healthy man but crawled out as a decrepit wreck.

Prepositions

Sometimes a sentence can end with a preposition.

Read the sentences given below.

- 1) This seat is not very comfortable to sit _____.

Ans: on

- 2) My father gave me some pictures to look _____.

Ans: at

- 3) Was it worth waiting _____? **Ans: for**

A) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- (i) In case of difficulty, you should refer to a dictionary and then respond to the question.
- (ii) The clothes that he has put on are very impressive. He is going to his hometown to pay homage to the village head.

(iii) The nearest hospital in this place is at a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either by car or by a bicycle.

B) Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions and read the paragraph aloud for better understanding of the use of prepositions.

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection for people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough for the wearer to be able to move his head and arms out, and a month's supply of food and drinking water can also be stored in it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see through the window in the front, and breathe through a curved pipe. The life preserver is made of water proof cloth attached to circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer from sharp rocks and hungry fish.

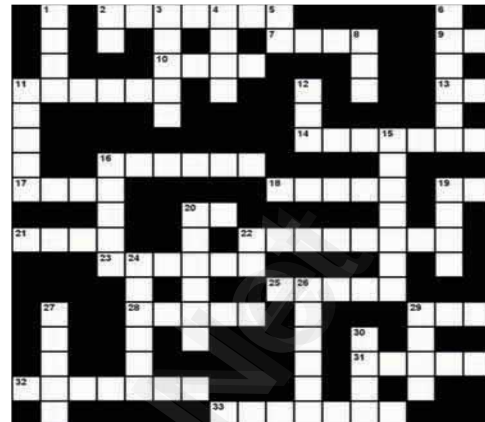
C) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences, using prepositions if necessary.

- (i) The new machines are quite different from the old ones. They are able to work at a much faster pace, a substantially reduced risk to the environment.
- (ii) The students discussed the problem among themselves. However, they did not arrive at any conclusion. They went to their class teacher and discussed with her. She gave a solution for it and they were happy.

D) Do you know what happened to the Titanic, the largest ship to sail then? She hit an iceberg and sank into the Atlantic Ocean. Now choose the right word and complete the paragraph. Read the paragraph aloud.

The wreck of the RMS Titanic lies at a depth of about 12,500 feet about 370 miles south east off the coast of Newfoundland. It lies in two main pieces about a third of a mile apart. The bow is still largely recognizable with many preserved interiors, despite the damage it sustained hitting the sea floor. A debris field of the wreck contains thousands of items spilled from the ship as it sank. She sank in the year 1912.

E) Solve the crossword using the clues given on page 54.



Across

2. We fought against the measure.(7)
7. The cat jumped onto the table.(4)
9. The cat climbed up the tree.(2)
10. My story is shorter than yours.(4)
11. Cats are unlike dogs.(6)
13. Put the cookie in the jar.(2)
14. Let's walk through the park.(7)
16. The vegetables were planted behind the apple tree.(6)
17. Banu sings like a bird.(4)
18. My story is about my pets.(5)
19. Subash is the president of our class.(2)
20. We live by the river.(2)
21. Let's walk into class together. (4)
22. The bank is opposite the park.(8)
23. We live within the city limits.(6)
25. I saw John waving above the crowd.(5)
28. I am more cautious since the fall.(5)
29. I have a present for you.(3)
31. We strolled along the river.(5)
32. He ran between us.(7)
33. The leaves had collected beneath the trees. (7)

Down

1. I put the book upon the table.(4)
2. Please treat us as equals.(2)
3. Desert will be served after dinner. (5)
4. My house is near the school.(4)

5. We walked **to** the store.(2)
6. No eating **during** class.(6)
8. The book fell **off** my desk.(3)
11. I will not leave **until** the speech is finished.(5)
12. The store is open everyday **but** Sunday.(3)
15. The dog is **outside** the house.(7)
16. The cat is hiding **below** my bed.(5)

19. The cat jumped **over** the dog.(4)
20. He is hiding **behind** the bookcase.(6)
22. Dinner is **on** the table.(2)
24. I put my hands **inside** my Pockets. (6)
26. We will eat **before** the play.(6)
27. The cat is sleeping **under** the bed. (5)
29. This letter is **from** my aunt.(4)
30. We ran **past** the other kids.(4)





FIGURE OF SPEECH

1. **Rhyming Words:**கொடுக்கப்பட்டபாடலில் உள்ளவ்வொருவரியின் கடைசிவார்த்தைகளைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளிலேஒரேமாதிரியானஒலிகள் இருந்தால் அவைகள் **Rhyming Words** ஆகும்.

Ex : Tell me not, in mournful **numbers**.

Left is but an empty **dream!**

For the soul is dead that **slumbers**.

And things are not what this **seem**.

Rhyming words – numbers - slumbers

dream - seem

2. **Ryme scheme** :ஒருபாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசிவார்த்தைகளில் ஒரேஒலியாகவந்தால் அதற்குஒருகுறியீடுவைக்க வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக a, b, c.....

Ex : With all my heart I do **admire** a

Athletes who meat for fun or **hire** a

Who take the field in gandy **pumpb**

ஒலிமாறுபடும் போதுகுறியீடுமாறும்.

3. **Simile** : a word or phrase that compares something to something else showing resemblance, using the words **like** (or) **as**.

ஒத்தபண்புகளைஒப்பிடும் போதுஉவமைஎன்கிறோம்.

like,asபோன்றவார்த்தைகளைவைத்து**simile**அடையாளம் காணலாம்.

4. **Metaphor** :It is an implied simile. The use of word to indicate a meaning different from its literal meaning.

He was a lion in the battle.

(He fought like a lion in the battle – simile)

5. **Personification** : The practice of repreenting objects, qualities etc. as humans, in art and literature.மனிதப்பண்பைமனிதரல்லாதவற்றிற்குஒற்றிச் சொல்லுதல்.

1. Time and tide wait for no none.

2. Laughter holding both her sides.

3. Death lays his hands on things.

6. **Appostrphe** :An Apostrophe is a direct address to the dead, to the absent, or to a personified object or idea.உயிரற்ற/ நேரில்இல்லாதவர்களை அழைத்தல்.

1. **O judgement!**thou art fled to brutish beasts.

2. **O grave!**Where is thy victory.

3. **O ye wheels!**be silent for today.

- 7. Oxymoron :** Oxymoron is a special form of Antithesis, where two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing. எதிர் சொற்களால் ஒருநபரையோ/ ஒரு பொருளையோ குறிப்பது.
1. So **innocent** arch, so **cunningly** simple.
 2. This **honour** noted in **dishonor** stood.
- 8. Onomatopoeia :** The fact of words containing sounds similar to the noises they describe. ஒலிக்குறிப்புச் சொற்கள்.
- buzz, chirp, meow (cat's)
- He sipped his straight mouth.
- 9. Anaphora :** அந்தாதித் தொடை—aliterary device wherein a word or a phrase is repeated at the beginning of two or more successive sentences. தொடர்ந்துவரும் பாடல் வரிகளில் ஒரேவார்த்தைதிரும்பவரும் போது அதனை Anaphora என்கிறோம்.
- Ex : 1. In time the savage bull sustains the yoke.
In time all haggard barks will stoop to three— Thomas Kyd-
2. Was it conceit
Was it perversity
Was it humility
- 10. Alliteration :** மோனை the use of the same letter or sound (comment) at the beginning of the words that are close together.
- ஒரு வரியில் ஒருவார்த்தையின் முதல் மெய்யெழுத்து ஒலிமீண்டும் வந்தால் அதனை alliteration என்கிறோம்.
- Ex : 1. **P**eter **P**icked a **p**ech of **p**ickled **p**eppers.
2. **S**ing a **s**ong of **s**ix pece.
- 11. Assonance :** The repetition of similar words in stressed syllables of successive words.
- Ex : 1. Sonnet and povidge – same vowels different consonants.
2. Cold and killed – different words same consonants.
- 12. Hyperbole :** A way of speaking and writing that makes something sound more excitation that it really is. ஒருவிஷயத்தை மிகைப்படுத்திக் கூறுதல்.
- Ex : 1. I am so hungry I could eat a horse.
2. If the river were dry, I am able to fill it with tears.
- 13. Anthithesis:** a striking opposition of words is made in the same sentence. எதிர்மறைகளை கருத்து ஒரேவாக்கியத்தில் வருதல்.
- Ex: 1. Man proposes and disposes.
2. To err is human to forgive is divine.
3. Speech is silver silence is golden.
- 14. Allusion:** When a person or another makes an indirect reference in speech, text or song to an event or figure. ஒரு செய்தியை நேராகவோ (அ) மறைமுகமாகவோ, ஒரு மனிதனையோ (அ) இடத்தையோ (அ) ஏற்கனவே நடந்த ஒரு நிகழ்வையோ குறிப்பது.
- Ex: 1. Your backyard is a Garden of Eden. (Biblical)

2.You're a regular Einstein (Historical allusion)

15. **Poetic Diction:** The style of speaking or within used by the speaker or writer.

Ex: 1. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those
Un heard melodies are sweeter: then the
Ye soft pipes, play on"

16. **Archaism:**பழமைக் கூறு: The use of writing or speech that is now rarely used; the use of older versions language and art.

1. Know from **whence** you came.
2. O, Romes, Wherefore **art thou** Rome?

17. **Pun:**சிலேடை: A pun is a joke that makes a play on words.

Ex: 1.A bicycle can't stand on its non because it is two-tired.
2.Is life worth living? It depends upon the **liver**.

18. **Repetition:** Often use in speech, as a rhetorical device to bring attention to an idea

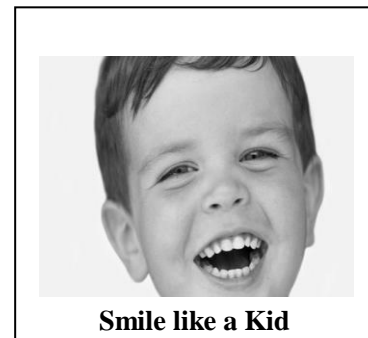
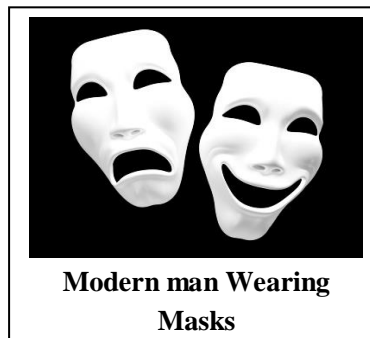
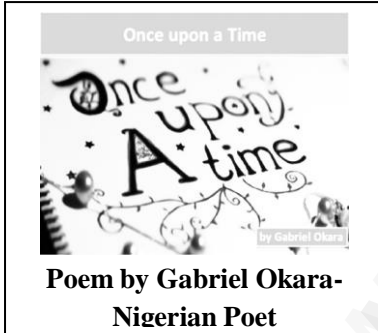
Ex: 1. If you think you can do it, you can do it
2. The woods are lovely, dark and deep
And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep.

19. **Metonymy** ஆகுபெயர் : It replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated.

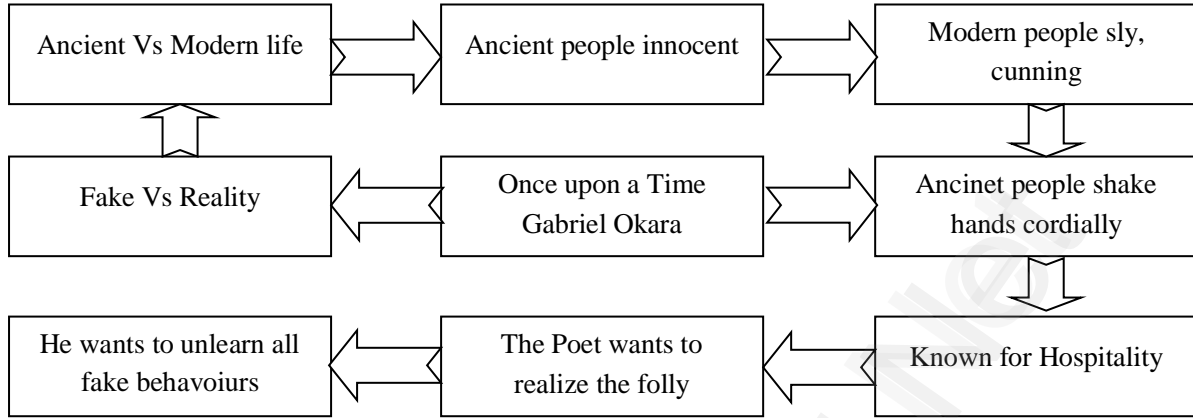
1. **Pen** is mightier than the sword.
2. The **crown**, for the king.
3. From the **cradle**, to the **grave**.
4. The whole **city** went out to sea the victorions general.

**UNIT
1**
Poem
ONCE UPON A TIME
ஒரு காலத்தில்
- Gabriel Okara
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Gabriel Okara (born 1921) is a Nigerian poet and novelist. His verse has been translated into several languages. His poem The Call of the River Nun won the best award for Literature at the Nigerian Festival of Arts in 1953. Some of his poems were published in the influential periodical Black Orpheus, and by 1960 he established himself as an accomplished writer. He was honoured with the Commonwealth Poetry Award. Okara's typical poem transits from everyday reality to moments of delight and moves back to reality, making a complete circle. Okara infused African thought folklore, and imagery into both his verse and prose. His first novel, The Voice, is an outstanding linguistic experiment. His later works include a collection of poems The Fisherman's Invocation (1978) and two books for children, Little Snake and Little Frog (1981) and An Adventure to Juju Island (1992).


PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON


MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடல் சுருக்கம்

- ❖ இக்கவிஞர் முற்கால மக்களின் நடத்தையையும் இக்கால மக்களின் நடத்தையையும் ஒப்பிடுகிறார். அக்கால மக்கள் வஞ்சனையின்றி இயல்பாக சிரித்தனர். இக்காலத்தவர்கள் அன்பின்றி சிரிக்கின்றனர். இக்கால மக்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியின்றி கைகுலுக்குகின்றனர். “நன்றாக இருங்கள்,” “மறுபடியும் சந்திப்போம்” என சிரத்தையின்றி சொல்கின்றனர். கவிஞர் ஒருவரை மூன்றாம் முறையாக சந்திக்கச் செல்லும்போது, கதவுகள் அடைக்கப்படுகின்றன. இப்போது கவிஞரும் மற்றவர்களைப் போலவே பொய்யாகச் சிரிக்கிறார். அதற்கு வருந்துகிறார். தனது குழந்தைப் பருவத்திற்குச் சென்று உண்மையான உணர்வுகளை வெளிபடுத்த விரும்புகிறார். உண்மையாகச் சிரிக்க கற்றுத்தருமாறு தன் மகனிடம் கேட்கிறார்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

ONCE UPON A TIME	ஒரு காலத்தில்
Once upon a time, son They used to laugh with their hearts And laugh with their eyes: But now they only laugh with their teeth While their ice-block-cold eyes Search behind my shadow.	முன்னொரு காலத்தில், மகனே அவர்கள் தங்கள் இதயங்களால் சிரித்தார்கள் அவர்களுடைய கண்களால் சிரித்தார்கள்; ஆனால் இப்போது அவர்கள் தங்கள் பற்களால் மட்டுமே சிரிக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களின் அயர்ந்த சோர்ந்த கண்கள் இப்பொழுது என் நிழலுக்கு பின்னால் தேடுகின்றன.
There was a time indeed They used to shake hands with their hearts But that's gone, son Now they shake hands without hearts While their left hands search My empty pockets.	உண்மையில் ஒரு காலம் இருந்தது அவர்கள் தங்கள் மனதார கைகளைக் குலுக்குவார்கள் ஆனால் அது போய்விட்டது மகனே இப்போது அவர்கள் மனமில்லாமல் கைகளைக் குலுக்குகிறார்கள் அவர்கள் சென்ற பிறகு கைகள் தேடுவதோ என் வெற்றுப் பைகளை.
“Feel at home!”, “Come again”: They say, and when I come Again and feel At home, once, twice There will be no thrice - For then I find doors shut on me.	உங்கள் வீட்டில் இருப்பதாக உணருங்கள், மீண்டும் வாருங்கள் அவர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள், நான் மீண்டும் வீட்டிற்கு வரும் போது உணர்கிறேன், ஒரு முறை இரு முறை மூன்றாவது முறை இல்லை அதன் பின் எனக்கு கதவுகள் மூடியிருப்பதைக் கண்டுகொண்டேன்
So I have learnt many things, son I have learned to wear many faces Like dresses – home face Office face, street face, host face Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles Like a fixed portrait smile.	அதனால் தான் பல விஷயங்களைக் கற்றுக் கொண்டேன், மகனே பலமுகங்களை அணிய நான் கற்றுக்கொண்டேன் ஆடைகளைப் போல - முகப்பு முகம் அலுவலக முகம், தெரு முகம், விருந்தினர் முகம் கலவை முகம், அவற்றின் அனைத்தும் ஒத்த சிரிப்புகள் ஒரு நிலையான உருவப்படத்தின் புன்னகையைப் போல
And I have learned too To laugh with only my teeth And shake hands without my heart I have also learned to say “Goodbye” When I mean “Good-riddance”: To say “Glad to meet you”	நான் கற்றுக் கொண்டேன். என் பற்கள் மட்டும் சிரிக்க வேண்டும். மற்றும் என் மனம் இல்லாமல் கை குலுக்குகிறேன் நான் விடைபெற்றுக் கொள்ளவும் கற்றுக் கொண்டேன் நான் நல்லதை நீக்குதல் என்று பொருள் கொண்டேன் உங்களை சந்தித்ததில் மகிழ்ச்சி என்று

Without being glad; and to say "It's been Nice talking to you", after being bored.	மகிழ்ச்சி இல்லாமல் சொல்வதும் மற்றும் உங்களுடன் பேசியதில் மகிழ்ச்சி என்று, சலிப்படைந்த பிறகு சொல்வதையும் கற்றுக் கொண்டேன்.
But believe me, son I want to be what I used to be When I was like you. I want To unlearn all these muting things 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!	ஆனால் என்னை நம்பு, மகனே நான் என்னவாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று விரும்பினேன் நான் உங்களைப் போல் இருந்த போது, இந்த முணு முணுப்பு விஷயங்களை எல்லாவற்றையும் அலசிப்பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தேன் எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் மேலாக, முடக்கக்கூடிய விஷயங்களை நான் கற்றுக் கொள்ள விரும்பவில்லை, நான் மீண்டும் கற்றுக் கொள்ள விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால், கண்ணாடியில் என் சிரிப்பு எப்படி இருக்குமென்று என் சிரிப்பு ஒரு பாம்பின் வெறுமையான பற்களைப் போல மட்டுமே காட்டுகிறது!
So show me, son How to laugh; show me how I used to laugh and smile Once upon a time when I was like you.	அதனால் மகனே, என்னிடம் காட்டு, எப்படி சிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று; எனக்கு காட்டு நான் சிரிக்கவும் சிரிக்க வைக்கவும் எப்படி பயன்படுத்தினேன் என்று முன்னொரு காலத்தில் நான் உங்களைப் போலவே இருந்தேன்.



GLOSSARY

laugh with their teeth	to fake a laugh, laugh without associated emotions	பற்களால் மட்டும் சிரித்தல்
ice-block-cold eyes	eyes lacking a feeling of warmth or endearing expression	பனி தொகுதி – குளிர்ந்த கண்கள்
search behind my shadow	people are hypocritical and they don't mean what they say	என் நிழலுக்கு பின்னால் தேடுங்கள்
While their left hands search my empty pockets	evaluating the narrator's worth and power or calculating how he could be exploited	அவர்களது இடது கைகள் எனது வெற்று பாக்கெட்டுகளை தேடும் போது
cocktail face	face showing mixed emotions	உணர்வுகள் நிறைந்த முகம்
conforming smiles like a fixed portrait smile	wearing a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions	சிரிப்புகள் ஒரு நிலையான உருவப்படத்தின் புன்னகை போல் இருந்தது
good-riddance	expression of relief at being free of an unwanted person	நல்ல முட்டாள்தனம்
fangs	teeth of a venomous snake, used to inject poison	நச்சுப்பற்கள்

1) **Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each: (Text Page - 23)**

- | | |
|---|---|
| a) What do you associate with the title of the poem?
I associate the past with it | d) Pick out the expeditions that indicate conflicting ideas.
They are: laugh with their hearts and laugh with their eyes. |
| b) What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?
The narrator is dad. The listener is his son. | e) How does the poet compare his face with dresses?
Like changing dresses for different occasions he changes his facial expressions. |
| c) What happens to the poet when he visits someone for the third time?
The doors are shut | f) What does the poet mean when he says 'good bye'? |

- He means “good-riddance”
- g) What pleasantries does the poet use to fake cordiality?**
‘Good-bye’ for ‘goodriddance’, ‘nice talking to you’ after being ‘bored’, etc.
- h) What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?**
He desires to **unlearn unread things**. He desires to **relearn** how to **laugh**
- i) How is the poet’s laugh reflected in the narrator?**
The poet’s **laughs showing teeth**. They resemble snake’s fangs.
- j) What does the poet long for?**
He longs for his **boyhood**
- k) Mention the qualities the child in the poem symbolizes.**
It symbolizes **innocence**.

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)_____ 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, when they grow into (b)_____. He says that people used to be (c)_____ when they laugh and the honesty would be reflected in their eyes. But, people of modern times laugh (d)_____. Their handshakes used to be warm and happy conveying a sense of togetherness, but nowadays the handshakes have become a mere (e)_____. He warns his son that people are not trust-worthy and have become so selfish that they are concerned only about their own (f)_____ benefits. People utter words of welcome and exchange (g)_____, 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)_____ expressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. They wear (i)_____ and exhibit multiple faces. The narrator admits that he has also changed into a hypocrite. However, he tells his son that though he (j)_____ his expressions, he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a (k)_____ again and laugh genuinely. He wants to (l)_____ the unreal things and (m)_____ how to laugh as he had done once upon a time. When he laughs before the (n)_____, he sees no expression. His teeth are bare like that of the (o)_____ 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.

Answers: **a) duplicity** **b) adults** **c) genuine** **d) superficially** **e) falsity**
 f) personal **g) pleasantries** **h) facial** **i) masks** **j) fakes**
 k) child **l) unlearn** **m) relearn** **n) mirror** **o) fangs**

3) A) Interpret each of the following expressions used in the poem, in one or two lines.

- i) laugh with their eyes**
Eyes are the gateways of souls. The love for fellow humans was explicit in the eyes when people laughed with their eyes.
- ii) shake hands without hearts**
It is a handshake that does not show warmth but a routine formality.
- iii) like a fixed portrait smile**
A smile that remains fixed and does not change with personal feelings and moods.
- iv) hands search my empty pockets**
In society at present relationships are measured in terms of how much money/power one has.
- v) to unlearn all these muting things**
Getting rid of falseness in one’s behavior makes his laugh unpleasant.

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

1. *Once upon a time, son*

They used to laugh with their hearts

And laugh with their eyes:

But now they only laugh with their teeth

While their ice-block-cold eyes

Search behind my shadow.

a) **To whom is the poet talking?**

He is talking to **his son**.

b) **Mention the figure of speech (last before line).**

Metaphor (மறைமுக உவமை)

c) **How did people of the past laugh?**

They laughed with **whole heart**.

d) **Whom does 'they' in the 4th line refer to?**

(MDL)

'They' refers to **modern people**.

e) **How do today's people laugh?**

They laugh with their **teeth**.

f) **'ice-block-cold eyes' - explain.(MAR.-23)**

Today's men have **no warm feeling**.

g) **what does 'behind my shadow' mean?**

It means **falsely**

h) **Who are "They"?(MAR-23)**

They are people of the past.

2. *There was a time indeed*

They used to shake hands with their hearts

But that's gone, son

Now they shake hands without hearts

While their left hands search

My empty pockets

a) **What is gone according to the speaker?**

(MAR-20)(MDL-23)

Friendly handshake is gone.

b) **How do people shake hands now?**

(MAR-20)

They shake hands **without friendliness**.

c) **What does the last line mean?**

Today's men **value others' money**.

d) **Which time is referred here?**

The **past** is referred here.

e) **Explain the second line. (MDL-23)**

Ancient men shook hands with **friendliness**

3. *Feel at home! Come again**They say and when I come**Again and feel**At home, once, twice,**There will be no thrice**For them I find doors shut on me*a) **To whom do people say 'Come again'?**They tell **their friends** so.b) **How do they invite their friends?**They invite them **insincerely**.c) **Who are 'they'?** (MAR-19)They are **modern people**.d) **Do 'they' really mean it?**

No (MAR-19)

e) **Is the poet welcomed for the 3rd time?**

No.

4. *So, I have learned many things, son**I have learned to wear many faces**Like dresses.....home face,**Office face, street face, host face**Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles**Like a fixed portrait smile*a) **Mention the figure of speech.****Simile** (MAY-22)b) **'Portrait smile' – explain.**It means **artificial smile**.c) **Explain the 2nd line.** (SEP-20)They poet has learnt to have **artificial smile**. (MDL-23)d) **What does 'cocktail face' refer to?**(SEP-20, MAY-22) (MDL-23)
It refer to a face of **mixed feelings**.e) **What has the poet learnt?**He has learnt to **change face** for different situations.5. *And I have learned too**To laugh with only my teeth**And shake hands without my heart**I have also learned to say 'Goodbye'**When I mean 'Goodriddance'*

<p><i>To say 'Glad to meet you'</i></p> <p><i>Without being glad, and to say 'It's been</i></p> <p><i>Nice talking to you, after being bored.</i></p>	
<p>a) What does 'good riddance mean? It is an expression of relief.</p> <p>b) What has the poet learned? He's learned to laugh unnaturally.</p>	<p>c) Identify the figure of speech. (...nice talking...bored) Oxymoron (முரண்தொடை)</p>

<p>6. <i>But believe me, son</i></p> <p><i>I want to be what I used to be</i></p> <p><i>When I was like you. I want</i></p> <p><i>To learn all these muting things</i></p> <p><i>Most of all I want to relearn</i></p> <p><i>How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror</i></p> <p><i>Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare -fangs.</i></p>	
<p>a) What does the poet want to relearn? (JUNE-19) He wants to relearn how to learn.</p> <p>b) Mention the figure of speech. simile (MAY-22)</p>	<p>c) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh? (MAY-21) Because his laughter resembles snake's fangs.</p> <p>d) What are muting things? They are: false smile and handshake.</p>

<p>7. <i>So, show me son</i></p> <p><i>How to laugh, show me how</i></p> <p><i>I used to laugh and smile</i></p> <p><i>Once upon a time when I was like you.</i></p>	
<p>a) What does the poet ask his son to teach him? He asks him to teach how to laugh.</p> <p>b) Mention the figure of speech. Simile</p>	<p>c) How did the poet laugh as a boy? He laughed naturally.</p> <p>d) Who is the speaker? The poet is the speaker.</p>


 ERC

Explain the lines with reference to the context:

1. Once upon a time, son

They used to laugh with their hearts

(MAR-23)

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem “**Once Upon A Time**” written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

The poet compares the **past with the present**. Once, people **laughed wholeheartedly**.

They had real laughter. The poet **tells his son** this.

Comment:

The ‘past laughter’ was genuine

2. There will be no thrice

Context:

This line is taken from the poem “**Once Upon A Time**” written by **Gabriel Okara**

Explanation:

Modern people are **less hospitable**. Suppose a friend visits them twice. They are treated well. Suppose he **visits thrice**. The **door will be shut**.

Comment:

Modern men are less hospitable.

3. I have learned to wear many faces

Like dresses.....

(MDL, MAY-22)

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem “**Once Upon A Time**” written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

Modern people have **false faces**. They don’t show their real faces. The **poet too changes** his face.

Comment:

The **poet** is **sad** about false faces.

4. I want to be what I used to be

(MDL-2023)

Context:

This line is taken from the poem “**Once Upon A Time**” written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

Modern people **hide** their **real faces**. They show false faces. They **laugh falsely**. The poet hates it. As a **boy**, he laughed **wholeheartedly**.

Comment:

The poet wants to be a boy again.

**5. I have also learned to say, ‘Goodbye’,
When I mean ‘Good-riddance’**

(MDL-2023)

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem “**Once Upon A Time**” written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

Modern men have **false behaviours**. The poet too is the same. He says ‘Goodbye’ instead of ‘Good -riddance’.

Comment:

The poet **accepts** his fake **nature**.

**6. But now they only laugh with their teeth
While their ice-block-cold eyes**

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem “**Once Upon A Time**” written by **Gabriel Okara**.

Explanation:

Modern men **laugh falsely**. Then, they show their **teeth**. Their eyes have no **love**.

Comment:

Modern men have ‘**fake love**’.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in about 100 – 150 words each:

i) **Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult.** (JUNE-19, MAY-22)

The poet talks about **people**. Once, people laughed **really**. They **laughed** with their heart.

They greeted, happily. Today’s men **laugh falsely**. They laugh showing teeth. It is false. They

greet others falsely. The poet too has false behaviours. He has **many faces**. He laughs falsely. He shows teeth while laughing. His teeth look like a snake's teeth. He wants to laugh really.

Moral: False behaviours aren't welcomed

ii) **The poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement. (MAR-19)**

The poem is a **criticism of modern life**. Once, people laughed really. They **laughed with their heart**. They greeted happily. But modern men **laugh falsely**. They greet others falsely. The poet is affected by them. He too has **false behaviours**. He has many faces. He laughs falsely. These are caused by the **fake modern life**. The poet criticizes it.

Moral: False behaviours aren't welcomed.

iii) **Face is the index of the mind. Does this adage concur with the views of the poet?**

No. It doesn't agree with the poet's views. Modern men **laugh falsely**. They laugh showing teeth. It's false. They **greet** others **falsely**. The poet too has **false behaviours**. He has many faces. He laughs falsely. He laughs showing teeth. His face doesn't express his mind.

SPECIAL PARAGRAPHS

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

1. **How does Gabriel Okara, as a parent express his wish, to shed falsehood and regain true ways of life from his child? Elaborate on it. (SEP-20) (MDL-23)**

Poem : Once Upon A Time
Poet : Gabriel Okara
Theme : Leaving falsehood & regaining true ways of life

Introduction :

The poem "**Once Upon A Time**" written by **Gabriel Okara** depicts the poet's deep **longing for regaining true ways of life** by giving up false ways. He also suggests that he **can learn** such true ways of life **from** his little son.

The Genuine Past:

In this **narrative monologue**, Gabriel Okara painfully condemns the duplicity shown by adults both in their words and actions. Here, a **father laments** to his son about the **negative changes**

that creep into **attitude** and **behaviour of humans** when they grow into **adults**. Okara says that in the **past, people** used to be **genuine** when they **laughed** and honesty would be **reflected in their eyes**. But **people of modern times laugh superficially**. Their **handshake** used to be warm and happy conveying a **real** sense of **togetherness**.

The Fake Present:

At the same time, the **handshakes** have become a mere **falsity nowadays**. He **warns** his son that people are not trustworthy. They have become so **selfish** that they are only **concerned about their** personal benefits. People express **words of welcome** and exchange pleasantries. But those words come only from the **tip of tongues** and not from the depth of their hearts. Humans have learnt the art of changing facial expressions according to situations to ensure social acceptance. They wear **masks** and express **multiple faces**. The **narrator** admits that he has also changed into a **hypocrite**. However, he tells his son that though he fakes his expressions, he does all these things against his will.

Regaining Genuine Ways of Life:

Gabriel Okara says that he **wants to become a child again** and **laugh genuinely**. He wishes to **unlearn** the **unreal things** and **relearn** how to **laugh** as he had done **once** upon a time. When he laughs before the mirror, he finds the fangs of a snake. So, he asks his **son to show him how to laugh** when he was a child like him.

Conclusion:

Thus, the poet visualizes the past genuine ways of life and the present fake ways of life.

Moral: Genuine behaviours are really praiseworthy.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem : Once upon a Time
Poet : Gabriel Okara
Theme : Following true way of life

The poem deals with the poet's **wish to shed falsehood** and **regain true ways of life**. Once, people **laughed really**. They laughed with their heart. They **greeted happily**. Modern men **laugh falsely**. They laugh showing teeth. It is false. They **greet** others **falsely**. Modern life has **affected**

the poet. He has false behaviours. He laughs falsely. He laughs showing teeth. The poet wishes to leave falsehood and regain true ways of life.

Moral: Real behaviours are welcomed.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ Once, people **laughed really**.
- ❖ They laughed wholeheartedly.
- ❖ They **greeted happily**.
- ❖ Modern men laugh falsely.
- ❖ They laugh showing teeth.
- ❖ They **greet** others **falsely**.
- ❖ The poet has **false behaviours**.
- ❖ He laughs falsely.
- ❖ He laughs showing teeth.
- ❖ He is sad.
- ❖ He wishes to **show true love**.

Moral: False love isn't welcomed.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

First read the questions given below. Next, listen to an excerpt from a poem read out by your teacher or played in a recorder. Note how a child admires and praises the abilities of his/her father. Then tick the right answers from the options given.

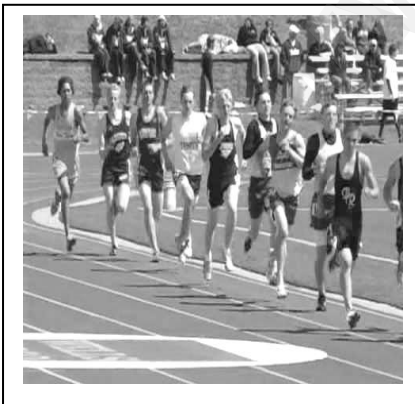
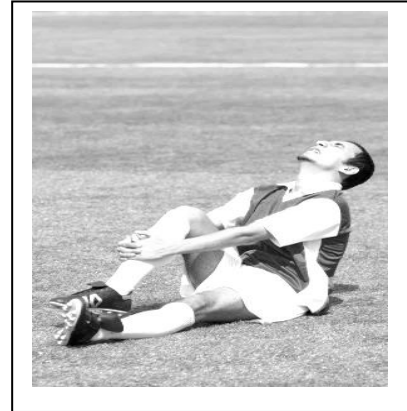
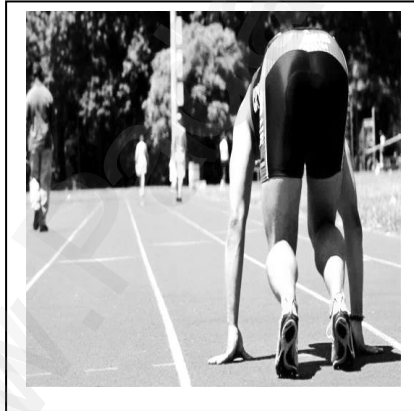
- i) When the _____ needs to be repaired, they have to hire a man.
 - a) heater
 - b) furnace**
 - c) stove
 - d) oven
- ii) Father knows no word like _____.
 - a) fail**
 - b) frail
 - c) jail
 - d) snail
- iii) It is certain that the father would restore the _____ of the family members.
 - a) glory
 - b) prosperity
 - c) confidence**
 - d) happiness
- iv) The father will not be able to mend a broken _____.
 - a) table
 - b) bench
 - c) chair**
 - d) stool
- v) The children expect their _____ to guide them in action.
 - a) mother**
 - b) father
 - c) teacher
 - d) guardian

**UNIT
2**
Poem
CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR
ஒருப் பிறவியைப் பார்வையாளரின் வாக்குமூலம்
- Ogden Nash
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

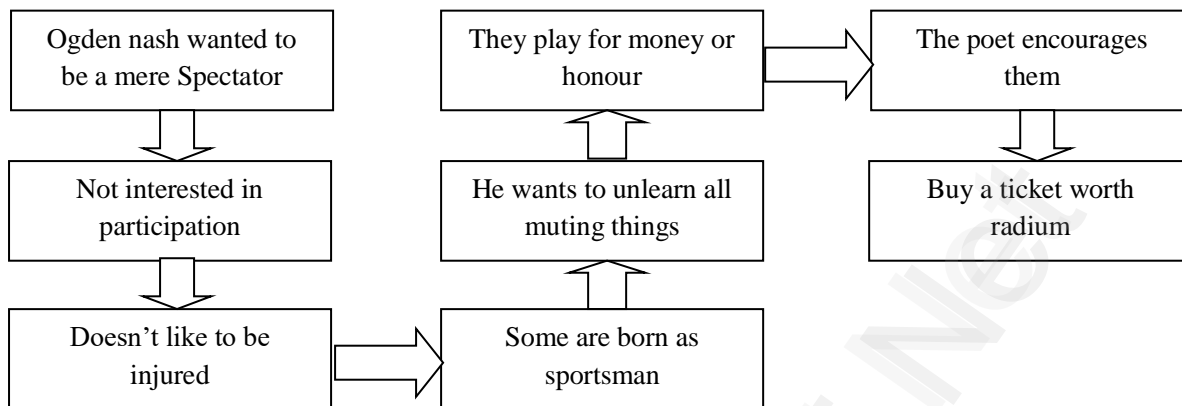
Frederic Ogden Nash (August 19, 1902–May 19, 1971) was an American poet well known for his light verse, of which he wrote over 500 pieces. With his unconventional rhyming schemes, he was declared the country's best-known producer of humorous poetry. His light verse even earned him a place on a postage stamp.


PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON

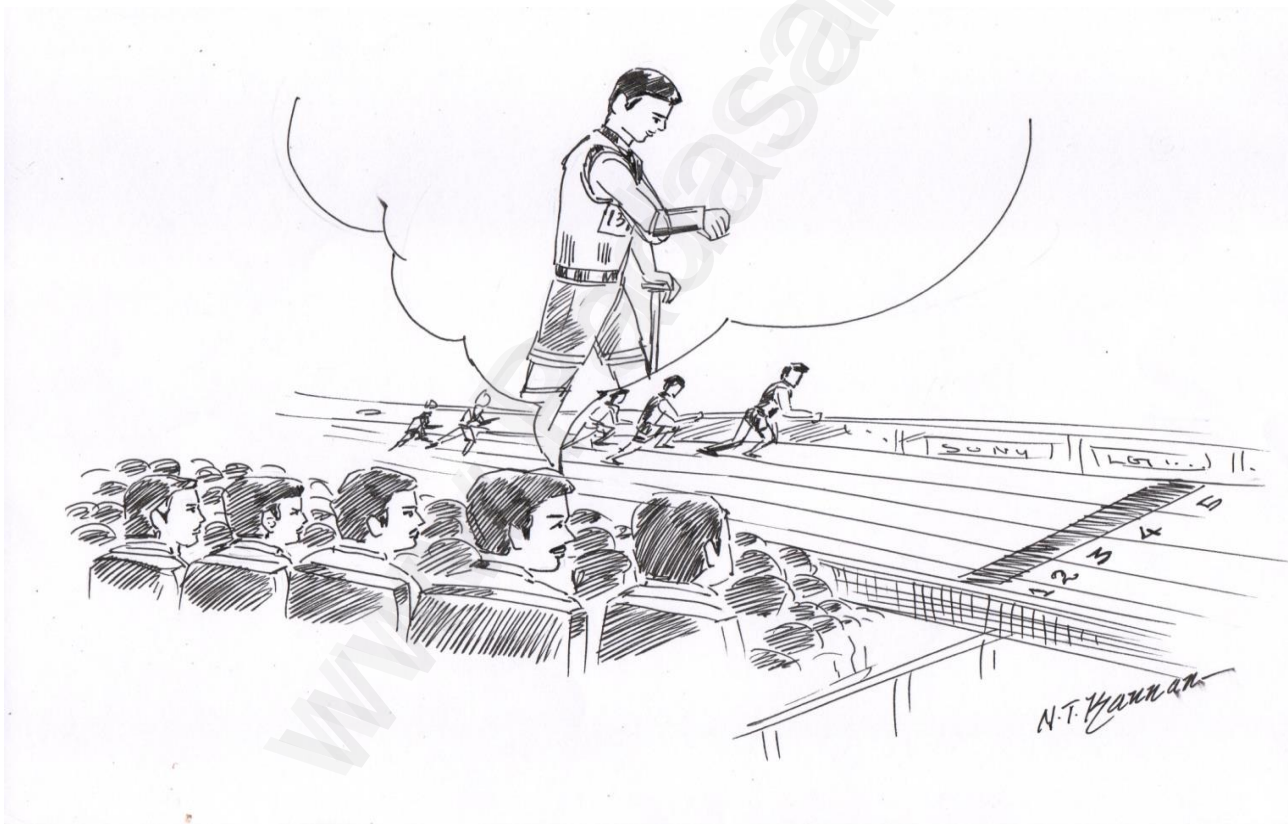
Various Sports and Sportsmen - Pain, agony, competition, sorrow and success



MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடல் சுருக்கம்

- ❖ இக்கவிஞர் தான் ஒரு பார்வையாளராக இருப்பதில் மகிழ்கிறார். சிறுவர் பல்வேறு விருப்பங்கள் கொண்டிருக்கின்றனர். அவர்கள் குதிரைவீர்களாகவோ, கூடைப்பந்தாட்ட வீர்களாகவோ, ஹாக்கி வீர்களாகவோ ஆகின்றனர். தடகள வீர்களும், விளையாட்டு வீர்களும் திறமையானவர்களே. ஆனால், கவிஞர் தான் ஒரு தடகள வீரராகவோ, விளையாட்டு வீரராகவோ இல்லை என்பதில் மகிழ்கிறார். அவர் தான் தடகள வீரராகவோ, விளையாட்டு வீரராகவோ ஆக விரும்பவில்லை. தான் ஒரு பார்வையாளராக இருப்பதையே அவர் பெருமையாக நினைக்கிறார்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR	ஒரு பிறவிப் பார்வையாளரின் வாக்குமூலம்
One infant grows up and becomes a jockey, Another plays basketball or hockey, This one the prize ring hates to enter That one becomes a tackle or center, I am just glad as glad can be That I am not them, that they are not me.	ஒரு குழந்தை வளர்ந்து ஒரு குதிரை வுரனாகிறது. மற்றொன்று கூடைப் பந்து அல்லது ஹாக்கி விளையாடுகிறது, இந்த ஒரு குத்துச்சண்டை வளையத்தில் நுழைய வெறுக்கிறது அது சண்டையிடவனாகிறது அல்லது நடுவராகிறது, மகிழ்ச்சியாக இருப்பதால் நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன் நான் அவர்கள் போல் இல்லை, அவர்கள் என்னைப் போல் இல்லை
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, My limp and bashful spirit feeds On other people's heroic deeds.	என் இதயத்தோடு நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன் ஓட்டப்பந்தய வீரர்கள் வேர்வை சிந்துவது வேடிக்கைக்காக அவர்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியில் தங்கள் களத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்கிறார்கள், முரட்டுத்தனமாக விளையாடும் போது ஒருவரையொருவர் முடமாக்குகிறார்கள் என் முடமாக்கிய மனநிலை தீனியாகிறது மற்ற மக்களின் வீரச்செயல்களில்,
Now A runs ninety yards to score, B knocks the champion to the floor, Cracking vertebrae and spines, Lashes his steed across the line, You'd think my ego it would please To swap positions with one of these.	இப்போது A தொண்ணூறு கெஜம் வெற்றி பெற ஓடுகிறார் B சாம்பியனை தரையில் தள்ளிவிடுகிறார் முதுகெலும்புகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டன அன்று முழுவதும் அவரை வசைபாடுகின்றனர், நங்கள் என் ஈகோ என்று நினைப்பீர்கள் இவைகளில் ஒன்றுடன் இடங்களை இடமாற்றுவதற்கு, சரி,ஈகோ அது போதும், ஆனால் ஆர்வமுள்ள விளையாட்டு வீரர்கள் மிகவும் கடினமானவர்களாக உள்ளனர்.
Well, ego it might be pleased enough, But zealous athletes play so rough They do not ever in their dealings Consider one another's feelings. I'm glad that when my struggle begins 'Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins.	அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் தங்கள் செயல்களில் ஈடுபடுவதில்லை ஒருவருடைய உணர்ச்சிகளை உணர்வார்கள். என் போராட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கும் போது நான் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன் மதி நுட்பம் மற்றும் ஈகோ கலந்திருக்கிறது. இதில் விவேகம் வெற்றியடைகிறது.

When swollen eye meets gnarled fist When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist, When officialdom demands, Is there a doctor in the stands? My soul in true thanksgiving speaks For this modest of physiquess.	வீங்கிய கண்கள் கைமுட்டியை சந்திக்கும் பொழுது. முழங்காலில் எதிர்பாராமல் அடிக்கும் பொழுது, மணிக்கட்டு நொறுங்கும் பொழுது . அதிகார பூர்வமான கோரிக்கைகள் தேவைப்படும் போது அரங்கில் ஒரு மருத்துவர் இருக்கிறாரா? உண்மையான நன்றியுணர்வில் என் ஆத்துமா பேசுகிறது. கண்ணியமான உடலமைப்புக்காக
“Athletes, I’ll drink to you Or eat with you, Or anything except compete with you, Buy tickets worth their radium, To watch you gambol in the stadium, And reassure myself anew That you are not me and I’m not you.	தடகளவீரர்களே, நான் உங்களுடன் குடிக்கிறேன் அல்லது உங்களுடன் சாப்பிடுகிறேன் அல்லது ஏதாவது உங்களுடன் போட்டியிடுவதை தவிர தங்கள் ரேடியம் மதிப்புள்ள டிக்கெட் வாங்க, ஸ்டேடியத்தில் சவால் விடுவதை பார்ப்பதற்கு, மேலும் புதிதாக எனக்குள் உறுதியளித்துக் கொண்டேன் நான் அவர்கள் போல் இல்லை, அவர்கள் என்னைப் போல் இல்லை.

GLOSSARY

jockey	horse rider	குதிரை ஓட்டும் பணியாளர்
prize ring	enclosed area in which boxing matches are fought	பரிசு வளையம்
tackle	approach	தடுப்பாட்டம்
gaudy pomp	showy dress	ஆடம்பரமாக
maim	injure	ஊனமாக்கு
romp	play in a rough and noisy way	கடினமான விளையாட்டு
limp	weak	நொண்டி நொண்டி நட (அ) பலவீனமான
bashful	shy and reluctant	நாணம், கூச்சம்
lashes	beats with a whip	வசைபாடு
steed	a large, strong horse	போர்க்குதிரை
swap	exchange	இடமாற்றம்
zealous	enthusiastic	சுறுசுறுப்பு, பெரும் ஆர்வம்
prudence	wisdom	மதிநுட்பம், விவேகம்
gnarled	rough and twisted	கரடு முரடான
physique	body	உடலமைப்பு

1) Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two. (Text Page - 54)

1) Why does the poet feel glad that he does not play any game?
Because his **spirit** is **weak**

2) Do you think that the narrator is heroic. Why?
No, Because he just **wants** to be a **spectator**

3) The poet is satisfied just watching the heroic deeds of others. What could be the reason?
Because he **doesn't** want to be **injured**

4) The poet does not wish to exchange position with the runners. Why?

Because he doesn't want to be injured

5) Are the athletes conscious of the feelings of others?

Why do you say so?

No, Because they are just **conscious** of **their own victory**

6) Why would the referee ask whether there was a doctor in the stands? What stands is he referring to?

A **doctor** is needed to **treat** the **injured players**. He is referring to the pavilion stands.

7) Why does the poet prefer to buy tickets worth their weight in radium? Bring out the significance of the metal referred to here.

Radium is **costly**. The cost of the **tickets** for a sport is **costly**.

B. Underline the aliterated words:

1. My soul in true thanks-giving speaks

soul, speaks

tre, thanks giving

2. They do not ever in their dealings

they, their

do, dealings

C. Complete the table with suitable rhyming words

score	floor
please	these
fist	wrist
demands	stands
radium	stadium
enter	centre
jockey	hockey
admire	hire
pomp	romp
feeds	deeds

D. Find out the rhyme scheme of the stanza

One in-fant grows and becomes a jockey -a
 Another plays basketball or hockey -a
 This one the prize ring hates to enter -b
 That one becomes a tackle or center -b
 Rhyme scheme -aabb

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

Read the lines and answer the questions in a line or two.

<p>1. One infant grows up and becomes a jockey <i>Another plays basketball or hockey</i> <i>This one the prize ring hates to enter</i> <i>That one becomes a tackle or center</i> <i>I am just glad as glad can be</i> <i>That I am not them, then they are not me.</i></p>	
<p>a) Why is the poet glad? Because he isn't a player. He is a spectator.</p> <p>b) What does one infant become when it grows up? It becomes a jockey.</p> <p>c) Pict out the rhyming words. (MAR-20)(MDL-23) jockey-hockey, enter-center, be -me</p>	<p>d) Mention the figure of speech. Simile (as glad)</p> <p>e) Who is a jockey? (MAR-20)(MDL-23) Jockey means a horse-rider.</p>

<p>2. with all my heart I do admire <i>Athletes who sweat for fun or hire</i> <i>Who take the field in gaudy pomp</i> <i>And maim each other as they romp</i> <i>My limp and bashful spirit feeds</i> <i>On other people's heroic deeds</i></p>	
<p>a) Mention the figure of speech in the 5th line personification (உருவகம்)</p> <p>b) Whom does the poet admire?(MDL-23) He admires athletes. (MAR-23)</p> <p>c) Who takes the field in gaudy pomp? Athletes take it in gaudy pomp</p>	<p>d) Why do the athletes sweat? They sweat for money (MDL-23) (MAR-23)</p> <p>e) What feeds on other people's deeds? The poet's weak spirit does so.</p>

3. *Now, A runs ninety yards to score
B knocks the champion to the floor
Cracking vertebrae and spines
Lashes his steed across the line
You 'd' think my ego it would please
To swap positions with one of these*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) Mention the rhyming words. (SEP-20)
score-floor, please -these (MDL-23)</p> <p>b) Pick out the alliterated words.
steed, swap, score
please, positions</p> <p>c) Why does B knock A?
Because he doesn't want A to win.</p> | <p>d) Why does A run ninety yards?
Because he wants to win the match.</p> <p>e) Who are 'these'? (MDL-23)
These are athletes.</p> <p>f) Who cracks A's vertebrae and spines? Why?
B cracks them to get victory over A.</p> |
|---|--|

4. *Well, ego must be pleased enough
But zealous athletes play so rough
They do not ever in their dealings
Consider one another's feelings
I'm glad that when my struggle begins
Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a) What wins finally?
Prudence wins finally.</p> <p>b) Mention the figure of speech in the 5th line.
Personification</p> | <p>c) What pleases ego?
Victory pleases ego.</p> <p>d) Why are the athletes rough?
They are rough to win.</p> |
|--|---|

5. *When swollen eye meets gnarled fist
When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist
When officialdom demands
Is there a doctor in the stands
My soul in true thanksgiving speaks
For this modest of physiquies*

<p>a) Mention the rhyming words. fist- wrist, demands, stands, speaks – physiques (MAY-22)</p> <p>b) Who is the officialdom? The boxing referee is the officialdom.</p> <p>c) Why are the eyes swollen? They are hit by the opponent.</p>	<p>d) When are the doctors called? An athlete is injured. Then, they are called. (MAY-22)</p> <p>e) To whom is the poet soul thankful? It's thankful for the sportsmen's modest physiquess.</p>
--	---

<p>6. <i>Athletes, I'll drink to you</i> <i>Or eat with you</i> <i>Or anything except compete with you</i> <i>Buy tickets worth their radium</i> <i>To watch you gambol in the stadium</i> <i>And reassure myself anew</i> <i>That you are not me and I'm not you</i></p>	
<p>a) Whom does 'you' refer to ? (MAR-19) 'You' refers to atheltes.</p> <p>b) Whom does the poet reassure? He reassures himself. (MAR-19)</p> <p>c) Give the meaning of 'gambol' 'Gambol' means run/jump happily.</p>	<p>d) What does 'drink to you' mean? It means 'drink to celebre victory.</p> <p>e) Does the poet want to complete with the athletes? (JUNE-19) No.</p>

ERC

Explain the lines with reference to the context.

I.I am just glad as glad can be

That I am not them, that they are not me

(MAR-19)

Context:

These lines are taken from “**Confessions Of A Born Spectator**” written by **Ogden Nash**

Explanation:

The poet's **spirit** is **weak**. He **doesn't** want to be a **sportman**. He **doesn't** want to be an **athlete**. He **wants** to be a **spectator**.

Comment:

It shows the poet's **interest**.

2. *They do not in their dealing
Consider one another's feelings*

(MAY-22)

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem “**Confessions Of A Born Spectator**” written by **Ogden Nash**.

Explanation:

The **athletes** are **self-centered**. They don't care for their opponents. They neglect their feelings.

Comment:

The athletes **value** their **victory**.

3. *Athletes, I'll drink to you
Or eat with you
Or anything except complete with you.....*

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem “**Confessions Of A Born Spectator**” written by **Ogden Nash**.

Explanation:

The poet will **celebrate** athlete's **victory**. He will drink with them. He will eat with them. He **won't compete**.

Comment:

He **wants to be a spectator**

4. *With all my heart I do admire
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire*

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem “**Confessions Of A Born Spectator**” written by **Ogden Nash**.

Explanation:

Athletes are **dedicated**. They **play** for **money**. They play for **fun**. The poet admires them.

Comment:

The poet **admires athletes**.

5. *And reassure myself anew**That you are not me and I'm not you***Context:**

These lines are taken from the poem “Confessions Of A Born Spectator” written by **Ogden Nash**.

Explanation:

Athletes are **dedicted**. They **face challenges**. The poet **gets confidence** from them. He isn't like them.

Comment:

The poet believes in athletes.

Does the poet prefer to buy tickets worth their weight in radium? Bring out the significance of the metal referred here.

- a] The poet prefers to buy tickets worth their radium because he entertains himself on their heroic deeds.
- b] Radium is a metal which is found in less quantity in the earth crust and so he compares their play with the radium.

2) Read the poem again and complete the summary using the words given in the box.

thanksgiving exchange glad confesses physiques
zealous satisfied aims admires

In the poem ‘Confessions of a Born Spectator,’ Ogden Nash talks about how people choose different sports in their lives or decide to become athletes. While admiring the talents of athletes and sportsmen, the poet (i)_____ that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. Children have different (ii)_____ and wish to play various games. Each child has in mind something in particular, but the narrator is (iii)_____ he is not one of the players. Though the narrator (iv) _____ the talents of all athletes, he derives satisfaction from watching them, but does not wish to (v) _____ places with them. He also sometimes regrets that (vi)_____ athletes play rough games without caring for the feelings of their sporting rivals. He feels that good sense and caution win over ego. The narrator wholeheartedly offers (vii) _____ the modest (viii) _____ of athletes. Ultimately the narrator is (ix)_____ that he himself is not an athlete.

Answers : **i) confesses** **ii) aims** **iii) glad** **iv) admires** **v) exchange**
vi) zealous **vii) thanks giving** **viii) physiques** **ix) satisfied**

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3) Read the poem and answer the following in a short paragraph of 8 – 10 sentences each.

(Text Page - 56)

1) How does the poet establish the victory of common sense over ego? (MAR-23)

The poet **wants to be a spectator**. His spirit is weak. He **can't be a sportsman**. Sportsmen are talented. They are **self-centered**. They want to be famous. The poet is only a spectator. The thought **gives** him comfort. He doesn't want the prize money. **Athletes play games roughly**. They neglect their opponents' feelings. His **common sense wins** over ego.

Moral: Common sense is successful.

2) The poet does not wish to exchange places with the athletes. How does he justify his view?

The poet wants to be a **spectator**. His **spirit** is weak. He can't be a **sportsman**. **Sportsmen** are **talented**. They sweat **for money**. The poet enjoys observing them. He doesn't wish to **exchange places**. He doesn't have such desire. He openly tells so.

Moral: A bird in hand is better.

3) According to the poet what contributes most to the injuries sustained by the athletes?

The poet wants to be a **spectator**. His **spirit** is **weak**. He can't be an **athlete**. They are **talented**. They play roughly. They are self-centered. They **neglect** their **opponent's feelings**. Umpires neglect the athletes' injuries. The poet has **no roughness**.

Moral: Hardwork brings success.

4. How does Ogden Nash try to explain that he is very happy being a mere spectator? (MDL-23)

The poet wants to be spectator. He admires sportsmen. They are talented. They play roughly. They are self-centred. The poet does not like to be a sportsman. He wants to be a spectator. He does not want to change places. Athletes play roughly. They neglect opponents' feelings. The poet celebrates athletes' victory. But, he likes to be a spectator.

SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Poem	: Confessions of A Born Spectator
Poet	: Ogden Nash
Theme	: The poet's wish to be a spectator

Introduction:

The poem “**Confessions of A Spectator**” is written by **Ogden Nash** who obviously elucidates his **belief** that a **spectator** can be as **enthusiastic** as a **sportsman**. He strongly emphasizes that he has great joy in being a spectator rather than an athlete or a sportsman.

Admiration For Sportsmen:

Ogden Nash tells that **different children** have **different aspirations**. Some of them become a jockey, a basketball player or a hockey player. The **poet** is **weak** and he is **shy** too. So, he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. The **poet** really has great **admiration** for the **talents of the sportsmen and athletes**. At the same time, the poet is aware that the **athletes play** very **roughly**. In addition to that, they are self -centered and **over-enthusiastic**. Therefore, the poet is **not willing** to be a **sportsman**.

As a Spectator:

The poet states that he is only a **born spectator**. Not only that, he **does not want to change place** with athletes. He is not interested in getting wounded. The over-enthusiastic **athletes** play their games so roughly that they **do not even** care for the **feelings** and sufferings **of their opponents** at all. The poet feels very sad about it.

The Poet's Determination:

The poet is happy because he may have some conflict between his knowledge and ego sometimes. At such times, only his **knowledge** finds **successes**. He **never** shows any **interest** in taking part in any **sports** or athletic **games**. Sometimes he gets an opportunity to address the winning athletes. On that occasions, the poet remarks that he is quite **prepared to celebrate** their

victory or wish them on their victory. At the same time, he frankly states that he is **never interested** in **competing** with them.

Conclusion:

The poet does not want to have the challenging task of athletes. He is just **contented** with his **being a spectator**.

Moral: Be yourself and be original too.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem : Confessions of a Born Spectator
Poet : Ogden Nash
Theme : Willingness to be a spectator

Children have **different** aims. The poet wants to be a spectator. The poet **admires sportsmen**. They are talented. They play roughly. They are **self-centred**. The poet **doesn't like** to be a sportsman. The poet wants to be a **spectator**. He doesn't want to change places. **Athletes play roughly**. They neglect opponents' feelings. The poet **celebrates athletes'** victory. But, he likes to be a spectator.

Moral: Be yourself -be Original.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ The poet **admires sportsmen**.
- ❖ They are **talented**.
- ❖ They are **self-centered**.
- ❖ The poet hates to be a sportman.
- ❖ He wants to be a spectator.
- ❖ He hates to change places.
- ❖ Athletes **play roughly**.
- ❖ They **neglect opponents' feelings**.
- ❖ The poet celebrates their victory.
- ❖ But, he likes to be a **spectator**.

Moral: Be yourself.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

Choose the most appropriate option and complete the sentences.

- 1) Tejaswini Sawant is an Indian _____.
a) **shooter** b) boxer c) cricketer
- 2) She represented India at the 9th South Asian Sports Federation Games in _____.
a) 2001 b) 2002 c) **2004**
- 3) In 2006, she won a Gold medal in the _____.
a) **Commonwealth Games** b) Olympic Games
c) Asian Games
- 4) She became a world champion in the 50m Rifle Prone game held in _____.
a) **Germany** b) Russia c) India
- 5) Tejaswini was the first Indian woman shooter to win a _____ medal at the World Championship in the 50m rifle prone game.
a) **gold** b) silver c) bronze

9) Parallel reading:

Thinking

“If you think you are beaten, you are,
If you think you dare not, you don't.
If you like to win, but you think you can't,
It is almost certain you won't.
If you think you'll lose, you're lost,
For out in the world we find,
Success begins with a fellow's will.
It's all in the state of mind
If you think you are outclassed, you are,
You've got to think high to rise,
You've got to be sure of yourself before
To the stronger or faster man.
But soon or late the man who wins,
Is the man who thinks he can.”

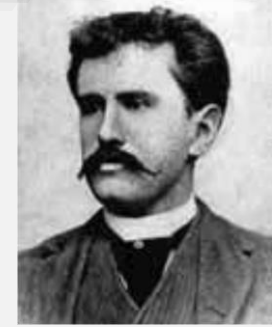
- 1) **Success depends upon**
a) **one's will** b) one's effort
c) mind d) money
- 2) **It is all in the states of** _____
a) heart b) **mind** c) soul d) face
- 3) **out classed- means**
a) expelled b) **excelled**
c) experienced d) inexperienced
- 4) **Who is the winner?** The man who thinks he can.
- 5) **Give a suitable title.** Thinking.

**UNIT
1**
Supplementary
AFTER TWENTY YEARS
இருபது வருடங்களுக்குப் பின்

- O. Henry

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

O. Henry (1862 – 1910) is a popular American shortstory writer whose original name is William Sydney Porter. His works romanticized the life of ordinary people in New York City. His stories are well-known throughout the world. They expressed the effect of coincidence on character and often had unexpected twists in the end. His stories are also noted for their witticism and clever wordplay. O. Henry's prolific writing period began in 1902 in New York City, where he wrote 381 short stories. He wrote one story a week for The New York World Sunday Magazine for over a year. O. Henry's short story 'After Twenty Years' was first published in the Sunday edition of the New York World in 1905. The story was included in the 1906 anthology The Four Million, and it has since been re-published in many short story collections. A few of his other popular short stories are The Gift of the Magi, The Cop and the Anthem, The Ransom of Red Chief, A Retrieved Reformation and The Third Ingredient.

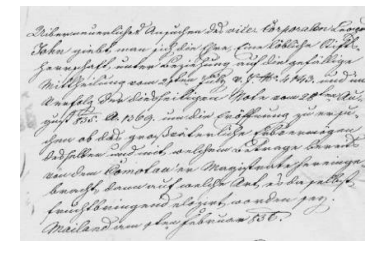

PICTURE RELATED TO THE SHORT STORY

Police man - ON THE BEAT

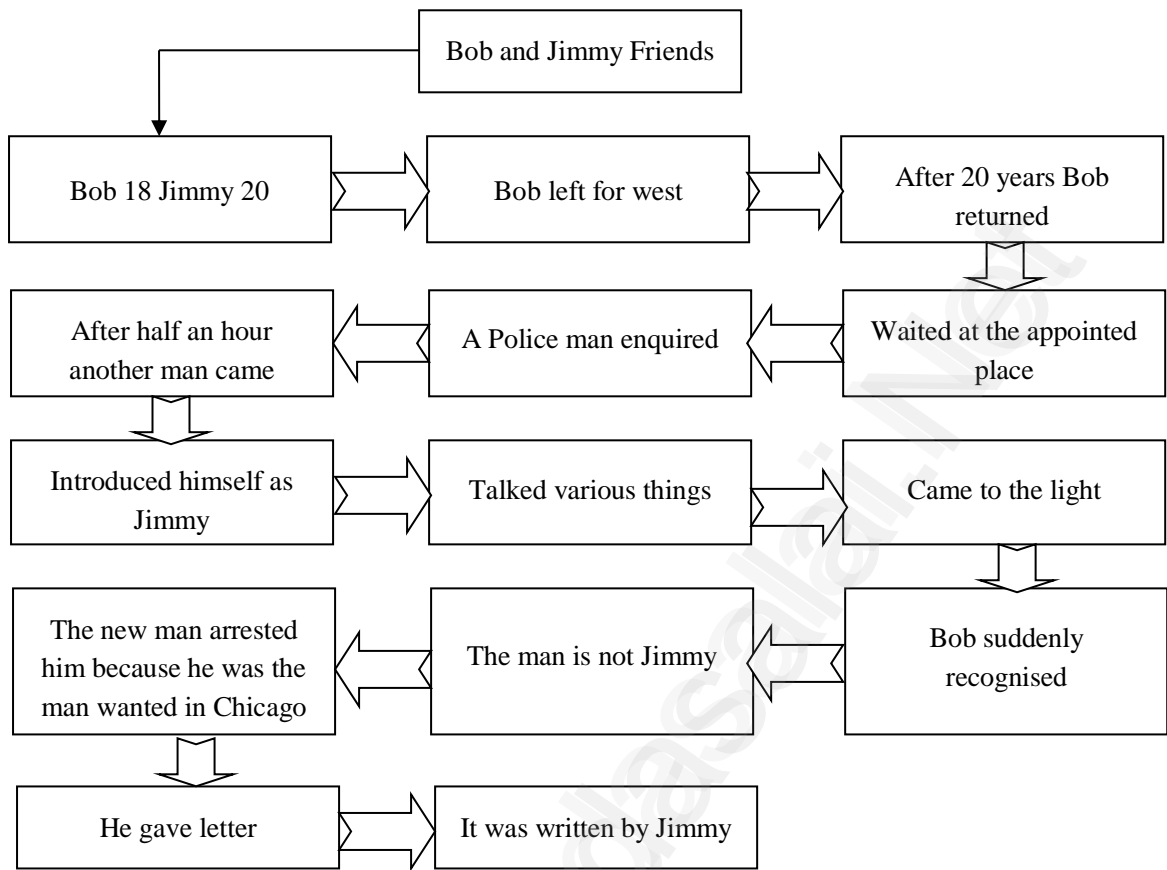
Watches diamond lid

**Big Joe's Brady Restaurant -
they met last**

Man - the Pretender

The arrest

Shocking letter

MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



கதைச் சுருக்கம்

❖ இக்கதை இரண்டு நண்பர்களைப் பற்றிய சுவாரஸ்யமான கதை. பாப், ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் ஆகிய இருவரும் நெருங்கிய நண்பர்கள். அவர்கள் நியூயார்க் நகரத்தவர்கள். ஒரு நாள் இரவு, 20 வருடங்கள் கழித்து அதே இடத்தில், அதே நேரத்தில் சந்திக்க முடிவெடுத்து, அவர்கள் பிரிந்தனர். அந்த ஒப்பந்தத்தின்படி, பாப் ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ்க்காக காத்திருந்தார். அப்பொழுது ஒரு காவல்அதிகாரி அங்கு வந்தார். அவர்தான் ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் என்பதை அறியாமல், பாப் தன்னுடைய நட்பு பற்றியும், தங்களது ஒப்பந்தம் பற்றியும் கூறினார். பாப் தன் சிகிரெட்டைப் பற்ற வைத்தபோது, பாப் சிக்கா கோவில் தேடப்பட்ட குற்றவாளி எனக் கண்டுபிடித்தார். ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் அங்கிருந்து சென்றார். அவர் சாதாரண உடையணிந்த ஒரு உயரமான காவலதிகாரியை அனுப்பி பாப்பை கைது செய்தார். அந்த அதிகாரி பாப்பிடம் ஒரு கடிதம் கொடுத்தார். அதிலிருந்து அவரிடம் முதலில் பேசியவர்தான் ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் என பாப் அறிந்தார்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

AFTER TWENTY YEARS	இருபது வருடங்களுக்குப் பின்
Here is a story entitled 'After Twenty Years' which is about two best friends who had to part ways. They return to keep an appointment they had made twenty years ago. Read to find out what happens when they meet again.	இருபது வருடங்கள் கழித்து என்ற தலைப்பில் உள்ள கதையானது இரண்டு சிறந்த நண்பர்களைப் பற்றியது, அவர்கள் இருவரும் இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு நியமனம் செய்து கொண்டனர். மீண்டும் சந்திக்கும் போது என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ள இதை படியுங்கள்.
The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show, for spectators were few. The time was barely 10 o' clock at night, but chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain them had well nigh deepoiled the streets.	போலீஸ்காரர் ஒருவர் அங்குள்ள பெரிய தெருக்களில் ரோந்து பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். பார்வையாளர்கள் பொறுத்த வரை குறைவு என்பதால் அவருடைய பணியை செய்கிறாரே தவிர ஈர்ப்புக்காகவோ, அழகாக காட்டிக் கொள்ளவோ அல்ல. அப்பொழுது இரவு 10 மணியாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் மழையின் இளம் காற்றின் ஈரப்பதம் தெருக்களை சீர்குலைத்து விட்டது.
Trying doors as he went, twirling his club with many intricate and artful movements, turning now and then to cast his watchful eye adown the pacific thoroughfare, the officer, with his stalwart form and slight swagger, made a fine picture of a guardian of the peace. The vicinity was one that kept early hours. Now and then you might see the lights of a cigar store or of a all night lunch counter; but the majority of the doors belonged to business places that had long since been closed.	கையில் வைத்திருந்த தடியை சழற்றியபடியே அவர் அங்குள்ள கதவுகளை கவனித்தபடி சென்றார். அவரது வலுவான உடலும் நம்பிக்கையான நடையும் அவரை அமைதியின் காவலராக சித்தரித்தது. அந்த சுற்று வட்டாரத்தில் அந்த நேரத்தில் மக்கள் நடமாட்டம் குறைவாகவே இருக்கும் உணவு விடுதி அல்லது சுருட்டு விற்பனைக் கடை ஆகியவற்றின் வெளிச்சத்தை தாங்கள் காணலாம். அங்கு பெரும்பான்மையான வணிக நிறுவனங்கள் மூடப்பட்டிருந்தன.
When about midway of a certain block the policeman suddenly slowed his walk. In the doorway of a darkened hardware store a man leaned, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. As the policeman walked up to him the man spoke up quickly.	ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட தடுப்புப் பாதை வந்ததும் போலீஸார் திடீரென்று அவரது நடமாட்டத்தை மெதுவாக்கினார். ஒரு இருண்ட இரும்புபொருள் கடை வாசல் கதவில் ஒரு மனிதன் சாய்ந்து, அவரது வாயில் ஒரு பற்ற வைக்காத சுருட்டுடன் நின்று கொண்டிருந்தார். போலீஸ்காரர் அவரை நோக்கி நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த போது அந்த மனிதன் விரைவாக பேசினார்.

