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PREFACE

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We are happy to release the improved edition of PENGUIN English Guide & Work Book for standard XII. 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.


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CONTENTS

| UNIT | PROSE | PAGE NO. | |
|-------------------------|---|----------|----------|
| 1 | Two Gentlemen of Verona | 1 | |
| 2 | A Nice Cup of Tea | 24 | |
| 3 | In Celebration of Beign Alive | 42 | |
| 4 | The Summit | 60 | |
| 5 | The Chair | 82 | |
| 6 | On the Rule of the Road | 99 | |
| UNIT | POEM | PAGE NO. | |
| 1 | The Castle | 113 | |
| 2 | Our Casuarina tree | 125 | |
| 3 | All the World's a Stage | 140 | |
| 4 | Ulysses | 152 | |
| 5 | A Father to his Son | 170 | |
| 6 | Incident of the French Camp | 183 | |
| UNIT | SUPPLEMENTARY | PAGE NO. | |
| 1 | God Sees the Truth but Waits | 194 | |
| 2 | Life of pi | 209 | |
| 3 | The Hour of Truth | 224 | |
| 4 | The Midnight Visitor | 242 | |
| 5 | All summer in a Day | 252 | |
| 6 | Remember Caesar | 263 | |
| QUESTION PAPER CONTENTS | | | |
| Q. No. | Part-I (1 Mark Questions :20 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
| 1-3 | Synonyms | 3 | 281 |
| 4-6 | Antonyms | 3 | 283 |
| 7-20 | Singular and Plural | 1 | 286 |
| | Idioms and Phrases | 1 | 289 |
| | Prepositions | 1 | 297 |
| | American English and British English | 1 | 300 |
| | Expansion (or) Abbreviations & Acronyms | 1 | 303 |
| | Question Tag | 1 | 307 |
| | Sentence Pattern | 1 | 310 |
| | Relative Pronoun | 1 | 312 |
| | Prefix and Suffix | 1 | 313 |
| | Syllabifications | 1 | 318 |
| | Clipped Words | 1 | 320 |
| | Phrasal Verb | 1 | 322 |
| | Compound Words | 1 | 329 |
| | Foreign Words | 1 | 333 |
| | Blended Words | 1 | 339 |
| | Definition of a Terms | 1 | 341 |
| Linkers | 1 | 346 | |
| Articles | 1 | 348 | |
| Q. No. | Part-II (2 Mark Questions : 14 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
| 21-26 | Appreciation Questions | 8 | 350 |

| | | | |
|-------------|--|--------------|-----------------|
| 27-30 | Report the Dialogue | 2 | 350 |
| | Voice | 2 | 354 |
| | Begin with starters/ Inversion Model | 2 | 359 |
| | Simple- Compound and Complex | 2 | 360 |
| | Conditional Clause | 2 | 362 |
| | Relative Pronouns | 2 | 363 |
| Q.No | Part -III (3 Mark Questions : 21 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
| 31-33 | ERC | 6 | 365 |
| 34-36 | Prose short Answers | 6 | 365 |
| 37-40 | Studying Non-verbal Presentations | 3 | 365 |
| | Dialogue Writing | 3 | 368 |
| | Describing a Process | 3 | 371 |
| | Notice | 3 | 374 |
| | Rearrange the following Jumbled proverbs correctly | 3 | 377 |
| | Completion of the Proverbs | 3 | 378 |
| | Write a Slogan | 3 | 388 |
| Q.No | Part – IV (5 Mark Questions : 35 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
| 41 | Prose Paragraph | 5 | 390 |
| 42 | Poem Paragraph | 5 | 390 |
| 43 | Supplementary Paragraph | 5 | 390 |
| 44(a) | Summary Writing (or) Note Making | 5 | 391 |
| 44(b) | General Paragraph | 5 | 395 |
| 45(a) | Response to News Paper Advertisement | 5 | 397 |
| 45(b) | Letter Writing | 5 | 399 |
| 46(a) | Spot the Error | 5 | 405 |
| 46(b) | Tenses | 1 | 409 |
| | Homophones | 1 | 414 |
| | Modal Auxillaries | 1 | 418 |
| | Semi/Quasi/Marginal Modals | 1 | 421 |
| 47 | Hints Development | 5 | 423 |
| | Field Words | 5 | 426 |
| | Unseen Comprehension | 5 | 429 |

**UNIT
1**
Prose
TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA
வெரோனா நகரத்து இரண்டு கனவான்கள்
- A.J. CRONIN
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Archibald Joseph Cronin (1896–1981) was a Scottish novelist, dramatist and physician. A doctor by training, Cronin was one of the most renowned storytellers of the twentieth century. Many of his stories have emerged from his medical career and are noted for their narrative skill, deep social conscience and finely drawn characters. Cronin's books were not only bestsellers but some of them (such as *The Citadel* and *The Keys of the Kingdom*) were made into successful films and were adapted for radio and television. His novella *Country Doctor* was adapted for a long running BBC radio and TV series.


PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON

The narration of A.J. Cronin
MAJOR POINTS OF STORY

- On his visit to the city of Verona, the narrator met two extraordinary boys – Jacopo and Nicola, barely 12 and 13 years.
- They sold berries at one time and at another time they were found shining shoes, selling newspapers at night.
- The narrator found them to be very hardworking and ambitious. What are they earning this much for, he began to wonder.

Synopsis of the story

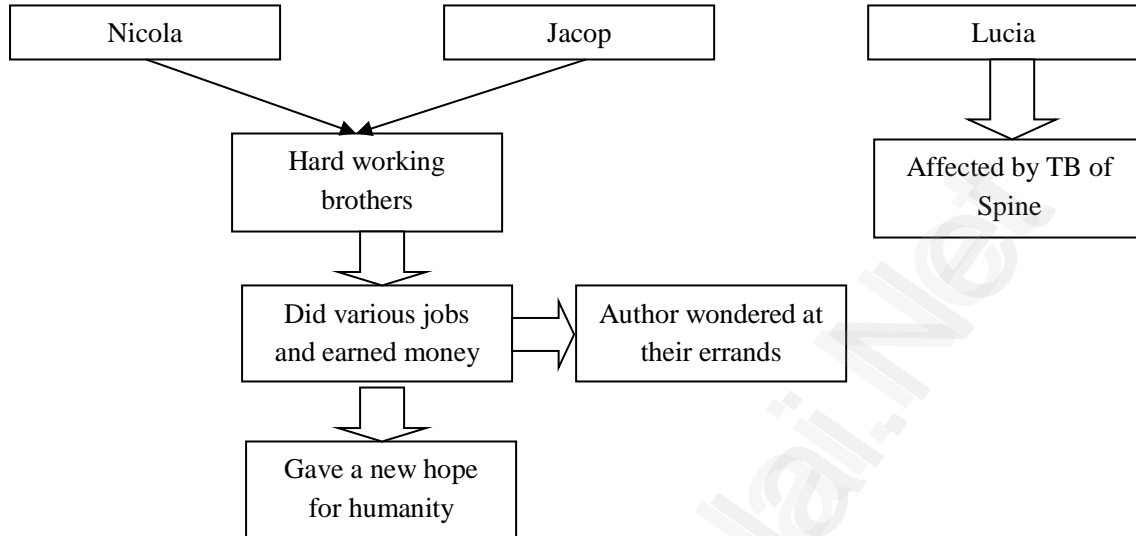
Nicola and Jacopo polish the shoes of the narrator

Lucia at the hospital

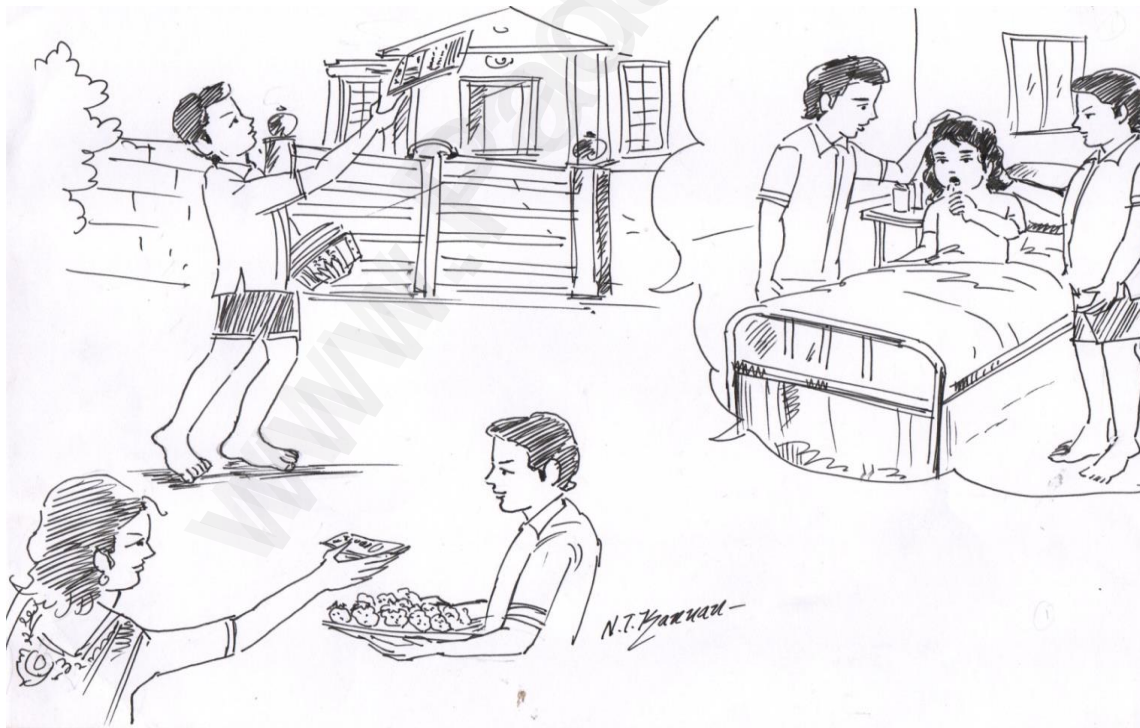
Lucia in the bed

Nicola and Jacopo with their sister

MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடச்சுருக்கம்

❖ நிகோலா 13, ஜேக்கோபோ 12 இருவரும் வெரோனா நகரைச் சார்ந்தவர்கள். அவர்களது அப்பா ஒரு புகழ் பெற்ற பாடகர். அவர் ஒரு போரில் கொல்லப்பட்டார். அவர்களது வீடு குண்டு வெடிப்பில் அழிந்து போனது. அவர்களது சகோதரி எலும்புருக்கி நோயில் அவதிப்பட்டார். அவரது மருத்துவ சிகிச்சைக்காக அவர்கள் பல சிறுசிறு வேலைகள் செய்தனர். அவர்களது சகோதரி நோயிலிருந்து குணமடைந்த உடன் அவர்கள் மகிழ்ந்தனர்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

| TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA | வெரோனா நகரத்து இரண்டு கனவான்கள் |
|--|---|
| Here is a story about love, devotion, sacrifice, sincerity and maturity displayed by two little boys in their actions to save the life of their sister who suffers from tuberculosis of the spine. Read the story to find out how their actions give a new hope for humanity. | இந்தக் கதை, அன்பு, பக்தி, தியாகம், நேர்மை மற்றும் முதிர்ச்சி ஆகிய செயல்கள் அவர்கள் சகோதரி வாழ்க்கையை எப்படி காப்பாற்றியது என்பது பற்றிய கதை. சகோதரி முதுகெலும்பு காசநோயால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தார். இக்கதையை வாசித்து இச்சிறுவர்களின் செயல்கள் எவ்வாறு மாண்புடைய நம்பிக்கையை ஊட்டுகிறது என்று கண்டறியுங்கள். |
| As we drove through the foothills of the Alps two small boys stopped us on the outskirts of Verona. They were selling wild strawberries. "Don't buy," warned Luigi, our cautious driver. "You will get much better fruit in Verona. Besides, these boys....." | ஆல்ப்ஸ் மலையின் அடிவாரத்தில் வழியாக மகிழ்ந்து வாகனத்தில் செல்லும் போது இரண்டு சிறுவர்கள் வெரோனாவின் புறநகரில் நிறுத்தினார்கள் அவர்கள் காட்டு (செங்கொடிமுந்திரி) ஸ்டாபெரி விற்றுக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அவற்றை வாங்காதீர்கள் என்று லூகி என்ற எங்கள் எச்சரிக்கையான ஓட்டுநர் எச்சரித்தார். நீங்கள் வெரோனாவில் இதைவிட நல்ல பழங்களை பெறலாம் அதுவும் தவிர இந்த சிறுவர்கள்”. |
| He shrugged his shoulders to convey his disapproval of their shabby appearance. | ஓட்டுநர் தனது தோள்பட்டையை உயர்த்தி சிறுவர்களின் அவலச்சனமான தோற்றத்தின் மறுப்பை தெரிவித்தார். |
| One boy had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants; the other a shortened army tunic gathered in loose folds about his skinny frame. Yet, gazing at the two little figures, with their brown skins, tangled hair and dark earnest eyes, we felt ourselves strangely attracted. My companion spoke to the boys, discovered that they were brothers. Nicola, the elder, was 13; Jacopo, who barely came up to the door handle of the car, was nearly 12. We bought their biggest basket, and then set off toward town. | ஒரு சிறுவன் ஆட்டுக்கம்பளி பின்னலாடையை அணிந்திருந்தான். மஞ்சள் கலந்த மரக்கலரில் கிழிந்த கால்சட்டை அணிந்திருந்தான். மற்றொருவன் கையில்லாத இராணுவ வீரர்களின் உடையை சிறிதாக்கி மடித்துத் தைத்து ஒல்லியான தனது உடலை சட்டத்திற்குள் மறைத்திருந்தான். இருந்தாலும் அந்த இரு சிறிய உருவங்கள் பார்ப்பதற்கு மாநிறத் தோலுடலும் சிக்கலான முடியுடனும், கருமையான நேர்மையான கண்களுடனும் எங்களை விநோதமாக ஈர்ப்பதை உணர்ந்தோம். எங்களுடன் வந்தவர் சிறுவர்களிடம் பேசினார். அவர்கள் இருவரும் சகோதரர்கள் என்பதைக் கண்டறிந்தார். மூத்தவன் நிக்கோலாவுக்கு பதின்மூன்று வயது ஜேக்கப் பன்னிரண்டு வயதிருக்கும். கார் கதவின் கைப்பிடி அருகில் வந்தான். அவர்களிடமிருந்து மிகப்பெரிய உடையை பெற்றுக் கொண்டு அங்கிருந்து நகரத்திற்குக் கிளம்பினோம். |

| | |
|---|--|
| Next morning, coming out of our hotel, we saw our friends bent over shoe shine boxes beside the fountain in the public square, doing brisk business. | அடுத்தநாள் காலையில், விடுதி அறையிலிருந்து வெளியில் வரும்போது எனது நண்பர்கள் பார்த்தார்கள் பொதுச்சதுக்கத்தில் நீருற்றின் அருகில் காலணிகளுக்குப் பூச்சு போடும் தொழிலில் மும்முரமாக இருந்தார்கள். |
| We watched for a few moments; then as trade slackened we went over. They greeted us with friendly faces. | நாங்கள் சிலநிமிடங்கள் கவனித்தோம் பின்னர் வியாபாரம் குறையவே நாங்கள் அருகில் சென்றோம். அவர்கள் எங்களை நட்புணர்வோடு வணங்கினர். |
| “I thought you picked fruit for a living,” I said.” | நான் நினைத்தேன் நீங்கள் உயிர்வாழ பழங்களை விற்கிறீர்கள் என்று! |
| We do many things, sir,” Nicola answered seriously. He glanced at us hopefully. “Often we show visitors through the town ... to Juliet’s tomb ... and other places of interest.” | ஐயா, நாங்கள் நிறைய தொழில் செய்கிறோம் என்றான் நிக்கோலா தீவிரமாக. அவன் எங்களை நம்பிக்கையோடு பார்த்தான். நாங்கள் அடிக்கடி நகரத்திற்கு வருபவர்களுக்கு ஜீலியட் கல்லறை என்றேன் மற்றும் ஆர்வமான பகுதிகளை சுற்றிக்காட்டுவோம் என்றான். |
| “All right,” I smiled. “You take us along.” | எல்லாம் சரி என்று சிரித்தேன். எங்களையும் அழைத்துச்செல். |
| As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable demeanour. They were childish enough, and in many ways quite artless. Jacopo was lively as a squirrel. Nicola’s smile was steady and engaging. Yet in both these boyish faces there was a seriousness which was far beyond their years. In the week which followed we saw them frequently, for they proved extremely useful to us. If we wanted a pack of American cigarettes, or seats for the opera or the name of good restaurant, Nicola and Jacopo could be relied upon to satisfy our needs. What struck one most was their willingness to work. During these summer days, under the hot sun, they shined shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists round the town, and ran errands. | நாங்கள் சுற்றினோம்; மறுபடியும் எனது ஆர்வம் கிளர்ந்தெழுந்தது அவர்களின் குறிப்பிடும்படியான தோற்றத்தாலும், நடத்தையாலும் அவர்கள் சிறுவர்களாக இருந்த போதிலும் நிறைய வழிகளில் எளிமையானவர்களாகவும் இருந்தனர். ஜேக்கப் அணிலைப் போல் உயிரோட்டமாக இருந்தான். நிக்கோலஸ் புன்னகை நிலையாகவும், ஈடுபாட்டுடனும் இருந்தது. இருந்த போதிலும் இரண்டு சிறுவர் முகத்திலும் வயதிற்கு அப்பாற்பட்ட ஒரு சோகம் தெரிந்தது. அடுத்த வாரம் முழுவதும் நாங்கள் அடிக்கடி அவர்களைப் பார்த்தோம் அவர்கள் எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் பயனுள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தனர். எங்களுக்கு ஒரு பெட்டி அமெரிக்க வெண்குழல் ஊதுபத்தி தேவைப்பட்டாலும், அல்லது ஒப்பராவில் இடம் தேவைப்பட்டாலும் ஒரு நல்ல உணவகத்தின் பெயர் தேவைப்பட்டாலும் நிக்கோலாவும் ஜேக்கப்பும் எங்கள் தேவைகளை உடனடியாக தீர்த்து வைத்தனர். என்னை மிகவும் தாக்கியது என்னவென்றால் எந்த வேலை செய்வதிலும் அவர்களின் ஆர்வம் தான். கோடை காலத்திலும் சூரியனின் கதிர்வீச்சின் அடியிலும் அவர்கள் காலணிகளை பிரகாசிக்கச் செய்தனர். பழங்களை விற்றனர்; செய்தித்தாள் பருந்து போல் பறந்து சென்று போட்டனர் நகரை சுற்றிக்காட்ட சுற்றுலா ஏற்பாடு செய்தனர். ஓடி குற்றேவல்கள் செய்தனர். |
| One night, we came upon them in the windy and deserted square, resting on the stone pavement beneath the lights. Nicola sat upright, tired. A bundle of unsold newspapers lay at his feet. Jacopo, his head resting upon his brother’s shoulder was asleep. It was nearly midnight. | ஒருநாள் இரவு ஆள் அரவமற்ற பலத்த காற்றுடன் அந்த சதுக்கத்திற்கு நாங்கள் வந்து விளக்கு வெளிச்சத்தின் அடியில் இருந்த நடைபாதையில் ஓய்விற்காக அமர்ந்தோம். நிக்கோலா அங்கே சோகமாக அமர்ந்திருந்தான் ஒரு கட்டு விற்கப்படாத செய்தித்தாள்கள் அவன் காலடியில் கிடந்தது. ஜேக்கப் தன் தலையை அண்ணனின் தோளில் சாய்த்து தூங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தான். அப்போது ஏறக்குறைய நடு இரவு இருக்கும். |