<p>“It’s all right, officer,” he said, reassuringly. “I’m just waiting for a friend. It’s an appointment made twenty years ago. Sounds a little funny to you, doesn’t it? Well, I’ll explain if you’d like to make certain it’s all straight. About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands—Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant.”</p>	<p>“அது சரி, அதிகாரி”, என்று அவர் உறுதியளித்தார். “நான் ஒரு நண்பருக்காக காத்திருக்கிறேன்”. இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டதன்பேரினால் இங்கு நிற்கிறேன். உங்களுக்கு ஒரு வேடிக்கையான நகைச்சுவையாக தெரிகிறதா இல்லையா? சரி நீங்கள் அதை செய்ய நேர்ந்தால், அதை சரியாகச் செய்ய நான் விரும்புகிறேன். நீண்ட காலத்திற்கு முன்னர் இந்த கடை அமைந்துள்ள இடம் ஒரு உணவகமாக இருந்தது - பிக்ஜோ “பிராடீஸ் உணவகம்”.</p>
<p>“Until five years ago,” said the policeman. “It was torn down then.”</p>	<p>“ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு வரை அது இருந்தது”, போலீஸ்காரர் கூறினார். “அது பின்பு இடிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது”.</p>
<p>The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set.</p>	<p>வாசலில் இருந்த மனிதன் ஒரு சிகரெட்டைப் பற்ற வைத்தான். ஒளியைக் காட்டிலும் வெளிச்சம், சதுர-தாடைமுகம், மற்றும் அவரது வலது புருவம் அருகில் ஒரு சிறிய வெள்ளைவடு இருந்தது. அவரது ஒற்றை தொகுப்பு கொண்ட டை பெரிய வைரத்தாலானது.</p>
<p>Twenty years ago tonight,” said the man, “I dined here at Big Joe Brady’s with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune. You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York; he thought it was the only place on earth. Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come. We figured that in twenty years each of us ought to have our destiny worked out and our fortunes made, whatever they were going to be.”</p>	<p>“இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இரவில்”, நான் பிக்ஜோ பிராடீஸில் ஜிம்மி லெசுடன் உணவருந்தினேன். அவன் என் சிறந்த நண்பன் மற்றும் உலகில் மிக சிறந்த ஒருவனாவான். அவரும், நானும் இங்கே நியூயார்க்கில் சகோதரர்கள் போல ஒன்றாக வளர்க்கப்பட்டோம். நான் பதினெட்டு வயதிலும் மற்றும் ஜிம்மி இருபது வயதிலும் இருந்தோம். மறுநாள் காலை நான் என் வேலை நிமித்தம் காரணமாக மேற்கு நோக்கி செல்ல ஆரம்பித்தேன். நியூயார்க்கில் இருந்து ஜிம்மியை வெளியேற்ற முடியவில்லை. ஏனெனில் அவர் கருதியது என்னவென்றால் பூலோகத்தில் அது மட்டுமே இடம் என்று. அன்று நாங்கள் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டோம். இருபது வருடங்கள் கழித்து எந்த ஒரு சூழ்நிலையில் இருந்தாலும் எவ்வளவு தொலைவில் இருந்தாலும் நாம் இதே தேதியில் இதே நேரத்தில் சந்திக்க வேண்டும் என்று. விதி மற்றும் அதிர்ஷ்டம் இருந்தால் நாங்கள் பார்ப்பது நிச்சயம் என்று எண்ணினோம்.</p>
<p>“It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman. “Rather a long time between meets, though, it seems to me. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”</p>	<p>“இது மிகவும் சுவாரஸ்யமானதாக இருக்கிறது”, என்று போலீஸ்காரர் கூறினார். “ஆனால் உங்கள் சந்திப்பிற்கு இடையே நீண்ட காலம் இருந்தாலும் எனக்கு சுவாரஸ்யமாக தோன்றுகிறது. நீங்கள் பிரிந்து சென்ற பிறகு உங்கள் நண்பரை பற்றி கேள்விப்பட்டிருப்பீர்களா?”</p>
<p>“Well, yes, for a time we corresponded,” said the other. “But after a year or two we lost track of each other. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he’s alive, for he always was the truest, staunchest old chap in the world. He’ll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight, and it’s worth it if my old partner turns up.”</p>	<p>“சரி, ஆமாம், ஒருமுறை நாங்கள் பேசிக்கொண்டோம்”, என்று மற்றவர் சொன்னார். “ஆனால் ஒரு வருடம் அல்லது இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு நாங்கள் எங்கள் பயணத்தை நோக்கி சென்றோம், நான் வாழ்க்கையை உயிரோட்டமாக நடத்தி செல்ல மேற்கு நோக்கி பயணித்தேன். ஆனால் ஜிம்மி உயிரோடு இருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக என்னை இங்கே சந்திப்பார் என்று எனக்கு தெரியும். ஏனெனில் அவர் உண்மையான, திடமான உலகில் மிகச் சிறந்த நண்பர். அவர் ஒருபோதும் மறக்கமாட்டார். இங்கு இந்த இரவில் நான் நிற்பதற்கு ஓராயிரம் மைல் தொலைவில் இருந்து வந்தேன், என் பழைய நண்பரும் மாறாமல் இருந்தால் அது என்னுடைய முயற்சிக்கு பலன் தரும்”.</p>
<p>The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.</p>	<p>காத்திருக்கும் மனிதன் ஒரு அழகான வைரங்கள் பதித்தகடிகாரத்தை வெளியே எடுத்தான்.</p>
<p>“Three minutes to ten,” he announced. “It was exactly ten o’clock when we parted here at the restaurant door.”</p>	<p>“பத்தாக மூன்று நிமிடங்கள் உள்ளது” என்று அவர் அறிவித்தார். “நாங்கள் இங்கு சரியாக பத்து மணி அளவில் உணவு விடுதி வாசலில் பிரிந்தோம்”.</p>

“Did pretty well out West, didn’t you?” asked the policeman.	“மேற்கு பகுதியில் நுங்கள் வசதியாக இருந்தார்களா?” என்று போலீஸ்காரர் கேட்டார்.
“You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well. He was a kind of plodder, though, good fellow as he was. I’ve had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get my pile. A man gets in a groove in New York. It takes the West to put a razor-edge on him.”	“நுங்கள் பந்தயம் கட்டலாம் .ஆம் நிச்சயம் ஜிம்மி கடின உழைப்பாளி என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். அவன் என்னுடைய சம்பாத்தியத்தில் பாதி சம்பாத்தித்திருப்பான். அவன் அதிக பணத்தை சம்பாதிப்பதற்கு சில யுக்திகளை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும. நியூயார்க்கில் வாழ்வது மிகக் கடினம் ஆனால் மேற்கில் வாழ அறிவுக்கூர்மை வேண்டும்.
The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two.	போலீஸ்காரர் தனது தடியை சுழற்றியபடியே ஓரிரு அடிகள் நடந்தார்.
“I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?”	“நான் என் வழியில் இருக்கிறேன், உங்கள் நண்பர் சரியான நேரத்தில் வருவார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்”. அப்படி வரவில்லையெனில் நுங்கள் சென்று விடுவார்களா?
“I should say not!” said the other. “I’ll give him half an hour at least. If Jimmy is alive on earth he’ll be here by that time. So long, officer.”	“நான் அப்படி சொல்லவில்லை” என்கிறார் மற்றொருவர். “நான் அவருக்கு குறைந்த பட்சம் அரை மணி நேரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்” ஜிம்மி யூமியில் உயிருடன் இருந்தால் அவர் அந்த நேரத்தில் இருந்திருப்பார். அவனைப் பார்த்து ரொம்ப நாளாகி விட்டது.
“Good-night, sir,” said the policeman, passing on along his beat, trying doors as he went.	“குட் நைட், சார்”, போலீஸ்காரர், அவரது பாதையில் வாட்டின் கதவுகளை நோட்டமிட்டு சென்றார்.
There was now a fine, cold drizzle falling, and the wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady blow. The few foot passengers astir in that quarter hurried dismally and silently along with coat collars turned high and pocketed hands. And in the door of the hardware store the man who had come a thousand miles to fill an appointment, uncertain almost to absurdity, with the friend of his youth, smoked his cigar and waited.	இப்போது நன்றாக இருந்தது. குளிர்ந்த மழை பொழிகிறது மற்றும் காற்று பலமாக வீசுகிறது. பலமான காற்று வாசிய பிறகு இதமான காற்று வாசியது . அந்த பகுதியில் உள்ள நடைபயணிகள் சுறுசுறுப்பாக கோட் காலரை உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு கொண்டு மற்றும் பாக்கெட்டுக்குள் கைகளை வைத்தக் கொண்டு நடந்தனர். தனது நண்பனை சந்திக்க பல ஆயிரம் மைல் தொலைவில் வந்திருந்த மனிதன், தனது இளமைக்கால நண்பனின் நிச்சயமற்ற வருகையைத் தன்மையைக் எண்ணி கோபத்தில் தனது சுருட்டை பிடித்துக் கொண்டு காத்திருந்தான்.
About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long overcoat, with collar turned up to his ears, hurried across from the opposite side of the street. He went directly to the waiting man.	சுமார் இருபது நிமிடங்கள் அவர் காத்திருந்தார். பின்னர் ஒரு நீண்ட மேல் ஆடை அணிந்த ஒரு உயரமான மனிதர். தெருவின் எதிரெதிர்ப் பக்கத்தில் இருந்து வந்தார். அவர் காத்திருக்கும் மனிதரிடம் நேரடியாக சென்றார்.
“Is that you, Bob?” he asked, doubtfully.	“நீயா பாப்?” என்று அவர் சந்தேகத்துடன் கேட்டார்.
“Is that you, Jimmy Wells?” cried the man in the door.	“நீதான், ஜிம்மிவெல்லா?” என்று அந்த மனிதன கத்தினான்.
“Bless my heart!” exclaimed the new arrival, grasping both the other’s hands with his own. “It’s Bob, sure as fate. I was certain I’d find you here if you were still in existence. Well, well, well! Twenty years is a long time. The old restaurant’s gone, Bob; I wish it had lasted, so we could have had another dinner there. How has the West treated you, old man?”	“கடவுளின் ஆசி! புதிய வருகையைப் பற்றிக் கூறி, மற்றவரின் கைகளை தனது கைகளால் இறுகப் பற்றினார்” பாப் நமது விதி நன்றாக இருக்கிறது நு உயிரோடு இருந்தால் நிச்சயம் உன்னை சந்திப்பேன் என்று உறுதியாக இருந்தேன். சரி, நன்றாக இருக்கு!” இருபது வருடம் மிகவும் நீண்ட நாள் - பழைய உணவகம் போய்விட்டது. பாப்! இருந்திருந்தால் நாம் அங்கே இன்னொரு இரவு உணவைப் பெற்றிருந்திருக்கலாம். மேற்கு எப்படி உன்னை வழி நடத்தியது கிழவா?”
“Bully; it has given me everything I asked it for. You’ve changed lots, Jimmy. I never thought you were so tall by two or three inches.”	“மகிழ்ச்சி நான் கேட்டதை எல்லாம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஜிம்மி நீ நிறைய மாறிவிட்டாய், நீ இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று அங்குல உயரமாக இருப்பாய் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை”.
“Oh, I grew a bit after I was twenty.”	“ஓ, நான் இருபது வயதுக்குப் பிறகு கொஞ்சம் உயரமாக வளர்ந்தேன்”.
“Doing well in New York, Jimmy?”	“நியூயார்க்கில் நன்றாக இருந்தாயா, ஜிம்மி?”
“Moderately. I have a position in one of the city departments. Come on, Bob; we’ll go around to a place I	“சுமாராக முக்கியமாக, எனக்கு நகர துறையில் ஒரு பதவியை பெற்றிருக்கிறார். வா, பாப் நான் அறிந்த ஒரு

know of, and have a good long talk about old times.”	இடத்திற்கு செல்வோம். பழைய காலத்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு நீண்ட பேச்சு பேச வேண்டும்”.
The two men started up the street, arm in arm. The man from the West, his egotism enlarged by success, was beginning to outline the history of his career. The other, submerged in his overcoat, listened with interest.	அந்த இருவரும் தெருவில் கைகோர்த்து நடக்க ஆரம்பித்தனர். மேற்கில் இருந்து வந்த மனிதன் அவனது வெற்றியை நோக்கி கர்வம் கொண்டான். அவரது வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றின் சாராம்சத்தை சொல்ல தொடங்கினார். மற்றவர், தனது மேலங்கியும் முங்கிப் போய், அவர் கூறுவதை ஆர்வத்துடன் கேட்டார்.
At the corner stood a drug store, brilliant with electric lights. When they came into this glare each of them turned simultaneously to gaze upon the other's face. The man from the West stopped sud-denly and released his arm.	ஒரு மருந்து கடையில் மின் விளக்குகள் பிரகாசமாக ஜொலித்து கொண்டிருந்தது. அவர்கள் இந்த பிரகாசத்திற்குள் வந்த போது, ஒருவர் முகத்தை ஒருவர் பார்த்தனர். மேற்கில் இருந்த மனிதன் திடீரென்று நிறுத்தி, அவன் கையை விலக்கி விட்டான்.
You're not Jimmy Wells,” he snapped. “Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man's nose from a Roman to a pug.”	“நீ ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் அல்ல”, என்றான் அவன். “இருபது ஆண்டுகள் என்பது நீண்ட காலம் தான். ஆனால் ஒரு மனித மூக்கினை ரோமானிய வுரனால் கூட மாற்றி விடக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு நுண்ட காலம் அல்ல.
“It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one”, said the tall man. “You've been under arrest for ten minutes, 'Silky' Bob. Chicago thinks you may have dropped over our way and wires us she wants to have a chat with you. Going quietly, are you? That's sensible. Now, before we go on to the station here's a note I was asked to hand you. You may read it here at the window. It's from Patrolman Wells.”	“இது சில நேரங்களில் ஒரு நல்ல மனிதனை கெட்டவனாக மாற்றுகிறது”. என்று உயரமான மனிதன் கூறினார். “நீங்கள் பத்து நிமிடங்கள் முன்பாகவே கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள், ‘சில்கி’ பாப். சிகாகோ காவல்துறை ஒரு செய்தி அனுப்பியிருக்கிறது. அது உன்னுடன் பேச விரும்புகிறது. அமைதியாகப் போகிறாயா நீ? அதுவே புத்திசாலித்தனம். இப்போது, நாங்கள் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு செல்வதற்கு முன், ஒரு குறிப்பு உங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்பட்டேன். சாளரத்தில் நீங்கள் அதை படிக்கலாம். இது பாட்ரோல் மேன் வெல்ஸில் இருந்து வருகிறது”.
The man from the West unfolded the little piece of paper handed to him. His hand was steady when he began to read, but it trembled a little by the time he had finished. The note was rather short.	மேற்கில் இருந்த மனிதன் அவர் கொடுத்த சிறிய துண்டுபிரதியை விவரித்தார். அவன் படிக்க ஆரம்பித்த போது அவனுடைய கைகள் நிதானமாக இருந்தன. ஆனால் அது முடிந்த நேரத்தில் சிறிது சிறிதாக நடுங்கியது. குறிப்பு சிறியதாக இருந்தது.
“Bob, I was at the appointed place on time. When you struck the match to light your cigar I saw it was the face of the man wanted in Chicago. Somehow I couldn't do it myself, so I went around and got a plainclothes man to do the job.”	“பாப் நான் சந்திக்க வேண்டிய இடத்தில் சரியான நேரத்தில் நான் இருந்தேன், உங்கள் சுருட்டை பற்ற வைத்தபோது, நான் பார்த்தேன் சிகாகோவில் தேடிய மனிதன் என்று, ஏனோ என்னால் உன்னை கைது செய்ய முடியவில்லை அதனால் நான் சென்றுவிட்டேன். பின் இவ்வேலையை செய்ய நான் ஒரு சாதாரண உடையிலிருந்த காவலனிடம் உன்னை கைது செய்யும் வேலையை ஒப்படைத்தேன்.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

5. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 150 words each. (Text Page - 32)

a) Compare and contrast the characters of Jimmy Wells and Bob with suitable references from the story to support your view.

Bob is a great **criminal**. He is a **sincere friend**. He wants to meet **Jimmy**. **Jimmy Wells** is not so. He is a **sincere police officer**. He learns Bob to be a criminal. He **can't arrest Bob**. He **arrests Bob using another policeman**. He values duty. He doesn't value friends.

b) 'Means should justify the end.' Explain this adage with reference to O. Henry's story.

One's **aim should be noble**. His **method** should be **noble**. Bob and **Jimmy** had **aims**. They tried to achieve them. Bob **wanted to be rich**. He became a **criminal**. But, **Jimmy** lived in New York. He tried honestly. He **became a policeman**. He did not earn much. But, he was honest. So, his method justified his aim.

c) 'Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are'. How will you explain this statement in the light of Jimmy's and Bob's friendship?

It is a **proverb**. This story **doesn't agree with it**. Before twenty years, Bob and Jimmy were good. They had **noble aims**. **Bob** wanted to be rich. He went to the west. It was too hard for him to win. So, he **selected the wrong method**. **Jimmy** achieved his **aim** honestly. Time was favourable to him.

d) To your shock, you find out that your close friend is indulging in some wrong activity. Will you avoid him/her or try to correct him/her? Give reasons for your answer.

I shall not avoid such friend. I shall **correct him**. A friend in need is a friend indeed. A friend may do wrong activities. Suppose we find it. We **shouldn't avoid** him. We should try to correct him. We should **warn him** about the result. We should **advise** him. We should also **give him guidelines**. We should correct him.

e) What would you do in this situation, if you were Jimmy Wells? Substantiate your reason.

Suppose I were Jimmy Wells. I would not arrest him using an officer. **I would not arrest** him directly. Instead, I shall **ask him to surrender**. Suppose he surrenders. The **police** department will arrest him. He will **confess his crime**. The court will pity him. He will be **punished less**. He will be freed soon. He will live honestly.

SPECIAL PARAGRAPHS

1. 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 realised -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. (MDL-2023)(MAR-19, 20)

2. Jimmy Wells and Bob – friends – lived in New York – parted ways – fixed meetig – after 20 years – Bob changed – a criminal -wells – policeman – Bob arrived – appointed time – could not recognize – Wells identified – sent another policeman – respecting friendship – arrested Bob.

(SEP-20, MAR-19) (MDL-2023)

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Title : After Twenty Years
Author : O. Henry
Theme : Loyalty in the friendship of two friends

Introduction:

(MAR -20, SEP-20)

This interesting story “**After Twenty Years**” written by **O.Henry** thrillingly portrays the **faithful friendship** of two men namely Bob and Jimmy. It also depicts what happens when they meet after twenty years to keep their appointment.

The Loyal Friends:

There lived **two friends** in **New York**. They were named **Bob** and **Jimmy** Wells. In fact, they were very **close** and **loyal** to each other as friends. Once, they made a **decision** to **depart** to fulfill their aims and **meet** again **after twenty years** at the same place and at the same time in New York. **Bob** went **to the west** to follow his fortunes whereas **Jimmy Wells** settled **in New York** itself and became a **police officer**.

Meeting After Twenty Years:

Twenty years passed by without their meeting during the period. First, **Bob** went there and was **waiting** for Jimmy Wells. Then, a **police man** approached him and talked to him. Bob told him about his **friendship** with Jimmy Wells and their **agreement to meet** there at that time of the day. Actnally the **policeman** was **Jimmy Wells**. But **Bob** could **not identify** him after those twenty years. Then, **Bob lighted** his **cigar** and Jimmy Wells **recognized** him to be the most **wanted culprit** in **Chicago**.

A Man With a Letter:

After talking with Bob, **Jimmy Wells moved** away. Twenty minutes passed by. Then, a **tall man** in plain dress **approached** Bob. Bob thought that the man was Jimmy Well but his **nose shape** showed that he was **not Jimmy Wells**.

The Arrest:

The **tall man** who approached Bob in plain dress was, of course, a **police officer** sent by Jimmy Wells **to arrest Bob** for the great **crime** he had committed **in Chicago**. The police officer had a **letter** with him. He **handed** it over to Bob, telling that he was sent by Jimmy Wells in order to arrest him for his crime in Chicago.

Loyal Friend – Jimmy Wells:

Jimmy Wells was the **patrol officer** who **met Bob** first. He met Bob at the promised time. But he **could not arrest** him as a **loyal friend**. That was why, he sent another officer to go and arrest him. It shows the **loyal friendship** he had with Bob.

Conclusion:

Thus, the story beautifully deals with their faithful friendship.

Moral: Faithful friendship is really enchanting

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Title : After twenty years
Author : O. Henry
Theme : Friendship of Bob and Jimmy

This story deals with the friendship of two friends. **Bob and Jimmy Wells** belonged to New York. They were **close friends**. They decided to depart. They promised to **meet after 20 years**. **Bob** went to the west. He wanted to be rich, He became a **criminal**. Jimmy became a policeman. **Bob** was **waiting** for Jimmy. A **policeman talked** to him. Bob told about his friendship. He lit his cigar. The **pc found him a criminal**. He went away. He sent a tall pc to arrest him. The **pc arrested him**. He **gave** him a **letter**. The first pc was Jimmy Wells. He learnt it from the letter. Thus, their friendship is beautifully depicted.

Moral: Duty is important.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ **Bob and Jimmy were friends.**
- ❖ **Bob wanted to be rich.**
- ❖ **Jimmy wanted to be a pc.**
- ❖ Bob went to the west.
- ❖ He became **a criminal.**
- ❖ Jimmy became a pc.
- ❖ 20 years passed. Bob was waiting for Jimmy. A pc went near.
- ❖ Bob talked about their friendship.
- ❖ **The pc found him a criminal.**
- ❖ He sent another pc.
- ❖ He arrested him.

Moral: Duty is important.

**UNIT
2**
Supplementary
A SHOT IN THE DARK
ஈரியல்லாத யுகம்

- Saki

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Hector Hugh Munro (18 December 1870 – 14 November 1916), better known by the penname **Saki**, and also of repute as **H.H. Munro**, was a British writer who wrote witty, mischievous and sometimes macabre stories satirizing Edwardian society and culture. He is considered a master of the short story, and often compared to O. Henry. Besides his short stories he wrote a full-length play, *The Watched Pot*, in collaboration with Charles Maude.⁷


PICTURES RELATED TO THE TEXT


Philip Sletcherby



Travelling in Train



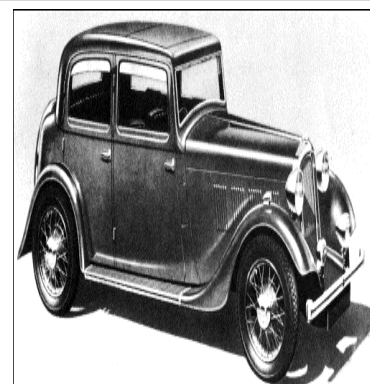
Bertie - forgot his Purse



Saltpen Crest

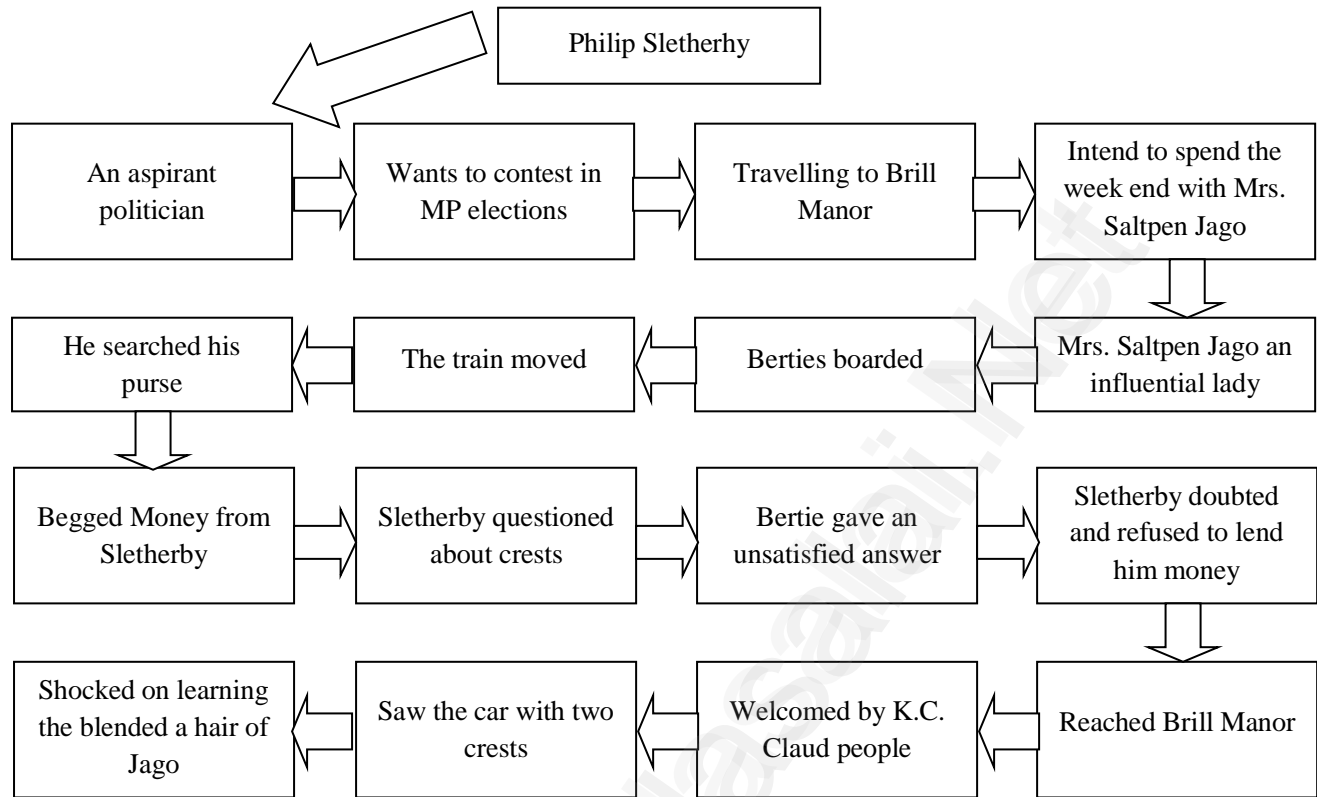


Jago Crest



Car with Crest Symbols

MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



கதைச் சுருக்கம்

❖ ஃபிலிப் ஸ்லிதர்பி என்பவர் பிரில் மேனருக்கு ஒரு ரயில்வண்டியில் பயணம் செய்தார். அவர் பாராளுமன்ற மறுதேர்தலில் ஒரு சீட் பெற விரும்பினார். அதற்காக சால்ட்பென் ஐக்கோ என்ற ஒரு செல்வாக்கான பெண்ணை சந்திக்க விரும்பினார். அவருடன் பெர்ட்டி என்பவர் பயணம் செய்தார். அவர் ஸ்லிதர்பியிடம் 3 பவுண்ட் கடனாகக் கேட்டார். அவர் அப்போது தன் அம்மா அடர்ந்த காப்பி நிற முடியை உடையவர் என்றார். ஸ்லிதர்பி அவர் பொய் சொல்வதாக சந்தேகப்பட்டார். அதனால் அவருக்கு பணம் தற மறுத்தார். பெர்ட்டியின் அம்மா மஞ்சள் நிற முடியை உடையவர் என ஸ்லிதர்பி அறிவார். அவர் கிளாண்டே பீப்பிள் கே.சி. என்பவரை சந்தித்தார். அவர் சால்ட்பென் ஐக்கோ அவரது முடியை மஞ்சள் நிறத்திலிருந்து அடர்ந்த காப்பி நிறமாக 5 வாரங்களுக்கு முன் மாற்றியதை சொன்னார். பெர்ட்டி தன்னிடம் சொன்னது உண்மை என உணர்ந்த ஸ்லிதர்பி, அவரை ஏமாற்றுக்காரர் என யுகித்தது தவறென உணர்ந்தார்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

A SHOT IN THE DARK	சரியில்லாத யுகம்
<p>Philip Sletherby settled himself down in an almost empty railway carriage, with the pleasant consciousness of being embarked on an agreeable and profitable pilgrimage. He was bound for Brill Manor, the country residence of his newly achieved acquaintance, Mrs. Saltpen-Jago. *Honoraria Saltpen-Jago was a person of some social importance in London, of considerable importance and influence in the county of Chalkshire. The county of Chalkshire, or, at any rate, the eastern division of it, was of immediate personal interest to Philip Sletherby; it was held for the Government in the present Parliament by a gentleman who did not intend to seek re-election, and Sletherby was under serious consideration by the party managers as his possible successor, and with luck, the seat might be held. The Saltpen-Jago influence was not an item which could be left out of consideration, and the political aspirant had been delighted at meeting Honoraria at a small and friendly luncheon-party, still more gratified when she had asked him down to her country house for the following Friday-to-Tuesday. He was obviously 'on approval', and if he could secure the goodwill of his hostess he might count on her nominating him as an assured thing. If he failed to find favour in her eyes — well, the local leaders would probably cool off in their embryo enthusiasm for him.</p>	<p>பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பை ஒரு புனித பயணத்திற்கு செல்வது போல் கிளம்பி, புகை வண்டியில் யாருமில்லா பெட்டியில் உட்கார்ந்தார். அவர் பரில் மேனரில் உள்ள சால்ட்பென் ஐக்கோவின் பண்ணை வீட்டிற்கு செல்கின்றார். சால்ட்பென்-ஐக்கோ லண்டனில் உள்ள சாக்கஷயர் என்ற இடத்தில் மிகவும் மதிப்பு மிக்கவர். பிலிப்ஸ் ஸ்லெதர்பைக்கு அந்த இடத்தின் மேல் ஒரு விருப்பம் இருந்தது. அங்கு தேர்தல் வைத்தால் பிலிப்ஸ் ஸ்லெதர்பையை வேட்பாளராக அறிவிக்க கட்சி முடிவெடுத்துள்ளது. அதற்கு சால்ட்பென்-ஐக்கோவின் ஆதரவு தேவை. ஆகையால், தன்னுடைய அரசியல் நுழைவிற்காக, இந்த பெண்மணியின் வீட்டிற்கு வெள்ளிக்கிழமை முதல் செல்வாய்க்கிழமை வரை விருந்திற்காக சென்றார். அங்கு, தன்னை உபசரிக்கும் பெண்ணின் நன்மதிப்பினை பெறவேண்டும் என்று கருதினார். மேலும், தன்னை வேட்பாளராக அறிவிப்பார் என்று உறுதியாக நம்பினார். அந்தப் பெண்ணிற்கு அவரைப் பிடிக்காவிட்டால், உள்ளூரில் உள்ள தலைவர்கள் அவரை அரசியலில் முன்னேறி விடாமல் அழுக்கி விடுவார்கள்.</p>
<p>Among the passengers dotted about on the platform, awaiting their respective trains, Sletherby espied a club</p>	<p>ஏனைய பயணிகள் தங்களது புகைவண்டிக்காக காத்திருக்கும் பொழுது, ஸ்லெதர்பை தனது சங்கத்து</p>

acquaintance, and called him up to the carriage-window for a chat.	நபரைப் பார்த்தார். அவருடன் ஜன்னல் அருகில் அரட்டை அடித்தார்.
“Oh, you’re staying with Mrs. Saltpen-Jago for the weekend, are you? I expect you’ll have a good time; she has the reputation of being an excellent hostess. She’ll be useful to you, too, if that Parliamentary project — hullo, you’re off. Good-bye.”	“ஓ! சால்பென்-ஜாகோவின் வீட்டிற்கு செல்கிறீர்களா? அவர் நன்றாக தனது விருந்தாளிகளை கவனிப்பவர் அவர். உங்களுக்கு இந்த பாராளுமன்ற தேர்தலில் உபயோகமாக இருப்பார்” என்று கூறியபடி விடை பெற்றார்.
Sletherby waved good-bye to his friend, pulled up the window, and turned his attention to the magazine lying on his lap. He had scarcely glanced at a couple of pages, however, when a smothered curse caused him to glance hastily at the only other occupant of the carriage. His travelling companion was a young man of about two-and-twenty, with dark hair, fresh complexion, and the blend of smartness and disarray that marks the costume of a ‘nut’ who is bound on a rustic holiday. He was engaged in searching furiously and ineffectually for some elusive or non-existent object; from time to time he dug a sixpenny bit out of a waistcoat pocket and stared at it ruefully, then recommenced the futile searching operations. A cigarette-case, matchbox, latchkey, silver pencil case, and railway ticket were turned out on to the seat beside him, but none of these articles seemed to afford him satisfaction; he cursed again, rather louder than before. The vigorous pantomime did not draw forth any remark from Sletherby, who resumed his scrutiny of the magazine.	ஸ்லெதர்பை கையை அசைத்தபடி தனது மடியில் உள்ள செய்தித்தாளை பார்த்தார். ஒரு இரண்டு பக்கத்தை படிப்பதற்குள் தனக்கு எதிரே இருந்த ஒருத்தன் கூறிய கடுமையான வார்த்தைகளை கேட்டு அதிர்ந்தார். அவருடைய சக பயணி, 22 வயது மிக்க கடுமையான கூந்தலை கொண்டவன். உற்சாகமான தோற்றத்தை உடையவன். அவனுடைய உடையை பார்த்தால், விடுமுறைக்கு செல்பவன் போல் தெரிந்தது. அவன் ஏதோ ஒரு பொருளை தீவிரமாக தேடுகின்றான். அடிக்கடி, ஆறு பென்னி நாணயங்களை தனது பாக்கெட்டில் இருந்து எடுத்து பார்த்துக்கொண்டான். தன்னுடைய சிகரெட் பெட்டி, தீப்பெட்டி, பெட்டிசாவி, வெள்ளி பென்சில் டப்பா மற்றும் பயணச் சீட்டு ஆகிய எதுவும் அவனுக்கு திருப்தி அளிக்கவில்லை. அவனது வினோதமான செய்கை ஸ்லெதர்பைக்கு தொல்லையாக இல்லை. அவர் தனது செய்தித்தாளை படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்.
“I say!” exclaimed a young voice presently, “didn’t I hear you say you were going down to stay with Mrs. Saltpen-Jago at Brill Manor? What a coincidence! My *mater, you know. I’m coming on there on Monday evening, so we shall meet. I’m quite a stranger; haven’t seen the mater for six months at least. I was away yachting last time she was in Town. I’m Bertie, the second son, you know. I say, it’s an awfully lucky coincidence that I should run across someone who knows the mater just at this particular moment. I’ve done a damned awkward thing.”	ஒரு இளமையான குரல் கேட்டது. “நீங்கள் பிரில் மேனேரில் உள்ள திருமதி. சால்பென்-ஜாகோவின் வீட்டில் தங்க போகிறீர்களா? நானும் திங்கள் கிழமை அங்கே வருவேன். அங்கு நாம் சந்திக்கலாம். நான் அங்கு வந்து ஆறு மாதம் ஆகிவிட்டது. நான் தான் சால்பென்-ஜாகோவின் இரண்டாவது மகன், பெர்டி. நான் யோக்காரன். நல்லவேளை நீங்கள் வந்தீர்கள். நான் ஒரு சிக்கலில் மாட்டிக் கொண்டேன்”.
“You’ve lost something, haven’t you?” said Sletherby.	நீ எதையோ தொலைத்து விட்டாயா? ஸ்லெதர்பை கேட்டார்.
“Not exactly, but left behind, which is almost as bad; just as inconvenient, anyway. I’ve come away without my sovereign-purse, with four quid in it, all my worldly wealth for the moment. It was in my pocket all right, just before I was starting, and then I wanted to seal a letter, and the sovereign-purse happens to have my crest on it, so I whipped it out to stamp the seal with, and, like a double-distilled idiot, I must have left it on the table. I had some silver loose in my pocket, but after I’d paid for a taxi and my ticket I’d only got this forlorn little six pence left. I’m stopping at a little country inn near Brondquay for three days’ fishing; not a soul knows me there, and my weekend bill, and tips, and cab to and from the station, and my ticket on to Brill, that will mount up to two or three quid, won’t it? If you wouldn’t mind lending me two pound ten, or three for preference, I shall be awfully obliged. It will	“தொலைக்கவில்லை. விட்டு வந்துவிட்டேன். 4 குவிட் பணம் உள்ள கைப்பையை விட்டு வந்துவிட்டேன். நான் ஒரு கடிதத்தை அனுப்ப அடையாளம் வைக்க வேண்டி இருந்ததால், எனது கைப்பையை பயன்படுத்தி, அதை அப்படியே மேஜையில் வைத்து விட்டேன். எனது கையில் சில நாணயங்கள் இருந்ததால், அதைக் கொண்ட ஊர்திக்கும், பயணச் சீட்டுக்கும் கொடுத்துவிட்டேன். இனிமேல், நான் ஒரு தங்கும் விடுதிக்கு மூன்று நாள் மீன் பிடிப்பதற்காக செல்கிறேன். அங்கு யாருக்கும் என்னை தெரியாது. அங்கு நான் தங்கும் செலவு, வண்டி, பிரில்லுக்கு செல்ல பயணச்சீட்டு எடுக்க என 2 அல்லது 3 குவிட் பணம் தேவைப்படுகிறது. நீங்கள் அப்பணத்தை கொடுத்தால், நான் உங்களுக்கு என்றும் நன்றி மறவாதவானாய் இருப்பேன். நான் எனது பிரச்சனையிலிருந்தும் மீள்வேன்” என்றான்.

pull me out of no end of a hole.”	
“I think I can manage that,” said Sletherby, after a moment’s hesitation.	ஒரு சில நிமிட தயக்கத்திற்குப் பின் ஸ்லெதர்பை “அந்த பணத்தை கொடுக்க முடியும்” என்றார்.
“Thanks awfully. It’s jolly good of you. What a lucky thing for me that I should have chanced across one of the mater’s friends. It will be a lesson to me not to leave my exchequer lying about anywhere, when it ought to be in my pocket. I suppose the moral of the whole thing is don’t try and convert things to purposes for which they weren’t intended. Still, when a sovereign-purse has your crest on it—”	“மிகவும் நன்றி. நான் ரொம்ப அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி. அதனால் தான் நீங்கள் என்னுடன் இருக்கிறீர்கள். இந்த சம்பவம் எனக்கு ஒரு பாடத்தை கற்பித்திருக்கிறது. எனது கைப்பையில் குடும்ப அடையாளமே இருந்தாலும், ஒரு பொருளை அது இருக்க வேண்டிய இடத்தில் வைக்க வேண்டும்” என்றான்.
“What is your crest, by the way?” Sletherby asked, carelessly.	“உங்களது குடும்ப அடையாளம் எது?” என்று ஸ்லெதர்பை வினவினார்.
“Not a very common one,” said the youth; “a demi-lion holding a cross-crosslet in its paw.”	“அது பொதுவானது அல்ல. வித்தியாசமானது. ஒரு பாதி சிங்கம் தனது உள்ளங்கையில் ஒரு சிலுவையை பிடித்த மாதிரி இருக்கும்” என்று அந்த இளைஞன் சொன்னான்.
“When your mother wrote to me, giving me a list of trains, she had, if I remember rightly, a greyhound *courant on her notepaper,” observed Sletherby. There was a tinge of coldness in his voice.	“உனது அம்மா எனக்கு கடிதம் எழுதியதில் ஒரு நாயின் அடையாளம் இருந்தது” என்றார். அவரது குரலில் ஒரு கலக்கம் தெரிந்தது.
“That is the Jago crest,” responded the youth promptly; “the demi-lion is the Saltpen crest. We have the right to use both, but I always use the demi-lion, because, after all, we are really Saltpens.”	“அது ஜாகோ அடையாளம். இது சால்ட்பென் அடையாளம். நாங்கள் இரண்டையும் பயன்படுத்தலாம். ஆனால், நான் எப்பொழுதும் சிங்கத்தை மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்துவேன்” என்றான்.
There was silence for a moment or two, and the young man began to collect his fishing tackle and other belongings from the rack.	சில நிமிடங்கள் அமைதியாக கழிந்தது. அந்த இளைஞன் தனது பொருள்களை எடுக்க ஆரம்பித்தான்.
“Good-bye,” said Sletherby.	“எனது நிறுத்தம் அடுத்தது” என்றான்.
“I’ve never met your mother,” said Sletherby suddenly, “though we’ve corresponded several times. My introduction to her was through political friends. Does she resemble you at all in feature? I should rather like to be able to pick her out if she happened to be on the platform to meet me.”	“நான் உனது அம்மாவை நேரில் சந்தித்தது இல்லை. அவர் எவ்வாறு இருப்பார்? உன்னை மாதிரி இருப்பார்களா?? என்று ஸ்லெதர்பை கேட்டார்.
“She’s supposed to be like me. She has the same dark brown hair and high colour; it runs in her family. I say, this is where I get out.”	எனது அம்மா என்னை மாதிரி கருமையான கூந்தலையும், நல்ல நிறமும் உடையவர். நான் இங்கே இறங்கப்போகிறேன்” என்றான்.
“Good-bye,” said Sletherby.	“போய் வா” என்று ஸ்லெதர்பை கூறினார்.
“You’ve forgotten the three quid,” said the young man, opening the carriage-door and pitching his suit-case on to the platform.	“நீங்கள் அந்த 3 குவிட் பணத்தை மறந்து விட்டீர்களா? என்று பெர்ட்டி கேட்டான்.
“I’ve no intention of lending you three pounds, or three shillings,” said Sletherby severely.	“நான் உனக்கு ஒரு நாணயம் கூட தருவதற்கு தயாராகவில்லை” என்று ஸ்லெதர்பை கடுமையாக கூறினார்.
“But you said—”	“ஆனால் நீங்கள் கூறினீர்கள்..”
“I know I did. My suspicions hadn’t been roused then, though I hadn’t necessarily swallowed your story. The discrepancy about the crests put me on my guard, notwithstanding the really brilliant way in which you accounted for it. Then I laid a trap for you; I told you that I had never met Mrs. Saltpen-Jago. As a matter of fact I met her at lunch on Monday last. She is a pronounced blonde.”	“நான் கூறினேன். உனது கதையை கேட்க எனக்கு சந்தேகம் உருவாகியது. குடும்ப அடையாளம் பற்றி கேட்ட பொழுது நீ தெளிவாக ஒரு கதையை சொன்னாய். நான் உன்னிடம் திருமதி சால்ட்பென்-ஜாகோவை பார்த்தது இல்லை என்றேன். அது பொய். நீ சொல்வது உண்மையானது என்று கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு சொன்னது. நான் கடந்த திங்கள்கிழமை தான் அவர்களை பார்த்தேன். அவருக்கு பொன்னிறமான கூந்தல்” என்று ஸ்லெதர்பை கூறினார்.