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| “Why are you out so late, Nicola?” | ஏன் இவ்வளவு நேரமாகியும் வெளியில் இருக்கிறாய் நிக்கோலா? |
| “Waiting for the last bus from Padua. We shall sell all our papers when it comes in.” “Must you work so hard? You both look rather tired.” | (இடம்) படுவாவிலிருந்து வரும் கடைசிப் பேருந்திற்காக காத்திருக்கிறோம். அந்தப் பேருந்து வருவதற்குள் அனைத்து செய்தித்தாள்களையும் விற்று விடுவோம். நீங்கள் கட்டாயம் அதிக வேலை செய்திருக்கிறீர்கள் நீங்கள் இருவரும் பார்க்க அசதியாக உள்ளீர்கள். |
| “We are not complaining, sir.” But next morning, when I went over to the fountain to have my shoes shined, I said, “Nicola, the way you and Jacopo work, you must earn quite a bit. You spend nothing on clothes. You eat little enough --- when I see you have a meal it’s usually black bread and figs. Tell me, what do you do with your money?” | நாங்கள் புகார் தெரிவிக்கவில்லை ஐயா. ஆனால் அடுத்த நாள் காலையில் நாங்கள் நீருற்று அருகில் சென்று காலணிகளுக்கு பளபளப்பேற்ற சென்ற போது நான் என்ன சொன்னேன் என்றால் நிக்கோலா நீயும் ஜேக்கப்பும் வேலை செய்யும் விதம் பார்த்தால் நீங்கள் கட்டாயம் நிறைய சம்பாதிப்பீர்கள் என்றும் உடைகளுக்காக செலவு செய்வதில்லை என்றும் கொஞ்சமாக சாப்பிடுகிறீர்கள் என்றும் நான் கூறியதை நினைவ படுத்துகிறேன். நான் பார்த்த போது நீங்கள் வெறும் கருப்பு ரொட்டியும் அத்திப்பழமும் மட்டுமே வழக்கமாக சாப்பிடுகிறீர்கள் என்னிடம் சொல் பணத்தை வைத்து என்ன செய்கிறீர்கள் |
| He coloured deeply under his sunburn and then grew pale. He looked to the ground. | அவன் வேனிற்கட்டிக்கு அடியில் அதிகமாக சாயம் பூசியிருந்தான். அது வெளிறிப்போயிருந்தது. அவன் தலை குனிந்து பார்த்தான். |
| “You must be saving up to emigrate to America,” I suggested. He looked at me sideways, spoke with an effort. | நீங்கள் அமெரிக்காவில் குடியேறும் அளவிற்குக் கட்டாயம் சேமித்திருப்பீர்கள் என நினைக்கிறேன். அவன் என்னை பக்கவாட்டில் பார்த்து பிரயத்தனப்பட்டு பேசினான். |
| “We should greatly like to go to the States. But here, at present, we have other plans.” | நாங்களும் அமெரிக்கா செல்ல அதிகமாக ஆசைப்பட்டோம். ஆனால் தற்போது எங்களுக்கு இங்கே வேறு சில திட்டங்கள் உள்ளன. |
| “What plans?” | என்ன திட்டம்? |
| He smiled uncomfortably. “Just plans, sir,” he answered in a low voice. | அவன் அசௌகரியமாக சிரித்தான் வெறும் திட்டம் மட்டும் தான் ஐயா என மிகத் தாழ்ந்த குரலில் பதிலளித்தான். |
| “Well,” I said, “we’re leaving on Monday. Is there anything I can do for you before we go?” Nicola shook his head, but suddenly Jacopo said, “Sir,” he burst out, “every Sunday we make a visit to the country, to Poleta, 30 kilometres from here. Usually we hire bicycles. | ” நன்று” என்று சொன்னேன் நாங்கள் திங்கட்கிழமை கிளம்புகிறோம். நாங்கள் போவதற்கு முன் உங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது செய்ய முடியுமா? நிக்கோலா தலையை ஆட்டினான். ஆனால் உடனே ஜேக்கப் சொன்னான் “ஐயா”! நா தழுதழுக்கப்பேசினான் அவன். நாங்கள் ஞாயிறு தோறும் போல்ட்டா (இடம்) கிராமத்திற்கு சென்று வருவோம் அது இங்கிருந்து முப்பது கிலோமீட்டரில் உள்ளது. நாங்கள் வழக்கமாக மிதிவண்டி வாடகைக்கு எடுத்துச் செல்வோம். |
| But tomorrow, since you are so kind, you might send us in your car.” | ஆனால், நீங்கள் மிகவும் அன்பாக இருப்பதால் எங்களை உங்கள் மகிழுந்தில் நாளை அனுப்புவீர்கள். |
| I had already told Luigi he might have the Sunday off. However, I answered, “I’ll drive you out myself.” | நான் ஏற்கனவே லூகி(ஓட்டுநர்) யிடம் ஞாயிறு உனக்கு விடுமுறை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டேன். இருந்தாலும் நான் உங்களுக்காகக் காரோட்டி வருவேன். |
| There was a pause. Nicola was glaring at his young brother in vexation. “We could not think of troubling you, sir.” | எனக்கு ஏதும் தொந்தரவு இல்லை. ஏதோ சொல்ல உதட்டை விரித்தான். ஆயினும் மெல்லிய ஒலியில் அவன் சொன்னான். நாங்கள் உங்களுக்கு தொந்தரவு கொடுக்க விரும்பவில்லை |

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| | என்றும் மிக நன்று. அடுத்த நாள் மதியம் உயரமான மலை அருகில் உள்ள ஒரு சிறிய கிராமத்திற்கு காரை ஓட்டிச் சென்றோம். |
| “It won't be any trouble.” He bit his lip, then, in a rather put out tone, he said, “Very well.” | “இது ஒன்றும் தொந்தரவு அல்ல” அவன் தனது உதட்டை மடித்து ஒரு விதமான அசுவாரஸ்ய குரலில் மிகவும் நன்று என்று கூறினான். மறுநாள் பிற்பகல் நாங்கள் மலை உயரத்திலுள்ள குக்கிராமத்திற்கு வாகனத்தை ஓட்டி சென்றோம். |
| The following afternoon we drove to the tiny village set high upon the hillside. I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwellings. But, directed by Jacopo, we drew up at a large red-roofed villa, surrounded by a high stone wall. I could scarcely believe my eyes and before I could recover breath my two passengers had leaped from the car. | நான் கற்பனை செய்தேன்; நாங்கள் சென்றடையப் போவது ஏதேனும் சிறிய எளிய இருப்பிடமாக இருக்கும் என்று. ஆனால் ஜேக்கப் காட்டிய வழி எங்களை பெரிய சிவப்பு கூரை வேய்ந்த நாட்டு மாளிகைக்கு அழைத்துச் சென்றது. அதைச் சுற்றி, உயரிய கல்மதிற்சுவர் இருந்தது. என் கண்களை என்னால் நம்பவே முடியவில்லை நான் மீண்டும் சரியாக மூச்சு விடுவதற்கு முன்னால் எனது இரண்டு பயணிகளும் மகிழுந்திலிருந்து தாவி விட்டார்கள். |
| “We shall not be long, sir. Perhaps only an hour. May be you'd like to go to the cafe in the village for a drink?” They disappeared beyond the corner of the wall. | நாங்கள் இங்கே நீண்ட நேரம் இருக்கமாட்டோம். ஒருவேளை ஒரு மணி நேரம் மட்டும் நீங்கள் வேண்டுமானால் இந்தக் கிராமத்தில் உள்ள சிற்றுண்டி உணவகத்திற்குச் சென்று ஏதேனும் பானம் அருந்தி விட்டு வாருங்கள். அவர்கள் சுவற்றின் மூலைக்கு அப்பால் சென்று மறைந்தார்கள். |
| After a few minutes I followed. I found a grilled side-entrance and, determinedly, rang the bell. | சில நிமிடங்களுக்குப் பின் நான் பின் தொடர்ந்தேன்; கம்பி நுழைவாயில் இருப்பதை கண்டு தீர்க்கமாக அழைப்பு மணியை அழுத்தினேன். |
| A pleasant-looking woman with steel-rimmed spectacles appeared. I blinked as I saw that she was dressed in the white uniform of a trained nurse. | ஓர் அழகிய தோற்றமுள்ள கம்பியினாலான கண்ணாடி போட்ட பெண்மணி தோன்றினாள். நான் கண்மிட்டி பார்த்தேன். அவள் வெள்ளை சீருடை அணிந்த பயிற்சிபெற்ற செவிலியர். |
| “I just brought two small boys here.” “Ah, yes.” Her face lit up; she opened the door to admit me. “Nicola and Jacopo. I will take you up.” | நான் இரண்டு சிறுவர்களை இங்கே இப்போதுதான் அழைத்து வந்தேன். ஓ...ஆம் அவர் முகம் உயர்ந்தது அவள் கதவைத் திறந்து என்னை உள்ளே அனுமதித்தாள். நிக்கோலா மற்றும் ஜேக்கப்பிடம் உங்களை அழைத்துச் செல்கிறேன் |
| She led me through a cool, tiled vestibule into the hospital – for hospital the villa had become. At the door of a little cubicle the nurse paused, put her finger to her lips, and with a smile bade me look through the glass partition. The two boys were seated at the bedside of a girl of about twenty who, propped up on pillows, wearing a pretty lace jacket, was listening to their chatter, her eyes soft and tender. One could see at a glance her resemblance to her brothers. A vase of wild flowers stood on her table, beside a dish of fruit and several books. | அவள் என்னை குளிர்ச்சியான ஓட்டினாலான முன்கூடம் வழியாக மருத்துவனைக்கு அழைத்துச் சென்றாள். மாளிகை மருத்துவமனையாக சிறிய அறையின் கதவுக்கு முன்னால் தாதி நின்றாள். வாயின் மேல் விரலை வைத்து புன்னகையுடன் என்னைபார்த்து கண்ணாடியால் பிரிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த தடுப்புகளுக்கு பின்னால் காட்டினாள். அந்த இரண்டு சிறுவர்களும் ஒரு பெண்ணின் அருகில் அமர்ந்திருந்தார்கள். அவளுக்கு இருபது வயதிருக்கும். அவள் தலையணை மீது சாய்ந்திருந்தாள் அழகிய பின்னலாடை மேல் சட்டை அணிந்திருந்தாள் அவள் கண்கள் மென்மையாக, இளமையாக இருந்தது. அவளிடம் அவள் தம்பிகளின் சாயல் இருந்தது. ஒரு கட்டுப்பூக்களின் மலர்க்கொத்து அவள் மேஜை மீதிருந்தது. அதனருகில் பழங்களும் நிறைய புத்தங்களும் இருந்தன |

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| <p>“Won’t you go in?” the nurse murmured. “Lucia will be pleased to see you.”</p> <p>I shook my head and turned away. I felt I could not bear to intrude upon this happy family party. But at the foot of the staircase I drew up and begged her to tell me all she knew about these boys.</p> | <p>நீங்கள் போகவில்லையா? தாதி முணுமுணுத்தாள். லூசியா, உங்களைப் பார்த்தாள் சந்தோஷப்படுவாள். நான் தலையசைத்து விட்டுக் கிளம்பினேன். நான் இந்த சந்தோஷமான குடும்பவிழாவில், அனுமதியில்லாமல் இடையில் குறுக்கிட விருப்பமில்லை. ஆனால் மாடிப்படியின் அடியில் நான் அவளிடம் உங்களுக்கு இந்த சிறுவர்களைப் பற்றி என்னென்ன தெரியும் சொல்லுங்கள் என்று மன்றாடி கேட்டேன்.</p> |
| <p>She was eager to do so. “They were”, she explained, “quite alone in the world, except for this sister, Lucia. Their father, a widower, a well-known singer, had been killed in the early part of the war. Shortly afterward a bomb had destroyed their home and thrown the three children into the streets. They had always known a comfortable and cultured life – Lucia had herself been training as a singer– and they had suffered horribly from near starvation and exposure to the cold winter”. For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the rubble. Then for three years the Germans ruled the city. The boys grew to hate the Germans. When the resistance movement began secretly to form they were among the first to join. When the war was over, and we had peace at last, they came back to their beloved sister. And they found her –suffering from tuberculosis of the spine.”</p> | <p>அவள் அதைச் சொல்வதற்கு மிகவும் ஆர்வமாக இருந்தாள் அவள் விளக்கினாள்; அவர்கள் இந்த உலகத்தில் தங்கள் தங்கை லூசியாவைத் தவிர வேறு யாரும்பில்லாமல் தனித்து உள்ளனர். அவர்கள் தந்தை, மனைவியை இழந்தவர் பிரபலமான பாடகர். ஆனால் போரின் முற்பகுதியில் அவர் கொல்லப்பட்டார். அதன்பின் வெடிகுண்டு அவர்கள் வீட்டை சிதைத்து அவர்கள் மூவரையும் தெருவில் வீசியது. அவர்களுக்கு வசதியான நாகரீகமான வாழ்க்கை வாழ எப்போதும் தெரியும். லூசியாவும் ஒரு சிறந்த பாடகியாகி தானாக பயிற்சி பெற்றாள். அவர்கள் மிகவும் கொடுமையான பட்டினிக்கு ஆளாகினர் மிகவும் குளிர்கால குளிரில் அவதிக்குள்ளாகினார். ஒரு சில மாதங்களுக்கு தங்கள் சொந்த கைகளால் உடைந்த செங்கற்களைக் கொண்டு கட்டிய உறைவிடத்தில் தங்களை ஓரளவு உயிருடன் பாதுகாத்தனர். அதன்பின், மூன்று வருடங்கள் ஜெர்மானியர் அந்த நகரத்தை ஆண்டனர். சிறுவர்களுக்கு ஜெர்மானியர் மேல் வெறுப்பு வளர்ந்தது. எதிர்ப்பு இயக்கம் இரகசியமாக துவங்கியது. அதில் அவர்கள் முதலாவதாக இணைந்தனர். போர் முடிந்தவுடன் நாட்டில் அமைதி திரும்பியவுடன் அவர்கள் தங்கள் சகோதரியை சந்திக்கத் திரும்பி வந்தனர் வந்த அவர்கள் கண்டனர் தங்களின் தமக்கை முதுகெலும்பு காசநோயால் அவதிப்படுவதை.</p> |
| <p>She paused, took a quick breath. “Did they give up? I do not have to answer that question. They brought her here, persuaded us to take her into the hospital. In the twelve months she has been our patient she has made good progress. There is every hope that one day she will walk–and sing–again.”</p> | <p>சிறிதுநேரம் இடைவெளி என்று நினைந்தேன் விட்டு, வேகமாக மூச்சுவிட்டு அவர்கள் விட்டு விட்டார்களா?..... நான் அந்தக் கேள்விக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டாம். அவளை இங்கே அழைத்து வந்தார்கள். எங்களை வற்புறுத்தினர் மருத்துவமனைக்கு அவளை கூட்டிச்செல்லுங்கள் என்று. இந்த பன்னிரண்டு மாதங்களாக அவள் எங்கள் நோயாளி. அவளிடம் நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒரு நாள் அவள் எழுந்து நடப்பாள்; மறுபடி பாடுவாள் என்று எல்லா நம்பிக்கையும் உள்ளது.</p> |
| <p>“Of course, everything is so difficult now, food so scarce and dear, we could not keep going unless we charged a fee. But every week, Lucia’s brothers have made their payment.” She added simply, “I don’t know what they do, I do not ask. Work is scarce in Verona. But whatever it is, I know they do it well.”</p> | <p>நிச்சயமாக எல்லாமே இப்போது கஷ்டமாக உள்ளது. உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை மற்றும் விலைவாசி உயர்வு, பணம் பெறாவிடில் எங்களால் தொடர்ந்து சமாளிக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் ஒவ்வொரு வாரமும் லூசியாவின் சகோதரர்கள் பணம் செலுத்தி விடுவார்கள். அவள் மேலும் சொன்னாள் அவர்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியாது. நான் கேட்பதுமில்லை. வெரோனாவில் வேலை கிடைப்பது அரிது.</p> |

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| | ஆனால் எப்படியாயினும் எனக்குத் தெரியும் அவர்கள் நன்றாக வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்று. |
| “Yes,” I agreed. “They couldn’t do it better.” I waited outside until the boys rejoined me, and then drove them back to the city. They sat beside me, not speaking. For my part, I did not say a word—I knew they would prefer to feel that they had safely kept their secret. Yet their devotion had touched me deeply. | ஆம் நானும் இதனை ஒத்துக் கொள்கிறேன். அவர்கள் இதை விட நன்றாக வேலை செய்ய முடியாது. நான் வெளியில் காத்திருக்கிறேன். சிறுவர்கள் வந்து என்னுடன் சேர்ந்து கொள்ளும் வரை. பிறகு நகரத்திற்கு அவர்களைத் திரும்ப அழைத்து செல்ல வேண்டும். அவர்கள் எனக்கருகில் அமர்ந்தனர். பேசவில்லை. எனது பங்கிற்கு நான் எதுவும் பேசவில்லை. எனக்குத் தெரியும் அவர்கள் எனக்குத் தெரியாமல் இரகசியத்தை காத்துவிட்டோம் என எண்ணுவர். இருந்தபோதிலும் அவர்களது அர்ப்பணிப்பு என்னை மிகவும் ஆழமாக தொட்டது. |
| War had not broken their spirit. Their selfless action brought a new nobility to human life, gave promise of a greater hope for human society. | போர், அவர்களது மனநிலையை உடைக்கவில்லை. அவர்களது தன்மையற்ற செயல் மானுட வாழ்க்கைக்குப் புதியதொரு பெருந்தன்மையை கொண்டு வந்துள்ளது. மானிட சமுதாயத்திற்கு பெரிய நம்பிக்கையை சத்தியம் செய்து கொடுத்துள்ளது. |

GLOSSARY

| Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning |
|------------------|--|------------------|--|
| shrug | - raise one’s shoulders slightly and momentarily | tunic | - a loose outer garment without sleeves |
| slackened | - reduced | demeanour | - appearance and behaviour |
| artless | - innocent/guileless | hawk | - sell things crying out loudly, going from place to place |
| deserted | - uninhabited/ unoccupied | emigrate | - take up citizenship of another country |
| vexation | - annoyance | vestibule | - lobby |
| chatter | - a series of short, quick high-pitched sounds | intrude | - enter without permission |
| rubble | - debris, broken bricks | | |

SYNONYMS

| Word | Synonyms | தமிழ் அர்த்தம் |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| love | - fondness | - அன்பு |
| devotion | - involvement | - ஈடுபாடு |

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| sacrifice | - quality of giving up | - தியாக உணர்வு |
| displayed | - revealed | - வெளிப்படுத்தியது |
| actions | - activities | - செயல்பாடுகள் |
| save | - rescue | - காப்பாற்ற |
| foothills | - plains | - மலையடிவாரம் |
| outskirts | - suburban | - நகருக்கு வெளியே/ புறநகர் |
| warned | - cautioned | - எச்சரித்தல் |
| cautious | - careful/concerned | - அக்கறையுள்ள |
| besides | - in addition to | - இதைவிட |
| shabby | - untidy | - தூய்மையற்ற |
| worn | - rugged | - கிழிந்த |
| tunic | - a loose outer garment without sleeves | - தளர்வான கை இல்லாத யானை |
| gazing | - looking keenly | - உற்று நோக்குகின்ற |
| tangled | - confused mass | - கலைந்த கேசம் |
| earnest | - serious | - தீவிரமான |
| set off | - continued | - தொடர்ந்தவர் |
| shine | - polish | |
| beside | - by the side of, near | - அருகில் |
| brisk | - active | - சுறுசுறுப்பான |
| Slackened* | - reduced | - குறைந்த |
| glanced | - looked | - பார்த்தனர் |
| remarkable | - extra ordinary | - அசாதாரணமான |
| Demeanour* | - appearance and behaviour | - தோற்றமும்/ முறைசெயலும் |
| quite | - complete | - முழுமையாக |
| artless | - innocent/ guileless | - அப்பாவிதனமான |
| Steady* | - static | - நிலையான/ கள்ள கபடமற்ற |
| engaging | - busy with | - ஈடுபாடு கொண்டிருக்கிற |
| extremely | - greatly | - மிக அதிகமாக |
| relied | - trustable | - நம்பத்தகுந்த |
| satisfy | - fulfil | - நிறைவேற்று/ திருப்தி படுத்து |
| struck | - attract | - கலக்கின்ற |
| hawked | - selling things loudly from | - கூலி பெற்றவர் |