The train moved on, leaving the soi-disant cadet of the Saltpen-Jago family cursing furiously on the platform.	புகைவண்டி நகர்ந்தது. சால்ட்பென்-ஜாகோவின் மகன் என்று கூறியவன் சபித்துக்கொண்டே சென்றான்.
“Well, he hasn’t opened his fishing expedition by catching a flat,” chuckled Sletherby. He would have an entertaining story to recount at dinner that evening, and his clever little trap would earn him applause as a man of resource and astuteness. He was still telling his adventure in imagination to an attentive audience of dinner guests when the train drew up at his destination. On the platform he was greeted sedately by a tall footman, and noisily by Claude People, K.C., who had apparently travelled down by the same train.	“இவன் என்னிடம் மீன் பிடிக்கும் திறமையை காட்டியிருக்க கூடாது” என்று நகைச்சுவையாக ஸ்லெதர்பை கூறினார். இன்று இரவு சாப்பிடும் பொழுது இந்த சம்பவத்தை கூற வேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தார். அனைவரும் இவரைப் பாராட்டுவார்கள். இவருடைய நிறுத்தம் வந்தவுடன், நடைமேடையில் ரொம்பவும் மரியாதையாக கிளாடு பீப்பள் கே.சி. வரவேற்றார்.
“Hullo, Sletherby! You spending the week-end at Brill? Good. Excellent. We’ll have a round of golf together tomorrow; I’ll give you your revenge for Hoylake. Not a bad course here, as inland courses go. Ah, here we are; here’s the car waiting for us, and very nice, too!”	“ஸ்லெதர்பை, பிரிலுக்கு வந்தீர்களா?” நல்லது கோல்ப் விளையாட்டு நாளை விளையாடலாம். நமக்காக கார் காத்திருக்கிறது”. அவர்களுக்காக வந்த கார் மிகவும் பெரியதாக இருந்தது. பெரிய உணவகத்தில் நுழைந்தது போல் பல வடிவமைப்புடன் இருந்தது.
The car which won the K.C.’s approval was a sumptuous-looking vehicle, which seemed to embody the last word in elegance, comfort, and locomotive power. Its graceful lines and symmetrical design masked the fact that it was an enormous wheeled structure, combining the features of a hotel lounge and an engine-room.	“நமது முன்னோர்கள் சென்ற குதிரை வண்டிபோல் இது பிரம்மாண்டமாக உள்ளது” என்று கே.சி. காரை பாராட்டி கொண்டு வந்தார். மேலும், காரின் பகுதிகளையும் ஒட்டுவதற்கு தேவையானவைகளையும் பற்றி பேசுகிறார்.
“Different sort of vehicle to the post-chaise in which our grandfathers used to travel, eh?” exclaimed the lawyer appreciatively. And for Sletherby’s benefit he began running over the chief points of perfection in the fitting and mechanism of the car.	“நமது முன்னோர்கள் சென்ற குதிரை வண்டிபோல் இது பிரம்மாண்டமாக உள்ளது” என்று கே.சி. காரை பாராட்டி கொண்டு வந்தார். மேலும், காரின் பகுதிகளையும் ஒட்டுவதற்கு தேவையானவைகளையும் பற்றி பேசுகிறார்.
Sletherby heard not a single word, noted not one of the details that were being expounded to him. His eyes were fixed on the door panel, on which were displayed two crests: a greyhound courant and a demi-lion holding in its paw a cross-crosslet.	ஸ்லெதர்பை காதில் எதுவும் விழவில்லை அவரது கண்கள் காரின் இரண்டு கதவைப் பார்த்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதில், இரண்டு அடையாளங்களும் - ஒரு நாயும், ஒரு சிங்கமும் தனது கையில் சிலுவை வைத்தபடியும் இருந்தன.
The K.C. was not the sort of man to notice an absorbed silence on the part of a companion. He had been silent himself for nearly an hour in the train, and his tongue was making up for lost time. Political gossip, personal anecdote, and general observation flowed from him in an uninterrupted stream as the car sped along the country roads; from the inner history of the Dublin labour troubles and the private life of the Prince Designate of Albania he progressed with an easy volubility to an account of an alleged happening at the ninth hole at Sandwich, and a verbatim report of a remark made by the Duchess of Pathshire at a Tango tea. Just as the car turned in at the Brill entrance gates the K.C. captured Sletherby’s attention by switching his remarks to the personality of their hostess.	கே.சி. அமைதியான மனிதர் இல்லை. புகைவண்டியில் ஒரு மணி நேரம் அமைதியாக இருந்ததால், இப்பொழுது காரில் பேசிக்கொண்டே இருந்தார். அரசியல் புரளி, தனது சொந்தக்கதை மற்றும் பொது விஷயங்களை பேசிக்கொண்டு இருந்தார். டப்லினில் உள்ள தொழிலாளர்கள் பிரச்சனை, அல்பெனியாவின் இளவரசரின் சொந்த வாழ்க்கை, பாட்ஷ்யரின் இளவரசி டேங்கோ டி என்ற இடத்தில் சொன்ன வார்த்தைகள் என்று ஏகப்பட்ட விஷயங்களை கூறினார். பிறகு, தங்களை விருந்து உபசரிக்கும் பெண்மணியைப் பற்றி பேசினார்.
“Brilliant woman, level-headed, a clear thinker, knows exactly when to take up an individual or a cause, exactly when to let him or it drop. Influential woman, but spoils herself and her chances by being too restless. No repose. Good appearance, too, till she made that idiotic change.”	“அறிவாளி நல்ல புத்தி கூர்மை உடையவர். யாருக்கு என்ன வேண்டும் என்று சரியாக புரிந்தவர் மக்கள் செல்வாக்கு உடையவர். ஆனால் ஓய்வு எடுக்காமல் உழைக்கிறார். யாரிடமும் உதவி எதிர்பார்க்காதவர். நல்ல தோற்றம் உள்ளவர். ஆனால் ஒரு முட்டாள்தனமான மாற்றம் செய்யும் வரை.
“Change?” queried Sletherby, “what change?”	மாற்றமா? “என்ன மாற்றம்?” என்று ஸ்லெதர்பை கேட்டார்.

“What change? You don’t mean to say– Oh, of course, you’ve only known her just lately. She used to have beautiful dark brown hair, which went very well with her fresh complexion; then one day, about five weeks ago, she electrified everybody by appearing as a brilliant blonde. Quite ruined her looks. Here we are. I say, what’s the matter with you? You look rather ill.”

“என்ன மாற்றமா?” “ஓ! உங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுதுதான் சாலட்பென்-ஜாகோவைத் தெரியும். அவருக்கு, அழகிய கருமையான கூந்தல் புத்துணர்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவார். ஐந்து வாரத்திற்கு முன்னால், அவர் தனது கூந்தலை பொன்னிறமாக மாற்றி அனைவரையும் அதிர வைத்தார். அவரது அழகை அழித்து விட்டார். உங்களுக்கு என்ன ஆகிவிட்டது? உடம்பு சரியில்லாதது போல் இருக்கிறீர்கள்”



GLOSSARY

embarked	boarded	மேற்கொண்டு
espied	caught sight of	சாக்கின் முனை
ineffectually	in vain	பலன்ற, விளைவு அற்ற
ruefully	regretfully, sorrowfully	வருத்தத்துடன்
pantomime	exaggerated behaviour	கட்டுக்கதையை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்ட நாடகத்தில் பங்கேற்போம்
quid	(British) one pound sterling	புகையிலைக் கத்தை
exchequer	national treasury	அரசாங்க பொக்கிஷம்
crest	a symbol representing a family, reproduced on writing paper	உச்சி, சிகரம்
tackle	equipment required for a task or sport	தடுப்பாட்டம்
discrepancy	difference	வித்தியாசம்
soi- distant	self styled	சுய விருப்ப நடை
astuteness	cleverness	மதி நூட்பம், தந்திரம், புத்தி
sedately	in a dignified manner	சாந்தமான
sumptuous	expensive looking	ஆடம்பரம்
chaise	horse-drawn carriage	இரு சக்கர குதிரை வண்டி, இழுத்த இழுப்புக்கு
expounded	explained	விவரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.
volubility	fluency, talkativeness	சரளமாக பேசு
blonde	pale yellow hair	பொன்னிறம்
Honoraria	(Latin) honour, a woman of reputation	மரியாதை
mater	(Latin) – mother	கற்ற
courant	animal represented in the act of running	விலங்குகள் ஓடும் பாதை

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

4. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100–150 words each. (Text Page - 64)

a) Describe the youth’s strange behaviour when he was in the train.

Philip Sletherby travelled by a train. He was going to **Brill Manor**. There was the parliament re-election. He wanted to get a seat. He was going to meet **Saltpen Jago**. She was an **influential lady**. There was a youth. He was **Bertie**. He was about 22. He was Saltpen’s son. He **searched for his purse**. It was **wasteful**. He blamed himself.

b) One has to be cautious and not be carried away by stories. How did Sletherby exhibit caution?

Philip Sletherby travelled by a train. He was **going to Brill Manor.** He wanted to get **a seat in the parliament re-election.** He wanted to meet Saltpen Jago. There was **a youth.** He was Bertie. He was **Saltpen's son.** He had left his **purse somewhere.** He blamed himself. He wanted 3 pounds. He **asked for Sletherby's help.** Sletherby **doubted** him. He had never seen his Mom. He asked him if she resembled him. His **Mom had dark brown hair.** He said so. Sletherby said about her **yellow hair.**

c) How did Sletherby's judgement of Bertie turn out to be a wrong one?

Philip Sletherby travelled to Brill Manor. He wanted to get a **seat in the parliament re-election.** He wanted **Saltpen Jago's help.** A man talked to Philip. He was Bertie. He asked him for 3 pounds. He told about his **Mom's brown hair.** Sletherby became **careful.** He knew his Mom's yellow hair. He doubted Bertie. **Clande** told him about her **change.** She changed her hair into yellow. Sletherby felt his **wrong judgement.**

d) As Sletherby, would you apologise to Bertie for your rude behaviour? Give reasons.

I would apologise to Bertie. I only knew about the greybound courant crest. I didn't know about the **demi-lion crest.** I knew his Mom just recently. I knew about her **blonde** hair. I didn't know her **change.** She had changed her hair into **brown.** I would apologise for my rude behaviour.

e) 'Seeing is believing'. How is this humorously disproved in this story? Bring out the irony in the situation.

Bertie wanted three pounds. He asked Sletherby for it. Bertie told about the Jago crest and his **Mom's brown hair.** Slitherby knew his **Mom's yellow hair.** So, he doubted Bertie. He hesitated to help him. He found two crests on the car's door panel. **Clande told** about Bertie's Mom's **hair change.** So, 'seeing is believing' is disproved.

SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

1. Philip Sletherby – Politician – Brill Manor – meet – Mrs.Saltpen Jago – London – Re-election – young man – Bertie – Needed three pounds – Mistaken – fraud – Jago Crest – demillion- “Seeing is believing” (MAR-23)
2. Philip – travels – train – Brill Manor – Meets Bertie – Second son – left purse – four quids – needs money – requests Philip to lend him – two pounds – did not help – true son- mistake for a fraud. (JUN-19)

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Title	: A Shot In the Dark
Author	: Saki
Theme	: Sletherby’s misconception about Bertie

Introduction:

The story “A Shot In The Dark” written by **Saki** beautifully amusingly depicts the **misconception of Philip Sletherby about Bertie**, the second son of Saltpen Jago in Brill Manor, while he travelled by train.

Sletherby Travel To Brill Manor:

Philip Sletherby **travelled** in an almost empty carriage on a profitable pilgrimage. He was bound for **Brill Manor**, the country residence of **Saltpen Jago**. Saltpen Jago was a person of some **social importance and influence in London**. He was going there in order to **get a seat** in the **parliament re-election**. He wished to meet saltpen Jago and get some **support** for the election.

Bertie’s Company:

His travelling **companion** was a **young man** of about twenty two with fresh complexion and smartness on a rustic holiday. He introduced himself as **Bertie**, the **second son of Saltpen Jago**. He informed Philip Sletherby that he had **left** his **purse** with his family crest on it as he was in a hurry. He was urgency in need of rightly **three guid**. Suppose Philip Sletherby lent it to him, he would repay it early. On hearing his words, Sletherby wanted to help him.

Slitherby's suspicion:

On hearing the details of his **Jago crest** and his Mom's **dark brown hair**, Philip Sletherby **suspected Bertie** to be a cheat. Sletherby knew very well that saltpen Jago's hair was **not dark brown** but **blonde** and her letter a **greyhound courant crest**. Therefore, Philip Sletherby **refused to lend** him the money. So, Bertie left the train with irritation.

K.C.'s Clarification:

When the train arrived at the **station**, he was **received by** a man named **clande people K.C.** When the car's door was opened, two crests were found on the car's door panel – a **grey hound courant** and a **demi-lion** with its paw a cross – crosslet. Sletherby Philip was, of course, greatly **shocked** to see the Jago crest as told by **Bertie**, the second son of Saltpen Jago was promptly **correct** without any doubt.

Blonde Hair:

Just as the ear turned in at the Brill entrance gates, the K.C. captured Philip Sletherby's attention by switching his remarks to the **personality of Saltpen Jago**. **Previously** she had beautiful **dark brown hair**. But, She spoiled her appearance by **changing** her hair **into blonde**. Then, K.C. looked at **Philip sletherby** who **looked** rather **ill**. So, he had wrongly suspected Bertie and **Bertie's words** were absolutely **genuine**.

Conclusion:

Thus, the story nicely depicts **sletherby's unnecessary suspicion of Bertie**.

Moral: Appearances are always deceptive.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

JUNE - 19

Title : A Shot In the Dark
Author : Saki
Theme : Sletherby's misconception

This story beautifully portrays **Sletherby's misconception** about Bertie. Sletherby **travelled** to **Brill Manor**. He wanted to meet **Saltpen Jago**. A youth, **Bertie** talked to him. He **asked** him for **3 pounds**. Bertie told about the Jago crest and his **Mom's brown hair**. Sletherby knew about her

yellow hair. So, he **doubted** Bertie. **Clande** received him. He **told** about Bertie's Mom's **hair change.** He found two crests on the car's door panel. He **realized** his **misconception.** Thus, 'seeing is believing' is disproved.

Moral: Clear analysis reveals the truth.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ **Sletherby** travelled by a **train.**
- ❖ He wanted to **meet Saltpen Jago.**
- ❖ Bertie asked for 3 pounds.
- ❖ He told about his Mom's **brown hair.**
- ❖ Sletherby knew about her **yellow hair.**
- ❖ So, he doubted Bertie.
- ❖ Clande received him.
- ❖ He told about Jago's **hair change.**
- ❖ He found two crests on the car's door panel.
- ❖ He realized his misconception.

Moral: Clear analysis reveals the truth.

GRAMMAR

PART I

Answer all the questions.

20x1=20

Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

Q.NO
1-3

SYNONYMS

3
MARKS

(Text book Glossary: 4,5,38, 70, 108, 142, 170, 171)

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

- இவை Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும்
- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிற்ும் (அ) சாய்த்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கும் இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வார்த்தைகளுள் சரியான விடையை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக

Govt Exam Questions

1. We treated it like the fables of the prophets she used to tell us. (MAY - 22, MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
a) hymns b) songs c) storeys d) stories / tales
2. The coaches lauded me. (MAY - 22)
a) appreciated b) gifted c) garlanded d) rebuked
3. The toilers did not enjoy this privilege. (MAY - 22)
a) kings b) bosses c) leaders d) workers
4. _____ not anger or exasperation, but just simple wonder. (SEP - 20) (MDL-23)
a) amusement b) nervousness c) irritation d) surprise
5. So common is it that I am always reluctant to trust a departing visitor. (SEP - 20, JUN -19) (MDL-23)
a) uninterested b) unwilling c) forced d) persuaded
6. A peaceful pallor spread on her face. (SEP - 20) (MDL-23)
a) devotion b) appearance c) results d) stress
7. _____ either he has a memory like a sieve or is an audacious perverter of the truth. (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
a) great b) bold c) strong d) perfect
8. I shall _____ only reiterate some of the cardinal principles. (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
a) accept b) express c) repeat d) adopt

9. The role of the University today is not cloistered... (JUN - 19)
a) flexible **b) restricted** c) determined d) challenging
10. She thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum. (MAR - 19)
a) preserved b) repaired **c) damaged** d) costly
11. _____ and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness. (MAR - 19)
a) toughness b) weakness c) brightness d) seriousness
12. The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite. (MAR - 19, 2023)
a) hope b) memory c) alertness **d) hunger**
13. _____ that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric. (MAR - 19)
a) modern b) weary c) normal **d) weird**
14. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face.... (MDL-23)
a) graceful b) fresh c) smoothed **d) wrinkled**
15. It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder. (MDL-23)
a) irritation b) inability c) inferiority **d) ability**
16. _____ we have to re-call the struggles of the past and realize the perils and possibilities... (MDL-23)
a) safeties **b) dangers** c) securities d) certainty
17. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing – song (MAR-23)
a) jarring **b) boring** c) piercing d) depressing
18. What was her Vexation (MAR-23)
a) annoyance b) discomfort c) confusion d) lethargy

Q.NO
4-6

ANTONYMS

3
MARKS

(Text book: 6, 38, 74)

Choose the most appropriate antonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.

- இவை Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும்
- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிற்ும் (அ) சாய்த்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கும் எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வார்த்தைகளுள் சரியான விடையை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதுக

Govt Exam Questions

1. Grandmother was always in spotless white. (MAY -22)
a) pure b) pointless **c) dirty** d) creased
2. The staff looked so unsympathetic. (MAY -22)
a) credible b) genuine c) dutiful **d) sympathetic**

3. It requires **individual** responsibility. (MAY -22)
 a) classical b) personal c) **collective** d) modern
4. I **retained** the world title in the Third World Women's Boxing championship. (SEP -22) (MDL-23)
 a) attained b) distribute c) ruined d) **gave up**
5. I pulled myself together sufficiently to hand my card, **nonchalantly** to the clerk... (SEP -22) (MAR-23)
 a) **concerned** b) surprised c) motivated d) forced (MDL-23)
6. ____ people with **robust** optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease. (SEP -22)
 a) rough b) soft c) **weak** d) thin. (MDL-23)
7. The **discrepancy** about the crests put me on my guard (MAR -20) (MDL-23)
 a) originality b) **similarity** c) functionality d) triviality
8. Such a **cosy** little room! (MAR -20) (MDL-23)
 a) **uncomfortable** b) inexpensive c) filthy d) dingy
9. But how near the surface and ready is worldly **guile!** (MAR -20) (MDL-23)
 a) hardship b) peace c) **honesty** d) pleasure
10. He has a memory like a sieve or is an **audacious** perverter of the truth. (JUN -19)
 a) clever b) **timid** c) rigid d) strong
11. It is because of their **antipathy** to pills and potions... (JUN -19)
 a) faith b) loyalty c) interest d) **liking**
12. The other teams....weight in, which is **compulsory** for all players. (JUN -19, MDL)
 a) **optional / voluntary** b) natural c) critical d) occasional
13. Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed with **frivolous** rubukes. (MAR -19)
 a) **serious** b) harmless c) funny d) decent
14. "Don't look so **doleful**, girls." (MAR -19)
 a) peaceful b) **joyful** c) doubtful d) powerful
15. There are, it must be **admitted**, some matters.... (MAR -19)
 a) replied b) **denied** c) argued d) accepted
16. The staff looked so **prosperous** and unsympathetic. (MDL-23)
 a) rich b) wealthy c) **poor** d) luxurious
17. It was at this point that my wife looked at me with an expression of wonder - not anger or **exasperation**.
 a) irritation b) **calmness** c) vexation d) annoyance (MDL-23)
18. I do claim to represent him in all his **ruggedness**. (MAR-23)
 a) loneliness b) eagerness c) **weakness** d) sadness
19. My **particular** specialty now is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day (MAR-23)
 a) peculiar b) exemplary c) moderate d) **general.**

Q. NO 7 – 20: GRAMMAR CONTENTS

COMPOUND WORDS**கூட்டு வார்த்தைகள்****1
MARK**

(TB: Unit -1, Pg.no:6)

TEXT BOOK COMPOUND WORDS LIST**11TH TEXTBOOK CONTENTS**

Word - 1	Word - 2	Compound word	Pattern
sing	song	singsong	Verb + Noun
over	straining	overstraining	Adverb/Preposition + Gerund
spot	less	spotless	Noun + Adjective
gentle	folk	gentlefolk	Adjective + Noun
grand	mother	grandmother	Adjective + Noun
court	yard	courtyard	Noun + Noun
sun	set	sunset	Noun + Verb
half	hour	half-hour	Noun/Adjective + Noun
home	coming	homecoming	Noun + Gerund
mantel	piece	manter piece	Noun + Noun
eye	lashes	eye lashes	Noun + Verb / Noun
water	proof	water proof	Noun + Noun
bee	hive	bee hive	Noun + Noun
toll	gate	toll gate	Noun + Noun
door	knob	door knob	Noun + Noun
spinning	wheel	spinning wheel	Gerund + Noun

12TH TEXTBOOK CONTENTS

Word - 1	Word - 2	Compound word	Pattern
ice	axe	ice axe	Noun + Noun
ice	berg	ice berg	
ice	cap	ice cap	
ice	floe	ice floe	
ice	sheet	ice sheet	
ice	rink	ice rink	
knife	edge	knife - edge	
wind	proof	wind - proof	
snow	board	snow board	
snow	mobile	snow mobile	
snow	chains	snow chains	
snow	storm	snow storm	
snow	bird	snow bird	

snow	belt	snow belt	
store	room	store room	
butter	milk	butter milk	
head	master	headmaster	
ice	fall	ice - fall	
hair	cut	haircut	Noun + Verb
water	fall	waterfall	
public	speaking	public speaking	Noun + Gerund
diamond	hard	diamond - hard	Noun + Adjective
world	famous	world - famous	
show	cause	show cause	Verb + Noun
draw	back	draw back	Verb + Adverb
over	step	overstep	Adverb + Verb
out	put	output	
never	ending	never - ending	Adverb + Gerund
partly	full	partly - full	Adverb + Adjective / Adverb
sleeping	bags	sleeping - bags	Gerund + Noun
swimming	pool	swimming pool	
grand	mother	grandmother	Adjective + Noun
soft	ware	software	
half	way	half - way	

What are compound words?

Compound words are formed when two or more words are put together to form a new word with a new meaning.

Ex : School + bus = School bus

கூட்டுச் சொற்கள் என்றால் என்ன?

இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளை இணைக்கப்பட்டு, உருவாக்கப்படும் ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தைக்கு Compound word என்று பெயர்.

School, bus ஆகிய இரு தனித்தனி வார்த்தைகளை இணைக்கப்பட்டு School bus என்ற புதிய வார்த்தை உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

There are three ways of writing a compound word.

3வகைகளால் நாம் கூட்டுச்சொற்களை உருவாக்கலாம்.

A. Closed compound words :

They are made up of two words without a space in-between.

Ex : football, keyboard, notebook.

இணைக்கப்பட்ட இரு வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே Space இருக்காது. Hyphen(-)ம் இருக்காது.

B. Open compound words :

They have a space between the smaller words that make them up. Even though the words seem separate, when you read them together they have a new meaning..

இணைக்கப்பட்ட இரு வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே (Space) இடைவெளி இருக்கும்.

Eg : real estate, post office, public speaking

ஒரு Compound word-ஐ உருவாக்க, தேவையான வார்த்தைகள் கீழ்க்கண்ட வகைகளிலிருந்து பெறப்படும்.

C. Hyphenated compound words :(சிறு நடுக்ககோடு வகை)

They are formed by using a hyphen, a small dash used to connect words together.

இணைக்கப்பட்ட இரு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே Hyphen அதாவது சிறு நடுக்ககோடு (-) இருக்கும்.

Ex : two-year-old six-pack day-to-day
Mother-in-law brother-in-law father-in-law
Sister-in-law

(i) **Parts of Speech :** Noun, verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition

(ii) **Gerund :** A verbal noun which ends in-ing

'ing'ன் முடியும் verbal noun.

Ex : Noun + Noun = School boy Noun + Verb = Sun rise
Noun + Adj = Home less Noun + Preposition = Passer-by
Noun + Gerund = dreaming

(i) Parts of Speech :

1. Noun – பெயர்ச்சொல் Eg : mother, sister, brother, cricket
2. Verb – வினைச்சொல் Eg : run, care, wait, use
3. Adjective – பெயர் உரிச்சொல் - பெயரை விளக்க உதவும் சொல்
Eg : huge, white, old, good, bad
4. Adverb – வினை உரிச்சொல் - வினையை விளக்க உதவும் சொல்
Eg : after, well, loudly
5. Preposition – உருபீடைச் சொல் Eg : up, down, on, out, by

(ii) Gerund :

'ing'என்று முடியும் வினைச் சொல்

Eg : swimming, going, looking, working

Examples :

Bee hive, door knob, courtyard, eyelashes, gentlefolk, grandmother, half hour, home coming, mantel piece, over-straining, sing song, spinning wheel, spotless, sunset, tollgate, water proof.

A. Noun + Noun school bus class room air ticket bed room bee hive honey bee school building book stall	hand writing air lifting story telling E. Noun + Preposition countryside passerby F. Verb + Noun handle bar	J. Adverb + Verb intake output back ground, under estimate under take under go K. Gerund + Noun looking glass	O. Adjective + Noun blue cross full moon gentle woman deep well grandmother blue print blackboard hardware
---	--	---	---

water proof white paper B. Noun + Verb sun rise hair cut rain fall finger print bus stop tooth brush C. Noun + Adjective age old dead slow duty free world famous life long homesick D. Noun + Gerund mind reading day dreaming air conditioning	guide book cry baby bath room rest room G. Verb + Gerund Type setting type writing note making H. Verb + Preposition look up look down give up put in put on slow down I. Verb + Adverb draw back fall out look out take off	reading room washing machine cooking gas dining table L. Adverb + Adjective newly rich blue back terribly hot carefully chosen amazingly good vitaly important. M. Adverb + Participle over worked under privileged well dressed ill mannered well behaved dreamy-eyed N. Preposition + Gerund outgoing incoming	black berry P. Preposition + Noun over work after noon back ground over age under weight inside Q. Adjective + Verb safeguard time taken white-wash side walk easy-going dry-cleaning R. Preposition + Verb upload overload byline input output down load
--	--	---	---

Book Back (Page - 6)

A	B	C	A	B	C
mantel	piece	mantelpiece	sun	set	sunset
eye	lashes	eyelashes	grand	mother	grandmother
water	proof	waterproof	half	hour	halfhour
bee	hive	beehive	home	coming	homecoming
toll	gate	tollgate	over	straining	overstraining
door	knob	doorknob	court	yard	courtyard
spinning	wheel	spinningwheel	gentle	folk	gentlefolk
spot	less	spotless	sing	song	singsong

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word 'mantel' to form a compound word. (MAR-19)
a) cover b) cloth c) picture d) piece
- Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "toll". (MDL-23)
a) plaza b) late c) proof d) wheel
- Choose the word from the options given below to form a compound word with "bee" (MAY - 22)
a) piece b) lash c) gate d) hive
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'over throw' (SEP - 20) (MDL-23)
a) Adjective + Verb b) Adverb + Noun c) Adverb + Verb d) Adjective + Noun
- Choose the word that can be added after 'good' to form a compound word. (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
a) sense b) time c) form d) will

6. Choose the word that cannot be used after 'key' to form a compound word. (JUN - 19)
 a) note **b) lock** c) board d) hole
7. Choose the word that can be placed after the word 'Court' to form a compound word. (MAR-23)
 a) **yard** b) file c) gate d) bail

EXERCISE

1. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "sing" (TB)
 a) man b) bird
 c) **song** d) long
2. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "over" (TB)
 a) **straining** b) singing
 c) dancing d) drilling
3. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "spot" (TB)
 a) erring **b) less**
 c) loss d) man
4. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "gentle". (TB)
 a) music **b) folk**
 c) repost d) mark
5. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "grand" (TB)
 a) channel b) building
 c) **mother** d) kid
6. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "court" (TB)
 a) **yard** b) premise
 c) varanda d) door
7. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "sun" (TB)
 a) **set** b) bright
 c) gliter d) fine
8. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "half" (TB)
 a) loaf b) second
 c) **hour** d) day
9. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "home" (TB)
 a) arriving b) reaching
 c) **coming** d) departing
10. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "mantel" (TB)
 a) work b) lock
 c) **piece** d) peace
11. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "eye" (TB)
 a) **lashes** b) strainins
 c) exercise d) look
12. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "water" (TB)
 a) leakage **b) proof**
 c) scarcity d) drain
13. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "bee" (TB)
 a) hones **b) hive**
 c) busy d) lazy
14. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "toll" (TB)
 a) cat b) hate
 c) **gate** d) hat
15. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "door" (TB)
 a) knot b) side
 c) open **d) knob**
16. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "spinning" (TB)
 a) **wheel** b) car
 c) tyre d) guard

Choose the correct combination for the compound word.

- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'Goodwill'.
a) Adjective + Noun b) Noun + Noun c) Adjective + Adverb d) Adverb + Noun
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'Dancing bird'.
a) Adjective + Noun b) Gerund + Noun c) Gerund + Adverb d) Adverb + Noun
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'Snow white'.
a) Adjective + Verb b) Verb + Noun c) Noun + Adverb d) Noun + Adjective
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'Shop owner'.
a) Adjective + Noun b) Adverb + Noun c) Noun + Noun d) Noun + Adjective
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'upstream'.
a) Adjective + Adverb b) Verb + Noun c) Adjective + Noun d) Preposition + Noun

Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination.

- Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination 'Noun + Verb'.
a) passport b) downfall c) eve teasing d) bus stand
- Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination 'Adverb + Participle'.
a) cat walking b) incoming c) eye watching d) hand weaving
- Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination 'Adjective + Adjective'.
a) light green b) star light c) flash light d) light sensitive
- Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination 'Gerund + Noun'.
a) sun rise b) washing machine c) fast food d) cat walking
- Choose the appropriate compound word for the combination 'Adjective + Verb'.
a) school boy b) outrun c) dry clean d) radio active

In the following examples, identify the compound word and state what type it is: closed, open, or hyphenated.

- A rainbow appeared after the rainstorm. Ans: rainbow, rainstorm (closed compound)
- I started attending high school when I was thirteen. Ans: high school (open compound)
- The web page was useful for my research. Ans: web page (open compound)
- The hotel offered us cookies at check-in. Ans: check-in (hyphenated compound)
- My daughter's favorite ride is the merry-go-round. Ans: merry-go-round (hyphenated compound)

PREFIX AND SUFFIX**முன்னொட்டு & பின்னொட்டு****1****MARK****PREFIX**

Prefixes cannot function as independent words. They modify the meaning of the words to which they are added.

One set of prefix reverses the meaning of the word.

வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் இணையும் வார்த்தைகள் தனி வார்த்தைகளாக செயல்பட முடியாது. அவைகள் சேரும் வார்த்தைகளின் அர்த்தத்தை மாற்றும். ஒருவகை முன்னால் சேர்க்கும் வார்த்தை, வார்த்தையின் அர்த்தத்தை தலைகீழாக மாற்றும்.

11th and 12th CONTENTS

PREFIX					
all-	all-over	be-	befriend	ex-	ex-minister
il-	illegitimate	im-	impatient	ir-	irrational, irregular
mis-	mismanage	re-	Rearrange	self-	self-satisfied
dis-	<u>d</u> ishonour, <u>d</u> isrespect, <u>d</u> isobey, <u>d</u> ishonest, <u>d</u> isagree, <u>d</u> isobedient, <u>d</u> iscontinue, <u>d</u> isapprove, <u>d</u> isrespect, <u>d</u> isadvantage				
in-	<u>I</u> naudible, <u>i</u> ndirect, <u>i</u> nactive, <u>i</u> ndecent, <u>i</u> nfinite, <u>i</u> nfertile, <u>i</u> ndifferent				
un-	unbeatable, <u>u</u> nfortunate, <u>u</u> ncomfortable, <u>u</u> naware, <u>u</u> nnecessary				

SUFFIX					
-al	Approva <u>l</u>	-ance	resemblance	-dome	Wisdom <u>e</u>
-ent	Differ <u>ent</u>	-er	finer, wiser, larger	-est	Brav <u>est</u> , saf <u>est</u> , nic <u>est</u>
-ity	Fertili <u>ty</u> , nobili <u>ty</u>	-ing	obey <u>ing</u>	-ify	Classi <u>fy</u>
-less	Use <u>less</u>	-ion	Collection, narrati <u>on</u>	-ness	Willing <u>ness</u> , likene <u>ss</u>
-or	Collect <u>or</u>	-ous	Courage <u>ous</u>	-some	tiresom <u>e</u>
-th	Nin <u>th</u>	-ty	Ninety, honest <u>y</u>		
-able	Honour <u>able</u> , respect <u>able</u> , comfort <u>able</u> , change <u>able</u> , manage <u>able</u> , trace <u>able</u> , notice <u>able</u> , lov <u>able</u> , mov <u>able</u>				
-ful	Aw <u>ful</u> , skil <u>ful</u> , hope <u>ful</u> , shame <u>ful</u> , peace <u>ful</u> , beauti <u>ful</u>				
-ics	Linguist <u>ics</u> , aesthet <u>ics</u> , numismat <u>ics</u> , electro dynam <u>ics</u> , phonet <u>ics</u> , aesthet <u>ics</u> , genet <u>ics</u> , static <u>ics</u> , polit <u>ics</u> , aeronaut <u>ics</u> , informat <u>ics</u>				
-ism	National <u>ism</u> , egocentri <u>sm</u> , femin <u>ism</u> , critici <u>sm</u> , amateu <u>ri</u> sm, barbar <u>ism</u> , ideal <u>ism</u> , hero <u>ism</u> , absentee <u>ism</u> , optim <u>ism</u>				
-ist	Dentist, gynaecologist, gastroenterologist, dermatologist, neurologist, pulmonologist, cardiologist, otolaryngologist, ophthalmologist, neonatologist				
-ly	Truly, duly, differently, friendly, frequently, patiently, surely, constantly				
-ment	Argument, manag <u>em</u> ent, mov <u>em</u> ent, arrang <u>em</u> ent				
-ology	Ecology, technol <u>og</u> y, pathol <u>og</u> y, cynol <u>og</u> y, ichthyol <u>og</u> y, ool <u>og</u> y, biol <u>og</u> y, zool <u>og</u> y				

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Contra	Against/ Opposite	Contraindicate
Contradiction		
Counter	Contrary/ Opposite	Counteract
Counterclockwise		
Dia	Passing Through/ Across/ Between	Dialogue
Diameter		
Fore	Before	Foretell
Forecast		
Pan	Pertaining to All	Pan American
Pan Indian		

1.	in –		5.	pro –	
in	active	inactive	pro	claim	proclaim
	land	inland		democracy	pro-democracy
	sight	insight		long	prolong
	vocate	invocate		noun	pronoun
2.	im –		6.	de –	
im	possible	impossible	de	code	decode
	polite	impolite		fame	defame
	print	imprint		grade	degrade
	pure	impure		forest	deforest
3.	pre –		7.	bi –	
pre	caution	precaution	bi	cycle	bicycle
	face	preface		labial	bilabial
	paid	prepaid		lateral	bilateral
	record	pre-record		monthly	bi-monthly
4.	post –		8.	tri –	
post	box	postbox	tri	angle	triangle
	paid	postpaid		colour	tricolour
	graduate	post graduate		cycle	tricycle
	colonial	post-colonial		lateral	tri-lateral

Prefix	Meaning	Example
contra	against/ opposite	contraindicate, contradiction
counter	contrary/ opposite	counteract, counterclockwise
dia	passing through/ across/ between	dialogue, diameter
fore	before	foretell, forecast
pan	pertaining to all	pan American, pan Indian

Prefix	Root Word	New Word
anti	biotic	antibiotic
co	worker	co-worker
de	forest	deforest
dis	agree appear approve	disagree disappear disapprove
em	brace	embrace
ex	terminate	exterminate
extra	ordinary	extraordinary
hyper	active	hyperactive
il	legal	illegal
in	definite	indefinite
ir	responsible	irresponsible
inter	act	interact
micro	biology	microbiology
mis	understand	misunderstand
mono	syllable	monosyllable
post	mortem	post-mortem
pre	fix	prefix
re	discover	rediscover

semi	circle	semicircle
super	star	superstar
trans	port	transport
tri	angle	triangle
un	happy	unhappy

SUFFIX

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters linked to the end of a word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the words gets changed.

suffix என்பது வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் இணைக்கப்படும் ஒரு எழுத்து அல்லது ஒரு சில எழுத்துகள். பின்வரும் எழுத்து அல்லது எழுத்துகளை இணைப்பதால், அந்த வார்த்தைகளின் இலக்கண செயல் மாறும்.

Eg : adding “ment” to the root word “manage” which is a verb, the new word becomes a noun – “Management”

Suffix	Function	Examples
-ile	It is used to express capability, liability, Susceptibility etc	docile, fragile, juvenile, volatile, ductile
-ling	It refers to one that is young, small or inferior	princeling, duckling, hireling
-let	Indicate Smallness	booklet, eaglet, leaflet
-ette	It is generally used in diminutive sense reoffering to something small and tiny	noveltee, kitchenette
-ity	It is used for changing adjectives into noun of quality and condition	visibility, ability, durability, capability, ductility, sensibility
-ise	It is used to change a adjective or noun into adverb. It is also used to indicate quality condition or function.	familiarize, verbalise, popularise, criticise, vandalise, publicise
-ly	It is used to change an adjective into adverb	slowly, sweetly, immediately and frequently

Root Word	Suffix	New Word
remedy	al	remedial
post	age	postage
count	able	countable
free	dom	freedom
invent	or	inventor
escape	ism	escapism
valid	ity	validity
enjoy	ment	enjoyment
happy	ness	happiness
friend	ship	friendship
promote	tion	promotion
power	ful	powerful
number	wise	numberwise
wire	less	wireless
awe	some	awesome
child	hood	childhood

fortune	ate	fortunate
book	let	booklet
clear	ly	clearly
child	ish	childish
danger	ous	dangerous
cruel	ty	cruelty
full	y	fully

Book Back (Page - 7, 39)

Root Word	Prefix	Suffix
manage	<u>mis</u> manage	management
differ	<u>in</u> differ	different
beauty	<u>un</u> beauty	beautiful
peace	<u>un</u> peace	peaceful
arrange	<u>re</u> arrange	arrangement
collect	<u>re</u> collect	collection
approve	<u>dis</u> approve	approved
audible	<u>in</u> audible	--
constant	--	honesty
honest	<u>dis</u> honest	--
beatable	<u>un</u> beatable	--
advantage	<u>dis</u> advantage	--
fortunate	<u>un</u> fortunat	--
direct	<u>in</u> direct	--
agree	<u>dis</u> agree	--
decent	<u>in</u> decent	--
aware	<u>un</u> aware	--
rational	<u>irr</u> ational	--
active	<u>in</u> active	--

continue	<u>dis</u> continue
regular	<u>ir</u> regular
necessary	<u>un</u> necessary
respect	<u>dis</u> respect
obedient	<u>dis</u> obedient
legitimate	<u>il</u> legitimate
finite	<u>in</u> finite

Govt Exam Questions

- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word "tidy" (MAY -22)
a) ir b) in c) dis d) un
- From a derivative for the underlined word.
Mom told me to arrange the table. (MAY -22)
a) ful b) ment c) ity d) ness
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the underlined word. (SEP - 20)(MDL-23)
Mistakes are an 'essential' part of education.
a) un b) ir c) in d) il
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base-word "animate". (MAR - 20)(MDL-23)
a) de__ b) un__ c) in__ d) re__
- Form a derivative by adding a suitable suffix to the root word "peace" (MAR-23)
a) - ly b) - able c) - ful d) - ment

EXERCISE

- Choose the correct prefix for the word "audible".(TB)
a) dis b) un c) in d) im
- Choose the correct prefix for the word "manage".
a) mis b) dis c) ir d) pre (TB)
- Choose the correct suffix for the word "differ". (TB)
a) un b) ent c) ly d) dis
- Choose the correct suffix for the word "beauti".
a) fy b) ly c) mis d) ment (TB)
- Choose the correct suffix for the word "peace". (TB)
a) less b) fy c) ful d) ness
- Choose the correct prefix for the word "arrange".
a) un b) re c) dis d) non (TB)
- Choose the correct prefix for the word "collect". (TB)
a) re b) mis c) un d) anti
- Choose the correct suffix for the word "approve".
a) ent b) al c) ence d) ly (TB)
- Choose the correct suffix for the word "manage".
a) ly b) ment c) ence d) al (TB)
- Choose the correct suffix for the word "clasi". (TB)
a) fy b) ly c) es d) ent

PART II

SECTION I

Q.NO
21-26

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

8
MARKS

(Pg.No:103 - 172)

Read the following set of poetic line and answer any four sets.

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஆறு வினாக்களிலிருந்து ஏதேனும் நான்கு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்
- இவை Poem பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும்.

SECTION II

Answer any three questions

3x2=6

REPORT THE DIALOGUE
உரையாடலை அறிக்கையாக்குதல்2
MARKS

(TB: Unit 5 Pg No: 148 - 151)

1. Direct Speech – நேர்கூற்று
2. Indirect Speech – அயற்கூற்று

1. **Direct Speech** : It is the actual words of the speaker.

பேசுபவர் கூறிய வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே மாற்றாமல் கூறுவது நேர்கூற்று ஆகும்.

Ex : The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east".

2. **Indirect Speech** : It is just like a report of what the speaker said.

பேசுபவர் கூறிய வார்த்தைகளை நாம் அறிக்கையாக கூறினால் அது அயற்கூற்று ஆகும்

The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

Note : No inverted commas for Indirect speech.**குறிப்பு** : அயற்கூற்று வாக்கியத்தில் " " வராது.

Change of Pronouns

Rule 1 :

The first person pronouns in the statements, questions, commands and exclamations refer to the first (pro) noun before the introductory verb (say, tell etc.) In short, the first person pronouns refer to the first (pro) noun.

Rule 2 :

The second person pronouns in the statements, questions, etc. refer to the (pro) noun after the introductory verb. In short, second person pronouns refer to the second (pro) noun.

Rule 3 :

Sometimes the first person plural pronouns may refer to both the pronouns before and after the introductory verb (eg. Peter said to Jane, "We are happy")

In Tamil the use of direct speech is more common. So the learner should avoid indirect speech in conversation.

என்று / என = that; சொல் / கூறு = say / tell; கேள் / வினவு = ask

KINDS OF SENTENCES:

1. Declarative sentences. (சாதாரண வாக்கியம்)
2. Interrogative sentences. (வினா வாக்கியம்)
3. Imperative sentences. (கட்டளை வாக்கியம்)
4. Exclamatory sentences. (வியப்பு வாக்கியம்)

SIX RULES FOR CHANGING DIRECT SPEECH

INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. commas and quotation must be changed

குறியீடுகளை நீக்குவது

Ex. :

He said, "I am very happy now".

He said I am very happy now.

2. reporting verb must be changed நேர்சூற்று

வினைசொற்களை மாற்றுவது

Ex. :

He said, "I am very happy now".

He said I am very happy now.

3. suitable conjunctions தகுந்த இணைப்பு

சொற்களை பயன்படுத்துவது

Ex :

He said, "I am very happy now".

He said that I am very happy now.

4. change in pronoun பிரதிபெயர் சொற்களை மாற்றுவது.

Ex. :

He said, "I am very happy now".

He said that he am very happy now.

5. changes of a tense forms வினைசொல்லின் காலமாற்றம்

Ex :

He said, "I am very happy now".

He said that he was very happy then.

6. change in time adverbials கால வினை உரிமாற்றங்கள்.

He said, "I am very happy now".

He said that he was very happy then.

REPORTING VERB & CONJUNCTION

Sentences	Change in Reporting verb	Conjunction
Statement	says – says, say -say	that
	said - said	
	said to - told	
Interrogative	said -asked	'Wh' & 'H' Qns – same Qn. Word
	said to -asked	
	asked - asked	Yes or no Qns –if or whether

Imperative	said/said to – ordered / asked	'to' or 'not to (for don't) '
	commanded/ requested	
	advised / warned	
Exclamatory	said /said to - exclaimed	that

SUBJECT CHANGES WHEN DIRECT SPEECH IS CHANGED INTO INDIRECT SPEECH :

I	– he , she	We	– they
Me	– him , her	Us	– them
My	– his , her	Our	– their
Mine	– his(1) , hers	Ours	– theirs
Myself	– himself, herself	Ourselves	– themselves

LISTEN:

I	நான்	Himself	அவனையே, இவனையே, அவளே, இவளே
He	அவன்	Herself	அவளையே, இவளையே, அவளே, இவளே
She	அவள்	We	நாம்
Me	எனக்கு, என்னை	They	அவர்கள், அவைகள், இவர்கள், இவைகள்
Him	அவனுக்கு, அவனை, இவனுக்கு, இவனை	Us	எங்களுக்கு, எங்களை, நமக்கு, நம்மை
Her	அவளுக்கு அவளை, இவளுக்கு, இவளை	Them	அவர்களுக்கு, அவைகளுக்கு, இவர்களுக்கு, இவைகளுக்கு
My	என்னுடைய	Our	எங்களுடைய, நம்முடைய
His	அவனுடைய, இவனுடைய	Their	அவர்களுடைய, அவைகளுடைய, இவர்களுடைய, இவைகளுடைய
Her	அவளுடைய, இவளுடைய	Ours	எங்களுடையது, நம்முடையது
Mine	என்னுடையது	Theirs	அவர்களுடையது, அவைகளுடையது, இவர்களுடையது, இவைகளுடையது
His(1)	அவனுடையது, இவனுடையது	Ourselves	எங்களுடையே, நம்முடையே, நாங்களே
Hers	அவளுடையது, இவளுடையது	Themselves	அவர்களையே, அவைகளையே, இவர்களையே, இவைகளையே, அவர்களே, அவைகளே, இவர்களே, இவைகளே
Myself	என்னையே, நானே		

SOMEWORDS ARE CHANGED WHEN DIRECT SPEECH IS CHANGED INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

This – that	இது, இந்த - அது, அந்த
These – those	இவைகள் - அவைகள்
Here – there	இங்கே - அங்கே
Now – then	இப்பொழுது - அப்பொழுது
Thus – so	இப்படியாக - அப்படியாக
Ago – before	முன்பு - முன்பாக
Hence – thence	இதிலிருந்து - அதிலிருந்து

Today – thatday	இன்று - அன்று
Tonight –thatnight	இன்றிரவு - அன்றிரவு
Hereafter –thereafter	இதன்பிறகு - அதன்பிறகு
Tomorrow – the next day / the following day	நாளை - அடுத்தநாள்
Yesterday – the day before /the previous day	நேற்று - முந்தையநாள்
Last night – the night before /the previous night	கடந்த இரவு - முந்தைய இரவு
Last week – the week before /the previous week	கடந்த வாரம் - முந்தைய வாரம்
Next week – the week after / the following week	அடுத்த வாரம் - அடுத்த வாரம்
Next month – the month after /the following month	அடுத்த மாதம் - அடுத்த மாதம்
Next year – the year after /the following year	அடுத்த வருடம் - அடுத்த வருடம்
Day after tomorrow – day after next day	நாளைய மறுநாள் - அடுத்த நாளுக்கு பிந்தைய நாள்
Day before yesterday – day before the previous day	நேற்று முன்தினம் - முந்தைய நாளுக்கு முந்தைய நாள்

Govt Exam Questions

Change into reported speech.

1. The old woman said to the boy, “Please help me.”
(MAY -22)

Answer: The old woman requested the boy to help her.

2. She said, “I decided to rent the shop because it is on the main road”.
(SEP - 20)(MDL-23)

Answer: She said that she had decided to rent the shop because it was on the main road.

3. Anu requested her brother to drop her at the airport that night.*
(MAR - 20)(MDL-23)

Answer: Anu said to her brother, “Please drop me at the airport tonight.”

4. The libraraian said to the students, “Speak softly”
(MAR-23)

Answer: The librarian instructed / asked / advised /warned / told the students to speak softly.

Report the following dialogue.

4. Leena : “Mom, I burnt my finger”.
(JUN - 19)

Mother : “ I have warned you not to play with the fire”.

Answer : Leena told her mother that she had burnt her finger. Mother replied that she had warned her not to play with the fire.

5. Conductor : Where do you want to go?
(MAR - 19)

Passenger : I’m going to Coimbatore. Give me a ticket, please.

Answer : The Conductor asked the Passenger where he wanted to go. The passenger replied that he was going to Coimbatore and requested to give him a ticket.

6. Taj : Where are you going now?

(MDL)

Harisha : I am going to the library. Are you coming with me?

Answer : Taj asked Harsha where she was going then. Harsha replied that she was going to the library and Harsha asked Taj if / whether she was coming with her.

EXERCISE

Change the sentence into Reported Speech.

1. Sindhu said, “I play chess” (TB)

Ans: Sindhu said that she played chess.

2. Jayashree said, “I am working in a school”. (TB)

Ans: Jayashree said that she was working in a school.

3. Mani said, “I bought a car”. (TB)

Ans: Mani said that she had bought a car.

4. Muthu said, “I was walking along the street”. (TB)

Ans: Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.

5. Sasi said, "I haven't seen her". (TB)

Ans: Sasi said that he hadn't seen her.

6. Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons before" (TB)

Ans: Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.

7. Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later". (TB)

Ans: Sundar told me that he would see me later.

8. Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?" (TB)

Ans: Shankar asked me if I knew him.

9. Eva said to Siva, "Are you living here?" (TB)

Ans: Eva asked Siva if she was living there.

10. Senthil said, "Where is the post office?" (TB)

Report the Dialogue

Report the following dialogue:

1. Adhira : Hi Yazhini! How are you?
Yazhini : I am fine. Congrats. I heard that you have scored very good marks in the SSLC examination. What is the group that you have chosen? (TB)

Ans:

Adhira greeted Yazhini and asked how she was. Yazhini replied that she was fine and congratulated her by adding that she had heard that she had scored very good marks in the SSLC examination. Yazhini asked Adhira what was the group she had chosen.

2. Adhira : Thank you. I have chosen the arts group.
Yazhini : Good. Tell me about your future plan. (TB)

Ans:

Adhira thanked Yazhini and told her that she had chosen the arts group. Yazhini appreciated and asked her to tell her about her future plan.

3. Adhira : I have already made up my mind to pursue law.
Yazhini : Is there any specific reason? (TB)

Ans:

Adhira told Yazhini that she had already made up her mind to pursue law. Yazhini asked her if there was any specific reason.

4. Adhira : Yes. I would like to start my own law firm and defend the innocent.
Yazhini : Do you know it calls for a lot of tolerance and hard work? (TB)

Ans:

Adhira replied positively and said that she would like to start her own law firm and defend the innocent. Yazhini asked her if she knew it called for a lot of tolerance and hard work.

5. Adhira : Yes I know that it is not going to be easy but I like challenge.
Yazhini : Go a head! Study well! You will succeed.
Adhira : Thank you so much. (TB)

Ans:

Adhira accepted and added that she knew that it was not going to be easy but she liked challenges. Yazhini cheered her up to go ahead and to study well and wished that she would succeed. Adhira thanked her.

6. Prabhu : What are you doing here, Kiran? I haven't seen you for a few months.
Kiran : I have just come back from my native town Virudhunagar. (TB)

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran what he was doing there and added that he hadn't seen him for a few months. Kiran replied that he had just come back from his native town Virudhunagar.

7. Prabhu : Did you enjoy your vacation?
Kiran : Yes. I love the place. It is clean and busy town. (TB)

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran whether he had enjoyed his vacation. Kiran agreed and replied that he loved the place and it was a clean and busy town.

8. Prabhu : Where did you go and what did you see?
Kiran : I went to Courtallam falls in Tenkaski. (TB)

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran where he had gone and what he had seen. Kiran answered that he had gone to courtallam falls in Tenkasi.

9. Prabhu : Share some pictures of your trip.
Kiran : Sure. See you later. (TB)

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran to share some pictures of his trip. Kiran promised and departed.

10. Taj : Where are you going now?
Harsha : I am going to the library. Do you like to come with me? (TB)

Ans:

Taj asked Harsha where he was going then. Harsha replied that he/she was going to the library and asked him if he/she liked to come with him/her.

11. The stranger said to the boy, "Where do you live?" (TB)
Ans: The stranger asked the boy where he lived.

VOICE**செய்வினை வாக்கியம் & செய்ப்பாட்டு வாக்கியம்****2 MARKS**

(TB: Unit - 3) (Pg.no: 77 - 80)

Active Voice: (செய்வினை) When a verb form shows that the subject is doing something to the object.

Ex. Jebin writes a letter.

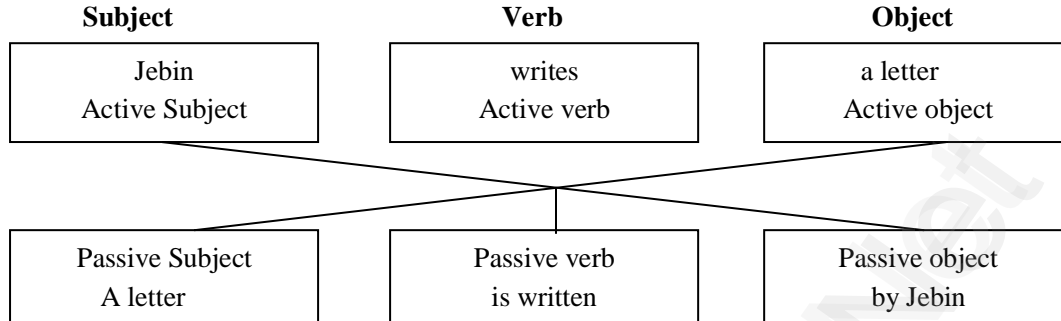
Passive Voice: (செய்ப்பாட்டு வினை) When a verb form shows that something has been done to the object.

Ex. A letter is written by Jebin.

Rules of conversion from Active to Passive Voice:

- Identify the subject, the verb and the object. (S+V+O) (முதலில் subject, verb & object ஐ கண்டுபிடிக்கவும்)
- Change the object into subject. (பிறகு object ஐ subject ஆக மாற்றவும்)
- Put the suitable helping verb or auxiliary verb. (அதன் பிறகு சரியானது வினைச் சொல்லை இடவும்)

- Change the verb into past participle(V3) of the verb.(வினைச்சொல்லை செயப்பாட்டு வினைச்சொல்லாக மாற்றவும்)
- Add the preposition” by”.(after the main verb ‘by’ சேர்)
- Change the subject into object.(subject ஐ object ஆக மாற்றவும்)



Tense / Verb form	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present simple	V1(s,es,ies)	am / is / are +v3
Present continuous	am / is / are +v1+ing	am / is / are +being+v3
Present perfect	have/has+ v3	have/has+ been +v3
Past simple	V2	was / were +v3
Past continuous	was / were +v1+ing	was / were +being+v3
Past perfect	had +v3	had been kept
Future simple	shall / will+v1	shall / will+be+v3
Future perfect	shall/ will +have +v3	shall/ will +have +been+v3
Modal verb	may/can+v1	may/can+ be+v3

Changes of Pronouns: (Subject)

Active	Passive
I	by me
We	by us
You	by you
He	by him
She	by her
It	by it
They	by them

Object:

Active	Passive
me	I
us	We
you	You
him	He
her	She
it	It
them	They

Rule 1**Present Indefinite**

Tense Subject+am/is/are+V₃+by/Preposition+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
I sip tea.	Tea is sipped by me.
I help the poor.	The poor are helped by me.
He helps me.	I am helped by him.

Rule 2**Present Continuous Tense**

Subject+am/is/are+being+V₃+by+Object

For examples,

Active	Passive
I am eating a mango.	A mango is being eaten by me.

He is singing a song.	A song is being sung by him.
He is teaching me.	I am being taught by him.
He is abusing them.	They are being abused by him.

Rule 3**Present Perfect Tense****Subject+has/have+been+V₃+by+Object**

For example,

Active	Passive
He has done this work.	This work has been done by him.
She has helped them.	They have been helped by her.

Rule 4**Past Indefinite Tense****Subject+was/were+V₃+Object**

For example,

Active	Passive
He wrote an essay.	An essay was written by him.
He wrote several novels.	Several novels were written by him.

Rule 5**Past Continuous Tense****Subject+was/were+being+V₃+by+Object**

For example,

Active	Passive
He was writing an application	An application was being written by him.
They were singing folksongs.	Folk songs were being sung by them.

Rule 6**Past Perfect Tense****Subject+had been+V₃+by+Object**

For example,

Active	Passive
I had purchased a scooter.	A scooter had been purchased by me.
They had invited me.	I had been invited by them.

Rule 7**Future Indefinite Tense****Subject+shall/will+be+V₃+by+Object**

For example,

Active	Passive
I shall help Ravi.	Ravi will be helped by me.
He will feed me.	I shall be fed by him.

Rule 8**Future Perfect Tense****Subject+shall/will+have been+V₃+by+Object**

For example,

Active	Passive
He can teach you.	You can be taught (by him)
She may win the match.	The match may be won (by her).
He could fry fish.	Fish could be fried (by him).
I must help her.	She must be helped (by me)
I should please her.	She should be pleased (by me).
I shall have helped him.	He will have been helped by me.
He will have taught me.	I shall have been taught by him.

Rule 9**Verb 'to have'****Subject+has/have/had+to be+V₃+by+Object**

For example,

Active	Passive
You have to teach him.	He has to be taught by you.
He has to feed the beggars.	The beggars have to be fed by him.
She had to help me.	I had to be helped by her.

Statement(Assertive) Sentence

Examples : He/ closes/ the gate . (AV)

He is a subject ,**closes** is a verb

the gate is an object (S+V+O)

Step 1: **The gate** (write object first)

Step 2: The gate **is**(use the opt helping verb)

Step 3: The gate is **closed**(Change V1 into V3)

Step 4: The gate is closed**by** (add conjunction 'by')

Step 5: The gate is closed**byhim**.(write subject & if subject is in noun form then change it into object pronoun)

Step 6: If other words come, write as it is at the end of a sentence

Ans: The gate is closed by him.(PV) (O+V+S)

1. She watches a movie. (AV)
A movie is watched by her.(PV)
2. They are playing Cricket.(AV)
Cricket is being played by them.(PV)
3. I have not eaten fruits.(AV)
Fruits have not been eaten by me.(PV)
4. We sang songs.(AV)
Songs were sung by us.(PV)
5. You were not drawing a picture.(AV)
A picture was not being drawn by you.(PV)

Imperative Sentence

Rule: Let+object+be+V3(PP)

Do /Don't – You are advised to/ You are advised not to

Please – You are requested to

Question: Wash your hands

Step 1: **Let** (put 'let' first)

Step 2: **Let your hands** (write the object)

Step 3: **Let your hands be** (add 'be')

Step 4: **Let your hands be washed.**(put V3)

Ans: Let your hands be washed.

Rule 10

Sentences having may/can/could/should/must/ Subject+may/can/could+be+V3+by+Objectetc+ Verb

Active	Passive
I shall help Ravi.	Ravi will be helped by me.
He will feed me.	I shall be fed by him.

Question: Do exercises regularly.

Step 1: **You are advised to** (put 'You are advised to' first) (don't - You are advised not to')

Step 2: You are advised **to do exercises regularly.**(remaining words as it is used)

Ans: You are advised to do exercises regularly.

Question: Please close the door.

Step 1: Delete please (put '**You are requested to**' first)

Step 2: **You are requested to**

Step 3: You are requested **to close the door.** (remaining words as it is used)

Ans: You are requested to close the door.

Examples:

1. Help me.(AV)
Let me be helped.(PV)
2. Open the door.(AV)
Let the door be opened.(PV)
3. Please show me your tickets.(AV)
You are requested to show me your tickets.
4. Do your homework regularly.(AV)
You are advised to do your homework regularly.(PV)
5. Don't waste your time.(AV)
You are advised not to waste your time.(PV)

Interrogative Sentence

1. Does she sell fruits? – Are fruits sold by her?
2. Do you know Prabhu? – Is Prabhu known by you?
3. Is he driving the car? – Is the car being driven by him?

4. Who wrote this poem? – By whom was this poem written?
5. Why did you break the box? – Why was the box broken by you?
6. Is he driving the car? – Is the car being driven by him?
7. Have you enjoyed the film? – Has the film enjoyed by you?
8. Did you wash your clothes? – Were your clothes washed by you?
9. Who did this? – By whom was this done?
10. Why does he send this poem? – Why is this poem sent by him?

BOOK BACK**B) Change the voice of the following sentences:**

1. Mohammed follows the rules.
Ans : The rules are followed by Mohammed.
2. Mohan has completed the course.
Ans : The course has been completed by Mohan.
3. Magdalene is singing the prayer.
Ans : The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.
4. Who wrote this complaint?
Ans : By whom was this complaint written.
5. May god bless you with happiness ?
Ans : May you be blessed with happiness.
6. A house is being constructed by them.
Ans : They are constructing a house.
7. Let the door not be slammed.
Ans : Do not slam the door.
8. The team was trained by the coach.
Ans : The coach trained the team.

C) Make sentences using the passive forms of the verbs:

1. Tagore / award / nobel prize.
Ans: Tagore was awarded nobel prize.
2. IIM Ahmadabad / established / 1961.
Ans: IIM Ahmadabad was established in 1961.
3. Chattisgarh / form / 2000
Ans: Chattisgarh was formed in 2000.
4. First passenger train / inaugurated / India / 1853.
Ans: First passenger train was inaugurated in India in 1853.
5. Indian Airlines / set up / 1953.
Ans : Indian Air lines was set up in 1953.

Govt Exam Questions

1. I saw him opening the box. (*change the voice*)
(SEP - 20)(MDL-23)
Answer: *He was seen opening the box by me*
2. The farmers usually harvest the mango fruits only in the month of May. (*Change the voice*)
(MAR - 20)(MDL-23)
Answer: *The mango fruits are usually harvested only in the month of May by the farmers / The mango fruits are usually harvested by the farmers only in the month of May.*
3. **Change the voice of the following sentence.**
(JUN - 19)

My friend was arrested by the police on a charge of theft. He was released soon for lack of evidence.

Answer: *The police arrested my friend on a charge of theft. They released him soon for lack of evidence.*

4. **Rewrite the following sentence in its passive form.**
(MDL-23)

Kaleel wrote a letter to the editor.

Answer: *A letter to the editor was written by Kaleel. / A letter was written by Kaleel to the editor.*

5. **Rewrite the sentence using passive voice**
No one has opened that house for several years.
Answer : *That house has been opened by no one/none for several years.*

Textbook Exercise

1. One should respect one's elders. (*Change into passive form*)
Answer: *Elders should be respected.*
2. I speak English everyday. (*Change into passive form*)
Answer: *English is spoken by me everyday.*
3. The cave paintings of Ajantha were made in the Gupta period. (*Change into passive form*)
Answer: *The Gupta's made the garbage containers on the streets.*
4. Waste is collected from the garbage containers on the streets. (*Change into active form*)

Answer: *The sweeper collects wast from the garbage containers on the streets.*

5. Ground level ozone and fine particles are released in the air. (*Change into active form*)

Answer: *The air pollutants release ground level ozone and fine particles in the air.*

6. Smog is formed purely by air pollution. (*Change into active form*)

Answer: *Air pollution forms pure smog.*

Change into other voice : (Text page - 78)

1. The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru. (TB)
The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot.
2. The bananas were eaten by the monkey. (TB)
The monkeys ate the bananas.
3. Mohammed follows the rules. (TB)
The rules are followed by Mohammed.
4. Magdalene is singing the prayer. (TB)
The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.
5. May God bless you with happiness ! (TB)
May you be blessed with happiness by God.
6. Let the door not be slammed. (TB)
Do not slam the door.
7. Mohan has completed the course. (TB)

The course has been completed by Mohan.

8. Who wrote this complaint ? (TB)
By whom was this complaint written ?
9. A house is being constructed by them. (TB)
They are constructy a house.
10. The team was trusted by the coach. (TB)
The coach trusted the team.
11. The Govt. awarded Tagore the Noble prize. (TB)
The Nobel prize was awarded by the Govt. to Tagore
(or)
Tagore was awarded the noble prize by the Govt.
12. The Indian Government established IIM Ahemdabad in 1961. (TB)
IIM Ahemdabad was established in 1961 by the Indian Government.
13. The Central Govt. formed chattisgarh in 2000. (TB)
Chattisgarh was formed in 2000 by the Central Govt.
14. Indian Railways inaugurated the first passenger train in 1853. (TB)
The first passenger train was inaugurated in India in 1853.
15. They set up Indian Airlines in 1953. (TB)
The Indian Airlines was set up in 1953.

BEGIN WITH STARTERS/ INVERSION MODEL

2
MARKS

Rewrite the sentences as instructed:

1. If I had seen you before, I could have given it to you. (Begin with 'Had')
Ans : Had I seen you before, I could have given it to you.
2. If I was ridiculously rich, I think I'd still work. (Begin with 'Were')
Ans : Were I ridiculously rich, I think I'd still work.
3. If we had arrived sooner, We would not have missed the beginning. (Begin with 'Had')
Ans : Had we arrived sooner, we would not have missed the beginning.
4. If the dirver were faster, we would have arrived ages ago. (Begin with 'Were')
Ans : Were the driver faster, we would have arrived ages ago.
5. If we had got just one more signature, we would be on target now. (Begin with 'Had')
Ans : Had we got just one more signature, we would be on target now.
6. If it had not rained yesterday, we would have finished painting the walls. (Begin with 'Had')
Ans : Had it not rained yesterday, we would have finished painting the walls.
7. If I were you, I'd tell her the truth (Begin with 'Were')
Ans : Were I you, I'd tell her the truth.

SECTION II

Q.NO
34-36

PROSE SHORT ANSWERS

6
MARKS

ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 30 WORDS EACH

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள மூன்று வினாக்களிலிருந்து ஏதேனும் இரண்டு வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்
- இவை Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும்.

SECTION III

Q.NO
37-40STUDYING NON-VERBAL
PRESENTATIONS3
MARKS

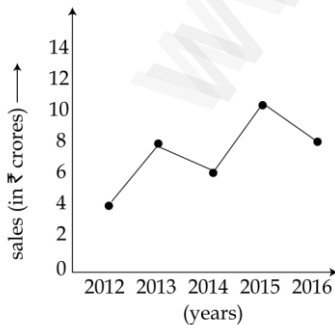
ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 30 WORDS EACH

Pie-chart, Tabular Column, Histogram

வடிவில் தகவல்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தகவல்களை முழுமையாக புரிந்து பொருத்தமான ஐ தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கூட்டல், கழித்தல் மற்றும் சதவீத கணக்குகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு கேள்விகள் கேட்கலாம்.