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| | one place to another | |
| conducted | - guided | - வழி நடத்துபவர் |
| errands | - a purposeful short journey | - குறிக்கோடுகள் கூடிய சிறு பயணம் |
| deserted | - uninhabited | - ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட |
| emigrate | - take up citizenship of another country | - வெளி நாட்டில் |
| uncomfortably | - uneasily | - அசௌகரியமாக |
| humble* | - Modest, gentle | - கட்டிடத்தின் இடிந்த குவியல் |
| Vexation* | - annoyance | - எரிச்சலுடன் |
| tiny | - little | - சிறிய |
| destination | - reaching place | - சேருமிடம் |
| dwellings | - living places | - வசிப்பிடம் |
| leaped | - got out of | - இறகினர் |
| lit | - brightened | - பிரகாசமானது |
| vestibule | - lobby | - வராந்தா |
| bade | - signed | - சைகை காட்டினாள் |
| chatter | - talking continuously | - தொடர்ந்து பேசிய பழ |
| tender | - kind | - இரக்கமான |
| resemblance | - similar identification | - ஒத்த தடையாளத்துடன் |
| murmured | - spoke softly/ whispered | - மெல்லிய குரலில் பேசினாள்/ முணுமுணுத்தபடி |
| intrude | - enter without permission | - அனுமதியில்லாமல் உள்ளே நுழைதல் |
| begged | - requested | - மன்றாடி |
| eager | - interested | - ஆர்வத்துடன் |
| well-known | - popular | - பிரபலமான/ புகழ்பெற்ற |
| cultured | - civilized | - நாகரிகமான, பண்பட்ட |
| amidst | - among | - மத்தியில் |
| rubble* | - debris / broken bricks | - இடிபாடுகள் |
| Tuberculosis | - a disease called | - காசநோய் [நோயின் பெயர்] |
| give up | - abandon | - கைவிட்டு விடுதல் |
| touched | - inspired | - கவர்ந்தது |

ANTONYMS

| Word | Antonyms | Word | Antonyms |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| deserted* | X crowded, inhabited | devotion* | X disloyal |
| love | X hate | sincerity | X insincerity |
| maturity | X immaturity | cautious | X careless |
| disapproval | X approval | shabby | X tidy |
| loose | X tight | brisk | X inactive |
| slackened | X increased | hopefully | X desperately |
| remarkable | X ordinary | frequently | X rarely |
| willingness | X unwillingness | deserted | X inhabited |
| uncomfortably | X comfortably | emigrate | X immigrate |
| tiny | X big | lit | X extinguish |
| soft | X harsh | several | X few |
| murmured | X shouted | begged | X commanded |
| eager | X uninterested | alive | X dead |
| persuaded | X dissuaded | scarce | X abundant/plentiful |
| agreed | X refused | selfless | X selfish |
| nobility | X ignobility | promise | X unassured |

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each based on your understanding of the story. (Text page : 5)

a) **Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona? (PTA-1,6)**

He met **Nicola** and **Jacopo** there. They were two **small boys**.

b) **Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?**

The **boys** were **ugly** and **dirty**. So, the narrator didn't approve of buying fruits from them.

(MAY-22, MAR 20)

c) **The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?**

(JULY-22)

They **saved money** for their **sister's medical treatment**. So, they didn't spend much on clothes and food.

- d) **Were the boys saving money to go the States? How do you know?**
No. They had **other plans**. They **told** it to the **narrator**.
- e) **Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?**
He **disliked to interfere** in the boys' **privacy**. So, he avoided going to the room.
- f) **What was Lucia suffering from?**
She was **suffering from tuberculosis** of the **spine**.
- g) **What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?** (PTA-3)
The **Germans killed their dad**. So, they joined the resistance movement.
- h) **What made the boys work so hard?**
They **needed money** for their **sister's medical treatment**. It made them work so hard.
- I) **Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?**
Because they were **self-reliant**. They didn't expect others' **pity**.

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each. (Text page: 5)

- a) **Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.** (PTA 1, 6)(GMQ-23)
They were **dirty**. They were **ugly**. They had **disorderly hair**. They had **dark eyes**.
- b) **What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?** (May 22, Mar 20, GMQ-23)
They **polished shoes**. They **sold fruits**. They **guided tourists**. They **ran errands**.
- c) **How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?** (MAR-23)
He **took** them to **Poleta** in his car. There Lucia was getting medical treatment.
- d) **Who took the author to the cubicle?**
A **nurse** took him there. She was **pleasant - looking**.
- e) **Describe the girl to whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle.**
She was **20**. She was **gentle**. She **looked like them**. She was **their sister**.
- f) **Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.**
They **lived among ruins**. They **suffered cold winter**. Lucia had **tuberculosis**.
- g) **The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why?**
They **didn't want to disclose** him Lucia's **disease**. So, he kept the secret to himself.



PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS**3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100–150 words each. (Text page: 5)****a) What was the driving force that made the boys do various jobs?**

Initially, their **family** was **rich**. They **lived comfortably**. Their **Dad** was a **famous singer**. He was **killed** in the **war**. They were **homeless**. They **lived among ruins**. They **suffered winter**. They **hated the Germans**. They **joined the resistance movement**. Their **sister** had **T.B.** They did **odd jobs**. They met the **medical expenses**. Their **love** made them do **those jobs**.

Moral: Love leads to great achievements.

b) How was the family affected by the war?

Initially, their **family** was **rich**. They **lived comfortably**. Their **dad** was a **famous singer**. He was **killed** in the war. They were **homeless**. They lived among **ruins**. They **suffered winter**. They **hated the Germans**. They **joined the resistance movement**. Their **sister** had **T.B.**

Moral: War is a great destroyer.

c) Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo. (PTA 4)

Nicola was **13**. He wore **dirty dress**. He had **tangled hair**. He **smiled** steadily. He looked **serious**. He was **self-reliant**. He **hated troubling others**. He **loved** his sick **sister**. He **worked hard** for her. **Jacopo** was **12**. He wore **dirty dress**. He was **lively**. He was cared by Nicola. They had **self-respect**.

d) What message is conveyed through the story “Two Gentlemen of Verona”? (JULY-22)

Nicola and **Jacopo** were **brothers**. They were **selfless** and **hardworking**. They were **affected by war**. Their **family** was **destroyed**. The war **killed** their **Dad**. They became **orphans**. They **starved**. They were **homeless**. They cared Lucia. War strengthened their attitude. They **moved** with others **decently**. They were **devoted**. The message is **love and devotion**.

Moral: Love leads to salvation.

e) **Justify the title of the story “Two Gentlemen of Verona”.**

Nicola and Jacopo were brothers. They belonged to **Verona.** They were **gentle.** They had **love and devotion.** They were **affected by war.** Their **family was destroyed.** Their **Dad was killed.** They became **orphans.** They **starved.** They were **homeless.** **Lucia had T.B.** They cared for her. They did **odd jobs.** They were devoted. They were **self-reliant.** They had **self-respect.**

f) **Adversity brings the best as well as the worst in people. Elucidate this statement with reference to the story.**

Nicola and Jacopo were young. They had many **adversities.** They **lost their house.** They **lost their dad.** They were **homeless.** They **starved** much. But, they didn't follow bad ways. They did **odd jobs.** They **sold strawberries.** They **guided tourists.** They were **gentle** with the writer. They **sacrificed their life for Lucia.** They **hoped for better life.** They were **self-reliant.**

Moral: Love and sacrifice lead to joy

g) **Which character do you like the most in the story and why?**

I like Nicola much. He was **mature.** He was **gentle.** He was **very kind.** He was **more mature.** He wore **dirty dress.** But, his **smile** was steady. Though young, he looked **serious.** He was **kind** to Jacopo. He was very kind to Lucia. He didn't disclose his problems. He was **self-reliant.** He didn't trouble others for help. He was **very affectionate to Lucia.** He met her weekly. He **worked hard for her.**



SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Prose : Two Gentlemen of Verona
Author : A. J. Cronin
Theme : Love is divine

Introduction:

The story “**Two Gentlemen of Verona**” written by Archibald Joseph Cronin Portrays **love and sacrifice of two gentlemen of Verona.**

Two Veronian Youths:

Nicola and **Jacopo** were the **two gentlemen of Verona.** **Nicola** was a boy of **thirteen.** He wore **dirty dress** and had **tangled hair.** He **smiled** steadily and appeared serious. He was **self – reliant** and disliked troubling others. He **loved** his **sick sister** namely **Lucia** and worked hard for her. **Jacopo** was **twelve** wearing dirty dress. He was **lively** and was **cared by Nicola.**

Their Starvation:

Nicola and Jacopo were **affected by war** and their **family** was **destroyed.** The war had killed their father and so they became- **orphans.** They **starved** without sufficient food to eat and were in a **homeless** condition too. So, their **life** was greatly **miserable.**

Lucia’s Disease:

The **war** had been **over** and **Verona** was **ruled by the Germans** for **three years.** Nicola and Jacopo **disliked** the **Germans.** Their loving **sister** was suffering from **tuberculosis** of the spine. She was **admitted** in a **hospital** at **Poleta** thirty kilometres away from Verona.

Their Meeting with Cronin:

A.J.Cronin was very **kind – hearted** and was **charmed** by **Nicola and Jacopo.** He **purchased fruits** for them and **took** them to the **hospital** where Lucia had been admitted for

treatment. Though the **boys** had been living a troubled life, they were greatly **selfless** and **hard – working**.

Conclusion:

Thus, the two gentlemen of Verona lived a **life of love and sacrifice** inspite of their poor and miserable life during their early life.

Moral: Love and sacrifice are great virtues.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Prose : Two Gentlemen of Verona
Author : A. J. Cronin
Genre : Short Story
Theme : Love is divine

The story is about **two youth's love and sacrifice**. **Nicola** was **thirteen**. **Jacopo** was **twelve**. They were **poor**. They were **dirty**. They did **odd jobs**. They **sold strawberries**. Their family was affected by war. Their **family** was **destroyed**. The war **killed** their **dad**. They became **orphans**. They were **homeless**. They **starved**. **Lucia** was their elder **sister**. She was **sick**. She was suffering from **T.B.** They admitted her in a **hospital**. They **visited** her every **weekend**. They paid the **fees promptly**. They were **self-reliant**. One night they met **Cronin**. They asked him to buy **blackberries**. He bought blackberries. He **took** them to **Poleta**. He dropped them there. Cronin **met** a **nurse**. She told about Lucia. Lucia was sick. She was suffering from T.B. The boys **loved Lucia**. They were very **affectionate**. They were **not discouraged**. Their life was **miserable**. But, they **hoped for a better life**.

Moral: Love and sacrifice are great.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ **Nicola and Jacopo** were young.
- ❖ They belonged to **Verona**.
- ❖ **War affected** their family.
- ❖ Their **dad** was **killed**.
- ❖ They become **orphans**.
- ❖ They were **homeless**.
- ❖ They **starved**.
- ❖ **Lucia** was their **sister**.
- ❖ She had **T.B**
- ❖ She was **hospitalized**.
- ❖ They did **odd jobs**.
- ❖ They sold fruits.
- ❖ They guided tourists.
- ❖ They **visited** Lucia **weekly**.
- ❖ They **paid bills promptly**.

Moral: Love and sacrifice are great.



TEXTUAL EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

- a) Read the following words taken from the story. Give two synonyms and one antonym for each of these words. Use a dictionary, if required.

| Word | Synonyms | Antonyms |
|------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Cautious | careful | careless |
| Disapprove | rejection | approve |
| Brisk | active | dull |
| Engaging | indulged in some activity | lazy |

| | | |
|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| Humble | meekness/ polite | impolite |
| Eager | interested | uninterested |
| Resistance | comply | cooperation |
| Persuade | convince | dissuade |
| Scarce | insufficient | abundant |
| Nobility | of high | ignobility |

- (I) Given below is a list of common confusables. Distinguish the meaning of each pair of words by framing your own sentences:

- a) **Emigrate** – leaving a mother country and settle in another country. Kalpana Chawla **emigrated** to USA. **Immigrate** – coming to

mother or other country after settling in another country.

After getting a green card, my uncle **immigrated** to India.

- b) **Beside** – by the side of – Prem is sitting **beside** Ram in the class.

Besides – in addition to – **Besides** having a bike, he has a car.

- c) **judicial** – related to court/ judge.

I don't know **judicial** matters.

judicious – intelligent/ wise.

Ramesh was **judicious**.

- d) **eligible** – be fit for –

Yuvashree is **eligible** as a resource person.

Illegible – that cannot be understood/ unclear –

Your handwriting is **illegible**.

- e) **Conscience** – inner mind –

His **conscience** does not agree to that view.

Conscious – be aware of –

He is **conscious** of his wrong doing.

- f) **Industrial** – of factories –

Tirupur is an **industrial** city.

Industrious – be active –

Japanese are **industrious** by nature.

- g) **Eminent** – famous, /highly distinguished

Sir C.V. Raman is an **eminent** scientist of Trichy.

Imminent – something bad is going to happen soon

A flood is **imminent** during heavy monsoon.

- h) **Illicit** – illegal –

Elicit – getting or obtaining by force or threat

The police tried to **elicit** information from the man in connection with his **illicit** contact with terrorists.

- i) **Prescribed** – recommended

The doctor **prescribed** some pills.

Proscribed – banned

Some **proscribed** books are available in the second hand bookshop.

- j) **Affect** – suffer

Smoking **affects** health.

effect – consequent

Advertisements have great **effect** on sales.

- k) **oral** – spoken

The headmaster gave **oral** instructions.

aural – listening

Now a days, **aural** skills are not up to the mark in students.

- l) **Born** – birth

I was **born** on Friday.

borne – carried

The Pandian express **borne** doctors to Chennai.

- (ii) Fill in the blanks with suitable Homophones or Confusables. (Text Page 6)

| | |
|--------|---------|
| Wallet | valet |
| hoard | horde |
| fairy | fiery |
| desert | dessert |
| medal | meddle |
| night | knight |
| wait | weight |
| sweet | sweat |
| yoke | yolk |
| plain | plane |
| grown | groan |
| might | mite |
| earn | yearn |
| quite | quiet |

- c) Give the meanings of the following phrasal verbs and frame sentences using them. (Text Page 7)

- Cut off** - chop – We must cut off bad and immoral friendship.
- Come upon** - to meet by chance – I came upon my school mate while going to the mall.
- Put out** - extinguish – We must put out the fire.
- Draw up** - to arrive in a place – A taxi drew up outside the hotel.
- Pass out** - faint – He passed out due to the hot sun.
- Take off** - leaving from the surface – The plane took off at 7 p.m.
- Turn away** - refuse – The manager turned away the advice given by Mani.
- Stand by** - always supportive and loyal – We knew they would stand by us no

matter what we'd done.

Bank on - depend on – He banks on his aged parents since he is unemployed.

d) Read the list of words formed by adding suffixes:

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| Frequent | frequently |
| Satisfy | satisfaction |
| Willing | willingness |
| Comfort | comfortable |
| Resemble | resemblance |
| Noble | nobility |

Form two derivatives from each of the following words by adding prefixes and suffixes:

| Word | Prefix | Suffix |
|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Patient | impatient | patiently |
| Honour | dishonor | honourable |
| Respect | disrespect | respectful |
| Manage | mismanage | management |
| Fertile | infertile | fertility |
| Different | indifferent | differently |
| Friend | befriend | friendly/friendship |
| obey | disobey | obedient/obedience |

Listening

Listening (Page 7)

Now, you are going to listen to the cautionary instructions that are given to the general public living in flood-prone areas. Listen carefully and complete the following sentences.

- The announcement was made by the Department of **Disaster Management**.
- Widespread heavy rains are expected from the early hours of **Sunday**.
- The public is asked to find out the locations of **the closest flood shelters available and routes to reach them**.
- An emergency kit should contain water bottles, biscuit packets and **medical supplies, torch light and a whistle to signal for help**.
- A list of **emergency telephone numbers** should be displayed on the wall.
- Important documents can be secured by keeping them in a **waterproof** case.
- Damage to refrigerators can be avoided **by**

leaving their doors open.

- Mobile phones should be charged to enable the marooned to contact their friends, relatives and **emergency services**.
- Sandbags** should be placed in the toilet bowls to prevent sewage inflow
- Listen to the **periodic news updates through your portable communication devices** and follow the instructions implicitly

Speaking

Task 1 (Page 8)

On the occasion of World Environment Day, you have been asked to deliver a speech during morning assembly on **the importance of tree planting**.

Write the speech in about 100 - 150 words.

[Introduction, Suggested value points: Pollution control – Medicine-- Necessary for wild life - Cause rainfall, Conclusion]

Tree plantation is good for the environment. Everyone knows that trees are the source of oxygen. They inhale carbon dioxide and exhale oxygen without which the survival of living beings is not possible on earth. Apart from inhaling carbon dioxide, trees also absorb various harmful gases including sulfur dioxide and carbon monoxide and also filter harmful pollutants from the atmosphere thereby providing us fresher and cleaner air to breath. The growing amount of air pollution caused by the smoke emitted by vehicles and factories can be controlled only if we plant more trees. However, this is not the only reason why tree plantation is important. It offers several other benefits. Some of the top advantages of growing trees include:

Providing fruits and leaves that serve as food for birds, animals as well as human beings.

Maintaining bio diversity. Providing wood, rubber and other raw materials that are used for manufacturing various goods such as furniture, doors, windows, utensils, stationary items and decorative items. Conservation of water.

Habitat for birds and animals. Climate Control. Preservation of soil. Even though trees offer many benefits and are extremely important for maintaining the ecological balance, we are cutting them ruthlessly. So, tree plantation is essential to compensate for this loss.

Task 2 (Page 9)

Prepare a speech on “**The importance of the reading habit**” in about 100- 150 words using the hints given below together with your own ideas

[**Introduction, Suggested value points : Knowledge enrichment – Skill development - Meaningful usage of time – Overall development, Conclusion**]

5 Reasons Why Reading Habits Are Important

Reading is one of the most fundamental skills. A child needs to learn to succeed in life. Developing good reading habits is vital to your child’s bright future. What can good reading habits do for your child’s development? Here are five reasons you should develop reading habits among children, and why they are so important.

Reading develops vocabulary: The more your child reads, the more new words will find their way into his vocabulary. Reading allows for exposure to words and phrases that you might not use as part of normal speech. “When you read aloud to your child, you are not only helping to prepare her to learn to read, you are also exposing her to rich language she otherwise might not hear,” states Susan Caviars, Ph.D, a specialist in language and literacy development.

Reading increases attention span: Encouraging good reading habits from an early age develops your child’s attention span and allows them to focus better and for longer periods of time. Reading combats the epidemic of poor attention span in today’s children.

Good reading habits prepare children for school: Children who spend a lot of time reading prior to attending school will have an easier time adapting to the reading-focused learning environment in their future classrooms.

Developing reading habits early leads to a lifelong

love of books: Children who start reading regularly from an early age are more likely to enjoy reading later in life. This will serve them well throughout their education and beyond.