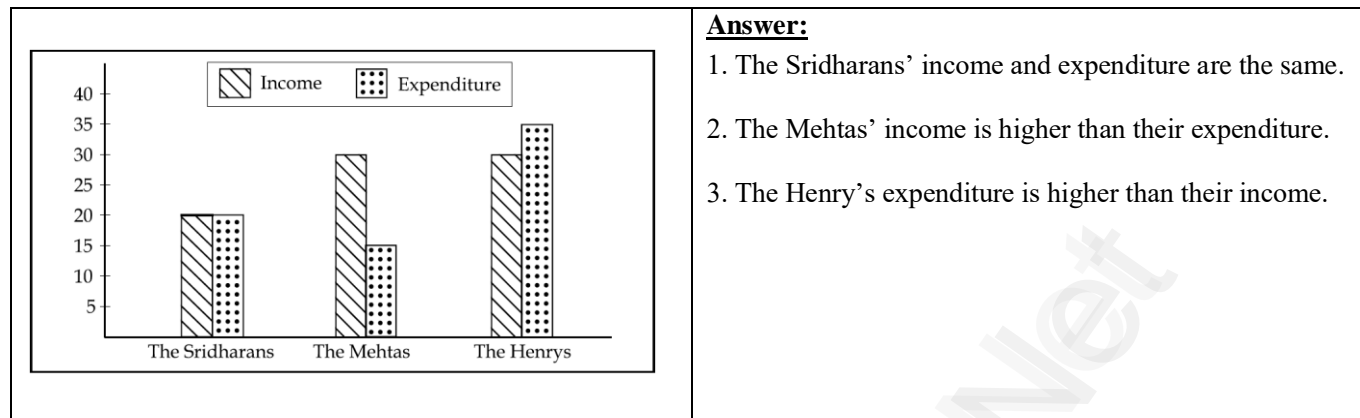
Govt Exam Questions

1. Study the following line graph which gives the details about the yearly sales of a company write three sentences on your inference about the data. (SEP-20)(MDL-23)

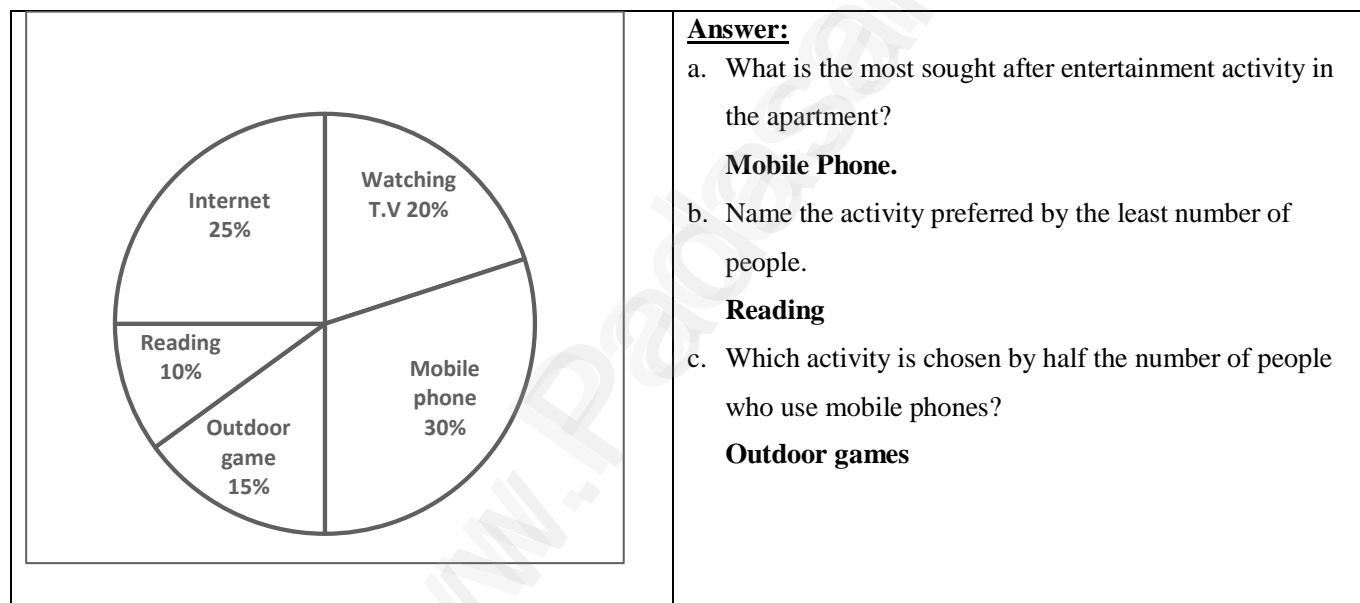
**Answer:**

1. The company earned 4 crores in 2012.
2. It earned 8 crores in 2013.
3. It earned 6 crores in 2014.

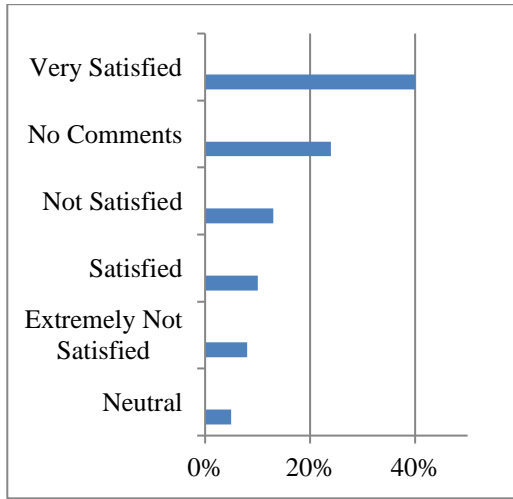
2. Study the following bar graph which gives the details of the Annual Income and Expenditure of three families in Chennai. Write three sentences on your inference about the data (MAR-20) (MDL-23)



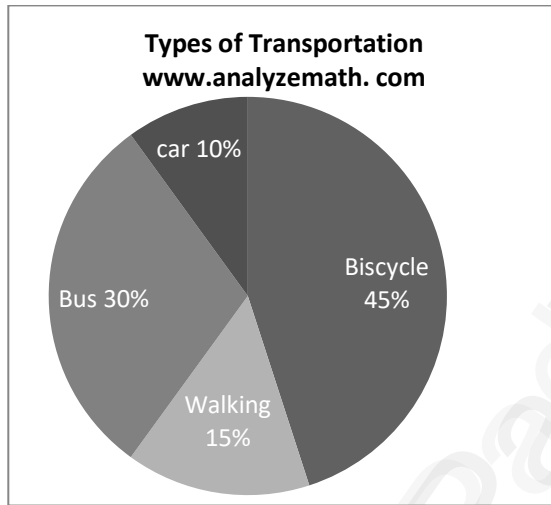
3. Study the pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow. (MAR-19)



Other Exercise:



1. What is the maximum comment in the chart?
a. Very Satisfied b. Not satisfied
c. Neutral
2. How many people said that it is satisfied?
a. 24% b. 10% c. 5%
3. How many people said that it is neutral?
a. 10% b. 8% c. 5%
4. What is the minimum comment in the chart?
a. Very satisfied b. Not satisfied
c. Neutral
5. How many people are extremely not satisfied?
a. 13% b. 10% c. 8%



1. _____ is the highest means of transportation.
a. car b. Bicycle c. Bus
2. _____ is the least means of transportation.
a. car b. Bicycle c. Bus
3. The amount of transportation by bus is _____.
a. 30% b. 15% c. 45%
4. Transportation through walking is greater than _____ but less than bus.
a. Bicycle b. car c. None of the above
5. What is the _____% of minimum transportation?
a. 10% b. 45% c. 30%

DESCRIBING A PROCESS

செய்முறையை விளக்குதல்

3
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Describe the process of ironing a shirt

(MAY-22)

- Wash your shirt, making sure any stains are removed as ironing could set them in further.
- Set up your ironing board.
- Turn your iron onto the correct setting.
- Start off with the collar.
- Move onto the sleeves.

- ron the back of your shirt.
- Flip the shirt over and work on the front.

2. Describe the process of making vegetable soup**(SEP-20) (MDL-23)**

- Simmer all the vegetables in 4-6 cups of water.
- Heat the olive oil in a large pan.
- Add the minced garlic, carrots, potatoes, and celery.
- Add all other vegetables.
- Add the sliced tomatoes.
- Add 4-6 cups of vegetable stock.
- Cook the soup to cook for 25 to 30 minutes.
- Check that the potatoes and carrots are cooked.
- Add salt, pepper, and any other seasonings you desire.
- Serve and enjoy your delicious vegetable soup.

3. Describe the process of cleaning the tarnished brass items at home.**(MAR-20) (MDL-23)**

- Mix 2/3 cup vinegar and 2/3 cup flour in a glass bowl.
- Add 1/2 cup salt and stir.
- Spread on tarnished metal. Wait 1 to 2 hours.
- Rinse, dry and polish with a soft cloth and a dab of olive oil.

4. Describe the process of cleaning an overhead water tank**(JUN-19)**

- By scrubbing, you can remove the dirt, sediments, fungus and the stains.
- You must wear a mask while cleaning the tank.
- After the scrubbing, the floors and ceiling of the tank is washed using water and high pressure jet.
- You can soak the dirt and sediments using the vacuum cleaner.

5. Describe the process of opening a bank account**(MAR-19)**

- Decide the Type of Bank Account you want to open.
- Approach any Bank of choice & meet its Bank Officer.
- Fill up Bank Account Opening Form - Proposal Form.
- Give References for Opening your Bank Account.
- Submit Bank Account Opening Form and Documents.
- Officer will verify your Bank Account Opening Form.
- Deposit initial amount in your newly opened Bank Account.

6. Describe the process of making lime juice.**(MDL)**

- Roll the limes on the worktop or hard surface in a circular motion andso they are easy to get juice.
- You can also roll between your palms.
- Cut and squeeze the lemons.
- Add the freshly squeezed lime juice in a pitcher
- Add 2 liters of cold water and stir.

NOTICE

அறிவுப்பு

3
MARKS

What is a Notice ?

A notice is a written or printed news announcement or information. A notice can be on the form of a formal announcement of public importance. It can be a warning in advance and may be used for giving information to a section of people or people at large. Notices are given generally in newspapers or magazines. Educational notices are displayed on notice boards in schools and colleges. A notice can also find a place in columns of a newspaper as an advertisement.

Notices are effective means of communication in the modern age. They are the effective ways to teach a large number of persons in a short time. As such we must be clear and brief in writing notices.

Points to Remember :

1. Generally school notices are written on printed pads of the students council / institution / drama or cultural club etc.
2. Notices are written in a very formal and simple languages.
3. Notices for schools notice boards contain certain announcements or information to students.
4. They are brief and to the point, having no scope for irrelevant or superfluous material.
5. The signatures of the issuing authority, of the notice, for example, the principal / president of secretary of the students / council / secretary of the drama and cultural club etc. are made at the bottom on the left side.
6. The date is given either at the top or at the bottom.
7. The students can choose any of the following ways of writing the date.
(i) 17 Jan 2023 (ii) 17 Jan, 2023
(iii) 17th Jan, 2023 (iv) Jan 17, 2023.

Unless mentioned in the question, students should write the same date on which they are taking the examination.

8. It should be enclosed in a box.

Notice என்பது ஒரு அறிவிப்பையோ அல்லது ஒரு தகவலையோ எழுதுவதாகும். ஒரு தகவலை குறிப்பிட்ட பிரிவினருக்கு முன்கூட்டியே தெரிவிப்பதன் முக்கிய நோக்கமாகும். கல்வி தொடர்பான அறிவிப்புகள் மற்றும் செய்திகள் பள்ளி மற்றும் கல்லூரிகளில் உள்ள தகவல் பலகையில் எழுதப்படுவதாகும். Notice writing என்பது தற்காலத்தில் தகவலை விரைவாகத் தெரிவிக்க பயன்படும் ஒரு நுட்பமாகும்.

நினைவில் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை :

1. பொதுவாக பள்ளி தகவல் பலகைகளில் கல்வி நிறுவனம் / கல்வி குழு / இலக்கிய மன்றம் / விளையாட்டு மன்றம் ஆகிய மன்றங்களின் சார்பாக அறிவிக்கப்படும்.
2. எளிய மற்றும் முறை சார்ந்த மொழி நடையில் எழுதப்பட வேண்டும்.
3. Notice சுருக்கமாகவும் அதே சமயத்தில் கூற வேண்டிய விஷயத்தை நேரிடையாகவும் கூறப்பட வேண்டும்.
4. தகவல் தெரிவிக்கும் நபரின் கையெழுத்து பதவியுடன் இடப்பக்க ஓரத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
5. தேதி மேலேயோ (அ) கீழேயோ எழுதப்படலாம்.
6. மாணவ மாணவியர் தேதியை கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு குறிப்பிடலாம்.
(i) 17 Jan 2023 (ii) 17 Jan, 2023 (iii) 17th Jan, 2023 (iv) Jan 17, 2023.
7. கேள்வியில் தேதி குறிப்பிடப்படாத வரையில் மாணவ மாணவ மாணவியர்கள் தேர்வு எழுதும் தேதியைத் தான் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும். அவர்களாக கற்பனையில் ஏதே ஒரு தேதியைக் குறிப்பிடக் கூடாது.
8. ஒரு பெட்டிக்குள் விடை இருக்க வேண்டும்.

Govt Exam Questions

1. You are Raja / Rita, secretary of the English Literary Club. Your literary club is organizing a creative – writing workshop for the student’s of classes XI and XII. Draft a notice encouraging the students to participate. Give suitable details and instructions.(SEP-20)
(MDL-23)

SMS Public School, Madurai.
NOTICE

1st Dec 20xx.

CREATIVE WRITING WORKSHOP

This is to inform all the students of class 11 and 12 that the school is hosting a workshop on creative writing on 7 December 20xx in the school Auditorium at 11:00 am. All students who are interested may give their name on or before 5 December 20xx. For further information contact the undersigned.

Raja
Secretary of English literature club
Raja(signature)

2. Prepare a notice announcing suspension of water supply in a residential apartment complex on account of maintenance work. Give suitable details and instructions to the residents.
(MAR-20) (MDL-23)

SANJEEVI GROUP HOUSING SOCIETY, SRIVILLIPUTTUR.
NOTICE

1 March 2023

SUSPENDED WATER SUPPLY

On account of cleaning the water tank, the water supply in our society will remain suspended for eight hours, 10 am to 6 pm on 6 March 2023. All the residents are requested to store water in advance to meet their daily needs. The inconvenience caused is deeply regretted.

Subramanian
Secretart
Sanjeevi Group Housing Society

EXERCISES :

1. You are Praveen / Praveena. As President of the Cultural Forum of your school, you have organized an interschool orchestra competition on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of your school. Write a notice about this competitions.

Cultural Forum
ABC Hr. Sec. School, Chochin.
NOTICE

Cultural Forum of our school is going to organize an Inter School Orchestra competition on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebration. The orchestra temas of 20 schools are participating in the competition. The program will commence at 9 a.m. on 2nd Feb in the school auditorium. Free entry, Entry passes can be obtained from the undersigned on or before 27th Jan, 2019.

Praveen,
Cultural Forum.

17 Jan, 20XX.

2. You are President of the cultural society of your school. You are planning to organize or cultural programme.

Cultural Society
ABC School, Trichy.
NOTICE

The cultural club of our school is organising a musical evening on the 5th of the next month. The programme will include light and classical music and dance. The minister of education has kindly consented to preside over the function. The students interested in participating in the cultural activities should give thir names to the undersigned later by 20th April.

Raga,
President.

5 April, 20XX.

3. You are Navi / Naveena, the cultural secretary of King's Senior Secondary School, Valliyoor. Write a notice for your school notice board giving the details for participation of students in a cultural programme to be organized by your school.

Cultural Society
King's Senior Secondary School, Valliyoor
NOTICE

The cultural club is going to organize cultural programme on 18th Aug 2019. The commissioner of police has kindly consented to preside over the function ad will gave away the prizes to the winners. Those who are interested can register with the undersigned on or before 10th Aug.

Naveena,
Secretary.

1 Aug, 20XX.

4. You are Abhishek / Aishwarya of Class XI. Being an Activity Co-ordinator. Draft a notice to all the other activity council members to discuss and plan the activities for Christmas Day celebration.

XYZ Public School, Pune.
NOTICE

1 Dec 20XX.

Activities for celebration of Christmas. All the activity council members are informed to attend a meeting tomorrow at 10.30 A.M. in the multimedia Hall. The meeting is called to discuss the activities for Christmas Day. You should come with your ideas and the estimated cost as well as the infrastructure required. Please contact the undersigned for further details.

Class XI,
Activity Co-ordinator.

5. You are Vikram, School captain of Presentation Convent, Chennai. Write a notice informing the students of Class XI about a guest lecture by Mr. Rao, environmentalist of the topic "Conservation of Water". Write a notice in not more than 50 words.

Presentation Convent, Chennai.
NOTICE

30th Oct 20XX.

Guest Lecture by Environmentalist. All the students of Class XI are hereby informed that there will be a guest lecture on "Conservation of Water" by renowned environmentalist Mr. Rao, on 5th Nov 2020 on the auditorium from 11 to 12.30. Attendance of Class XI students is compulsory. For more information contact the undersigned.

Vikram,
(School Captain).

DIALOGUE WRITING

உரையாடல் எழுதுதல்

3
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Build a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between a fruit vendor and a customer (MAR-19)

Vendor : Welcome, Sir. What do you want?
Customer : I want apple. Give me one kilo.
Vendor : Ok. Take it. Please, give Rs.200/-.
Customer : Take the money. Do you have banana?
Vendor : Yes, Sir. How many do you want?

Customer : I need four.
 Vendor : Take these. Give me Rs.40/-.
 Customer : Here it is.

2. Extend the conversation with three more exchanges:

(MDL)

Seema : Could I get something to eat immediately?
 Waiter : Yes Ma'am. We have hot idlies.
 Seema : Bring me 5 idlies.
 Waiter : Take them. Do you want any other?
 Seema : Bring me one special dosa.
 Waiter : Ok. Take it. Any other
 Seema : A cup of tea.
 Waiter : Ok, Here it is.

Build a conversation for the following situations with a minimum of three exchanges:

1. A passenger and a railway staff regarding the cancellation of the reserved tickets.

Passenger : Good evening Sir.
 Railway staff : Good evening, What can I do for you?
 Passenger : Sir. I want to cancel my reservation. Could you do that Sir?
 Railway staff : Of course. Could you tell me your name, phone number and the date of journey.
 Passenger : I am Adhitya, mobile no: 9852291405 and the trip is on 18th April
 Railway staff : One minute please. Your ticket has been cancelled.
 Passenger : Thank you, Sir. When will the amount be refunded, Sir?
 Railway staff : within 48 hours.
 Passenger : Thank you so much.
 Railway staff : Welcome Sir.

2. Two friends about the NSS Camp which they are going to attend.

Mithran : Hi! Akash; You look so happy. What else there?
 Akash : Oh! Nothing Mithran, Don't you know we are going to attend the NSS camp?
 Mithran : Yea, I forgot it. How long will it take, Akash?

Akash : I think it will last for 7 days.
 Mithran : May I know them, Akash?
 Akash : Of course. First thing we have to do Enrollment drive and orientation programme, on the first day. The second day we have stem cell Donor Registration Camp. Then Blood Donation Camp, Malaria and Dengue awareness programme, Road Safety Programme, Voting awareness programme and finally AIDS awareness programme.
 Mithran : I think all will teach us to mingle with the society.

3. A salesman and a customer at an electric shop

Customer : Good morning, Sir.
 Salesman : Good morning, how can I help you?
 Customer : Sir, I would like to buy a PC.
 Salesman : We have Lenova, Sony, HCL etc.
 Customer : Could you tell me the prices?
 Salesman : Lenova costs Rs.15,000, Sony Rs.14,000 and HCL Rs.12,000. Which one do you prefer?
 Customer : What is the guarantee period?
 Salesman : Each two years.
 Customer : OK. I prefer Sony. Is there any discount?
 Salesman : No Sir.
 Customer : Here is the money. Please pack it.

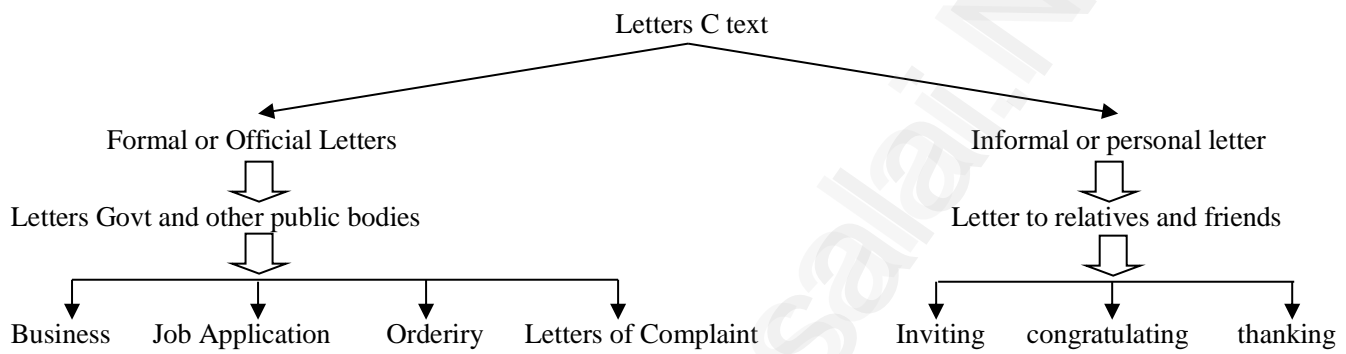
Q.NO
45 (b)

LETTER WRITING

கடிதம் எழுதுதல்

5
MARKS

- ✓ இப்பகுதியில் கடிதத்தின் முக்கியப் பகுதியை மட்டும் விடையாக எழுத வேண்டும். எழுதுபவர், பெறுநர்களின் உறவு முறைகளை கருத்தில் கொண்டு வார்த்தைகளை கையாள வேண்டும்.
- ✓ கடிதம் எழுதுதல், வினாவில் ஒரு சூழல்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். ஒருவர் யாருக்கு, எதற்காகக் கடிதம் எழுதுகிறார் என்ற குறிப்புகள் இருக்கும். அதனைப் படித்து கொடுக்கப்பட்ட குறிப்புகளுக்கு தகுந்தாற் போல கடிதத்தின் உள்ளடக்கத்தை கற்பனை செய்து சொந்த நடையில் எழுத வேண்டும்.



Format of Business / Official / formal Letter.

From

To

Sub : _____

Respected Sir / Madam,

1/2 Mark

Place
date

1 Mark

1/2 Mark

2 Mark

Thank You,

1/2 Mark

Yours faithfully / Sincerely,
S/d
(Name in Capital Letter with Designation)

Address on the envelope :
To

_____ } 1/2 Mark

Personal or informal Letters

இவை நண்பர்கள், உறவினர்கள் மற்றும் பெற்றோர்களுக்கு எழுதும் கடிதங்கள்.

Dear Friend / Mom / Dad etc } 1/2 Mark

_____ } 3 Mark

Address on the envelope :
To

_____ } 1/2 Mark

1/2 Mark { Place
Date

1/2 Mark { with love / yours lovingly

Govt Exam Questions

1. Write a letter to the Commissioner of Corporation complaining about the sanitary conditions or the street in your locality (MAY-22)

18.03.2023
Madurai

From

K. Lavanya
MIG 14, Anna St,
Amma Colony,
Shanthy nagar
Madurai

To

The Commissioner
Corporation of Madurai
Madurai -2

Sir,

Sub: Deteriorating sanitary conditions – complaint I wish to submit the following painful facts for your consideration and immediate action. There are four big garbage bins kept in my street. For the past three weeks, your corporation vehicles have not come to clear the garbage. Now dust bins are overflowing. People are throwing garbage around the garbage bins. But the stench arising out of the accumulated garbage is nauseating. I'm really worried that some serious diseases may break out. Dengue is still causing anxiety among the residents

of Madurai as it has already taken a toll of seven babies, two young boys and three old men. Please instruct your officers to send vehicles immediately to collect the garbage and send your sanitary inspectors to sprinkle/spray disinfectants to ensure the prevention of infectious diseases like cholera too. Thanking you in anticipation

Yours truly,
K. Lavanya

To
The Commissioner ,
Corporation of Madurai
Madurai - 2

2. Write a letter to your friend informing him/her that you would visit her the following week and celebrate your birthday there (MAY-22)

From

Sanjeevi,
Mayandi patti street,
Srivilliputtur
26 May 2023

To

Ram,
Mariamman Kovil Street,
Rajapalayam

My dear friend,

Hye! How are you? hope your doing great, I am also fine here. How is your study going?

I have written this letter for a special purpose i want to let you know that i am coming to your place this following week. I have planned my birthday celebration with you there.

I am very excited to meet you and i know you are feeling the same. We will go to a big restaurant for the celebration. I will also invite our other childhood freinds.

I already know that this birthday is going to be best birthday of my life. We all will have soo much fun. After many years we all will stay together at one place. i am just waiting for the day, hope it will come soon.

Thankyou

Your loving
Sanjeevi

3. Write a letter to your cousin describing you school field trip (SEP-20) (MDL-2023)

To

Rajesh,
North Car Street,
Madurai - 1

Dear Rajesh,

How are you? I am fine, hope you are doing well. I am writing this letter to share my recent experience with my school education trip to Chennai, which we visited on 10th May 2023.

I have enjoyed the tour a lot and at the same time, it is knowledgeable.

The tour was initiated by our principal sir, and an amount of 1000 Rs was collected from each student. We started on 9th May 2023 on our school bus and visited so many beautiful places during the journey.

We reached the actual location by afternoon, and we went to a nearby restaurant to have lunch, the food is good. After finishing lunch we had so much fun, we played different games and sang songs.

In the evening we went sightseeing, the place is so beautiful with trees, hills, and waterfalls. The tour is memorable, and it will be much better if you are with us.

Give my regards to your parents, I will meet you soon.

Your friend,
Muthu.

4. You are Nirav/ Neena Write a letter of complaint to the inspector of your locality about the theft of your new mobile phone from your street. (SEP-20) (MDL-23)

Hints :

- mobile got robbed, 'Samsung ultra' model
- dark street, no street lights.
- Police patrolling required.

YYYY

ZZZZ

20th April 2023,

The Inspector,

North Police Station,
Rajapalayam.

Sir,

Sub : Complaining about the theft of my mobile
phone- Reg.

I went to a hotel for my dinner yesterday at 8pm. I had idlies and dosa. When I walked along our street, I found my new mobile phone missing. I asked the people there about it. It was in rain. It was 'Samsung Ultra' I bought it recently. Our street is T.P.T.R. Road. It has no street light. So, it is dark at night. It needs police patrolling at night. So, I request you to take steps to recover my mobile phone early.

Thanking you

Yours faithfully
Nirav/ Naveena

Address on the envelope:

To :

The Inspector,
North Police Stration,
Rajapalayam.

**5. Write a letter to your cousin describing a
music concert you had attended recently.
(MAR-20) (MDL-2023)**

Mani,
West Car Street,
Madurai - 1
21st May 2023

Dear Ramu,

I hope that you have done well in your exam. Don't you have any vacation plans?

Last Sunday, I went to attend a musical concert by the renowned singer K S Chithra at ABC auditorium in Kochi. The concert started in the evening around 7pm. The concert was organized on account of world music day. I went with my singer friend to the concert. Ms Chithra sang Carnatic as well as film songs in the concert. Though I am not a fan of Carnatic music, the film songs she sang are my all-time favourite. All the seats were filled but there was no crowd and for that reason the audience enjoyed the concert calmly. I loved the concert.

It was a relief from the work life. I will be eagerly waiting for your letter.

Your friend,
Mani.

**6. Write a letter to an eminent writer him to
be a Chief Guest for the inauguration of your
school Literary Association (MAR-20)
(MDL-2023)**

The letter is as follows:

St. Marry's Hr sec school,
Trichy

30th December, 2020

Subject: Request to be the Chief Guest.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

We are very pleased to inform you that the inauguration ceremony of our school's Literary Association is being held on 18th January, 2023. We request you to be a part of the ceremony as the Chief Guest. The program would start at around 5:00 pm.

It would be an honor if you would attend the inauguration ceremony. We all will be waiting for your presence.

Thanking You

Yours Sincerely
Sundar
(Principal)

**7. Write letter to the Inspector of Police
reporting a theft in your house. (JUN-19)**

From

M.Vasanthi,
5, Jinnah Street,
Melapalayam - 627005.

To

The Inspector of Police,
Police Station,
Melapalayam - 627005.

Sir,

Sub: Complaint of burglary (theft / robbery) - Request for investigation
I wish to file a complaint of burglary in my house. My

family was out of station for 3 days (2nd April 2023 To 4th April 2023) . When we returned home this morning, we noticed a burglary. A thief has broken a window and entered the house. He has stolen the following things:

1. A TV set (Sony) No.82345
2. Four silver timbers (with initials VVR)
3. Six silk sarees (with initials HR)
4. Jewels (24 grams Chains)
5. A video camera (Brand National, with initials PR)

I request you, sir, to take necessary steps to find out the thief and recover the stolen things.

Yours faithfully,
M.Vasanthi.
[Signature]

Date: 21st April 2023

Place: Melapalayam

8. Write a letter to the Chief Reservation Supervisor of Railways requesting him to grant concession for you educational tour. (MAR-23)

27.06.2023
Nanguneri

From:

M.Prabu,
SPL.GHSS.
Nanguneri.

To:

The Chief Reservation Supervisor,
Southern Railways
Thirunelveli,

Sir,

Sub:GHSS Educational tour to Banglore requesting to grant concession – Reg.

I am M.Prabu studing in the XI-D section. I am the school pupil leader. I've been asked by my school Headmaster to work out the cost for our educational tour to Bangalore. A team of eighty students intends to go the Bangalore in the month of November. Could I request you to consider extending us a concession? Please let us know either through a reply letter or by mail what would be the cost of all 80 tickets (to and fro) and the dates ideal for us to travel. We intend to stay in Bangalore for two days. Kindly check the availability in the 3rd week. If possible could you please request authorities to allot two bogies for us exclusively both ways? I have enclosed the name list of the students for your kind consideration. My e-mail id is splngi@gmail.com. An early reply will help me collect the money and meet you to book our onward and return journey.

Thank you

Your sincerely,

M.Prabu

To:

The Chief Reservation Supervisor,
Southern Railways,
Thirunelveli.

Q.NO
46 (a)

SPOT THE ERROR
பிழைகளை திருத்துதல்

5
MARKS

Some common errors are given below in the sentences that follow:

1. **He is an University Professor.**
The error, here, is 'an', 'a' should be used before University, Universal, Useful, Unique, European and one.

Ans : He is a University Professor.

2. **He is a M.A. graduate.**
Here an should be used before M.A. M.Sc, M.L.A., M.P., etc.

Ans : He is 'an' M.A. graduate.

3. **Ramesh is inferior than Raghu.**
Here 'than' is the error. The words inferior, superior, junior, senior, prefer, prior and elder are followed by 'to' not 'than'
Ans : Ramesh is inferior to Raghu.
4. **He is one of the tallest boy in the class.**
Here 'boy' is wrong. 'one of the' should be followed by a plural noun.
Ans : He is one of the tallest boys in the class
5. **The price of fruits are high.**
Here the actual subject is the price but not fruits. So the verb should be 'is'
Ans : The price of fruits is high.
6. **Physics are my favourite subject.**
Here 'are' is an error. Physics is singular. Hence 'is' should be used.
Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Billiards etc are followed by singular verb.
Ans : Physics is my favorite subject.
7. **Each one of the girls are responsible.**
Here the error is 'are' Each Either, Every, Neither, should be followed by a singular verb.
Ans : Each one of the girls is responsible.
8. **Many a boys have done so.**
Many a should be followed by a singular noun and singular verb.
Ans : Many a boy has done so.
9. **The Minister with his secretaries have come.**
Here, the Minister is the actual subject. Any singular subject joined to a plural word by 'with' will take a singular verb. Here 'has' should be used as the subject in III person singular.
Ans : The Minister with his secretaries has come.
10. **Five hundred rupees are a big sum.**
The amount is always singular
Ans : Five hundred rupees is a big sum.
11. **He gave me a ten rupees note.**
Rupees should not come.
Ans : He gave me a ten rupee note.
12. **Cauvery is a holy river.**
Name of famous places such as rivers mountains and buildings, are preceded by 'the'
Ans : The Cauvery is a holy river.
13. **If you had come to me, I would help you :**
The if clause has the past perfect tense. So the main clause should have would + have + pp
Ans : If you had come to me, I would have helped you.
14. **Though he came late but he was allowed.**
In complex sentences the co-ordinating conjunctions cannot be used.
Ans : Though he came late, he was allowed.
In compound sentences the sub-ordinating conjunctions cannot be used.
Ans : He came late but he was allowed.
15. **He, I and you are going to the market.**
The order of pronouns, is wrong. At first second person (You) should come, then third person (He, She, It) should come and finally first person (I, We) should come.
Ans : You, he and I are going to the market.
16. **I want to know why did you come late.**
The sentence is assertive. (indirect speech)
Ans : I want to know why you came late.
17. **He bought some stationeries.**
Some words are collective noun and there is no plural for them.
Ex : Cattle, furniture, stationery, information, sheep, aircraft.
Ans : He bought some stationery.
18. **He asked me why I am crying.**
Tense form should be the same.
Ans : He asked me why I was crying.
19. **He asked me that when I returned home.**
It is the interrogative form of indirect speech. 'that' should be removed.
Ans : He asked me when I returned home.
20. **Ram is taller than many other boy in the class.**
Many other should be followed by plural.
Ans : Ram is taller than many other boys in the class.
21. **Ramu and Somu fought among themselves.**
When two nouns are given, the preposition 'between' should be used. 'among' is used for more than two nouns.

- Ans :** Ramu and Somu fought between themselves.
22. **I have met him yesterday.**
‘Yesterday’ denotes past tense. Present Perfect Tense should not be used.
Ans : I met him yesterday.
23. **I want your advise.**
Advise is a verb. The noun form is advice
Ans : I want your advice.
24. **Hema is taller than any other girls in the class.**
In the comparative degree, any other should be followed by singular noun.
Ans : Hema is taller than any other girl in the class.
25. **That man is sleeping below the tree.**
The preposition ‘under’ must be used, not below.
Ans : That man is sleeping under the tree.
26. **If you run fast, you would catch the bus.**
According to probable condition. If clause must have present simple and Main clause must have simple future tense.
Ans : If you run fast, you will catch the bus.
27. **He has a liking of story books.**
‘liking’ should be followed by ‘for’ not ‘of’
Ans : He has liking for story books.
28. **He referred the dictionary.**
The word ‘refer’ should be followed by ‘to’
Ans : He referred to the dictionary.
29. **Preposition ‘between’ should be used for only two people/thing. ‘among’ should be used/three thing and more than that.**
Ex : The sweets are distributed among the five children.
Ans : There is a quarrel between brother and sister.
30. **Beside – by the side of / Besides – in addition to**
Ex : I am sitting beside my friend.
Ans : Besides a scooter, Nimmy has a car.