Reading encourages a thirst for knowledge:

Children with good reading habits learn more about the world around them, and develop an interest in other cultures. Reading leads to asking questions, and seeking answers, which means children learn more every day. You can teach your child good reading habits and motivate them to read by: Reading to them from a young age, as early as possible Modelling good reading habits by taking the time to read yourself Encouraging conversations about content of what your child has been reading. Encouraging good reading habits and modelling them as well sets up a parent as a role model for the love of reading. Susan B. Neuman, Ph.D, director of the Center for the Improvement of Early Reading Achievement at the University of Michigan, says teaching motivation is key. “Children develop motivation to read by being read to often, learning firsthand the pleasures that reading can bring.”

Grammar Tenses

Task 1

Tick the correct options and complete the dialogue.

- A :** Hello. What do you watch / **are you watching?**
- B :** A programme about the Jallian Wala Bagh massacre, which I recorded last night.
I study / I’m studying about it this term.
- A :** All that **I know / I’ve known** about it is that hundreds of people **died / had died** in it. Know, died
- B :** Yes, it was much, much worse than anyone **has expected / had expected**. It **went on / has gone on** for hours. **Do you want / Have you wanted to** watch the programme with me? Had expected. Went on, do you want

- A :** No, thanks. I've got to do some veena practice. **I've just remembered / I just remembered** that we've got a concert tomorrow, and **I don't have / haven't had** time I've just remembered, don't have
- B :** OK. **I've already done / I already did** my practice, so I've got time to watch TV. See you later. I've already done.

Task 2

Complete the sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets.

- Tell (**tell**) me exactly what had happened (**happen**) last night!
- Mrs. Mageswari is my Maths teacher. She has been teaching (**teach**) me for four years.
- I have never thought (**never / think**) of a career in medicine before I spoke to my Biology teacher but now I am seriously considering (**seriously/ consider**) it.
- Oh no! I have forgotten (**forget**) to bring my assignment! What am I going to do?
This is the second time I did (**do**) this!
- I can't remember what my teacher had said (**say**) yesterday about our homework. I did not listen (**not listen**) properly because Hussain has talked (**talk**) to me at the same time.
- Last year we went (**go**) on a school trip to Kanyakumari. We had (**have**) a very interesting time.
- At the moment I (**think**) about what course to pursue next year but I (**not make**) a final decision yet.
- I (**get**) up at 7 every morning but this morning I (**sleep**) for a long time and I (**not get**) up until 8.

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- Everyone **was sleeping** when the earthquake hit the small town. (**sleep**)
- Evangelene **quit** her job a couple of years ago. (**quit**)
- Where **did** you **spend** your last holidays? (**you spend**)
- I think Suresh **will leave** for Tiruvallur next morning. (**leave**)
- I was angry that **I had made** such a mistake (**make**).
- My mother was tired yesterday because she **had not slept** well the night before (**not sleep**).
- Her parents **have been** in Coimbatore for two weeks from today (**be**).
- Nothing **happened** much when I got to the meeting (**happen**).
- Scientists predict that by 2050, man **will be landing** on Mars. (**land**)
- Sh! Someone **is listening** to our conversation! (**listen**)
- The plane **will take** off in a few minutes. (**take**)
- They had talked about me when I **interrupted** their conversation. (**talk**)
- Justin and his parents **are living** in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (**live**)
- Rajini Prem's family **is** in Chengalpet now. (**be**).
- Yusuf **goes** to the movies once in a while. (**go**)
- This **is** an easy quiz so far (**be**).
- Our team **did not win** any games last year. (**not win**)
- We **saw** a wonderful film at the cinema last night. (**see**)
- Hurry up! The movie **has** already **begun**. (**already begin**)

| |
|--------------------------|
| Modal auxiliaries |
|--------------------------|

Task 1

Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries.

- The candidates **can/ could / will** answer five out of ten questions.
- How **dare** you open my bag?
- Tajudeen **will** finish this work by Monday.
- Need** I go to school today?
- I wish you **would** tell me the truth.
- Poonam **could** not catch the bus yesterday.
- People who live in glass houses **should** not throw stones.
- You **need** not go to the market as I have brought vegetables.
- Need** you have taken all this trouble?
- You **must** be joking.
- I tried to climb up the tree, but **could** not.

- l) Hima Das ran so fast that she **could** win the medal.
- m) You **can** lead a horse to water, but you **can't** make it drink.
- n) I **would** like to have a cup of coffee.
- o) My grandfather **used to** visit this temple when he was young.

Task 2

Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given.

- a) You **should** help the needy. (moral obligation)
- b) If I were you, I **would** not behave like that. (conditional sentence)
- c) I **should** never tell a lie. (determination)
- d) My uncle **might** have reached by now. (possibility)
- e) The patient is critical. He **must** be taken to the hospital. (compulsion)
- f) I **used to** play hockey when I was a student. (past habit)
- g) You **should** not attend my class. (order)
- h) He **may** come today. (remote possibility)
- i) You **should** follow the traffic rules. (regulation)
- j) He **will** play the match. (willingness)
- k) You need not waste time on it. (necessity)
- l) Had the doctor come in time, he **could / would** have saved the patient. (probability)

Task 1 (B.Pg.15)

Read what these people say and rewrite as sentences.

- Raja said, "I am very busy".**
Raja said that he was very busy.
- Satya said, "I have completed my work".**
Satya said that she had completed her work.
- Johnson said, "I don't like to go out".**
Johnson said that he didn't like to go out.
- Akshita stated, "I have just come back from Chennai".**
Akshita stated that she had just come back from Chennai.
- Jayan said, "I am learning English".**
Jayan said that he was learning English.
- Madhu said, "I bought a pen yesterday".**
Madhu said that she had bought a pen the day before.

7. Joseph and Mary said, "We will go shopping tomorrow".

Joseph and Mary said that they would go shopping the next day/the following day.

8. Afsar and Ayesha said, "We can't attend the party".

Afsar and Ayesha said that they couldn't attend the party.

9. Satish said, "How are you?".

Satish asked me how I was.

10. Victor said, "I am fine. Thank you".

Victor replied that he was fine and thanked him.

Task 2

Read the following dialogue and complete the report in the space provided.

- a) **Priya** : Where are you going?
Vijay : I am going to the railway station.
Priya : Why are you going there?
Vijay : I want to receive my uncle who is coming from Bangalore.

Priya asked **Vijay** (a) **where he was going**. **Vijay** replied (b) **that he was going to the railway station**. **Priya** further inquired (c) **the reason for going to the railway station (or) why he was going there**. **Vijay** stated that (d) **he wanted to receive his uncle who is coming from Bangalore**.

- b) **Teacher** : Why are you late?
Divya : I missed the bus.
Teacher : You should have reached the bus stop on time.
Divya : My grandmother is ill. So, I had to take her to the doctor.
Teacher : I am sorry. What ails her?
Divya : She has high fever.

The teacher asked **Divya** why she was late. **Divya** replied that (a) **she had missed the bus**. The teacher told her that (b) **she should have reached the bus stop on time**. **Divya** said that her grandmother was ill so she had to take her to the doctor. The teacher felt sorry and further asked her (c) **what ailed her**. **Divya** explained that she (d) **had high fever**.

Task 3

**Rewrite the following passage in indirect speech.
(B. Pg 16)**

Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. "It is going to be a lovely sunny day," he remarked to his sister Varshini.

Ans : Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement and remarked to his sister Varshini that it was going to be a lovely sunny day.

"Just let me sleep a bit longer, Pradeep," Varshini begged, "and since you are feeling so enthusiastic," she suggested, "Why don't you go and help mother in cooking?"

Ans : Varshini begged her brother Pradeep to let her sleep a bit longer and she

suggested him why he didn't go and help mother in cooking since he was feeling so enthusiastic.

"Sure, I will", said Pradeep. "Can I help you, mum?", he said to his mother.

Ans : Pradeep assured her sister and asked his mother if he could help her.

"Yes, of course. There are idlis and vadas on the dining table. Have your breakfast."

Ans: Pradeep's mother replied that there were idlis and vadas on the dining table and asked him to have his breakfast.

"Thank you, mum; I'll surely help you by eating them."

Ans: Pradeep thanked his mother and said that he'd surely help her by eating them.



UNIT 2

Prose

A NICE CUP OF TEA

சுவை மிகுந்த ஒரு கோப்பை தேநீர்

- George Orwell

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

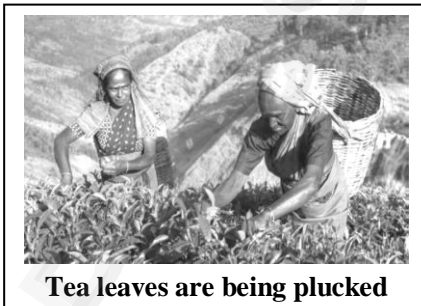
Eric Arthur Blair (25 June 1903–21 January 1950), better known by his pen name George Orwell, was an English novelist, essayist, journalist and critic whose work is marked by clear prose, awareness of social iniquity, opposition to totalitarianism and candid support of democratic socialism. Orwell wrote literary criticism, poetry, fiction and polemical journalism. He is best known for the allegorical novella *Animal Farm* (1945) and the dystopian novel *Nineteen Eighty-Four* (1949). In 2008, *The Times* ranked him second on a list of “The 50 greatest British writers since 1945”.



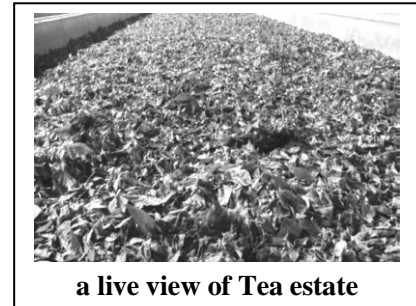
PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON



A nice tea in nice cup



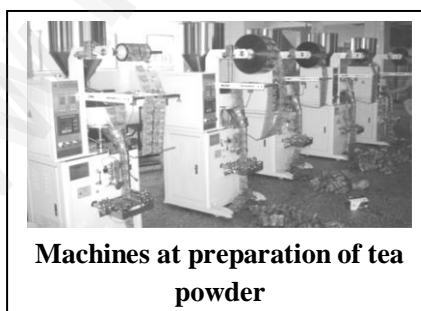
Tea leaves are being plucked



a live view of Tea estate



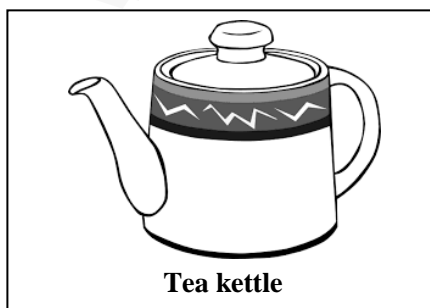
Manufaturation of tea powder



Machines at preparation of tea powder



Creamiess tea

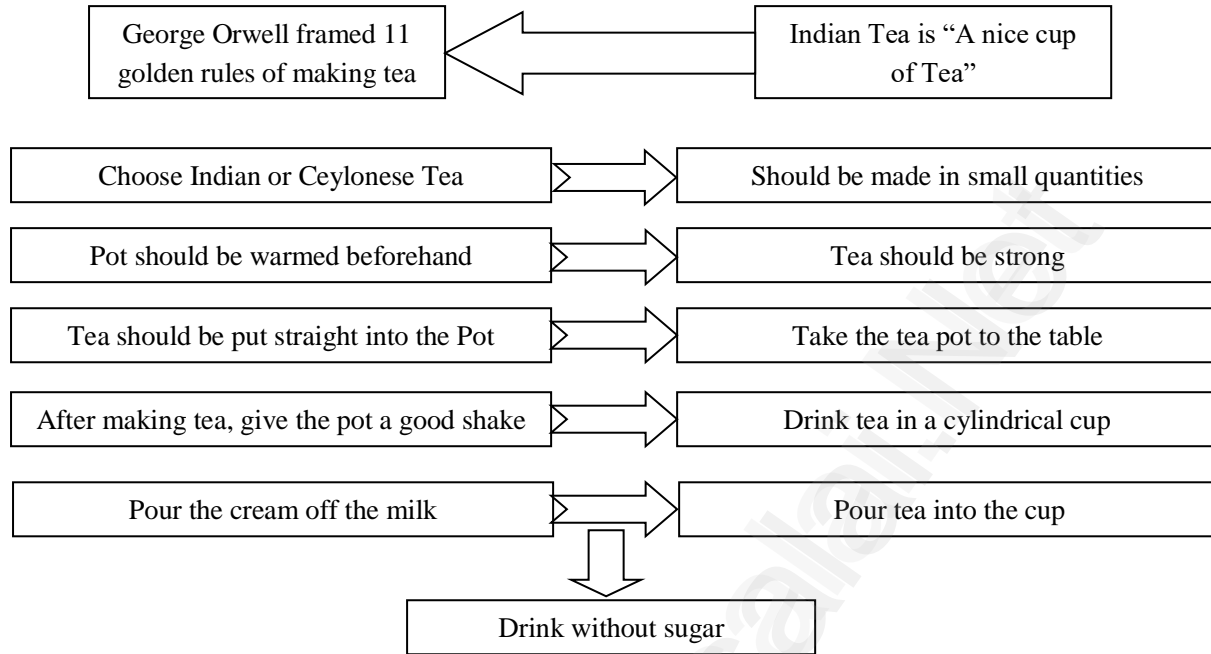


Tea kettle



Easy steps of making tea

MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடச்சுருக்கம்

- ❖ ஒரு கோப்பை சுவையான தேநீர் தயாரிக்க 11 சிறந்த விதிகளை ஜாஜ் ஆர்வெல் கூறுகிறார். ஒருவர் இந்திய/இலங்கை தேயிலை தூளை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். தேநீர் சிறிய அளவில் தயாரிக்கப்படவேண்டும். முதலில் பாத்திரத்தை நன்கு சூடுபடுத்த வேண்டும். தேநீர் அடர்த்தியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். தேநீர் தூளை நேராக பாத்திரத்தில் போட வேண்டும். தேநீர் பாத்திரத்தை தேநீர் சுவைக்கும் பாத்திரத்திற்கு அருகில் கொண்டு செல்லவும். தேநீரை தயாரித்தவுடன் அதை அலம்பக் கூடாது. அதை ஊற்ற உருளை வடிவ கோப்பையை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். பாலாடையை நன்கு நீக்கிவிட வேண்டும். தேநீரை கோப்பையில் ஊற்றிய பின்பே பாலை அதில் சேர்க்க வேண்டும். சர்க்கரை சேர்க்காத தேநீர் அதிகம் சுவைக்கும்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

| A NICE CUP OF TEA | சுவை மிகுந்த ஒரு கோப்பை தேநீர் |
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| If you look up 'tea' in the first cookery book that comes to hand you will probably find that it is unmentioned; or at most you will find a few lines of sketchy instructions which give no ruling on several of the most important points. | நீங்கள் முதன்முதலாக டீ என்று உங்கள் கையிலுள்ள சமையற்கலை நூலில் தேடினால் அதில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்காது. ஆனால் சில வரிகளில் பெரியதாக குறிப்புகளில் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கும். இருந்தபோதிலும் அதில் எந்த சட்டமும், சில முக்கிய குறிப்புகளும் இருக்காது. |
| This is curious , not only because tea is one of the mainstays of civilization in this country, as well as in Eire, Australia and New Zealand, but because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes. | இது மிகவும் ஆர்வமானது. ஏனென்றால் டீ என்பது மிகவும் முக்கியமான இடத்தில் நாகரீகங்களில், சில நாடுகளில் தருகின்றன. அதே போல் எயர், ஆஸ்திரேலியா, நியூசிலாந்து நாடுகளும் 'டீ' க்கு முக்கியத்துவம் உள்ளது. ஆனால் எப்படி நன்றாக உருவாக்கும் முறை என்ற தலைப்பில் மிகப்பயங்கரமான மோதல்கள் உள்ளது. |
| When I look through my own recipe for the perfect cup of tea, I find no fewer than eleven outstanding points. On perhaps two of them there would be pretty general agreement, but at least four others are acutely controversial . Here are my own eleven rules, every one of which I regard as golden: | நான் எனது சொந்த செய்முறையில் ஒரு சரியான கோப்பை தேநீர் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும் என நினைத்த போது குறைந்த பக்கங்களில் முக்கிய குறிப்புகள் கண்டேன். ஒருவேளை அவற்றில் இரண்டு மிக அழகான பொதுவான ஒப்பந்தம். ஆனால் அதில் மற்ற நான்கு கூர்மையான சர்ச்சைக்குரியவை. இவைதான் எனது பதினொரு சட்டங்கள் ஒவ்வொன்றும் தங்கம் போன்றவையாக நான் மதிக்கிறேன். |
| First of all, one should use Indian or Ceylonese tea. China tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays - it is economical, and one can drink it without milk - but there is not much stimulation in it. One does not feel wiser, braver or more optimistic after | முதலாவதாக இந்தியன் அல்லது சிலோன் நாட்டு தேநீரை பயன்படுத்துகிறோம். சைனா தேநீர் தனிக்குணம் வாய்ந்தது. அது தற்போது இழிவாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது. அது குறைந்த செலவுடையது. பால் இல்லாமல் அருந்த முடியும். ஆனால் அதில் அதிக தூண்டுதல் இல்லை. |

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| <p>drinking it. Anyone who has used that comforting phrase 'a nice cup of tea' invariably means Indian tea.</p> | <p>இதைக் குடித்தபின் யாருக்கும் வலிமையாகவோ, புத்திசாலியாகவோ, அதிக நம்பிக்கையாகவோ உணர்வதில்லை. யார் அந்த சொற்றொடரை ஆறுதலான அருமையான ஒரு கோப்பை தேனீர் என்ற சொற்றொடரை உபயோகிக்கிறார்களோ உண்மையில் அது இந்திய தேனீர்.</p> |
| <p>Secondly, tea should be made in small quantities - that is, in a teapot. Tea out of an urn is always tasteless, while army tea, made in a cauldron, tastes of grease and whitewash. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware. Silver or Britannia ware teapots produce inferior tea and enamel pots are worse; though curiously enough a pewter teapot (a rarity nowadays) is not so bad.</p> | <p>இரண்டாவதாக, தேனீர் எப்போதும் சிறிய அளவில் தயாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் அதாவது தனிக்கெண்டியில் தேனீர் கெண்டியில் தயாரிக்கவில்லையென்றால் ருசியிருக்காது. அதேவேளையில் இராணுவத்தில் தேனீர் கொப்பரையில் தயாரிக்கப்படும் சுண்ணாம்பு மற்றும் எண்ணைப் பிசுக்கு, ருசியும் சேர்ந்து இருக்கும். சைனாவில் தேனீர் மண் பீங்கான், சில்வர், பிரித்தானியா உலோகம் போன்றவற்றில் செய்யப்பட்ட தேனீர் கெண்டிகளில் உருவாக்கப்படும் தேனீர் தாழ்வான அல்லது பூச்சு பூசப்பட்ட பாணைகள் மிகவும் மோசமானவையாக இருந்த போதிலும் ஆர்வ மிகுதியால் காரிய தேனீர் கெண்டி அவ்வளவு கெடுதல் இல்லை. (இவை தற்போது இல்லை)</p> |
| <p>Thirdly, the pot should be warmed beforehand. This is better done by placing it on the hob than by the usual method of swilling it out with hot water. Fourthly, the tea should be strong. For a pot holding a quart, if you are going to fill it nearly to the brim, six heaped teaspoons would be about right. In a time of rationing, this is not an idea that can be realized on every day of the week, but I maintain that one strong cup of tea is better than twenty weak ones. All true tea lovers not only like their tea strong, but like it a little stronger with each year that passes - a fact which is recognized in the extra ration issued to old-age pensioners.</p> | <p>மூன்றாவதாக முதலில் பாணை குடுபடுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். இப்படி செய்வது நல்லது முதலில் பாணையை எஃகு அடுப்பில் வைத்து பிறகு எப்போதும் செய்யும் முறையில் கொள்கலனில் வைத்து கொதிநீரை ஊற்ற வேண்டும். நான்காவதாக தேனீர் கெட்டியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். பாணையில் கால்பங்கு அளவு விளிம்பு வரை அதைத் தேயிலையால் நிரப்ப வேண்டும். ஆறு குவியல் கரண்டி அளவு சரியாக இருக்கும். இது பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்காது. ஆனால் கிக்கான ஒரு கோப்பை நல்ல தேனீர் இருபது வார தேனீரை விட சிறந்தது. தேனீர் இரசிக்கள் வலுவான தேனீரை விரும்புவது இல்லை. ஆனால் சிறிது வலுவாக விரும்புவவர் ஒவ்வொருவரிடமும் கடந்த பின்னும் வயோதிக ஓய்வு பொருள் பெறுபவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் அதிகப்படியாக தேயிலை கூடுல் பங்காக வழங்கப்பட்டது.</p> |
| <p>Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot. No strainers, muslin bags or other devices to imprison the tea. In some countries teapots are fitted with little dangling baskets under the spout to catch the stray leaves, which are supposed to be harmful. Actually one can swallow tea-leaves in considerable quantities without ill effect, and if the tea is not loose in the pot it never infuses properly.</p> | <p>ஐந்தாவதாக தேனீர் இலை, நேரடியாகக் கெண்டியில் போட வேண்டும். வடிப்பானிலோ, இலேசான பையிலோ அல்லது வேறு பாத்திரங்களிலோ போட்டு டீ இலையை சிறைப்பிடிக்க கூடாது. ஒரு சில நாடுகளில் தேனீர் கெண்டி தொங்கும் கடைகளில் வடிகட்டப்படுகிறது. வெளித்தண்டு குழாய்களுக்கடியில் மீதியுள்ள இலைகள் பிடிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அவை அதிகம் தீங்கு விளைவிக்கக் கூடியவை. சாதாரணமாக ஒருசில டீ இலைகள் வாயிலிட்டு மெல்லலாம் தீங்கு ஏதுமில்லை. பாணையில் டீ இலைகள் தனித்தனியாக இல்லாவிடில் அதனால் சரியாக கலக்க முடியாது.</p> |