Govt Exam Questions

1. Spot the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly (MAY-22)	
<p>Question :</p> <p>a) I saw many geoses in the park b) Ramu is one of the tallest boy. c) He is my cousin brother. d) They discussed about the matter. e) Either of these are right.</p>	<p>Answer :</p> <p>a) I saw many geese in the park. b) Ramu is one of the tallest boys. c) He is my cousin. d) They discussed – the matter. e) Either of these is right</p>
2. Spot the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly (SEP-20) (MDL-23)	
<p>Question :</p> <p>a) If she had known of your arrival, she would come to receive you. b) Neither siya nor Seema are present today. c) Despite being old yet he is active. d) I cannot cope up with pressure. e) She met the concerned officer.</p>	<p>Answer :</p> <p>a) If she known of your arrival, she would have come to receive you. b) Neither siya nor Seema is present today. c) Despite being old _ he is active. d) I cannot cope _ with pressure. e) She met the officer concerned.</p>

Our Publications

பெங்குயின் தமிழ் அமுது

Std : VI - XII

பெங்குயின் வினா-வங்கி

Std : X, XI, XII

English Guide & Work Book

Std : VI - XII

English Practice Book &
Question Bank }

Std : X, XI, XII

அறிவியல், சமூக அறிவியல்

Std : IX, X

For Orders Contact

8925612359 - 8643007972

7010414574 - 8248737898



PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS

62-C, Andalpuram, Mayandipatti Street, Srivilliputtur - 626125,
Virudhunagar Dist., TN.

89256 12359 86430 07972

7010414574 - 8248737898

penguinpub.2014@gmail.com

www.penguinbooks.in



Price: Rs - 366



PENGUIN

The Ultimate Guide to Excellence

**New
Edition**

ENGLISH

PRACTICE BOOK & QUESTION BANK

Aim at



PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS



ENGLISH

Practice Book & Question Bank



“

Based on the New syllabus
and New Textbook

”




Penguin Publications
Srivilliputhur



TO ORDERS

SCHOOLS and TEACHERS

 FOR ORDERS 8925612359 8643007972
CONTACT 7010414574 8248737898

STUDENTS

Books can be obtained through VPP

PAYMENT METHOD

DIRECT DEPOSIT

A/c Name : PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS
Our A/c No. : 328150050800129
Bank Name : TAMIL NADU MERCANTILE
BANK
IFSC : TMBL0000328
Bank Branch : SRIVILLIPUTTUR.

A/c Name : PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS
Our A/c No. : 39212649923
Bank Name : STATE BANK OF INDIA
IFSC : SBIN0000921
Bank Branch : SRIVILLIPUTTUR.

After Deposit, please call this no. 8925612359

MOBILE PAYMENTS



8925612359

DEMAND DRAFT / CHEQUE

Please send Demand Draft / cheque in favour of
'PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS' payable at Srivilliputtur



CONTENTS

PRACTICE BOOK

Q. No.	Part-I (1 Mark Questions :20 Marks)	MARKS	PAGE NO.
1-3	Synonyms	3	1
4-6	Antonyms	3	2
7-20	Compound Words	1	4
	Prefix and Suffix	1	5
	Clipped Words	1	7
	Blended Words	1	7
	Syllabifications	1	8
	Expansion (or) Abbreviations & Acronyms	1	8
	Phrasal Verb	1	11
	Foreign words	1	12
	Idioms	1	14
	Prepositions	1	15
	Singular and Plural	1	16
	American English and British English	1	17
	Question Tag	1	17
	Sentence Pattern	1	19
	Relative Pronoun	1	20
Definition of a Terms	1	20	
Q. No.	Part-II (2 Mark Questions : 14 Marks)	MARKS	PAGE NO.
21-26	Appreciation Questions	8	23
27-30	Report the Dialogue	2	29
	Voice	2	30
	Conditional Clause	2	30
	Simple- Compound and Complex	2	31
	Begin with starters/ Inversion Model	2	32
Q.No	Part -III (3 Mark Questions : 21 Marks)	MARKS	
31-33	ERC	6	32
34-36	Prose short Answers	6	33
37-40	Studying Non-verbal Presentations	3	35
	Dialogue Writing	3	38
	Describing a Process	3	39
	Notice	3	39
	Rearrange the following Jumbled proverbs correctly	3	40
	Completion of the Proverbs	3	41
Q.No	Part – IV (5 Mark Questions : 35 Marks)	MARKS	PAGE NO.
41	Prose Paragraph	5	42
42	Poem Paragraph	5	43
43	Supplementary Paragraph	5	44

44(a)	Summary Writing (or) Note Making	5	46
44(b)	General Paragraph	5	48
45(a)	Response to News Paper Advertisement	5	48
45(b)	Letter Writing	5	49
46(a)	Spot the Error	5	50
46(b)	Tenses	1	51
	Homophones	1	52
	Linkers	1	53
	Modal Auxillaries	1	54
	Semi/Quasi/Marginal Modals	1	54
	Articles	1	55
47	Hints Development	5	55
	Field Words	5	56
	Unseen Comprehension	5	57
	Poem Comprehesion	5	62

QUESTION BANK

S. No.	TOPIC	PAGE NO.
1.	Govt Public Question March -2019	65
2.	Govt Public Question March -2020, Govt.Model Question March -2023	68
3.	Govt Public Question September-2020, Govt.Model Question March -2023	71
4.	Govt Public Question August - 2022	75
5.	Govt Public Question March - 2022	78
6.	Govt Public Question March -2023	81

PRACTICE BOOK

PART I

Q.NO
1-3

SYNONYMS

3
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. We treated it like the **fables** of the prophets she used to tell us. (MAY - 22, MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
 - a) hymns
 - b) songs
 - c) storeys
 - d) stories / tales
2. The coaches **lauded** me. (MAY - 22)
 - a) appreciated
 - b) gifted
 - c) garlanded
 - d) rebuked
3. The **toilers** did not enjoy this privilege.
 - a) kings
 - b) bosses
 - c) leaders
 - d) workers
4. _____ not anger or **exasperation**, but just simple wonder. (SEP - 20) (MDL-23)
 - a) amusement
 - b) nervousness
 - c) irritation
 - d) surprise
5. So common is it that I am always **reluctant** to trust a departing visitor. (SEP - 20, JUN -19) (MDL-23)
 - a) uninterested
 - b) unwilling
 - c) forced
 - d) persuaded
6. A peaceful **pallor** spread on her face. (SEP - 20) (MDL-23)
 - a) devotion
 - b) appearance
 - c) results
 - d) stress
7. _____ either he has a memory like a sieve or is an **audacious** perverter of the truth. (MAR - 20)
 - a) great
 - b) bold
 - c) strong
 - d) perfect
8. I shall _____ only **reiterate** some of the cardinal principles. (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
 - a) accept
 - b) express
 - c) repeat
 - d) adopt
9. The role of the University today is not **cloistered**...
 - a) flexible
 - b) restricted
 - c) determined
 - d) challenging
10. She thumped the sagging skins of the **dilapidated** drum. (MAR - 19)
 - a) preserved
 - b) repaired
 - c) damaged
 - d) costly
11. _____ and I do claim to represent him in all his **ruggedness**. (MAR - 19)
 - a) toughness
 - b) weakness
 - c) brightness
 - d) seriousness
12. The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of **appetite**. (MAR - 19, 2023)
 - a) hope
 - b) memory
 - c) alertness
 - d) hunger
13. _____ that we regard a man who does not possess it as **eccentric**. (MAR - 19)
 - a) modern
 - b) weary
 - c) normal
 - d) weird
14. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, **puckered** face.... (MDL-23)
 - a) graceful
 - b) fresh
 - c) smoothed
 - d) wrinkled
15. It is the **efficiency** rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder.
 - a) irritation
 - b) inability
 - c) inferiority
 - d) ability
16. _____ we have to re-call the struggles of the past and realize the **perils** and possibilities... (MDL-23)
 - a) safeties
 - b) dangers
 - c) securities
 - d) certainty
17. She said her morning prayer in a **monotonous** sing – song (MAR-23)
 - a) jarring
 - b) boring
 - c) piercing
 - d) depressing
18. What was her **Vexation** (MAR-23)
 - a) annoyance
 - b) discomfort
 - c) confusion
 - d) lethargy

PROSE - 1

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

Wrinkled, hung, turban, revolting, absurd, undignified, fables, prophets, hobbled, spotless, untidy, puckered, serenity, monotonous, scriptures, courtyard, distressed, announced, seclusion, resignation, reciting, shooed, rebukes, sagging, shroud

PROSE - 2
THE QUEEN OF BOXING

Excerpt, princely, relieved, confined, arena, enormously, weighing, opponent, vanished, competed, unbeatable, accustomed, consoled, disappointed, felicitation, adulation, etched, tend, retained, defeating, exceptionally, christened, hat-trick

PROSE - 3
FORGETTING

Astonished, vile, provincial, antipathy, devotee, pills, potions, reluctant, rely, oath, holding, embarrassing, unadventurous, compelled, delinquent, grim, destination, prosaic, magnificent, glorious, virtue, utopia, mediocre, fallible, sieve, audacious, indignant, relish, prosail, quivering

PROSE - 4
TIGHT CORNERS

Wounded, tremendous, shepherdesses, rustle, auctioneer, dazed, rectified, speculating, rammed, rectitude, gent, husky, bid

PROSE - 5
CONVACATION ADDRESS

Mobilized, toiling, embarks, cradled, nurtured, conferred, prosperous, reiterate, cardinal, enunciated, advice, annotations, regret, ruggedness, repositories, emissaries, eschewed, autocracy, monarchical, feudal, gilded, eminent, confronting, secluded, weave, fabric, dazzling, privileged, cloistered, trim, perseverance, inherent, perils, sole, indebted, tillers, toilers, replenish, toning, alleys, solace, dingy, afflicted, despondent, sermons, aristocracy, seek, wink, tyranny, robust, endowed, crusade, nectar, legacy, equipped

PROSE - 6
THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

Spilling, chaos, globetrotter, alley, lavatory, jammed, yanked, grunts, frowns, extravagantly, cascade, bounced, oblivious, concourse, lavish, gashed, hysterics, exasperation, recline, clawing, freed, perch, drenched, venerable, zillion

Q.NO
4-6

ANTONYMS

3
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

- Grandmother was always in **spotless** white.
 - pure
 - pointless (MAY -22)
 - dirty
 - creased
- The staff looked so **unsympathetic**. (MAY -22)
 - credible
 - genuine
 - dutiful
 - sympathetic
- It requires **individual** responsibility. (MAY -22)
 - classical
 - personal
 - collective
 - modern
- I **retained** the world title in the Third World Women's Boxing championship. (SEP -22)
 - attained
 - distribute (MDL-23)
 - ruined
 - gave up
- I pulled myself together sufficiently to hand my card, **nonchalantly** to the clerk... (SEP -22)
 - concerned
 - surprised (MAR-23)
 - motivated
 - forced (MDL-23)
- _____ people with **robust** optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease. (SEP -22)
 - rough
 - soft (MDL-23)
 - weak
 - thin.
- The **discrepancy** about the crests put me on my guard (MAR -20) (MDL-23)
 - originality
 - similarity
 - functionality
 - triviality
- Such a **cosy** little room! (MAR -20) (MDL-23)
 - uncomfortable
 - inexpensive
 - filthy
 - dingy
- But how near the surface and ready is worldly **guile!** (MAR -20) (MDL-23)
 - hardship
 - peace
 - honesty
 - pleasure
- He has a memory like a sieve or is an **audacious** perverter of the truth. (JUN -19)
 - clever
 - timid
 - rigid
 - strong

Q.NO 7 - 20

COMPOUND WORDS

கூட்டு வார்த்தைகள்

1

MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word 'mantel' to form a compound word. (MAR-19)
 - cover
 - cloth
 - picture
 - piece
- Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with "toll". (MDL-23)
 - plaza
 - late
 - proof
 - wheel
- Choose the word from the options given below to form a compound word with "bee" (MAY - 22)
 - piece
 - lash
 - gate
 - hive
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'over throw' (SEP - 20) (MDL-23)
 - Adjective + Verb
 - Adverb + Noun
 - Adverb + Verb
 - Adjective + Noun
- Choose the word that can be added after 'good' to form a compound word. (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
 - sense
 - time
 - form
 - will
- Choose the word that cannot be used after 'key' to form a compound word. (JUN - 19)
 - note
 - lock
 - board
 - hole
- Choose the word that can be placed after the word 'Court' to form a compound word. (MAR-23)
 - yard
 - file
 - gate
 - bail

OTHER EXERCISE

- brother**
 - hood
 - people
 - road
 - way
- sun**
 - rise
 - neat
 - walk
 - path
- moon**
 - star
 - light
 - top
 - sky
- dust**

- music
 - bin
 - box
 - cap
- clear**
 - centre
 - paper
 - cut
 - walk
 - fare**
 - wife
 - well
 - shop
 - man
 - tongue**
 - morning
 - box
 - twister
 - come
 - silk**
 - light
 - pick
 - bank
 - worm
 - press**
 - mark
 - meet
 - port
 - car
 - historic**
 - event
 - camp
 - space
 - sight
 - over**
 - go
 - come
 - box
 - bank
 - speed**
 - travel
 - thought
 - post
 - feast
 - cup**
 - stick
 - fly
 - board
 - call
 - water**
 - bath
 - control
 - thirsty
 - fall
 - out**
 - dated
 - media
 - dog
 - market
 - snow**
 - phone
 - clips
 - sky
 - white
 - sun**
 - ride
 - shine
 - model
 - market
 - tube**
 - light
 - test
 - length
 - visit
 - ear**
 - colour
 - phone
 - paint
 - mark
 - safe**
 - stay
 - reach
 - guard
 - sky
 - magic**
 - dog
 - show
 - walk
 - dream
 - brown**
 - hair
 - market
 - dated
 - free
 - heart**
 - mild
 - clips
 - broken
 - plan
 - super**
 - light
 - sun
 - dream
 - market
 - note**
 - book
 - ware
 - light
 - cream
 - match**
 - up
 - fox
 - code
 - box

27. **name**
a. fast b. list c. jockey d. made
28. **get**
a. girl b. room c. up d. media
29. **walking**
a. tank b. writing c. book d. stick
30. **hand**
a. shot b. writing c. media d. ware
31. **self**
a. sick b. road c. employed d. arrest
32. **night**
a. bore b. sky c. hall d. study
33. **horse**
a. code b. leaves c. media d. ride
34. **human**
a. being b. phone c. star d. estate
35. **office**
a. sun b. staff c. box d. light
36. **hand**
a. doy b. being c. book d. board
37. **hot**
a. news b. stand c. pencil d. station
38. **child**
a. boy b. bus c. hood d. night
39. **noise**
a. tank b. pollution c. ware d. breath
40. **semi**
a. trip b. air c. hanger d. finals

PREFIX AND SUFFIX

முன்னொட்டு & பின்னொட்டு

1

MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word "tidy" (MAY -22)
a) ir b) in c) dis d) un
- Form a derivative for the underlined word.
Mom told me to arrange the table. (MAY -22)
a) ful b) ment c) ity d) ness
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the underlined word. (SEP - 20)(MDL-23)
Mistakes are an 'essential' part of education.
a) un b) ir c) in d) il
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base-word "animate". (MAR - 20)(MDL-23)
a) de__ b) un__ c) in__ d) re__
- Form a derivative by adding a suitable suffix to the root word "peace" (MAR-23)
a) - ly b) - able c) - ful d) - ment

OTHER EXERCISE

- 'childish'
The boy is behaving childish _____.
a. en b. ly c. ful d. ty
- 'free'
India got free _____ on August 15,1947
a. al b. ly c. dom d. age
- 'act'
The man _____ acted well
a. en b. ex c. il d. re
- 'comfort'
The room is not comfort _____.
a. able b. al c. er d. ed
- 'kind'
Kind _____ is necessary for every human beings.
a. able b. ful c. less d. ness
- 'strong'
Karthik is the strong _____ boy in the class
a. er b. est c. able d. ness
- 'change '
Is there any _____ change offer available.
a. in b. un c. ex d. dis
- 'possible'
Nothing is _____ possible
a. non b. pre c. non d. im
- 'equal'
It is _____ equal in quantity
a. un b. ex c. re d. il
- 'usual'
The _____ usual things are happening now.
a. de b. un c. re d. dis
- 'honest'
He is a _____ honest man.
a. al b. some c. er d. dis

12. 'legal'
It is a _____ legal property.
a. in b. im c. il d. dis
13. 'stand'
Try to _____ stand what I am saying
a. under b. mis c. de d. re
14. 'happy'
He is _____ happy.
a. non b. re c. un d. dis
15. 'virus'
_____ virus protects our computer.
a. pre b. post c. anti d. dis
16. 'biography'
He is writing his own _____ biography.
a. auto b. bio c. multi d. re
17. The _____ logy is the study of water
a. hyper b. hydroc. hypo d. auto
18. 'take'
Don't _____ take me?
a. dis b. re c. mis d. non
19. 'media'
The _____ media are becoming popular nowadays.
a. multi b. non c. dis d. de
20. 'technology'
The _____ technology is the study of very small objects.
a. Geo b. nano c. anti d. non
21. 'come'
The _____ come of this will lead to our success.
a. of b. bi c. dis d. out
22. 'orphan'
They adopted a child from Orphan _____
a. age b. ly c. able d. ness
23. 'present'
The gift is worth present _____
a. ly b. ness c. able d. ed
24. 'refer'
Please mention the refer _____ pages.
a. ence b. ful c. est d. able
25. 'millionaire'
He is a _____ millionaire.
a. non b. multi c. dis d. re
26. 'adventure'
Travelling to a mountain is a adventure _____ one.
a. or b. ous c. er d. able
27. 'bio'
Bio _____ is the study of living things.
a. able b. ness c. logy d. less
28. 'draw'
I _____ draw money from the bank.
a. sub b. poly c. with d. non
29. 'angle'
The _____ angle has three sides.
a. tri b. dis c. non d. re
30. 'circle'
Do _____ circle has same radius as that of circle?
a. hemi b. semi c. tri d. bi
31. 'way'
_____ way is useful for avoiding traffics
a. sub b. semi c. un d. dis
32. 'synthesis'
_____ synthesis is essential for plants
a. re b. uni c. photo d. pre
33. 'night'
Raghu reached home at _____ night.
a. en b. il c. mid d. re
34. 'regular'
The shape is _____ regular.
a. en b. im c. ir d. re
35. 'pure'
The water is _____ pure.
a. dis b. im c. in d. il
36. 'dermis'
The _____ dermis is the outermost layer.
a. dis b. with c. epi d. auto
37. 'operation'
Your _____ operation is very essential
a. non b. co c. en d. sub
38. 'mate'
Naveen is my _____ mate.
a. well b. good c. nice d. class
39. 'qualified'
You are _____ qualified.
a. dis b. in c. en d. re
40. 'person'
Shyam is a courage _____ person
a. ful b. ness c. less d. ous

CLIPPED WORDS

சுருக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகள்

1

MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the clipped form of the word 'dormitory'.
a) dormy b) dory (MAR - 19)
c) dorm d) dormit
- Choose the clipped form of 'Demonstration'.
a) Demon b) Monster (MDL-23)
c) Demo d) Station
- Choose the clipped form of 'alchemist'. (SEP - 20)
a) alchemy b) chemistry (MDL-23)
c) chemist d) mist
- Choose the unclipped form of the word 'champ'.
(MAR - 20)(MDL-23)
a) champion b) chamberlin
c) champagne d) chimpanzee
- Choose the the unclipped form of 'memo'.
a) memorabilia b) memorizer (JUN - 19)
c) memorandum d) memento
- Choose the clipped form of the word 'helicopter'.
(JUN - 19) (MAR-23)
a) heli b) helicop
c) copter d) helter
- Choose the unclipped form of "mark". (MDL-23)
a) remark b) market
c) demarcate d) marks

OTHER EXERCISE

- refrigerator
- demonstration
- perambulator
- taxicab
- photograph
- advertisement
- laboratory
- spectacles
- kilogram
- gymnasium
- signature
- handkerchief
- aeroplane
- facsimile
- mathematics
- omnibus
- pressure cooker
- daddy
- fountain pen
- television
- newscast
- bicycle
- viva voce
- diskette
- representative

BLENDED WORDS

இணைக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகள்

1

MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the right combination of the blended word 'melodrama'. (SEP - 20) (MDL-23)
a) malady + drama b) mellow + drama
c) melody + drama d) malice + drama
- Choose the right combination of the blended word 'sitcom'. (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
a) sisterly + community
b) sitting + compartment
c) site + commerce
d) situation + comedy

OTHER EXERCISE

- breakfast + lunch
- medical + care
- lecture + demonstration
- volcanic + ash
- television + broadcast
- parachute + troops
- information + system
- high + technology
- man + animal
- motor + pedal cycle
- binary + digit
- foreign + exchange
- india + Pakistan
- electronic + mail
- vegetable + burger
- documentary + drama
- electricity + execute
- helicopter + airport
- information + entertainment
- flame + glar
- slovenly + language
- tele-printer + exchange
- by + cause
- of + clock
- blow + spurt
- education + satellite
- diplomacy + economics
- technology + wizard
- news + broadcast
- cinema + camera
- fantastic + fabulous
- flimsy + miserable
- formula + translation
- gigantic + enormous
- advertisement + inflation
- agriculture + economy
- breath + analyzer

SYLLABIFICATION

சீர்ப்பிரித்தல் / அசைப்பிரித்தல்

1

MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the *trisyllabic* word. (SEP - 20)(MDL-23)
 - laughter
 - auction
 - interesting
 - language
- Choose the trisyllabic word from the following .
 - distinguished
 - fortunately
 - information
 - traditional
- 'Ability' is a _____ word. (JUN -19)
 - trisyllabic
 - tetrasyllabic
 - disyllabic
 - pentasyllabic
- Choose the Tri-syllabic word. (MDL)
 - grandmother
 - tourist
 - photographer
 - lesson
- Pick out the word that has four syllables.
 - animosity
 - exception
 - animation
 - excitement

OTHER EXERCISE

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. sovereign | 2. profession | 3. protect |
| 4. certainly | 5. popular | 6. reaction |
| 7. advantage | 8. eagerly | 9. inability |
| 10. except | 11. inform | 12. apologise |
| 13. music | 14. internal | 15. entertainment |
| 16. properly | 17. agricultural | 18. queue |
| 19. guitarist | 20. permanent | 21. master |
| 22. religion | 23. example | 24. external |
| 25. violinist | 26. famous | 27. around |
| 28. energy | 29. sincere | 30. seniors |
| 31. believe | 32. response | 33. personal |
| 34. artist | 35. address | 36. redress |
| 37. practice | 38. classical | 39. exodus |
| 40. prisoner | 41. suspect | 42. minimum |
| 43. routine | 44. suffice | 45. included |
| 46. money | 47. boundary | 48. record |
| 49. little | 50. typical | 51. appear |
| 52. adjacent | 53. awoke | 54. serge |
| 55. possible | 56. compare | 57. hundred |
| 58. devotee | 59. dedicate | 60. enormity |

EXPANSION & ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

வார்த்தைச் சுருக்கங்களும், விவாக்கங்களும்

1

MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CAT' (MAY - 22)
 - Career and Aptitude Test
 - Competitive Aptitude Test
 - Capital Aptitude Test
 - Central Law and Aptitude test

(Note: Correct Abbreviation is Common Admission Test)
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CAD' (SEP - 20)(MDL-23)
 - Computer Aided Designing
 - Computer Augmented Design
 - Computer Aided Design
 - Computer Assisted Design
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'BCCI'. (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
 - Board of Council for Cricket in India
 - Board of Cricket Control in India
 - Board of Cricket Council in India
 - Board of Control for Cricket in India
- Choose the expanded form of 'MHRD' (JUN - 19)
 - Member of Human Resource Department
 - Ministry of Human Resource Development
 - Modern Housing Rural Development
 - Metro Highways and Railways Department
- Select the correct expansion of 'HDTV' (MAR - 19)
 - High Definition Television
 - Heavy Dielectric Television
 - Heavy Distributary Television
 - Highly Decentralized Television
- Choose the expanded form of 'GST'.
 - Goods and Service Trade
 - Goods and Savings Term
 - Goods and Services Tax
 - Good Social Tax
- Choose the expanded form of 'TNPSC' (MAR-23)
 - Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
 - Tamil Nadu Private Sector Commission
 - Tamil Nadu Public Service Committee
 - Tamil Nadu Private Sector Committee

32. Teetotaller

- a) lover of alcohol b) refuses alcohol
c) lover of tea d) lover of coffee

33. Globe trotter

- a) one who travels all over the world
b) one who hates travelling
c) one who supports travelling
d) one who writes travelogue

34. Optimist

- a) one who thinks negatively
b) one who thinks positively
c) one who helps others
d) one who uses optimum

35. Patriotism

- a) one who betrays his country
b) one who loves his country and defends it
c) one who protects his country
d) one who escapes his country

36. Barbarism

- a) cruel or violent behavior
b) cutting hair
c) curved point
d) gentle and amicable

37. Nationalism

- a) feeling of hatred for one's country
b) feeling of indifference
c) feeling of love for and pride in your country
d) feeling of disgrace

38. Amateurism

- a) taking part in sports for enjoyment
b) taking part in sports for money
c) taking part in sports
d) taking part in tour

39. Idealism

- a) belief that one's ideas are contrary
b) belief that others' ideas are good
c) belief that our ideas are real
d) not believing any idea

40. Criticism

- a) making comments
b) supporting characters
c) degrading one's character
d) making fair careful judgement about the good and bad qualities

41. Absenteeism

- a) the fact of being present
b) the fact that one is not absent
c) the fact that one cheats
d) the fact of being away from work or school

42. Feminism

- a) a doctrine that advocates equal rights for women
b) a doctrine that advocates equal rights for all
c) a doctrine that advocates women's welfare
d) a doctrine by women writers

43. Egocentrism

- a) act of thinking only about yourself
b) act of thinking of welfare of others
c) act of thinking about family
d) act of thinking about nation

44. Heroism

- a) great cowardice
b) great intelligence
c) very great courage
d) great cunningness

PART II**SECTION I**Q.NO
21-26**APPRECIATION QUESTIONS**8
MARKS**POEM - 1****ONCE UPON A TIME**

1. *Once upon a time, son
They used to laugh with their hearts
And laugh with their eyes:
But now they only laugh with their teeth
While their ice-block-cold eyes
Search behind my shadow.*

- a) To whom is the poet talking?
b) Mention the figure of speech (last before line).
c) How did people of the past laugh?
d) Whom does 'they' in the 4th line refer to? (MDL)
e) How do today's people laugh?
f) 'ice-block-cold eyes' - explain. (MAR.-23)

- g) what does 'behind my shadow' mean?
h) Who are "They"? (MAR-23)
2. *There was a time indeed
They used to shake hands with their hearts
But that's gone, son
Now they shake hands without hearts
While their left hands search
My empty pockets*
- a) What is gone according to the speaker? (MAR-20)(MDL-23)
b) How do people shake hands now? (MAR-20)
c) What does the last line mean?
d) Which time is referred here?
e) Explain the second line. (MDL-23)
3. *Feel at home! Come again
They say and when I come
Again and feel
At home, once, twice,
There will be no thrice
For them I find doors shut on me*
- a) To whom do people say 'Come again'?
b) How do they invite their friends?
c) Who are 'they'? (MAR-19)
d) Do 'they' really mean it? (MAR-19)
e) Is the poet welcomed for the 3rd time?
4. *So, I have learned many things, son
I have learned to wear many faces
Like dresses.....home face,
Office face, street face, host face
Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
Like a fixed portrait smile*
- a) Mention the figure of speech.(MAY-22)
b) 'Portrait smile' – explain.
c) Explain the 2nd line. (SEP-20)(MDL-23)
d) What does 'cocktail face' refer to? (SEP-20, MAY-22) (MDL-23)
e) What has the poet learnt?
5. *And I have learned too
To laugh with only my teeth
And shake hands without my heart
I have also learned to say 'Goodbye'
When I mean 'Goodriddance'
To say 'Glad to meet you'
Without being glad, and to say 'It's been
Nice talking to you, after being bored.*
- a) What does 'good riddance' mean?
b) What has the poet learned?
c) Identify the figure of speech.
6. *But believe me, son
I want to be what I used to be
When I was like you. I want
To learn all these muting things
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) What does the poet want to relearn? (JUNE-19)
b) Mention the figure of speech. simile (MAY-22)
c) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh? (MAY-21)
d) What are muting things?
7. *So, show me son
How to laugh, show me how
I used to laugh and smile
Once upon a time when I was like you.*
- a) What does the poet ask his son to teach him?
b) Mention the figure of speech.
c) How did the poet laugh as a boy?
d) Who is the speaker?

POEM - 2

CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

1. *One infant grows up and becomes a jockey
Another plays basketball or hockey
This one the prize ring hates to enter
That one becomes a tackle or center
I am just glad as glad can be
That I am not them, then they are not me.*
- a) Why is the poet glad?
b) What does one infant become when it grows up?
c) Pict out the rhyming words. (MAR-20)(MDL-23)
d) Mention the figure of speech.
e) Who is a jockey? (MAR-20)(MDL-23)
2. *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
My limp and bashful spirit feeds
On other people's heroic deeds*

- a) Mention the figure of speech in the 5th line
 b) Whom does the poet admire?(MDL-23)
 (MAR-23)
 c) Who takes the field in gaudy pomp?
 d) Why do the athletes sweat?
 (MDL-23) (MAR-23)
 e) What feeds on other people's deeds?

3. *Now, A runs ninety yards to score
 B knocks the champion to the floor
 Cracking vertebrae and spines
 Lashes his steed across the line
 You 'd' think my ego it would please
 To swap positions with one of these*

- a) Mention the rhyming words. (SEP-20)
 (MDL-23)
 b) Pick out the alliterated words.
 c) Why does B knock A?
 d) Why does A run ninety yards?
 e) Who are 'these'? (MDL-23)
 f) Who cracks A's vertebrae and spines? Why?

4. *Well, ego must be pleased enough
 But zealous athletes play so rough
 They do not ever in their dealings
 Consider one another's feelings
 I'm glad that when my struggle begins
 Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins*

- a) What wins finally?
 b) Mention the figure of speech in the 5th line.
 c) What pleases ego?
 d) Why are the athletes rough?

5. *When swollen eye meets gnarled fist
 When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist
 When officialdom demands
 Is there a doctor in the stands
 My soul in true thanksgiving speaks
 For this modest of physiques*

- a) Mention the rhyming words. (MAY-22)
 b) Who is the officialdom?
 c) Why are the eyes swollen?
 d) When are the doctors called? (MAY-22)
 e) To whom is the poet soul thankful?

6. *Athletes, I'll drink to you
 Or eat with you*

*Or anything except compete with you
 Buy tickets worth their radium
 To watch you gambol in the stadium
 And reassure myself anew
 That you are not me and I'm not you*

- a) Whom does 'you' refer to? (MAR-19)
 b) Whom does the poet reassure? (MAR-19)
 c) Give the meaning of 'gambol'
 d) What does 'drink to you' mean?
 e) Does the poet want to complete with the athletes? (JUNE-19)

POEM – 3
LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

1. *I heard a thousand blended notes
 While in a grove, I sat reclined
 In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
 Bring sad thoughts to the mind.*
 a) Where is the poet sitting? (MAR-19)
 b) What's meant by a thousand blended notes? (MAR-19)
 c) What was the poet's mood?
 d) What brought sad thoughts to the poet's mind?
 e) Mention the rhyming words.
 f) What did the poet hear?
2. *To her fair works did Nature link
 The human soul that through me ran
 And much it grieved my heart to think
 What man has made of man*
 a) Give the meaning of the 4th line.
 b) What did Nature link with it?
 c) Mention the figure of speech.
 d) Pick out the words in alliteration.
3. *Through primrose tufts in that green bower
 The periwinkly trail'd its wreaths
 And tis my faith that every flower
 Enjoys the air it breathes*
 a) What is bower?
 b) What is the poet's faith? (JUNE-19)
 c) What's the figure of speech? (JUNE-19)
 d) What quality of Nature do you see here?
4. *The birds around me hopp'd and play'd
 Their thoughts I cannot measure
 But the least motion which they made
 It seemed a thrill of pleasure*

- a) What can't the poet measure?
 b) Who are 'they'? (MAR-20)(MDL-23)
 c) What are they doing? (MAR-20) (MDL-23)
 d) What gave pleasure to the poet?

5. *The budding twigs spread out their fan
 To catch the breezy air
 And, I must think do all I can
 That there was pleasure there*

- a) What did the twigs do?
 b) How did they feel?

6. *If this belief from heaven be sent
 If such be Nature's holy plan
 Have I not reason to lament
 What Man has made of Man?*

- a) What does 'lament' mean? (SEP-20)
 (MDL-23)
 b) Mention the rhyme scheme.
 c) Mention the figure of speech in the 3rd and 4th line.
 d) Mention the figure of speech in the first two lines.
 e) What does heaven refer to? (MAR-23)
 f) Why does the poet call Nature 'holy'?
 (MDL-23) (MAR-23)
 g) Identify the figure of speech in the second line.
 (MDL-23)

POEM - 4
MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT

1. *Macavity's a Mystery Cat he's called the Hidden
 paw
 For he's the master criminal who can defy the law
 He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard the Flying
 Squad's despair
 For when they reach the scene of crime –
 Macavity's not-there!*

- a. Whom does 'He' refer to?
 b. Why is the flying squad disappointed?
 c. Is Macavity a real cat?
 d. What's Scotland Yard?
 e. Does the Squad arrest Macavity?
 f. Why's the cat called the Hidden Paw?

2. *Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity
 He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of
 gravity
 His power of levitation would make a fakir stare
 When you reach the scene of crime, Macavity's not
 there.*

- a. Write the words of alliteration.
 b. What does a fakir stare?
 c. What's levitation?
 d. Is the fakir surprised?
 e. Who's a fakir?
 f. Is Macavity comparable with anybody?
 g. What is a Macavity?
 h. What has Macavity broken?

3. *You may seek him in the basement, you may look
 up in the air
 But I tell you once and once again, Macavity's not
 there
 Macavity's a ginger cat, he's very tall and thin
 You would know him, if you saw him, for his eyes
 are-sunken in*

- a. Can we find Macavity any-where?
 b. How does it appear?

4. *His brow is deeply lined with thought, his head is
 highly domed
 His coat is dusty from neglect, his whiskers are
 uncombed
 He sways his head from side to side with
 movements like a snake
 And when you think he's half asleep, he's always
 wide awake*

- a. Mention the figure of speech.
 (MAR-19) (MAR-23)
 b. How does it sway its head?
 c. Who is 'he'? (MAR-19)
 d. Mention the rhyme – scheme.
 e. Why is its coat dusty? (SEP-20)
 (MDL-23)
 f. Explain the comparison made here.
 (MAR-23)
 g. How is the cat described in the above lines?
 (MAR-23)

5. *Macavity, Macavity there's no one like Macavity
 For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of
 depravity
 You may meet him in a bystreet, you may see him
 in the square
 But when a crime's discovered, then Macavity's
 not there!*

- a. 'Monster of depravity'-explain (Jn-19, MDL-23)
 b. Pick out the rhyming words.
 c. Mention the poem and the poet (MDL-23)
 d. Mention the alliterated words.
 e. How does Macavity appear?
6. *He's outwardly respectable. (They say he cheats at cards
 And his footprints are not found in any file of
 Scotland Yard's
 And when the larder's looted or the jewel case is
 rifled
 Or when the milk is missing or another peke's
 been stifled*
- a. What has Macavity stolen?
 b. Pick out alliterated words. (MAR-20)
 (MDL-23)
 c. What does Macavity do in the cards?
 d. Why do they want its footprints?
 e. What's the challenge for Scotland Yard?
 f. Whose footprints do the police need and why?
 (MDL-23)
7. *Or the greenhouse glass is broken and
 the trell is past repair
 Ay, there's the wonder of the thing! Macavity's
 not there
 When the Foreign office find a Treaty's gone
 astray
 Or the admiralty lose some plans and drawings by
 the way*
- a. Who breaks all?
 b. What happened to the plans of admiralty?
 c. What does 'admiralty' mean?
8. *There may be a scrap of paper in the hall or on
 the stair
 But it is useless to investigate, Macavity's not
 there!
 And when the loss has been disclosed, the Secret
 Service say
 It must have been Macavity, but he's a mile away*
- a. Write down the rhyming words.
 b. Where is the scrap of paper?
 c. Where is Macavity?
 d. Why is it useless to investigate?
9. *You'll be sure to find him resting or a licking of
 his thumbs
 Or engaged in doing complicated long division
 sums
 Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity*

*There never was a cat of such deceitfulness and
 suavity*

- a. What are the qualities of Macavity?
 b. What is talked about here?
 c. Is there any other cat like Macavity?
 d. How is it different from other cats?