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| <p>Sixthly, one should take the teapot to the kettle and not the other way about. The water should be actually boiling at the moment of impact, which means that one should keep it on the flame while one pours. Some people add that one should only use water that has been freshly brought to the boil, but I have never noticed that it makes any difference. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it, or better, give the pot a good shake, afterwards allowing the leaves to settle.</p> | <p>ஆறாவதாக தேனீர் போடுவதற்கு ஒருவர் தேநீர் கெண்டியை மட்டுமே உபயோகிக்க வேண்டும். வேறுவழியில்லை. தண்ணீர் அந்த நிமிடத்தில், சூடுபடுத்தப்பட வேண்டும். ஊற்றுவதற்கு முன்னால் அது தீ நாக்குகளில் இருக்க வேண்டும். ஒருசில மக்கள் புதிய தண்ணீர் கொண்டு வந்து உபயோகிப்பார்கள். ஆனால் எனது எந்த வித்தியாசமும் இதுவரை தெரியவில்லை. ஏழாவதாக தேனீர் தயாரித்த பின் நன்கு ஆற்ற வேண்டும் அல்லது கெண்டியை நன்றாக ஆட்ட வேண்டும். அதன்பின் இவைகளை அடியில் தங்கவிட வேண்டும்.</p> |
| <p>Eighthly, one should drink out of a good breakfast cup — that is, the cylindrical type of cup, not the flat, shallow type. The breakfast cup holds more, and with the other kind one's tea is always half cold before one has well started on it. Ninthly, one should pour the cream off the milk before using it for tea. Milk that is too creamy always gives tea a sickly taste.</p> | <p>எட்டாவதாக ஒருவர், ஒரு கோப்பை நிறைய இடைவேளையில் தேநீர் பருக வேண்டும். அது ஒரு உருளை வடிவ கோப்பை, தட்டை அல்ல ஆழமற்ற கோப்பையாக இருக்க வேண்டும். காலை உணவு கோப்பை நிறைய பிடிக்கும் இல்லையென்றால் தேனீர் அரைக்குளிராக இருக்க வேண்டும். அப்போதுதான் துவங்க நன்றாக இருக்கும். ஒன்பதாவதாக அதன்மேல் பாலின் வெண்ணையை ஊற்ற வேண்டும். தேநீராக குடிக்குமுன் எப்போதும் பாலில் வெண்ணை அதிகமிருந்தால் தேநீர் நன்றாயிருக்காது.</p> |
| <p>Tenthly, one should pour tea into the cup first. This is one of the most controversial points of all; indeed in every family in Britain there are probably two schools of thought on the subject. The milk-first school can bring forward some fairly strong arguments, but I maintain that my own argument is unanswerable. This is that, by putting the tea in first and stirring as one pours, one can exactly regulate the amount of milk whereas one is liable to put in too much milk if one does it the other way round.</p> | <p>பத்தாவதாக முதலில் தேநீரை கோப்பையினுள் ஊற்ற வேண்டும். இதுதான் மிகவும் அதிகமான சர்ச்சைக்குரிய சட்டம் உண்மையில் பிரிட்டனிலுள்ள அனைத்து குடும்பங்களிலும் இது பற்றி இரண்டு விதமான கருத்துக்கள் போதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. ஒரு சில ஆணித்தரமான விவாதங்கள். இதில் பதிலளிக்க முடியாதவை. முதலில் பால் என்று சொல்லும் போது சில ஆணித்தரமான அழகான விவாதங்களை சில பள்ளிகள் முன் கொண்டு வந்து வைக்கின்றன. தேனீர் முதலில் நன்கு வடித்து ஊற்றியபின் ஒருவன் சரியான விகிதத்தில் போதிய அளவு பாலைச் சேர்க்கலாம். ஒரு சிலர் அதிகப்படியான பாலைச் சேர்க்க விரும்பலாம் அது அவரவர் விருப்பம் போன்றது.</p> |
| <p>Lastly, tea — unless one is drinking it in the Russian style — should be drunk <i>without sugar</i>. I know very well that I am in a minority here. But still, how can you call yourself a true tea lover if you destroy the flavour of your tea by putting sugar in it? It would be equally reasonable to put in pepper or salt. If you sweeten it, you are no longer tasting the tea, you are merely tasting the sugar; you could make a very similar drink by dissolving sugar in plain hot water. Some people would answer that they don't like tea in itself, that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated, and they need sugar to take the taste away. To those misguided</p> | <p>கடைசியாக தேனீர் ரஷ்யன் முறையில் குடிக்கவில்லையென்றால் இனிப்பில்லாமல் குடிக்க வேண்டும். எனக்கு நன்கு தெரியும் நான் இங்கு சிறுபான்மையினர். ஆனால், இன்றும் நீ எப்படி என்னை கூப்பிடுவாய் நீங்கள் உண்மையான தேனீர் அபிமானி. இனிப்பை அதனுடன் சேர்த்தால் நீ அதன் சுவையை மாற்றி விடுகிறாய். அதேபோல் சம அளவு மிளகு அல்லது உப்பை சேர்ப்பதும் காரணமானதே. நீ இனிப்பை சேர்த்தால் உன்னால் டயின் சுவையை உணர முடியாது. நீ இதேபோல் வேறொரு பானத்தை உருவாக்கலாம். வெறும் நீரில் இனிப்பை கலந்து, சில மக்கள் பதிலளிப்பர் அவர்களுக்குத் தனியாக தேனீர் பிடிக்காதென்று அதனால் அவர்கள்</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>people I would say: Try drinking tea without sugar for, say, a fortnight and it is very unlikely that you will ever want to ruin your tea by sweetening it again. 12th</p> | <p>குடிக்கிறார்கள். நீரைச் சூடாக்கி தேயிலையை தூண்டிட இனிப்பு வேண்டும். டயின் சுவையைப் போக்க இனிப்பில்லாமல் தேனீர் குடிக்க முயலுங்கள். அதன் பின் 15 நாட்களுக்கு பின் நீங்களே சொல்வீர்கள் எனக்கு தேனீர் இனிப்புடன் பிடிக்காதென்று. நீங்கள் எப்போதாவது உங்கள் தேனீரை இனிப்பை சேர்த்து மீண்டும் அழிக்க விரும்புகிறீர்களா?</p> |
| <p>These are not the only controversial points to arise in connexion with tea drinking, but they are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become. There is also the mysterious social etiquette surrounding the teapot (why is it considered vulgar to drink out of your saucer, for instance?) and much might be written about the subsidiary uses of tea leaves, such as telling fortunes, predicting the arrival of visitors, feeding rabbits, healing burns and sweeping the carpet. It is worth paying attention to such details as warming the pot and using water that is really boiling, so as to make quite sure of wringing out of one's ration the twenty good, strong cups of that two ounces, properly handled, ought to represent.</p> | <p>அவைகள் வெறும் சர்க்கைக்குரிய புள்ளிகள் அல்ல. தேனீர் குடிப்பது தொடர்பாக எழுந்தவை. ஆனால் அவை போதுமான அளவு கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதேபோல், மர்மமான சமூகப் பண்பாடு தேனீர் கெண்டியை சுற்றியுள்ளது (ஏன் இது ஒரு முக்கியமானதாக உள்ளது கோப்பையில் உடனடியாக தேனீர் ஊற்றி குடிப்பது) அதேபோல் தேயிலையின் பிற உபயோகங்கள் பற்றி நிறைய எழுதப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதேபோல் விருந்தினர் வரும் போது கொடுத்தல் அதிர்ஷ்டம் வரும் எனச் சொல்லுதல், முயலுக்கு கொடுத்தல், காயங்களை ஆற்றுதல், கறைபட்ட கம்பளிகளை துடைக்க டீ இலை பயன்படுகிறது. முக்கியமாக இதில் கவனம் செலுத்துதல் வேண்டும். தேனீர் கெண்டியை சூடுபடுத்துதல் உண்மையில் கொதிக்கும் நீரை பயன்படுத்துதல். அதனால் டீ இலையை முறுக்கி பிழிந்து இந்த கெடுபிடியான பங்கீடு காலத்தில் இருப்பது வலுவான தேனீர் கோப்பைகள், இரண்டு அவுன்ஸ் டீ இலைகளை சரியான வகையில் கையாண்டால் கட்டாயம் கிடைக்கும்.</p> |

 **GLOSSARY** 

| Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|---|
| curious | - interesting | controversial | - arguable/ disputable |
| virtues | - admirable qualities | despised | - hated |
| stimulation | - excitement | optimistic | - positive/ hopeful |
| cauldron | - a big pot used for boiling | rationing | - restricting the consumption of a scarce commodity during war |
| dangling | - hanging freely/ suspended | spout | - the pipe-like opening in a teapot through which tea is poured out |
| liable | - responsible | mysterious | - incomprehensible |
| etiquette | - socially acceptable behavior | | |

SYNONYMS

| Word | Synonyms | தமிழ் அர்த்தம் |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Distinctive | - clear | - தெளிவான |
| Unmentioned | - not mentioned / unnoted | - குறிப்பிடாத |
| Important* | - significant | - குறிப்பிடத்தகுந்த |
| Disputes | - differences | - வேறுபாடுகள் |
| General | - common | - பொதுவான |
| Acutely | - severely | - கடுமையாக |
| Regard | - consider | - கருது |
| Invariably | - always | - எப்பொழுதும் |
| Inferior | - low | - கீழான |
| Beforehand | - earlier | - முன்னால் |
| Brim | - edge | - விளிம்பு |
| Realize | - feel | - உணர்தல் |
| Recognized | - identified | - அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட |
| Strainers | - filter | - வடிகட்டி |
| Issued | - distributed | - வழங்கப்பட்ட |
| Liable* | - likely, responsible | - கடமைப்பட்டுள்ள, பொறுப்புடைய |
| Dangling* | - hanging freely, suspended | - ஊசலாடுகிற, தொங்குகிற |
| Stimulation* | - excitement, motivation | - தூண்டுதல், கிளர்ச்சியடைதல் |
| Devices | - instruments | - கருவிகள் |
| Infuses | - fill | - நிரப்பு |
| Noticed | - watched | - கண்காணித்தல் |
| Stir | - mix | - கலக்கு |

| | | |
|------------------------|-----------------|------------------------|
| Controversial * | - disputable | - முரணான |
| Sufficient | - enough | - போதுமான |
| Subtilized | - refined | - தூய்மையாக்கப்பட்ட |
| For instance | - for example | - எடுத்துக்காட்டாக |
| Fortunes | - good luck | - அதிர்ஷ்டம் |
| Predicting | - guessing | - யூகித்தல் |
| Feeding | - offering food | - உணர்தல் |
| Burns | - injuries | - காயங்கள் |
| Healing | - recovering | - குணப்படுத்திய பின்பு |
| Stimulated * | - encouraged | - தூண்டுகின்ற |

ANTONYMS

| Word | Antonyms | Word | Antonyms |
|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| Following | X preceeding | Probably | X improbably |
| Unmentioned | X mentioned | Few | X many |
| Several | X few | Important | X unimportant/ insignificant |
| Curious | X uninteresting | Civilization | X savaged |
| Best | X worst | Perfect | X imperfect |
| General | X specific/ particular | Disputes | X agreements |
| Controversial | X indisputable | Virtues | X vice |
| Despised | X liked/ loved | Optimistic | X pessimistic |
| Small | X huge/ great | Tasteless | X tasteful |
| Inferior | X superior | Worse | X better |
| Warmed | X cooled | Usual | X unusual |
| Hot | X cold | Strong | X Weak |
| Harmful | X harmless | Properly | X improperly |

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| Shallow | X deep | Started | X ended |
| Despised* | X liked/desired | Violent* | X gentle/calm/peaceful |
| Before | X after | Forward | X backward |
| Strong | X Weak | Unanswerable | X answerable |
| Stimulated | X discouraged | Sweetening | X bittering |
| Sufficient | X insufficient/ inadequate | Whole | X part |



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1) Answer the questions in one or two sentences.

a) What seems 'curious' to the author?

Cookery books don't mention tea. The best way of tea - making has **disputes**. So it seems **curious**.

b) Why does the author say that it is important to include a tea recipe in cookery books?

It is an **important part of civilization**. So, we should include a tea recipe in cookery books.

c) Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization.

Such countries are **India, China, Eire, England** and New **Zealand**. Tea is a part of their civilization.

d) Which tea does the author prefer – China tea or Indian tea?

He prefers **Indian tea**. The author does not prefer China tea.

e) According to the author, what does the phrase 'a nice cup of tea' refer to?

It refers to **Indian tea**. It is so according to the author.

f) What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?

Tea should be **made in small quantity**. **China earthenware** must be **used**.

g) How does army tea taste?

Army tea is made in a cauldron. It **tastes of greese** and **whitewash**.

h) Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?

Tea lovers generally hate weak tea. They **like strong tea**.

i) Why should tea be directly added to the pot?

Only then it **mixes with water well**. So, tea should be added to the pot directly.

- j) **Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup?**
It holds more tea. So, the author prefers the cylindrical cup.
- k) **What should be poured into the cup first—tea or milk?**
Tea should be poured into the cup first.
- l) **Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?**
It gives tea a sickly taste. So, the author advises removing the cream.
- m) **Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.** (PTA 4)
No, Sugar destroys the smell of tea. So, the author likes drinking tea with sugar.
- n) **Why does the author refer to himself as being in ‘a minority’?**
He is among the few drinking sugarless tea. So, he calls himself a minority.
- o) **Whom does the author call ‘misguided people’? What is his advice to them?**
He calls men drinking sugar tea so. He advises them to drink sugarless tea.

2. Answer the questions in four or five sentences.

- a) **What are the author’s views on China tea?** (PTA 2)
It is economical. We can drink it without milk. It gives no stimulation.
- b) **How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea?**
Sugar tea tastes sugar, not tea. Thus, adding sugar affects the taste of tea.
- c) **Elucidate the author’s ideas about teapots.**
Teapot should be China-made. Silver teapot makes inferior tea. Tea made in teapots tastes good.



PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3) Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 100–150 words. (Text page 38)

- a) **Summarize George Orwell’s distinctive ideas in “A Nice Cup of Tea”. (PTA 1, 3, 5, 6, March 20) (GMQ-23) (MARCH-23)**
Orwell enlists 11 golden rules to make tea. We should drink only Indian tea. We can feel braver. We should make it less. We should use China pot. It should be warmed first. We should prepare it strong. Tea powder should be put into the pot. Next we should add water. We should shake the tea. We should use cylindrical cup. We should remove the cream. Pour the tea into the cup. Add milk then. Tea with sugar tastes sugar.

Moral: Making a tasty tea is an art.

- b) Discuss how the essay reveals the factual points and the author's personal opinions on the preparation of tea. (September 20)

Tea is the **main drink of many nations**. But, **tea-making is on dispute**. It must be **added in cookery books**. We can **drink it without milk**. **India tea** tastes **better**. **Army tea** tastes **bad**. It should be **prepared less**. We should, put **tea powder directly**. We should **use cylindrical cup**. It takes **more tea**. It keeps it **hot**. We should **remove the cream**. It gives a **bad taste**. **Sugarless tea is real**.

Moral: Sugarless tea tastes good.

- c) What are the aspects that contribute to humour in this essay?

Making best tea is on dispute. It is **comic**. **China tea is economical**. It doesn't make us wise. It is **comic**. **Army tea tastes bad**. So, Orwell tell us to **jail it**. There are **two schools in Britain**. **One supports pouring tea into the cup**. The **other supports pouring milk into it**. These are very **comic**. He talks about **adding salt/pepper to tea**. He tells about funny usage of teapowder.

Moral: Humour keeps us happy.



SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Prose : A Nice Cup of Tea
Author : George Orwell
Theme : Golden Tea Making Rules

Introduction:

George Orwell humorously lists out **eleven golden rules of preparing a nice cup of tea**. We shall see them all quite elaborately.

A Nice Tea- cup:

First of all, we should **use Indian or Ceylonese tea**. **China tea** has **virtues** which can't be despised. China tea is **economical** and one can **drink it without milk**. But there is **not much**

stimulation in it. One does not feel wiser, braver or more optimistic after drinking it. That comforting phrase 'a nice cup of tea' invariably means 'Indian tea'.

China pot:

Tea should be **made in small quantities** in a China teapot or earthen ware. **Tea** out of an **urn** is always **useless** while army **tea** made in a **cauldron tastes of greese** and whitewash. **Silver** or Britannia ware teapots produce **inferior tea** and **enamel pots** are **worse**. A pewter teapot is curiously not so bad.

Tea Power:

The **tea** should be **strong**. For a pot holding a quart, **six heaped teaspoons** would be almost right. One **strong** cup of **tea** is **better** than twenty weak ones. All **tea true lovers** not only **like** their **tea strong** but like it a little **stronger**. The author assures it in a time of rationing.

Procedure:

The **tea** should be **put straight into the pot**. In some countries, **teapots** are **fitted** with **dangling baskets** to catch the stray leaves which are harmful. If the **tea** is **not loose** in the pot, it **never infuses** properly. One should **take** the **teapot directly** to the **kettle**. The water should be boiling while pouring. One should **stir** it allowing the **leaves to settle**. One should **pour** the **cream off** the milk and pour the tea into the cup first. Tea should be drunk **without sugar**.

Conclusion:

Thus, the **narration** of tea making is so **humorous** and **interesting**.

Moral: Making a tasty tea is an art indeed

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Prose : A Nice Cup of Tea
Author : George Orwell
Theme : Golden Tea-Making Rules

Orwell enlists **11 golden rules of tea making**. There are 11 golden rules. First, we should **use Indian tea**. It is the **nice cup of tea**. China tea doesn't make us wise. Tea should be **made less**. We use a Chinapot. We should **warm the tea-pot first**. Tea should be **made strong**. **Six tea spoons** are **enough** for a pot. **Tea powder** should be put **directly**. The teapot should be taken to the kettle. We should **shake** the **teapot**. We should **use** a **cylindrical cup**. **Cream** should be **removed**. We should **add milk** to the **tea**. We should **drink** it **without sugar**. The ideas are **factual**. They are **comic**.

Moral: Making a tasty tea is an art indeed

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

Tea-Making

- ❖ There are **11 golden rules** for **tea-making**.
- ❖ We should **drink Indian tea**.
- ❖ It makes us **wise**.
- ❖ We should make **less tea**.
- ❖ We should use a **China-pot**.
- ❖ It should be **warmed**.
- ❖ It should be **strong**.
- ❖ Put **tea-powder** into the **pot**.
- ❖ We should **add water**.
- ❖ We should **shake** the **tea**.
- ❖ We should **use cylindrical cup**.
- ❖ **Remove the cream**.
- ❖ Pour it into the cup.
- ❖ Add milk.
- ❖ **Sugarless tea is good**.

Moral: Making a tasty tea is an art.



TEXTUAL EXERCISES

4) Based on your understanding of the text, complete the chart given below choosing the appropriate words or phrases given in brackets.

Synonyms:

- 1) But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent **disputes**.
a) agreements b) applauses c) **conflicts** d) discussions.
- 2) ...tea is one of the main stays of **civilization** in the country.
a) a society in an advanced state of social development
b) a society that has slow progress.
c) a society that has no progress
d) a society in an average state of social development.
- 3) ... that they only drink it in order to be warmed and **stimulated**
a) motivated b) discouraged c) passive d) admired
- 4) ... under the spout to catch the **stray** leaves
a) fresh **b) isolated** c) gathered d) harmful
- 5) One is **liable** to put in too much milk.
a) likely b) certain c) eager d) responsible.

Antonyms:

- 1) ...which are not to be **despised**
a) hated **b) liked** c) respected d. defeated
- 2) One does not feel wise, braver or more **optimistic**
a) opportunistic b) cheerful c) realistic **d) pessimistic**
- 3) Not the flat, **shallow** type...
a) narrow b) wide **c) deep** d) direct
- 4) Predicting the **arrival** of visitors
a) journey **b) departure** c) migration d) perusal
- 5) ... but they are **sufficient** to show how subtilized the whole business has become.
a) enough. b) suffocative **c) scarce** d) submissive

Golden Rules of Tea Preparation

(add sugar, shaken,milk, infused properly, have strainers, without cream, taken to the kettle, small quantities, China or earthenware, stirred, warmed)

1. Tea should be made in _____ 1 _____ in a tea pot.
2. The tea pot should be made of _____ 2 _____
3. The pot should be _____ 3 _____ beforehand.
4. The pot should not have _____ 4 _____
5. While pouring water, the teapot should be _____ 5 _____
6. The tea leaves should be _____ 6 _____
7. After making tea, it should be _____ 7 _____ or the pot should be _____ 8 _____
8. The milk for the tea should be _____ 9 _____
9. The author does not like to _____ 10 _____ to tea.

Answers :

- | | | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|-----------|------------------|---------------|
| 1) small quantities | 2) china or earthenware | 3) warmed | 4) strainers | 5) taken to |
| 6) infused properly | 7) stirred | 8) shaken | 9) without cream | 10) add sugar |

VOCABULARY

a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

- But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.
 - agreements
 - applauses
 - conflicts
 - discussions.
- ...tea is one of the main stays of civilization in the country.
 - a society in an advanced state of social development
 - a society that has slow progress.
 - a society that has no progress
 - a society in an average state of social development.
- ... that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated
 - motivated
 - discouraged
 - passive
 - admired
- ... under the spout to catch the stray leaves
 - fresh
 - isolated
 - gathered
 - harmful

- One is liable to put in too much milk.

- likely
- certain
- eager
- responsible.

b) Find out the antonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

- ...which are not to be despised
 - hated
 - liked
 - respected
 - defeated
- One does not feel wise, braver or more optimistic
 - opportunistic
 - cheerful
 - realistic
 - pessimistic
- Not the flat, shallow type...
 - narrow
 - wide
 - deep
 - direct
- Predicting the arrival of visitors
 - journey
 - departure
 - migration
 - perusal
- ... but they are sufficient to show how subtillized the whole business has become.
 - enough.
 - suffocative
 - scarce
 - submissive

C. Fill in the boxes with the correct answers. The first one has been done for you. [with answer]

| S.No. | Word with meaning and part of speech | Sentence | Noun / Verb / Adj. form | Sentence |
|-------|--|------------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Word : wise / meaning: clever / part of speech : adjective | My brother is wise | Wisdom | My brother showed great wisdom in business. |
| 2. | harm : hurt (verb) | I didn't mean to harm him. | harmful | Too much of anything is harmful. |
| 3. | Stimulate : motivate (verb) | Those books stimulate the readers. | stimulating | The teacher gave a stimulating speech. |
| 4. | argue : contend (verb) | Don't argue. | argument | Their chat became an argument. |
| 5. | Strong : rugged (adjective) | The tea is strong | strength | My strength grew as I aged. |
| 6. | destroy : ruin (verb) | destroy evil | destruction | Destruction of rain forest is dangerous. |

Listening

Listen to the passage about the 'Significance of Tea' and answer the questions.

Questions

- 1) Which country is the largest tea producer in the world?
China
- 2) 30 percent of the tea produced in India is exported.
- 3) What is the role of antioxidants in tea?
The antioxidants in tea prevents cancer.
- 4) Drinking tea strengthens one's **teeth, bones** and immune system.
- 5) How does drinking tea help a diabetic?
Regular tea drinking might help one in lowering blood sugar and blood pressure.

Reading

Questions

- a) **When do students start thinking about their career path?**
When the students complete their higher secondary course they start thinking about their career path.
- b) **How can students build a strong career?**
Students can build a strong career by understanding the prospective field and their primary interest.
- c) **What are the integral aspects of a successful career?**
Overall personality development and honing the communication skills are the integral aspects of a successful career.
- d) **What is meant by 'culinary art'?**
It means art of cooking.
- e) **Why is media a popular career option?**
Media is a popular career option because youngsters are attracted to it as the exposure and reach is greater through it.
- f) **Name some paramedical courses mentioned in the passage**
Optometry, pathology, nursing, physiotherapy, and dentistry are some paramedical courses mentioned in the passage.

- g) **Why is the hotel industry seen as the fastest growing in India?**

The hotel industry is seen as the fastest growing in India since the number of international travellers (both for business and leisure) is increasing.

- h) **Does one have to be a player to opt for a career in the field of sports? Answer giving reasons.**

Yes, because it offers various career options such as technical trainers, commentators, sports journalists etc.

- i) **Pick one word from the passage which is the opposite of 'modern'.**

Ancient

- j) **Which word in the passage means 'composed of people from many parts of the country'?**

Globalization

Grammar

Prepositions

Task 1

Recall your learning of basic prepositions and complete the sentences using the prepositions given in brackets.

(over, under, on, between, among, into, with, since, in front of, near/beside)

- a) The boy jumped **into** a narrow stream.
- b) My brother will meet me **on** Friday morning.
- c) The temple is **near / beside** the bank.
- d) My friend will meet me **with** his brother tomorrow.
- e) There is usually a garden **in front of** a bungalow.
- f) Yuvashree has been studying well **since** childhood.
- g) A trekker climbed **over** a mountain meticulously.
- h) There was a skirmish **between** my brother and sister.
- i) The laudable thoughts were apparent **among** many scholars in a conference.
- j) It is easy to work **under** the aegis of visionary leader.

Task 2

Complete the following passages using the prepositions given in brackets. (among, for, at, to, in,)

- i) When Lakshmi was (1) **in** school, she practised music from Monday (2) **to** Friday. She involved herself (3) **at** the school orchestra. She was

responsible (4) **for** conducting many programmes. She was very popular (5) **among** her schoolmates, as she was kind, friendly and helpful.

(after, with, on, before, of, in, for)

- ii) (1) **Before** the interview, Solomon was confident (2) **of** getting the job. He knew that he was qualified (3) **for** the job. He was interested (4) **in** discharging his duty perfectly. The interview panel was impressed (5) **with** his attitude and skills. So (6) **after** the interview, he was (7) **on** cloud nine.

Prepositional phrases

Task 1

Underline the prepositional phrases. The first two examples have been done for you.

- With reference to** your advertisement in a local newspaper, I am applying for the post of a salesman.
- The assignment will be completed **in a few weeks**.
- Ravi was appreciated **by his teachers**.
- We feel sorry **for our mistakes**.
- The boy studied well **in spite of** many obstacles.
- Our nation is famous **for its glorious culture**.
- We are proud **of our children**.
- My brother will return home **in the evening**.

Task 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrase given in brackets.

(in favour of, in case of, according to, on the whole, on account of, on behalf of, in spite of, instead of)

- On behalf of** Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
- Many tourists visited Ooty **in spite of** heavy rains.
- Expressing gratitude **in favour of** others is common in a vote of thanks.
- On the whole**, I had a happy childhood.
- Our teacher always acts **instead of** her students.
- On account of** his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
- According to** Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love.
- In case of** rain, take an umbrella.

Connectives or linkers

Task 1

Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentences.

- I could not complete my paper in the examination **because** (because, but) I was slow in answering the questions.
- It started raining, **so** (yet, so) we could not play.
- As** (As, If) I got up early, I managed to reach school on time.
- Though** (Though/Whereas) he committed a mistake, he apologised and (and/since) promised that he would not repeat it.
- This is **how** (how/what) it must be done.
- The vendor saw the train moving slowly from the platform, **therefore** (therefore/until) he got in.
- I was not well, **so** (but/so) I did not attend the class.
- (If, Although) **Although** she can drive, she travels by bus.
- (If/Unless) **Unless** you register your name, you cannot participate in the competitions.
- (As soon as/Besides) **As soon as** my father arrived home, I narrated the incident.
- Be quick to hear **and** (then/ and) slow to speak.
- I am **neither** (neither/either) an ascetic in theory **nor** (nor/or) in practice.
- We fail to harness the rain water, **consequently** (consequently, nevertheless) we suffer.
- My brother will certainly clear GRE; **for** (yet/for) he works very hard.

Task 2

Combine the sentences and rewrite them using the words given in the brackets.

- The well was deep. Therefore, the fox could not get out of the well. (because)**
Ans : The fox could not get out of the well **because** it was deep.
- The work was over. We went home. (when)**
Ans : **When** the work was over, we went home.
- A library is a public place. We see a number of books kept there for reading. (where)**
Ans : A library is a public place **where** we see a number of books kept for reading.

d) **The culprit was caught. Immediately, he was taken to the police station. (as soon as)**

Ans : As soon as the culprit was caught, he was taken to the station.

e) **The boys were stealing mangoes from a grove. At that time, the owner of the grove came in.(while)**

Ans : While the boys were stealing mangoes from a grove, the owner of the grove came in.

f) **Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health. Moreover, they lead to kidney problems. (and)**

Ans : Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health **and** they lead to kidney problems.

g) **Adit has been promoted. Ranjan has been promoted. (as well as)**

Ans : Adit as well as Ranjan has been promoted.

h) **Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him. (After)**

Ans : After Caesar was declared emperor, the conspirators killed him.

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with appropriate correlative conjunctions.

- She is **not** an understanding person **but** everybody likes to be with her.
- Suraj owns **not only** a typewriter **but also** a computer.
- Vani is **not only** a good singer **but also** a good dancer.
- Amit did not know **whether** his father met his class teacher **or** not.
- I **would** rather starve **than** beg.



Figures of speech

1. **Rhyming Words:** கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடலில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு வாரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளிலே ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலிகள் இருந்தால் அவைகள் **Rhyming Words** ஆகும்.

Ex : All through that summer at ease we lay
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay
And the enemy half a mile away
They seemed no threat to us at all

Rhyming words – lay - hay, away wall, all

2. **Rhyme scheme :** ஒரு பாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளில் ஒரே ஒலியாக வந்தால் அதற்கு ஒரு குறியீடு வைக்க வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக a,b,c.....

Ex : Unknown, Yet well-known to the eye of faith a

Ah I have heard that hail far away b

In distant lones by many a sheltered buy b

When slumbered in his case the water - wraith a
ஒலி மாறுபடும் போது குறியீடு மாறும்.

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

ஒத்த பண்புகளை ஒப்பிடும் போது உவமை என்கிறோம். **like, as** போன்ற வார்த்தைகளை வைத்து **simile** அடையாளம் காணலாம்.

Ex: And shining morning face, creeping like a snail

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

5. **Personification :** The practice of representing objects, qualities etc. as humans, in art and literature. மனிதப்பண்பை மனிதரல்லாதவற்றிற்கு ஒற்றிச் சொல்லுதல்.

1. There was a little private gate.

2. A wicked wicket gate.

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

1. **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 ஒரு நபரையோ, ஒரு பொருளையோ குறிப்பது.

Unknown, Yet well known to the eye of faith!

8. **Anaphora** அந்தாதித் தொடை – a literary device wherein a word or a phrase is repeated at the beginning of two or more successive sentences. தொடர்ந்து வரும் பாடல் வரிகளில் ஒரே வார்த்தை திரும்ப வரும் போது அதனை **Anaphora** என்கிறோம்.

Ex : 1. **Tell him** time as a stuff can be wasted.

2. **Tell him** to be a fool ever so often.

9. **Alliteration :** மோனை the use of the same letter or sound (consonant) at the beginning of the words that are close together.

ஒரு பரியில் ஒரு வார்த்தையின் முதல் மெய்யெழுத்து ஒலி மீண்டும் வந்தால் அதனை **alliteration** என்கிறோம்.

Ex : 1. **Waver** at **wonder** wall

2. **L**et once my army --**L**eader **L**annes

10. **Anti-thesis :** Emphasizes the idea of contrast. எதிர்மறைகளையுடைய கருத்து ஒரே வாக்கியத்தில் வருதல்.

Ex : Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed

11. **Transferred Epithet :** An epithet grammatically qualifies a noun other than the person or a thing, it is actually meant to describe.

Ex : and left them **dead years** before burial

Let him have the **lazy days** seeking his deeper motives.

Bringing changes into a world **resenting change**

12. **Allegory :** An allegory is a complete narrative that involves character and events that stand for an abstract idea or event. In other words, a story, a poem or picture that can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning, typically a moral or political one.

Ex : The castle

13. **Zoo morphism :** it is the shaping of something in a normal form or term. This is used to illustrate movement, along the tree seen more actively alive and also implying movement.

Ex : Like a huge python, winding round and round.

The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars.

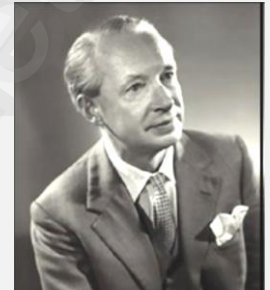
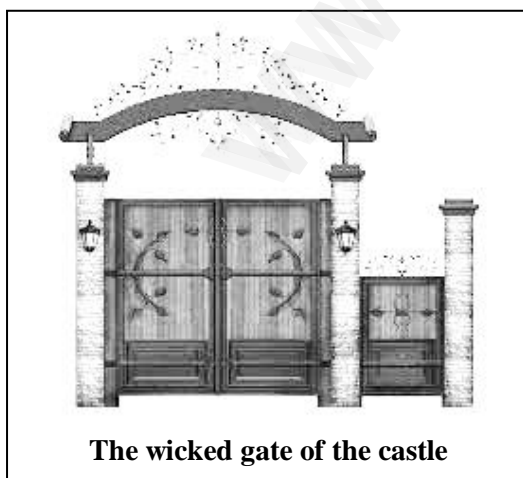
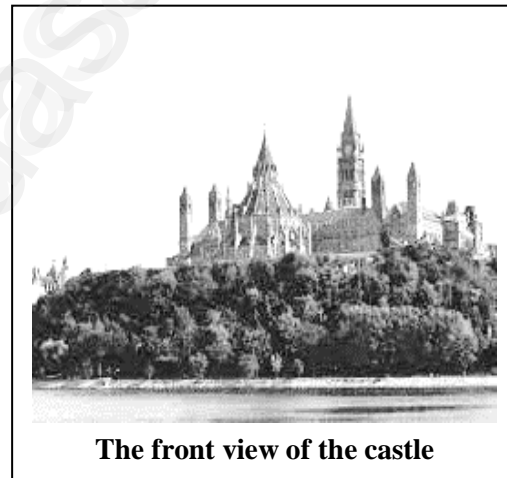
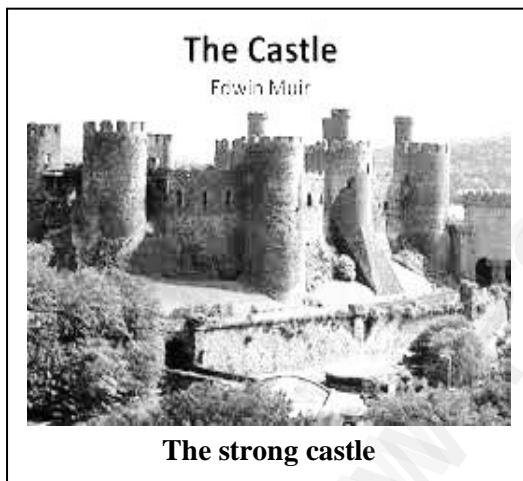