10. *He always has an alibi and one or two to spare
 And whatever time the deed took place, Macavity
 wasn't there
 And they say all the cats whose wicked deeds are
 widely known
 (I might mention Mungojerrie, I must mention
 Griddlebone)
 And nothing more than agents for the cat who all
 the time
 Just controls their operations; the Napoleon of
 Crime*

- a. Mention the rhyming words.
 b. Who are the agents of Macavity?
 c. Does it leave any evidence of its crime?
 d. Who is called the Napoleon of Crime?
 e. Who controls the agents' operations?

POEM - 5

EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK

1. *We are proud and feel so tall,
 Our virtues though be few and small
 Our nature it is that whatever we try
 We do with devotion deep and true*

- a) What should we feel proud of?
 b) Whom does 'we' refer to?
 c) Pick out the rhyming words.
 d) How should we do our duty?

2. *Defeat we repel, courage our fort;
 Cringing from others we haven't done,
 To seek a gain we adore none:
 We are proud and feel so tall.*

- a) What does 'Cringing from
 others' mean?
 b) Which is our fort?
 c) How do we react to defeat? (MAR-23)
 d) Which is considered as our stronghold?
 (MAR-23)

3. *We deem it our duty and mission in life,
 To bless and praise the deserving ones;*

*Never shall we fail in what we commit,
Shall nourish the ones that nourish the world.*

- How should we treat the deserving ones?
- Pick out the alliterated words.

4. *We are proud of the position we
Hold; humble as we are,
Our pride springs from the way we live.
Ours is a path of dignity and honour,
A life that knows no kneeling and bending.
We are proud and feel so tall.*

- Pick out the alliterated words. (MDL-23)
- What kind of life does the poet talk about? (MDL-23)
- What's the speaker proud of?
- How is the speaker humble and proud?

5. *Everest is not the only peak,
Every hillock has a summit to boast!
The height you reach is not that we care;
He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.
We bow before competence and merit;*

- Pick out the words in alliteration. (JUNE - 19)
- Who is adored as a king? (MAR - 20) (MDL-23)
- What is respected? (MAR - 20)(MDL-23)
- Mention the figure of speech. (4th line) (MAY - 22)

6. *The ones that are true and stand on their own
Are really the ladder for the rise of Man.
Honour is a property, common to all:
In dignity and pride no one need to be poor.
We are proud and feel so tall.*

- Is the tone of the line positive on negative?
- Who are the ladders? (SEP - 20)
- What is their asset? (MDL-23)
- Which are our strength? (MAR - 19)
- Who are considered rich? (MDL-23)

**POEM - 6
THE HOLLOW CROWN**

1. *Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs,
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.
Let's choose executors and talk of wills.*

- Mention the figure of speech. (JUNE - 19)
- Who is the narrator here?
- What is compared to paper?
- What is epitaph? (JUNE-19)
- Where should we write the sorrow?

2. *And yet not so – for what can we bequeath
Save our deposed bodies to the ground?
Our lands, our lives, and all, are Balingbroke's,
And nothing can we call our own but death;
And that small model of the barren earth*

- Who is Balingbroke? (MAR-23)
- Identify the figure of speech used here. (MDL-23)
- Pick out the rhyming words. (MDL-23)
- What's the small model of the barren earth?
- Mention the figure of speech in the first 2 lines (MAR-20)
- Pick out the words in alliteration. land-lives, can-call (MAR-23)
- What is the only thing we bequeath to our decendants? (MDL-23)

3. *Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.
For God's sake let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings:*

- Who is the speaker? (MAR-22)
- Mention the figure of speech (1st line)
- What does the speaker suggest? (SEP-20) (MDL-23)
- Mention the alliterated words. (SEP-20, MAY-22) (MDL-23)

4. *How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed,
Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping kill'd,
All murdered – for within the hollow crown*

- Mention the figure of speech – 2nd, 3rd lines.
- Why are the kings killed?
- Pick out the words in alliteration?
- How are the kings killed?

5. *That rounds the mortal temples of a king
Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits,
Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,
Allowing him a breath, a little scene,*

- Mention the figure of speech (2nd line).
(May-22)
- What does 'antic' mean?
- What does death do?
- What rounds the temples of a king?

6. *To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks;
Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
As if this flesh which walls about our life
Were brass impregnable; and, humour'd thus,*

- Pick out the alliterated words.
- Which walls about our life?

7. *Comes at the last, and with a little pin
Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!
Cover your heads, and mock not flesh and blood
With solemn reverence; throw away respect,*

- Pick out the alliterated words.
- What comes at last?
- What does it do?

8. *Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty;
For you have but mistook me all this while.
I live with bread like you, feel want,
Taste grief, need friends – subjected thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king?*

- Mention the figure of speech. (3rd line)
- How is the speaker mistaken by the people?
(MAR-19)
- What does the king follow?
(MAR-19)
- Write the alliterated words.
(MAR-19)
- What was the King Richard's last wish?

SECTION II

REPORT THE DIALOGUE

உரையாடலை அறிக்கையாக்குதல் MARKS

2

Govt Exam Questions

Change into reported speech.

- The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."
(MAY -22)

2. She said, "I decided to rent the shop because it is on the main road".
(SEP - 20)(MDL-23)

3. Anu requested her brother to drop her at the airport that night.*
(MAR - 20)(MDL-23)

4. The libraraian said to the students, "Speak softly"
(MAR-23)

Report the following dialogue.

5. Leena : "Mom, I burnt my finger".

(JUN - 19)

Mother : " I have warned you not to play with the fire".

5. Conductor : Where do you want to go?

(MAR - 19)

Passenger : I'm going to Coimbatore. Give me a ticket, please.

6. Taj : Where are you going now?

(MDL)

Harisha : I am going to the library. Are you coming with me?

OTHER EXERCISE

Rewrite the following in Indirect Speech

- Karthik said, " My brother went with me to the show yesterday".
- Ravi asked, "Where I had gone the previous weekend?"
- The doctor said, "I'll send you the results as soon as they active".
- "Don't you know that Ravi has been robbed?" asked Inspector Ram.
- Mr. Raghu asked, "Will all of you take part in the cleanliness campaign?"
- He said, "I will go to London tomorrow".
- The teacher said to the boys, "Don't talk in the class".
- Please give me something to eat. I am hungry". The old man said to them.
- He said, "Alas! I have broken my brother's Watch".
- Shyam said to Jeeva, "How often do you go to the theatre?"
- The teacher has said to the pupils, "Sea water is different from the river water".
- Martha said, "If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy".
- He said, " I can lend you my car".
- She asked, "Do you want to come with me?"
- Rani said, "I was attacked by a agency of Hooligans while walking back home,"

16. Raghavan asked, "Is Stephen still playing sneecker with you all?"
17. The guard said to the boy, "Don't throw rubbish here!"
18. She said, "Oh! It's a snake. Don't go near it, children".
19. Have you ever sealed the haft in your district?" asked Dhanush.
20. Radha asked Banu, "why do you make so much noise?"
21. Ravi said to Raghu, "I have finished my work already".
22. She said to him, " I will give your book now".
23. The mother said to the child, "Don't touch the bouncing candle".
24. My father said to me, "Did anyone come to see me yesterday?"
25. What a terrible accident!" the old man said.
26. He said, "Let us wait for some time".
27. My mother said to me, "Have you read the letter?"
28. Lalli said to her friend, "Thank you so much. I shall never forget your help".
29. The teacher said to her students, "We are going on an excussion to Ooty next week".
30. The doctor said to patient, "How do you feel now?"

Rewrite the following sentences in Direct Speech

1. Rani told me this week they had painted the hall last weekend.
2. He told me he would go on holiday tomorrow.
3. Ravi said he had been working on that project.
4. Pavithra asked Deepika why she had made so much noise.
5. Shop Assistant asked if I was looking for something Special.
6. Karthick said he would lend me his grammar book if I thought it would help.
7. Mohan asked stephen why he had not attended the meeting the day before.
8. I asked my friend if he would not help me to carry that box.
9. She exclaimed joyfully that she had escaped by God's grace.
10. He asked me what I wanted then.
11. Ravi told us that he had been waiting for us there for more than an hour.
12. I earnestly requested them to be quit

13. Sam asked Ram how he had got the job.
14. Mother warned the children not to go near the fire.
15. Prem asked Shyam if he could give him some money.
16. Raghav asked his mother for a cup of coffee.
17. They exclaimed that the Taj is a very wonderful building,
18. He proposed that they should do their duty.
19. Vijay asked Mahesh when they could meet them again.
20. He requested his friend to help him.

VOICE

செய்வனை வாக்கியம் &
செயப்பாட்டு வாக்கியம்

2
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. I saw him opening the box. (*change the voice*)
(SEP - 20)(MDL-23)
2. The farmers usually harvest the mango fruits only in the month of May. (*Change the voice*)
(MAR - 20)(MDL-23)
3. **Change the voice of the following sentence.**
(JUN - 19)
My friend was arrested by the police on a charge of theft. He was released soon for lack of evidence.
4. **Rewrite the following sentence in its passive form.**
(MDL-23)
Kaleel wrote a letter to the editor.
5. **Rewrite the sentence using passive voice**
No one has opened that house for several years.

CONDITIONAL CLAUSE

நிபந்தனை வாக்கியப்பகுதிகள்

2
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Rita was late to school. She was punished.
(Rewrite using "If" clause) (MAY-22)
2. If Reema had informed me earlier, I would have returned home. (Begin the sentence with 'Had')
(JUN-19)
3. Tom didn't know Spanish. He didn't get the job.
(Combine using 'If') (MAR-19)

4. Rewrite the sentence making an inversion in the conditional clause. (MAR-19)
5. Ragavi did not come yesterday, she was ill. (Combine the sentence using 'If')

OTHER EXERCISE

1. I won a lottery. I would help people
2. I am not a doctor. I can't serve the poor.
3. They did not ask him. He did not help them
4. He is late. He will be punished
5. Ramya doesn't have a car. She can't help me.
6. You must eat well. You will be strong.
7. Knock the door. They let you in.
8. The child cries. The mother feeds it
9. I don't have books. I can't give you.
10. Go to bed early. You will get up early.
11. You are tired. You take rest for sometime.
12. Bring the hall ticket. You are allowed into the examination hall.
13. Sugar is scattered. Ants are attracted.
14. Naveen works hard. He will become wealthy.
15. We didn't approach him early. We couldn't meet him.
16. Read audibly. You will be listened.
17. You study well. You will pass the examination..
18. You must think well. You will act better.
19. She asked my help. I should do that.
20. I dropped this glass. It would break.
21. Trust me. Treat me with friendliness.
22. Work quickly. You will go to bed early
23. You must be careful. You will be alright.
24. The boys play well. They will win the prize.
25. Think well. You will act well.
26. The wind blows. The temperature comes down.
27. Start now. You can catch the train.
28. Raghu won the competition .He performed well.
29. She got the ticket. She is going to Delhi
30. Ravi worked hard. He would prosper..
31. I don't have a pen. I can't give him.
32. You wasted water. You would suffer.
33. He has no money. He can't give us.
34. The army fought well. It won the battle

SIMPLE, COMPOUND AND COMPLEX

எளிய, கூட்டு, கலவை வாக்கியங்கள்

2

MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Raghu tried his best, but he did not succeed. (Change into a complex sentence) (MAY - 22)
2. Though the battle has been won, the war isn't over yet. (Change into Compound) (MAY - 22)
3. Planting of trees along the road sides made the surroundings look greener. (Change into compound (SEP - 20)(MDL-23)
4. The children built a sandcastle at the beach. It was beautiful. (Combine using a relative pronoun) (SEP-20) (MDL-23)
5. The old lady sat in a corner and started praying to God. (Change into a simple sentence) (MAR-20)(MDL-23)
6. Sneha has a box full of toys. She wants to donate them to an orphanage. (MDL-23)
7. Oh hearing their teacher's footstep, the boys ran away. (Change into a compound sentence) (JUN-19)
8. The food was cheap. It was very tasty. (Form a simple sentence using "In spite of") (MAR-19)
9. Balaji was too tired to work. (MDL)
10. Ajay and Dinesh were too young to work in the industry. (Change into a compound sentence) (MAR-23)

OTHER EXERCISE

Combine each into a single sentence;

1. Nithya is stupid. She is arrogant
2. He is poor. He could not study medicine
3. I was crossing the road. I met with an accident.
4. The bell rang. The students ran away.
5. The thief heard the sound. He ran away quickly
6. I met my friend. His name is Santhosh
7. She was sincere. She was not recognized.
8. The coffee is very hot. I cannot drink it
9. You must work hard. Then only you will succeed.
10. He was tired. He attend the function.
11. I pray to God. I go to bed.

- 3. Complete the proverbs choosing the suitable words given in brackets. (JUN-19)**
- An idle _____ is a devil's workshop. (soul, body, mind)
 - _____ is in the eye of the beholder. (Magic, Beauty, Problem)
 - Don't judge a _____ by its cover. (book, pillow, letter)
- 4. Complete the proverbs using the words given below. (MAR-19)**
- Waste not, _____ (fight, want, earn)
 - _____ waters run deep. (Still, flowing, Stagnant)
 - One _____ doesn't make a garland. (pearl, bead, flower)
- 5. Complete the proverbs with the suitable words given (MAR-23)**
- A penny saved is a penny _____ (borrowed, earned, invested)
 - Even the _____ have ears. (floors, walls, windows)
 - Every cloud has a silver _____ (lining, finish, border)

OTHER EXERCISE

- 1. Complete the proverbs using the words given below :**
- All that glitters is not _____.
 - Make _____ while the sun shines.
 - Barking _____ seldom bites. (hay, dog, gold)
- 2. Complete the proverbs using the words given below :**
- _____ are deceptive.
 - A _____ stone gathers no moss.
 - _____ not want not . (rolling, waste, appearances)
- 3. Complete the proverbs using the words given below :**
- All the world's a _____.
 - Bare _____ buy no barley.
 - Familiarity breeds _____ . (contempt, words, stage)

- 4. Complete the proverbs using the words given below :**

- Better late than _____.
- A friend in _____ is a friend indeed.
- Health is _____ . (wealth, never, need)

- 5. Complete the proverbs using the words given below :**

- Barking dogs _____ bite.
- An _____ a day keeps the doctor away
- No _____ no gain (pain, seldom, apple)

PART IV

Q.NO
41

PROSE PARAGRAPH

5
MARKS

PROSE - 1

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

- 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. (MAR-23)
- As young Khushwant Singh, write a letter to your parents describing your daily routine expressing your thoughts and feelings about staying in the village.
- Animals are capable of empathy. Substantiate this statement with examples from the story as well as your own experiences.

PROSE - 2

THE QUEEN OF BOXING

- 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. (MAR-23)
- As young Khushwant Singh, write a letter to your parents describing your daily routine expressing

your thoughts and feelings about staying in the village.

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

PROSE - 3 FORGETTING

- a) You have borrowed a branded cricket bat from your reluctant friend for an outstation match. After returning home, you realize that you have absent mindedly left it in the hotel room. Write a letter of apology and regret to your friend.
- b) Kalill Gibran states 'Forgetfulness is a form of freedom'. Write an article for your school magazine, linking your ideas logically and giving appropriate examples.
- c) Will you sympathise or ridicule someone who is intensely forgetful? Write an essay justifying your point of view.

PROSE - 4 TIGHT CORNERS

- a) Narrate the circumstances that led to the narrator getting into a tight corner by his own folly.
- b) Trace the thought that went on in the mind of the narrator when picture after picture was put up and sold at the auction.
- c) Explain how the narrator got out of the tight corner that he was in.
- d) As the narrator, make a diary entry about the tight corner you faced at Christie's and how you were saved from the dire situation

PROSE - 5 CONVACATION ADDRESS

- 1) How do Universities mould students apart from imparting academic education in them? (MAR-19)
- 2) The common man contributes to the maintenance of institutions of higher education. Explain this statement.
- 3) How does the speaker highlight the importance of giving back to the society? (MAR-22)(MAR-23)
- 4) You are one of the fresh graduates at the convocation function of the university. You had the rare privilege of the university. You had the rare privilege of

listening to the enlightening speech of Dr.Arignar Anna Write a letter to your friend describing the core ideas of his speech and the impact of the speech on you.

PROSE - 6 THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

- 1) But when its my own-well, I think hysterics are fully justified' – How?
- 2) Bring out the pun in the title "The Accidental Tourist" (one who happens to travel by accident or one who meets with accidents often on his or her trips)
- 3) Can a clumsy person train himself/ herself to overcome short comings? How could this be done?
- 4) As a fellow passenger of Bill Bryson on the flight, make a diary entry
- 5) Give an account of Bill Bryson's awkward behaviour during his trip to England. (MDL-23)

Q.NO
42

POEM PARAGRAPH

5
MARKS

POEM - 1 ONCE UPON A TIME

- i) Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult. (JUNE-19, MAY-22)
- ii) The poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement. (MAR-19)
- iii) Face is the index of the mind. Does this adage concur with the views of the poet?

POEM - 2 CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

- 1) How does the poet establish the victory of common sense over ego? (MAR-23)
- 2) The poet does not wish to exchange places with the athletes. How does he justify his view?
- 3) According to the poet what contributes most to the injuries sustained by the athletes?
- 4) How does Ogden Nash try to explain that he is very happy being a mere spectator? (MDL-23)

POEM - 3
LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING

- a) Do you think the poet wants to say that man is unhappy because he has lost his link with nature and forgotten how to enjoy nature or because man is cruel to other men? (MDL)

POEM - 4
MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT

- a) What are the mysterious ways in which Macavity acts?
b) Give an account of Macavity's destructive mischief.
c) Describe the appearance and qualities of Macavity. (MAR-23)

POEM - 5
EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK

- 1) In what way is every hillock similar to Everest?
2) The poem does not focus on the destination, but the journey towards it. Discuss.(MDL-23)(JUNE - 19, SEP-20)

POEM - 6
THE HOLLOW CROWN

- 1) What are the causes for king Richard's grief?
2) How are eternal truths and wisdom brought out to the reader here?
3) Death has been cited in many ways in this monologue. Identify the poetic devices used in those references. (OR) How does King Richard explain the power of death to his followers through this monologue? (MAR - 20)
4) Why does the future generation remember easily - the victor or vanquished? Give reasons. Also, cite relevant references from King Richard's speech.
5) How does King Richard explain the power of Death to his followers through his monologue? (MDL-23)

Q.NO
43

**SUPPLEMENTARY
PARAGRAPH**

5
MARKS

SUPPLEMENTARY - 1
AFTER TWENTY YEARS

Govt Exam Questions

- 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 realised - 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. (MDL-2023)(MAR-19, 20)
- Jimmy Wells and Bob – friends – lived in New York – parted ways – fixed meetig – after 20 years – Bob changed – a criminal -wells – policeman – Bob arrived – appointed time – could not recognize – Wells identified – sent another policeman – respecting friendship – arrested Bob. (SEP-20, MAR-19) (MDL-2023)

Text Book Questions:

- Compare and contrast the characters of Jimmy Wells and Bob with suitable references from the story to support your view.
- 'Means should justify the end.' Explain this adage with reference to O. Henry's story.
- 'Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are'. How will you explain this statement in the light of Jimmy's and Bob's friendship?
- To your shock, you find out that your close friend is indulging in some wrong activity. Will you avoid him/her or try to correct him/her? Give reasons for your answer.
- What would you do in this situation, if you were Jimmy Wells? Substantiate your reason.

SUPPLEMENTARY - 2
A SHOT IN THE DARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Philip Sletherby – Politician – Brill Manor – meet – Mrs.Saltpen Jago – London – Re-election – young man – Bertie – Needed three pounds –

Mistaken – fraud – Jago Crest – demilion- “Seeing is believing”
(MAR-23)

2. Philip – travels – train – Brill Manor – Meets Bertie – Second son – left purse – four quids – needs money – requests Philip to lend him – two pounds – did not help – true son- mistake for a fraud. (JUN-19)

Text Book Questions:

- Describe the youth’s strange behaviour when he was in the train.
- One has to be cautious and not be carried away by stories. How did Sletherby exhibit caution?
- How did Sletherby’s judgement of Bertie turn out to be a wrong one?
- As Sletherby, would you apologise to Bertie for your rude behaviour? Give reasons.
- ‘Seeing is believing’. How is this humorously disproved in this story? Bring out the irony in the situation.

SUPPLEMENTARY - 3

THE FIRST PATIENT

Govt Exam Questions

1. The dentist’s clinic – many patients wait - tensed – tooth – to be extracted – the arrival of the dentist – Joe, the first patient- called in – the nurse goes – with hammer- reaction of patients – loud sound of sawing and screeching- other patients fear – go away – Joe comes out – hammer, pliers – to open tool box.
(May-22)

Text Book Questions:

- How has the author used this unexpected combination of events in the situation to create humour?
- Have you ever found yourself in such a situation? Discuss in groups and act out in such a situation.

SUPPLEMENTARY - 4

WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER

Govt Exam Questions

1. Leacock – waits – studio – read magazines – long wait – many adjustments – got angry – took

photograph – Saturday -final proof – retouched – no resemblance- frustrated – worthless bauble.

(MDL-2023)

- Narrate the experiences of Leacock with the photographer. (MDL-19, SEP-20)
- Stephen Leacock – visits a photo studio – for photograph – the photographer – unpleasant comments- takes a long time – Leacock gets angry- The photographer – rude – comments of Leacock’s features – ill- treats Leacock – takes photo in animation – asks to come on Saturday – Leacock goes – disappointed – does not resemble him – accuses and leaves in tears. (May-22)
- Leacock – waits – studio – read magazines – long wait – many adjustments – got angry – took photograph – Saturday – final proof – retouched – no resemblance – frustrated – worthless bauble
(Sep-20, Mar-19)

Text Book Questions:

- Stephen Leacock’s visit to the photo studio turns out to be an annoying experience for him. Discuss citing relevant instances from the story.
- “To me it is but a worthless bauble”. Why did the photographer’s touch of technical expertise appear a worthless bauble to Leacock?

SUPPLEMENTARY - 5

THE SINGING LESSON

Govt Exam Questions

1. Miss Meadows – music teacher – received letter – fiance – upset with message – affected her mood – reflected in class – called by Headmistress- gave a telegram – sender Basil – request to forget – message in letter – indicated reunion – Meadows turned happy – selected cheerful song – teach children.
(MAR-19,20) (MDL-2023)

Text Book Questions:

- Describe Miss Meadows’ mood before and after receiving the telegram. How did it affect her class? (MDL)
- ‘The only difference between a good day and a bad day is your attitude.’ Relate this to a real life

experience you have had. Share your thoughts in class.

- 3) You are busy getting ready for school. You receive a Whats App message from your best friend, saying that he/she is very upset over the fight you had yesterday and does not want to talk to you anymore. This distresses you as she sounds very firm. However, today is a big day at school with two tests lined up. What will be your state of mind? How will you handle this situation?

SUPPLEMENTARY - 6
THE NEVER-NEVER NEST (PLAY)

Govt Exam Questions

1. Jack and Jill – happy married couple – Villa New Hampsted – Aunt Jane visits – much surprised – furniture – Lovely house – instalment basis -Aunt Jane cannot believe – Jack explains borrow Thrift and Providence Trust Corporation - Aunt Jane – Leaves house – on foot – gives cheque – they try to own baby. (MAR-23)
2. Jack and Jill – things on instalments – house on instalment – Aunt Jane visited – preached – ease and comfort of buying – first baby on instalment. (JUN-19)

Text Book Questions:

1. Why is there a double negative in the title “The Never- Never Nest? Elucidate with reason from the play.
2. Bring out the humorous elements in the play.
3. How does the play “The Never _ Never Nest” expose the harsh reality of modern living?
4. Jill said that they owned the steering wheel of a car, one of the tyres, one of the cylinders and leg of the sofa. What does this convey?

Q.NO 44 (a) SUMMARY (OR) NOTE MAKING 5 MARKS
தொகுத்தல் / குறிப்பெழுதுதல்

OTHER EXERCISE

1. Vitamins are classified by their biological and chemical activity, not their structure. Thus, each "vitamin" refers to a number of vitaminer compounds that all show the biological activity

associated with a particular vitamin. Such a set of chemicals is grouped under an alphabetized vitamin" generic descriptor" title, such as " vitamin A", which includes the compounds retinal, retinol, and four known carotenoids. Vitaminers by definition are convertible to the active form of the vitamin in the body,and are sometimes inter – convertible to one another, as well. Vitamins have diverse biochemical functions. some, such as Vitamin D, have hormone-like functions as regulators of mineral metabolism, or regulators of cell and tissue growth and differentiation (such as some forms of Vitamin A) Others function as antioxidants.

2. In 1983, the Taj Mahal became a UNESCO World Heritage Site. While the whitdomed marble mausoleum is the most familiar component of the TajMahal, it is actually an integrated complex of structures. The construction began around 1632 and was completed around 1653, employing thousands of artisans and craftsmen. The construction of the Taj Mahal was entrusted to a board of architects under imperial supervision, including Abdul -Karim Ma' mur Khan, Makramat khan, and Ustad Ahmad Lahauri. Lahauri is generally considered to be the principal designer. The Taj Mahal is widely recognized as "The Jewel of Muslim art in India and one of the universally admired masterpieces of the world's heritage."
3. A mobile phone (also known as cellular phone cell phone and a hand phone) is a device that can make and receive telephone calls over a radio link while moving around a wide geographic area. It does so by connecting to a cellular network provided by a mobile phone operator, allowing access to the public telephone network. By contrast, a cordless telephone is used only within the short range of a single, private base station. In addition to telephony, modern mobile phones also support a wide variety of other services such as text messaging , MMS, email, Internet access, short-range wireless communications (infrared, Bluetooth) business application, gaming and photography. Mobile phones that offer these and more general computing capabilities are referred to as smart phones.

4. Newton built the first practical reflecting telescope and developed a theory of color based on the observation that a prism decomposes white light into the many colors of the visible spectrum. He also formulated an empirical law of cooling and studied the speed of sound. In addition to his work on the calculus, as a mathematician Newton contributed to

the study of power series generalized the binomial theorem to non-integer exponents, and developed Newton's method for approximating the roots of a function. Newton wrote: "I do not know what I may appear to the world, but to myself I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the sea-shore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me."

5. Electronic mail, most commonly referred to as email or e-mail since 1993, is method of exchanging digital messages from an author to one or more recipients. Modern email operates across the Internet or other computer networks. Some early email systems required that the author and the recipient both be online at the same time, in common with instant messaging. Today's email systems are based on a store-and-forward models. Email servers accept, forward, deliver, and store messages. Neither the users nor their computers are required to be online simultaneously; they need connect only briefly, typically to a mail server, for as long as it takes to send or receive messages. Historically, the term electronic mail was used generically for any electronic document transmission.
6. Pollution is the introduction of contaminants into the natural environment that cause adverse change. Pollution can take the form of chemical substances or energy, such as noise, heat or light. Pollutants, the components of pollution, can be either foreign substances/energies or naturally occurring contaminants. Pollution is often classified as point source or nonpoint source pollution. Air pollution has always accompanied civilizations. Pollution started from prehistoric times when man created the first fire. Pollution became a popular issue after World War II, due to radioactive fall out from atomic warfare and testing. Pollution began to draw major public attention in the United States between the mid-1950s and early 1970s, when Congress passed the Noise Control Act, the Clean Air Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act.
7. 10th planet Jiu-Jitsu is a non-traditional system of Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu developed by Eddie Bravo. Victory Belt publishing released three manuals covering techniques of the 10th Planet system: Mastering the Rubber Guard, [1] mastering the Twister, and Advanced Rubber Guard. The first and third books cover the system's signature rubber guard, while the second tackles the twister, another integral position in the system. The books were written by Eddie Bravo, Glen Cordoza, and Erich Krauss. Planet X is the Giversion of 10th Planet Jiu-Jitsu. In addition to the original 10th Planet Headquarters in Los Angeles there are over 30 locations throughout North America. Some are established BJJ Training Facilities that have adopted the system as an expansion of the art. In addition to these, the style had spread overseas to the UK, South Africa, and Sweden and even as far as Melbourne, Australia and Seoul, Korea.
8. A glacier is a persistent body of dense ice that is constantly moving under its own gravity; it forms where the accumulation of snow exceeds its ablation (melting and sublimation) over many years, often centuries. Glaciers slowly deform and flow due to stresses induced by their weight, creating crevasses, seracs, and other distinguishing features. They also abrade rock and debris from their substrate to create landforms such as cirques and moraines. Glaciers form only on land and are distinct from the much thinner sea ice and lake ice that form on the surface of bodies of water. On Earth, 99% of glacial ice is contained within vast ice sheets in the Polar regions. But glaciers may be found in mountain ranges on every continent except Australia, and on a few high-latitude oceanic islands.
9. Transport or transportation is the movement of people, animal and goods from one location to another. Modes of transport include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline and space. The field can be divided into infrastructure, vehicles and operations. Transport is important because it enables trade between people, which is essential for the development of civilizations. Transport plays an important part in economic growth and globalization, but most types cause air pollution and use large amounts of land. While it is heavily subsidized by governments, good planning of transport is essential to make traffic flow and restrain urban sprawl.
10. Music and dance are perhaps as old as human kind. In the classical music they make use of many musical instruments. The Brass instruments are mental instruments. They are sounded by blowing through mouthpiece and altering tension of lips. E.g.: Trumpet musical instruments played by striking are called Percussion instruments e.g.: drums, Xylophone etc. The instruments that are played with a bow, or plucked are called Stringed instruments. E.g.: Violin. Woodwind instruments are blown. traditionally, but not always they are made of wood. e.g.: flute.

Q.NO
44 (b)GENERAL PARAGRAPH
பொதுப்பத்திகள் எழுதுதல்5
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Write an article on "Road Safety" in about 150 words. (MAY-22)
2. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on the topic 'the role of school in a student's life' (SEP-20) (MDL-2023)
3. Write a paragraph on your favourite pastime activity in about 150 words (MAR-20) (MDL-2023)
4. Write a paragraph on the various reasons for road accidents in Indian cities. (JUN-19)
5. Write a paragraph of 150 words on the advantages and disadvantages of 'online shopping' (MAR-19)
6. Write a paragraph 200 words on the following : My ambition in life. (MDL) (MAR-23)
7. Write a paragraph on 'The impact of Computers in the modern world' (MDL)

OTHER EXERCISE

1. my hobby
2. my ambition in life
3. environmental pollution
4. computers
5. the person i like most
6. science a blessing or curse
7. students and politics
8. terrorism
9. punctuality
10. the best teacher of our school

Q.NO
45 (a)RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER
ADVERTISEMENT
விளம்பரத்திற்குப் பதிலளித்தல்5
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Respond to the given advertisement with Bio-Data. (Write XXX for they spend their life after retirement from job (Minimum of five exchanges) (MAR-23)

Wanted

Salesman

The applicant should be a graduate with minimum three years experience in Textiles.

Apply with Bio – Data to:

Royal Pvt. Ltd., 55, Royal Street, Chennai.

OTHER EXERCISE

Respond to the following advertisements.

1. Applications are invited for the post of General Manager – sales from candidates with MBA by a reputed firm in Tirunelveli. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attracted salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to Proprietor, Maritime Garments, 27 – VBK Market, Madurai – 6 within 10 days with detailed resume.
2. Applications are invited for the post of Administrator from candidates with MBA by a reputed Computer firm in Karur. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attracted salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to Proprietor, Global Computers, 18 – KBT Street, Karur – 2 within 10 days with detailed resume.
3. Applications are invited for the post of Agricultural Officer from candidates with B.Sc / M.Sc Agriculture by a reputed Agriculture firm in Namakkal. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attracted salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to Proprietor, Amman Gardens, 34, Salem Main Road, Namakkal – 2 within 10 days with detailed resume.
4. Applications are invited for the post of Head Nurse from candidates with B.Sc / M.Sc Nursing by a reputed Hospital in Chennai. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same

field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attracted salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to Proprietor, Hindustan Hospital, 107 4th Cross Street, Anna Nagar, Chennai 10 within 10 days with detailed resume.

5. Applications are invited for the post of System Admin from candidates with BE computer Science / B.Tech. IT / B.Sc Computer Science / BCA / MCA by a reputed Publishing House in Salem. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attracted salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to Proprietor, Hymn Publishers, 27 – Bretts Road, Salem – 639001 within 10 days with detailed resume.
6. Applications are invited for the post of General Manager – Administration from candidates with MBA by a reputed Exporters. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attracted salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to Proprietor, PKM Exporters, 27 – VBK Market, Madurai – 6 within 10 days with detailed resume.
7. Applications are invited for the post of Teacher of English from candidates with M.A., B.Ed by a reputed School. The candidate must have at least three years of experience in the same field. The candidate must have fluency in English and Tamil. Attracted salary may be expected. The interested candidates may apply to Principal, SVS Hr. Sec. School, Amman Nagar, Kalakurichi within 10 days with detailed resume.

4. You are Nirav/ Neena Write a letter of complaint to the inspector of your locality about the theft of your new mobile phone from your street.

(SEP-20) (MDL-23)

- Hints : - mobile got robbed, 'Samsung ultra' model
- dark street, no street lights.
- Police patrolling required.

5. Write a letter to your cousin describing a music concert you had attended recently.
(MAR-20) (MDL-2023)
6. Write a letter to an eminent writer him to be a Chief Guest for the inauguration of your school Literary Association (MAR-20)(MDL-2023)
7. Write letter to the Inspector of Police reporting a theft in your house. (JUN-19)
8. Write a letter to the Chief Reservation Supervisor of Railways requesting him to grant concession for you educational tour. (MAR-23)

OTHER EXERCISE

1. Write a letter to your friend inviting her for the birthday celebration.
2. Write a letter to your friend congratulating her on her success in the examination.
3. Write a letter to your friend requesting her to lend her camera to you.
4. Write a letter to your uncle thanking him for a birthday gift of Titan watch.
5. Write a letter to your father requesting him to permit you to join an excursion party.
6. Write a letter to your brother who is admitted in a hospital.
7. Letter to your headmaster requesting leave for three days.
8. To the police commissioner complaining about the loud speaker nuisance in your area.
9. Letter to your Headmaster requesting him to issue you a Testimonial.
10. Letter to the Manager of a factory asking permission to visit the factory.
11. A letter to the Book seller ordering some books.
12. A letter to the sports company ordering sports goods.
13. A letter to the Municipal Commissioner of your town complaining about the bad condition of your street.

Q.NO
45 (b)

LETTER WRITING

கடிதம் எழுதுதல்

5
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Write a letter to the Commissioner of Corporation complaining about the sanitary conditions or the street in your locality (MAY-22)
2. Write a letter to your friend informing him/her that you would visit her the following week and celebrate your birthday there (MAY-22)
3. Write a letter to your cousin describing you school field trip (SEP-20) (MDL-2023)

Our Publications

பெங்குயின் தமிழ் அமுது

Std : VI - XII

பெங்குயின் வினா-வங்கி

Std : X, XI, XII

English Guide & Work Book

Std : VI - XII

English Practice Book &
Question Bank }

Std : X, XI, XII

அறிவியல், சமூக அறிவியல்

Std : IX, X

For Orders Contact

8925612359 - 8643007972

7010414574 - 8248737898



PENGUIN PUBLICATIONS

62-C, Andalpuram, Mayandipatti Street, Srivilliputtur - 626125,
Virudhunagar Dist., TN.

89256 12359 86430 07972

7010414574 - 8248737898

penguinpub.2014@gmail.com

www.penguinbooks.in



Price: Rs - 89