**UNIT
1**
Poem
THE CASTLE
 கோட்டை

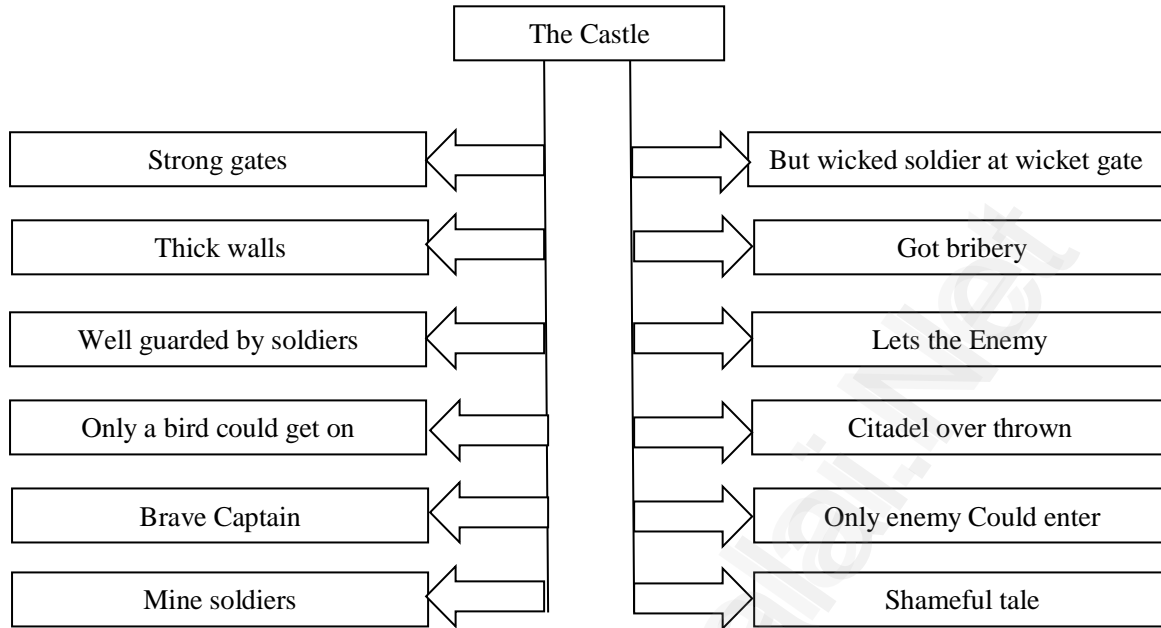
- Edwin Muir

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

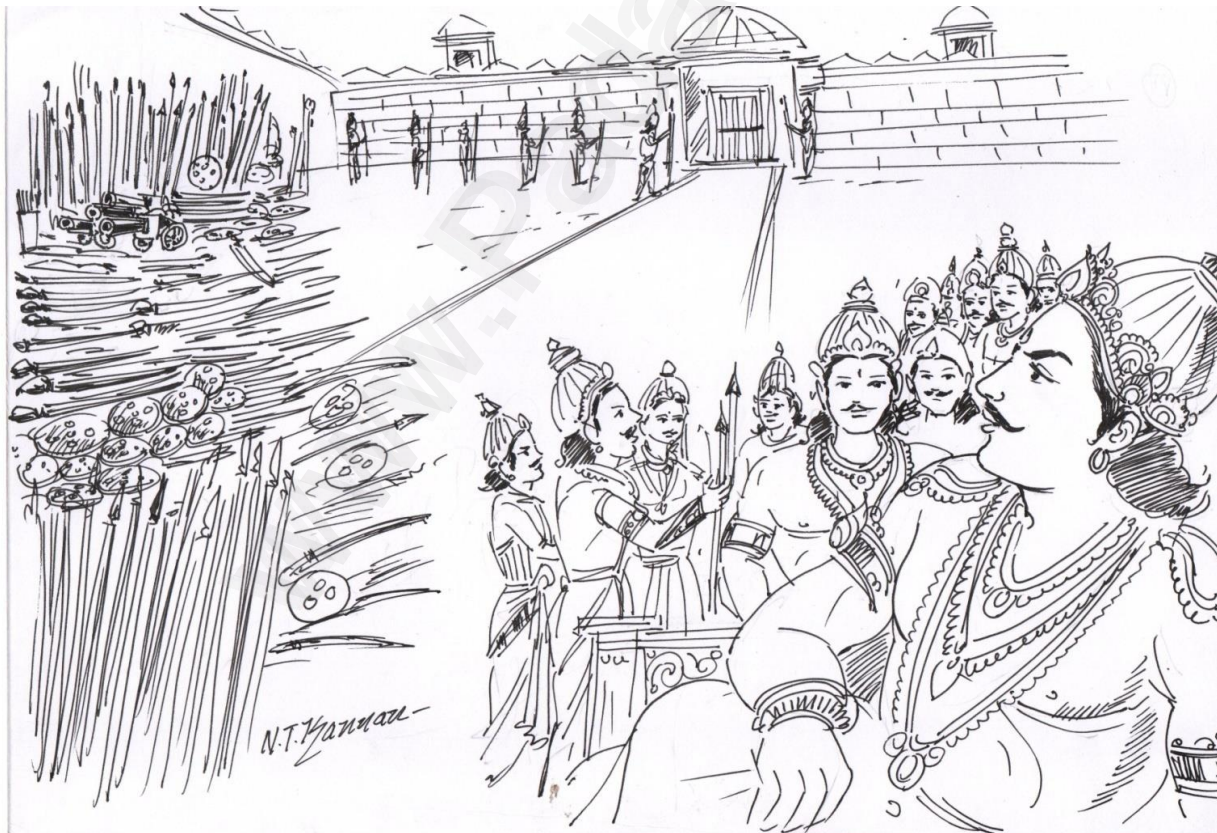
Edwin Muir (1887-1959) was a renowned Scottish poet, novelist, translator and critic. He was remembered for his vivid poetry. He began writing poetry at a relatively old age, and over the course of several years worked out an individual, philosophical style for which he gained recognition later in his life. First Poems and Chorus of the Newly Dead contain Muir's initial attempts. Muir's later collections include Variations on a Time Theme, The Narrow Place, The Voyage and Other Poems, The Labyrinth, and One Foot in Eden


PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON


MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடல் சுருக்கம்

❖ அது ஒரு வலிமையான கோட்டை. அங்கே வலிமையான ஆயுதங்கள் இருந்தன. படைத்தளபதி வலிமையானவர். படைவீரர்கள் உண்மையானவர்கள். அவர்கள் அந்த கோட்டை பாதுகாப்பானதாகவும், எதிரிகள் நுழைய முடியாதெனவும் நினைத்தனர். ஆனால் ஒரு பேராசைக்கார காவலாளி தங்கத்தை லஞ்சமாகப் பெற்று பின்புற வாசலின் வழியே எதிரிகளை கோட்டைக்குள் அனுமதித்தான். அக்கோட்டை சிதைக்கப்பட்டது.

TEXT TRANSLATION

| THE CASTLE | கோட்டை |
|---|---|
| All through that summer at ease we lay, And daily from the turret wall We watched the mowers in the hay And the enemy half a mile away They seemed no threat to us at all. | அது ஒரு கோட்டைக் கால வேளையில், நாங்கள் கவலையில்லாமல் படுத்திருந்தாலும், தினமும் பாதுகாப்பு மதிலின் மேல் உள்ள கோபுரத்தின் கோட்டையில் எல்லா மூலைகளிலும் கடந்து செல்லும் முன்புறத்தில் புல்லைச் செதுக்கி சமன்படுத்தும் அனைவரையும் கவனித்தோம். எங்கள் பகைவர் அரை மைல்கள் தூரத்தில் உள்ளார். எங்களுக்கு எந்தவித அச்சுறுத்தலும் இல்லை. |
| For what, we thought, had we to fear With our arms and provender, load on load, Our towering battlements, tier on tier, And friendly allies drawing near | இதற்காக எங்கள் நினைவுகளில் எப்போதும் பயம் தோன்றியது. ஆயுதங்களடனும், உணவுடனும் மூட்டை மூட்டையாக மதில் மேலிருக்கும் ஆயுதம் தாங்கிய வீரர்கள் எதிரிகளைச் சுட எப்போதும் தயார்நிலையில் ஒருவர் மேல் ஒருவர் உதவியாக சக்கரம் போல் உதவி செய்தன. மேலும், ஆதரவு, நாட்டின் ஆயுதப் படை வீரர்கள் அருகில் உள்ளனர். |
| On every leafy summer road Our gates were strong, our walls were thick, So smooth and high, no man could win A foothold there, no clever trick Could take us dead or quick, | ஒவ்வொரு இலை கிடைக்கும், கோடைக்கால சாலையில் எங்களின் நுழைவாயில் பலமானது. எங்கள் மதிற்சுவர்கள் உறுதியானவை. வழவழப்பாகவும் உயரமாகவும் எவராலும் வெல்ல முடியாது. |
| Only a bird could have got in What could they offer us for bait? Our captain was brave and we were true... There was a little private gate, A little wicked wicket gate. | பறவைகள் மட்டுமே உள்ளே நுழைய முடியும். அவர்கள் எங்களுக்காக என்ன தூண்டில் போட முடியும்? எங்கள் தலைவன் தைரியமானவன். மேலும் நாங்கள் உண்மையானவர்கள். அதனருகில் ஒரு சிறிய தனி வழி உண்டு. அது ஒரு சிறிய திட்டி வாசல் அதன் வழியே ஒரு கிழக் காவலன் அவர்களை உள்ளே நுழைய விட்டார். |
| Oh then our maze of tunneled stone Grew thin and treacherous as air. The cause was lost without a groan, The famous citadel overthrown, And all its secret galleries bare. How can this shameful tale be told? I will maintain until my death | ஓ! எங்கள் குழப்பமான பாதையின், சுரங்கக் கற்கள் துரோகத்தால் காற்றைப் போல் மெல்லியதானதால் ஒரு புலம்பல் கூட இல்லாமல் காரியம் எளியதாய் முடிந்தது. புகழ் பெற்ற ஒரு கோட்டை கைப்பற்றப்பட்டது. அதன் ரகசியப் பாதைகள் அனைத்தும் வெற்றிடமாயின. இந்த அவமானத்தை எவ்வாறு வெளியில் கூற இயலும்? |

We could do nothing, being sold:
Our only enemy was gold,
And we had no arms to fight it with.

இதை நான் என் உயிர் உள்ளவரை மனதில் வைத்திருப்பேன். விற்கப்படுவதைத் தவிர எங்களுக்கு வேறு வழியில்லை. எங்களின் ஒரே எதிரி தங்கம்.
அதனுடன் போரிட எங்களிடம் எந்தவித ஆயுதமும் இல்லை. (எட்வின் மியூர் எப்போதும் வெளிப்புறத்தில் மட்டும் பார்க்காமல் உட்புறமும் பார்க்க வேண்டும். கோட்டைப் பாதுகாப்பானது தான்! உள்ளே நுழைந்த எதிரியைக் கவனிக்கத் தவறியதை அழகாக கையாண்டு உள்ளார்.)

2 Mark Questions

1. Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in one or two sentences each (Text page 20)

a) Who is the narrator in the poem?

A soldier is the narrator.

b) How long had the soldiers been in the castle?

They had been there throughout the summer.

c) Why were the soldiers in the castle fearless?

Because they had more weapons.

d) Where were the enemies?

They were half mile away.

e) Why does the narrator say that the enemy was no threat at all?

Because they had powerful arms.

f) Did the soldiers fight with the enemies face to face?

No

g) Who had let the enemies in?

The wicket-gate guard did so.

h) How did the enemies enter the castle?

They did so giving the warder bribe (gold)

i) Why were the secret galleries bare?

Because the castle was captured.

j) What was the 'shameful act'?

The warder let the enemies in for bribe. It was shameful

k) Why didn't the narrator want to tell the tale to anybody?

Because it was shameful

l) Why did the narrator feel helpless?

Because he couldn't bear the defeat

m) Who was the real enemy?

The bribe (gold) was the real enemy

n) Rhyming words:

| | |
|-------|-------|
| lay | hay |
| wall | all |
| fear | near |
| load | road |
| thick | trick |

| | |
|-------|-------|
| trick | quick |
| bait | Gate |
| stone | groan |
| air | bare |
| told | sold |

i) Alliterated words

- With our arms and provender **load on load**
- A little **wicked wicket** gate
- The **wizened warder** let them through

j) Figure of Speech:

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|
| a) A little wicked wicket gate | - | Personification |
| b) oh, then our maze of tunnelled stone | - | metaphor |
| c) Grew thin and treacherous as air | - | Simile |
| d) How can this shameful tale be told? | - | Rhetorical Question |
| e) Our only enemy was gold | - | Personification |



APPRECIATION QUESTION

1. *All through that summer at ease we lay,
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay
And the enemy half a mile away
They seemed no threat to us at all.*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>a) What is the season? It is summer.</p> <p>b) Whom does 'We' refer to? (Sep-20, MAR-23, GMQ 23) 'We' refers to soldiers.</p> <p>c) How did they spend time? (PTA – 2,4) They spent time taking rest.</p> <p>d) What is 'turret wall'? It's a tower on a castle.</p> <p>e) What could they watch from the turret wall? (MAR-23) They watched the mowers.</p> <p>f) Who were 'they'? They were the enemy soldiers.</p> | <p>g) What are mowers? They are machines to level lawns.</p> <p>h) Mention the rhyming words. Lay, hay, away. Wall, all</p> <p>h) Mention the rhyme scheme. abaab</p> <p>i) What work do the mowers do? (GMQ-23) They mow the hay.</p> |
|--|---|

2. *For what, we thought, had we to fear
With our arms and provender, load on load,
Our towering battlements, tier on tier,
And friendly allies drawing near.*

| <i>On every leafy summer road</i> | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) Were the soldiers afraid of their enemy? No.</p> <p>b) What did they have? They had arms and food.</p> <p>c) What are towering battlements? They are tall towers on the castle – wall.</p> | <p>d) What is ‘provender’? It means ‘food’.</p> <p>e) Who supported them? Friendly countries supported them.</p> |

| <p>3. <i>Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,</i> <i>So smooth and high, no man could win</i> <i>A foothold there, no clever trick</i> <i>Could take us dead or quick,</i> <i>only a bird could have got in.</i></p> | |
|---|---|
| <p>a) Mention the rhyming word. thick, trick, quick win, in</p> <p>b) Mention the rhyme – scheme. abaab</p> <p>c) How were the gates and walls? They were strong.</p> <p>d) How safe was the castle?(MARCH 2020) It was very strong (GMQ-23)</p> | <p>e) What could enter the castle? Only a bird could enter it.</p> <p>f) Identify the words in alliteration (மொனை) in the first line. <u>W</u>ere, <u>w</u>alls, <u>w</u>ere</p> <p>g) What was the firm belief of the soldiers? Nobody could win them. (GMQ-23)</p> |

| <p>4. <i>What could they offer us for bait?</i> <i>Our captain was brave and we were true...</i> <i>There was a little private gate,</i> <i>A little wicked wicket gate</i> <i>The wizened warder let them through</i></p> | |
|--|--|
| <p>a) Mention the figure of speech in the 4th line (PTA -6) Personification (உருவகம்)</p> <p>b) Mention the rhyming words. bait, gate, gate true, through</p> <p>c) Mention the rhyme – scheme. abaab</p> | <p>d) What is meant by ‘wicked wicket gate’? It means a small evil gate. (PTA -6)</p> <p>e) What does ‘wizened’ mean? It means old.</p> <p>f) Who guarded the wicket gate? An old warder guarded it.</p> |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>5. <i>Oh then our maze of tunneled stone</i> <i>Grew thin and treacherous as air</i> <i>The cause was lost without a groan</i> <i>The famous citadel overthrown</i> <i>And all its secret galleries bare.</i></p> | |
| <p>a) Mention the figure of speech in the first line. Metaphor (மறைமுக உவமை)</p> <p>b) Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line. Simile (உவமை அணி)</p> | <p>c) Who captured the citadel? Their enemy captured it.</p> <p>d) What does 'treacherous' mean? It means disloyal.</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>6. <i>How can this shameful tale be told?</i> <i>I will maintain until my death</i> <i>We could do nothing, being sold:</i> <i>Our only enemy was gold,</i> <i>And we had no arms to fight it with.</i></p> | |
| <p>a) Mention the figure of speech in the 4th line Personification</p> <p>b) Whom does 'I' refer to? 'I' refers to the narrator.</p> <p>c) Mention the rhyming words. told, sold, gold death, with</p> | <p>d) Why is gold considered enemy? Because the warder got gold and let the enemy in.</p> <p>e) Why could they do nothing?(PTA -5) Because the castle was captured because of the warder's disloyalty.</p> |

ERC

Explain the following with reference to the context in 50-60 words: (ERC)

1) *They seemed no threat to us at all.*

(PTA -3)

Context:

This line is taken from the poem "The Castle" written by **Edwin Muir.**

Explanation:

The **castle** was **strong**. The **gate** was **strong**. The **wall** was **thick** and high. Their enemy couldn't capture it.

Comment:

The soldier's **confidence** is **clear**.

2) *Our captain was brave and we were true.***Context:**

This line is taken from the poem “ **The Castle**” written by **Edwin Muir**

Explanation:

The **castle** was **strong**. The **gate** was **strong**. The **wall** was high. Their captain was brave. The soldiers were true. The castle was safe.

Comment:

The soldier’s **confidence** is **clear**.

3) *How can this shameful tale be told?***Context:**

This line is taken from the poem “ **The Castle**” written by **Edwin Muir**.

Explanation:

The **castle** was **strong**. The wall was high. The captain was brave. But, a warder got gold. He **let** their enemy in. The castle was captured. It was **shameful**.

Comment:

The narrator is shameful.

4) *I will maintain until my death***(PTA-2)****Context:**

This line is taken from the poem “ **The Castle**” written by **Edwin Muir**

Explanation:

The **castle** was **strong**. The captain was brave. But, the **warder got gold**. He let their **enemy** in. The castle was captured. It was **shameful**.

Comment:

The **narrator couldn’t** forget the shame for long.

5) *Our only enemy was gold***Context:**

This line is taken from the poem “ **The Castle**” written by **Edwin Muir**

Explanation:

The **castle** was **strong**. But, the **warder got gold**. He let their enemy in. The castle was captured. Gold was their enemy.

Comment:

Gold led to their defeat.

6) The wizened warder let them through**Context:**

This line is taken from the poem “ **The Castle**” written by **Edwin Muir**

Explanation:

The **castle** was **strong**. The captain was brave. But, the old **warder got gold**. He let their **enemies** in. The **castle** was **captured**

Comment:

The **defeat** is **shameful**.

7. “Our gates were strong, our walls were thick”**(MARCH-23)****Context:**

This line is taken from the poem “ **The Castle**” written by **Edwin Muir**

Explanation:

The castle was strong. The gate was strong. The wall was thick. Nobody could enter the castle. Nobody could capture it. The soldiers believed so.

Comment:

It shows the confidence of the soldiers.

**2. Read the poem again and complete the summary using the words given in box.****Stanzas 1-3**

“The Castle” by Edwin Muir is a moving poem on the (1) of a well-guarded (2)..... The soldiers of the castle were totally stress-free and relaxed. They were (3) of their castle’s physical strength. Through the turrets they were able to watch the mowers and no enemy was found up to the distance of (4) and so they seemed no threat to the castle. They had (5)of weapons to protect them and a large quantity of (6) in stock to take care of the well-being of the soldiers inside the castle. The soldiers stood one above the other on the towering (7) to shoot the enemy at sight.They believed that the castle was absolutely safe because their captain was (8) and the soldiers were loyal.

Ans : 1) capture 2) castle 3) confident 4) half-a-kilometre
5) plenty 6) ration 7) watching 8) brave

Stanzas 4-6

Even by a trick no one but the birds could enter. The enemy could not use a (9)..... for their entry inside the castle. But there was a wicket gate guarded by a (10) He (11) in the enemies inside the famous citadel that had been known for its secret gallery and intricate path. The strong castle became (12)..... and thin because of the greedy disloyal warder. The (13) was captured by the enemies for (14) The narrator (15) over the (16) of the useless warder and also decided not to disclose this (17) story to anyone. He was (18) and wondered how he would keep this truth to himself. He regretted not finding any (19) to fight with the (20) called ‘gold’.

Ans : 9) bait 10) wicked guard 11) let 12) weak 13) citadel 14) gold
 15) lamented 16) disloyalty 17) shameful 18) helpless 19) weapon 20) enemy



PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3. Read the poem and answer the following in a short paragraph of 8-10 sentences each. (Text page 21)

a) How safe was the castle? How was it conquered? (or) Describe the capture of the castle.

(PTA -5)

The **castle** was **strong**. It had **strong walls**. The **soldiers** were **faithful**. They had **powerful arms**. The **captain** was **brave**. The castle was safe. A greedy **warder** got **gold**. He let their **enemy** in. The **castle** was **captured**. It was **shameful**. Gold was their **real enemy**.

Moral: Greed causes fall.

b) Bring out the contrasting picture of the castle as depicted in stanzas 3 and 5.

Stanza 3 is about the **castle's strength**. It was **strong**. The **soldiers** were **faithful**. They had **arms**. The **captain** was **brave**. The **castle** was **safe**. They **hoped** so.

Stanza 5 is about the **castle's capture**. A **greedy warder** got **gold**. He let their **enemy in**. The **castle** was **captured**. It was **shameful**.

c) **Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain. (PTA 2, 6, Mar 2020)(GMQ-23)**

The **castle** was **strong**. It had **strong walls**. The **soldiers** were **faithful**. They had **powerful arms**. The **captain** was **brave**. The **castle** was **safe**. There was a **greedy warder**. He got **gold**. He let their **enemy in**. The castle was **captured**. It was **shameful**. Thus, **greed led to the fall**.

Moral: Greed causes fall.



SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Poem : The Castle
Poet : Edwin Muir
Theme : The downfall of a castle

Introduction:

The poem “The Castle” written by **Edwin Muir** beautifully portrays the **downfall of a strong castle** caused by the greedy act of a wicked guard.

Strong castle:

There was a **great castle** with **strong** and thick **walls**. There were **turrets** through which the **soldiers** could **observe** the **movers**. They could **not see** any **enemy** to the distance of half of a mile. No one except a bird could enter the watchfully protected gate of the castle. The **soldiers** had **good food** and they had **powerful weapons** and towering battlements. Their **captain** was quite **courageous** and the **soldiers** were very **faithful**. Therefore, they greatly believed that the **castle** was **safe** and their enemy could not attack them easily.

The Capture:

There was a **wicket gate** in the castle and it was guarded by a very **greedy wicked guard**. He **allowed** their **enemies** into the castle **accepting bribe** (gold) through the secret gallery and intricate path there. The strong **castle** became **weakened** and thin. So, the castle was soon **captured** by their enemies due to the treachery of the unfaithful selfish guard.

The Poet’s Agony:

The **poet laments** so sadly that it was the corruption of **disloyalty** of the **guard** that weakened the great castle. The brave **soldiers** had to **surrender** themselves to their **cunning enemies**. Just a piece of gold collapsed the castle’s strength inspite of their having powerful weapons. Of course, their **real enemy** was **gold** and they had no weapons against it.

Conclusion:

Thus, the downfall of the great castle is depicted so effectively.

Moral: Greed may cause a great downfall.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

| | |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| Poem | : The Castle |
| Poet | : Edwin Muir |
| Theme | : Fall of a castle |

“The Castle” deals with the **capture of a castle**. The **castle** was **strong**. It had **strong walls**. The **soldiers** were **faithful**. They had **powerful arms**. The **captain** was **bold**. The **castle** was **safe**. There was a **greedy warder**. He **got gold**. He **let their enemy in**. Their enemy entered it. It was **captured**. The fall was great. It was very **shameful**. The poet couldn't forget it for long. Their **real enemy** was **gold**. They had no arms against it.

Moral: Greed causes great fall.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ The **castle** was **strong**.
- ❖ It had strong walls.
- ❖ The **soldiers** were **faithful**.
- ❖ They had **powerful arms**.
- ❖ The **captain** was **bold**.
- ❖ The **castle** was **safe**.
- ❖ The **warder** was **greedy**.
- ❖ He got **gold**.
- ❖ He **let their enemy in**.
- ❖ The castle was **captured**.
- ❖ It was **shameful**.
- ❖ The poet couldn't forget it.
- ❖ **Gold** was their **enemy**.

Moral: Greed causes fall.



**UNIT
2**
Poem
OUR CASUARINA TREE
நமது சவுக்கு மரம்
- Toru Dutt
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Toru Dutt (1856 - 1877) was a Bengali poet from the Indian subcontinent, who wrote in English and French. She was the third daughter of the family. The Dutt family was a family of distinguished intellectuals and poets. She also had the advantage of being taught by excellent English tutors at home and later on of the long stay in Europe and England. Toru, with all her exposure to and involvement in Western life and culture loved the land of her birth and remained thoroughly Indian in her consciousness and sensibility. Besides her well-known collection of poems with the title 'Ancient Ballads' and 'Legends of Hindustan' (1882) she has to her credit a volume of poems in French titled 'Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields' (1875). 'Our Casuarina Tree', the most well-known of Toru's poems, was included in her 'Miscellaneous Poems'.


PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON

A Baboon

Kokilas

Our casuarina tree

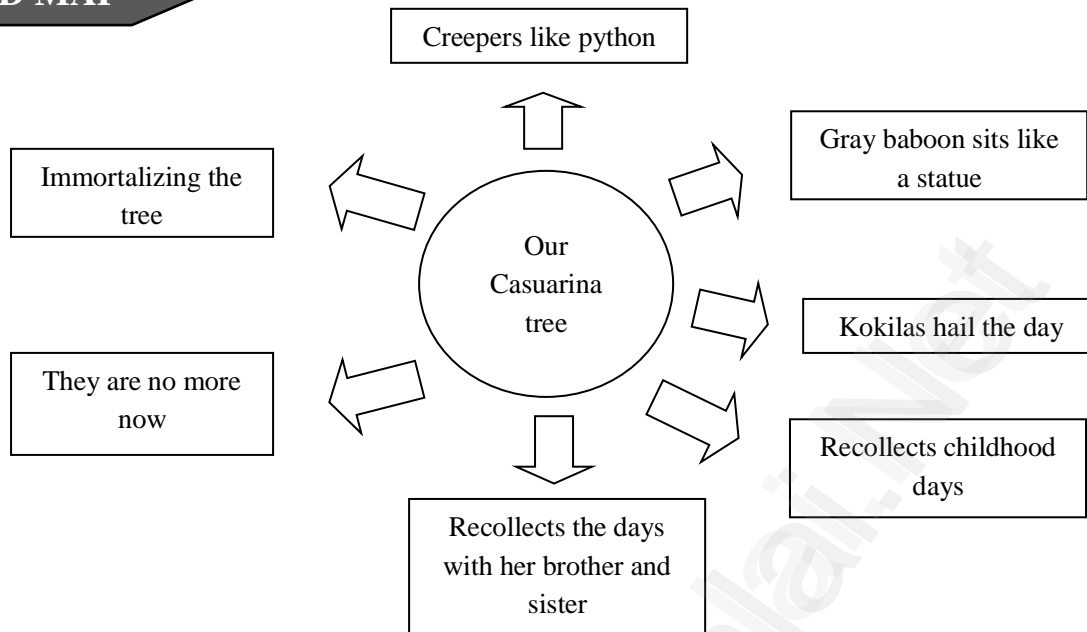
A bird hangs on the tree

**CREEPERS LIKE
PYTHON**

**Remembering childhood
days**

A Banoon

MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



பாடல் சுருக்கம்

❖ வங்கக் கவிஞர் தோருதத் தனது தோட்டத்திலுள்ள ஒரு சவுக்கு மரத்தைப் பற்றிய மலரும் நினைவுகளை பகிர்ந்து கொள்கிறார். அது உயரமானது, வலிமையானது. ஒரு கொடி அதைச் சுற்றி ஒரு மலைப்பாம்பைப் போல் படர்ந்துள்ளது. கவிஞர் அதை ஒரு சன்னல் வழியே ரசித்து மகிழ்கிறார். அதன் உச்சியில் ஒரு குரங்கு அமர்கிறது. அதன் குட்டிகள் கிளைக்குக்கிளை தாவுகின்றன. பசுக்கள் மேய்கின்றன. அருகிலுள்ள குட்டையில் அல்லிப்பூக்கள் பூத்துள்ளன. அம்மரம் அதனுடைய அழகாலும், அவரது மகிழ்ச்சியான குழந்தைப் பருவத்தை நினைவூட்டுவதாலும் அவருடைய அன்பிற்குரியது. அவர் தொலைவிலிருக்கும் போதும் அதனுடன் தொடர்புகொள்ள முடியும். அவர் அருகிலில்லாதபோது அதனுடைய அழகையையும் அவரால் கேட்க இயலும்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

| OUR CASUARINA TREE | நமது சவுக்கு மரம் |
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| <p>LIKE a huge Python, winding round and round The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars, Up to its very summit near the stars, A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound No other tree could live. But gallantly The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung In crimson clusters all the boughs among, Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee; And oft at nights the garden overflows With one sweet song that seems to have no close, Sung darkling from our tree, while men repose.</p> | <p>போயட்டோட கார்டனில் ஒரு காசுரினா மரம் இருந்தது. ஒரு ஒட்டுண்ணி வகையை சேர்ந்த கொடி அதன் அடிப்பகுதியில் இருந்து மேலே படர்ந்திருப்பது நட்சத்திரத்தை தொட்டுவிடுவதைப் போல உள்ளது. இந்த கொடியால் கேசுரினா ட்ரி ஸ்கார்ப் அணிந்தது போல உள்ளது, க்ரிம்சன் பூக்கள் அழகாகப் பூத்து குலுங்குகிறது. நாள்தோறும் பறவைகளின் கானத்தையும் வண்டுகளின் ரீங்காரத்தையும் கேட்க முடியும். இரவில் அதன் குரலால் இதமான தூக்கத்தை தழுவ முடிகிறது.</p> |
| <p>When first my casement is wide open thrown At dawn, my eyes delighted on it rest; sometimes, and most in winter, - on its crest A gray baboon sits status - like along Watching the sunrise; while on lower boughs His puny offspring leap about and play; And far and near kokilas hail the day; And to their pastures wend our sleepy cows;</p> | <p>அந்த இருட்டில் மனிதர்கள் ஓய்வெடுக்கும் சமயம் எங்கள் மரத்தில் இருந்து ஓர் இனிமையான பாடல் பாடப்படும். முதலில், ஜன்னலைப் போன்று என் கண்கள் இமையுடன் விரிந்து, அகலத் திறக்கும் மாலைப் பொழுதுகள், ஓய்வு எடுக்கும் சமயம் எங்கள் மரத்தின் மீது வசிக்கும். சில நேரங்களில் பெரும்பாலும் பணிக்காலங்களில் ஒரு சாம்பல் நிறக் குரங்கு தனியே சிலை போல் அமர்ந்து சூரியன் உதிப்பதைப் பார்க்கும். அப்பொழுது, அதனுடைய மெலிந்த அதன் குட்டி குதித்து விளையாடும் தூரத்திலும் அருகிலும் குயில்கள் அந்த நாளை வரவேற்கும் தூக்கக்கலக்கத்தில் பசுக்கள் மேய்ச்சலுக்கு செல்லும்.</p> |
| <p>And in the shadow, on the broad tank cast By that hoar tree, so beautiful and vast,</p> | <p>அதனுடைய மிகப்பரந்த அகலத் தொட்டி போன்ற நிழலில்</p> |

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| <p>The water – lilies spring, like snow enmassed.</p> | <p>அந்த மரம் போல் மிகவும் அழகாக பரந்திருந்தது. நீர், அல்லிகள் வசந்தத்தில் பரவியிருந்தன. பனி ஊடுருவியது போல்</p> |
| <p>But not because of its magnificence Dear is the Casuarina to my soul: Beneath it we have played; though years may roll, O sweet companions, loved with love intense, For your sakes, shall the tree be ever dear. Blent with your images, it shall arise In memory, till the hot tears blind mine eyes! What is that dirge-like murmur that I hear Like the sea breaking on a shingle-beach? It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech, That haply to the unknown land may reach. Unknown, yet well-known to the eye of faith! Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away In distant lands, by many a sheltered bay, When slumbered in his cave the water-wraith And the waves gently kissed the classic shore Of France or Italy, beneath the moon, When earth lay tranced in a dreamless swoon: And every time the music rose, - before Mine inner vision rose a form sublime, Thy form, O Tree, as in my happy prime I saw thee, in my own loved native clime.</p> | <p>ஆனால் அதனுடைய சிறப்பினால் மட்டுமல்லாமல் அந்த சவுக்கு மரத்தின் அன்பு எனது ஆன்மாவில் உள்ளது. அதனடியில் நாங்கள் விளையாடினோம். வருடங்கள் கடந்து ஓடினாலும், ஓ...எனது இனிமையான துணைகளே அன்புடன், அன்பின் மிகுதியால் உங்களது நிமித்தம். இந்த மரமும் எப்போதும் எங்கள் அன்பானது நமது நினைவுகள் மங்கினாலும் அது மீண்டும் எழும் இறுதியஞ்சலி போல் ஏதோ முனகல் நான் கேட்கிறேன். கடல் உடைந்ததுபோல, கூழாங்கல், நிரம்பிய கடற்கரையில் இதுதான் அந்த மரத்தின் புலம்பல், வியப்பான பேச்சு! நாம் சந்தோஷமாக, புதிய நிலத்தை அடைந்தாலும் தெரியாத, ஆனால் நன்கு தெரிந்த நம் நம்பிக்கை. ஓ! எனக்கு கேட்கிறது; அது ஓலமிடுவது என்ற கண் நீண்ட தூரத்தில் நீண்ட தூர நிலத்தில் நிறைய பேர் தங்கும் வளை பரத்தை கடைந்து உறங்கினாள், குடலில் நீரழிவு வந்தது. கடலலைகள் மெதுவாக உன்னை முத்தமிட்டன உன்னதமான உனது கரையில் பிரான்சிலோ, அல்லது இத்தாலியிலோ நிலவின் அடியில் அப்போது இந்த பூமி கனவு நிலையில் கனவில்லாமல் மூர்ச்சையாகி ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் அந்த இசை எழும் முன்னால் எனது உள்ளூணர்வு எழும், கம்பீரமாக உன் உருவம் ஓ மரமே எனது முதன்மையான சந்தோஷமே! நான் உன்னை பார்க்கிறேன்! எனது சொந்த அன்பான தேசத்து காலநிலையில் அதனால் நான் உன்னை புனிதமாக்க செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்.</p> |
| <p>Therefore I fain would consecrate a lay Unto thy honor, Tree, beloved of those Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose, - Dearer than life to me, alas, were they! Mayst thou be numbered when my days are done With deathless trees - like those in Borrowdale,</p> | <p>நான் உன்னை நோக்கி மரியாதை செய்கிறேன்! மரமே அவர்களின் அன்புக்குரியளே! அவர்கள் தற்போது ஆசீர்வதிக்கப்பட்ட உறக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள் ஆம் பதிலிற்காக எனது வாழ்க்கையை விட உயிரானவள்: அந்தோ அவைகள் எங்கே நீ அளிப்பதற்காக எண்ணிக் கையில் எனது நாட்கள் முடிந்து விட்டன இறப்பற்ற மரங்களுடன் பாரோடேல் போல்</p> |

Under whose awful branches lingered pale
 "Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton,
 And Time the shadow;" and though weak the verse
 That would thy beauty fain, oh, fain rehearse,
 May Love defend thee from oblivion's curse.

உனது அழகிய கிளைகளின் கீழே உலலி வெளிறிய
 பயனது, நம்பிக்கை நடுங்கி, மரணம், எலும்புக்கு
 காலம் நிழலாகிப் போனாலும் வார்த்தைகள்
 பலவீனமாகிப் போனாலும்
 அது உனது அழகான உவகையுடன், ஓ உனது உவகை
 ஒத்திகையுடன்
 எனது அன்பு உன்னை பாதுகாக்கும் மறதியிலிருந்தும்
 சாபத்திலிருந்தும்.

1. Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box given and complete the summary of the poem. (Page 54)

The casuarina tree is tall and strong, with a creeper winding around it like a (1) **python**. The tree stands like a (2) **statue** with a colourful scarf of flowers. Birds surround the garden and the sweet song of the birds is heard. The poet is delighted to see the casuarina tree through her (3) **casement**. She sees a grey monkey sitting like a (4) **giant** on top of the tree, the cows grazing and the water lilies (5) **springing** in the pond. The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its (6) **impressive** appearance but for the (7) **nostalgic** memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. She strongly believes that (8) **nature** communicates with human beings. The poet could communicate with the tree even when she was in a far-off land as she could hear the tree (9) **lamenting** her absence. The poet (10) **sanctified** the tree's memory to her loved ones, who are not alive. She immortalizes the tree through her poem like the poet Wordsworth who (11) **consecrates** the yew tree of Borrowdale in verse. She expresses her wish that the tree should be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be (12) **forgotten**.

[python, statue, nature, casement, nostalgic, lamenting, impressive, forgotten, giant, consecrates, springing, sanctified]

2. Based on your understanding of the poem,

answer the following questions in one or two sentences each. (Page 55)

a) What is the creeper compared to?

The creeper is compared to a large python.

b) How does the creeper appear on the tree?

The creeper appears on the tree like a python.

c) Describe the garden during the night.

At night, the music of the bees and birds makes the whole garden come alive.

d) How does the poet spend her winter?

The poet spends her winter by noticing gray baboons sitting motionless on the branch of the tree.

e) Name the bird that sings in the poet's garden.

Kokilas

f) Why is the casuarina tree dear to poet's heart?

The casuarina tree is dear to the poet's heart because it brings to her mind the memories of her childhood.

g) Does nature communicate with human beings?

Yes, nature communicates with human beings.

h) What has Wordsworth sanctified in his poem?

Wordsworth has sanctified the yew trees of Borrowdale.

i) To whom does Toru Dutt want to consecrate the tree's memory?

Toru Dutt wants to consecrate the tree's memory to her brother and sister who were dead.

j) The casuarina tree will be remembered for ever. Why?

The casuarina tree will be remembered for ever because it was the poet's companion during her childhood days.

Identify the figure of speech:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1) Like a hugh python, winding..... | Simile |
| 2) The giant wears the scarf..... | Personification |
| 3) A gray baboon sits statue-like | Simile |
| 4) The water-lilies spring like snow | Simile |
| 5) What is that dirge-like murmur | Simile |
| 6) I hear like the sea..... | Simile |

Figures of Speech

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Like a python..... | Simile |
| 2.Summit near the stars | Hyperbole |
| 3. The giant wears the scarf | Personification |
| 4. A gray baboon sits statue-like | Simile |
| 5.Water lilies..... like snow | Simile |
| 6. that dirge-like murmur | Simile |
| 7. Like the sea breaking.... | Simile |
| 8. tree's lament | Personification |
| 9.to the eye of faith | Personification |
| 10. The waves gently kissed | Personification |
| 11. Earth lay tranced..... | Personification |
| 12. Dearer than life..... | Simile |
| 13.like those in Borrowdale | Simile |



APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

1. *LIKE a huge Python, winding round and round*

*The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars,
Up to its very summit near the stars,
A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound
No other tree could live.*

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| <p>a) What is compared to python?(Sep.-21) The creeper is compared to python.</p> <p>b) Mention the figure of speech in the first line. (JULY-22) Simile</p> <p>c) Why does Toru Dutt say a creeper climbs? (PTA-3) Because it winds upwards.</p> <p>d) What is the tree's summit? It's near the stars.</p> <p>e) Mention the figure of speech in the 3rd line. Hyperbole (உயர்வு நவிர்சி அணி)</p> | <p>f) How does the tree survives the tight hold of the creeper? (PTA-3) Because the tree is very strong.</p> <p>g) What's winding round and round? (JULY-22) (MAY-22) A creeper is winding so.</p> <p>h) Mention the rhyming words. round, bound scars, stars</p> <p>i) Mention the rhyme scheme. Abbac</p> |
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2.But gallantly

*The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung
In crimson clusters all the boughs among,
Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee;
And oft at nights the garden overflows
With one sweet song that seems to have no close,
Sang darling from our tree, while men repose.*

a) **Mention the rhyming words.**

hung, among
overflows, close, repose

b) **Mention the rhyme scheme.**

Abbacc

c) **Who is the giant here? (Sep.-20, PTA-2)**

The casuarina tree is the giant. (GMQ-23)
(MAR-23)

d) **Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line.** (GMQ-23)

Personification (உருவகம்)

e) **How does the tree look like?**

It looks like a giant.

f) **What does the scarf refer to?**

It refers to flowers.

g) **What does the garden overflow with?**

It overflows with a song.

h) **Pick out the words in alliteration in the given lines (MAR-23)**

crimson - clusters

3. *When first my casement is wide open thrown*

*At dawn, my eyes delighted on it rest;
sometimes, and most in winter, - on its crest
A gray baboon sits statue - like alone
Watching the sunrise; while on lower boughs
His puny offspring leaps about and play;*

a) **What is a baboon? (PTA-6)**

It is a monkey

b) **Where does it sit? (GMQ-23)**

It sits on top of the tree.

c) **Mention the figure of speech in the 4th line. (PTA-6, Mar -20 , GMQ-23)**

Simile

d) **What does casement mean?**

It means window.

e) **How does the baboon sit?**

It sits like a statue.

4. *And far and near kokilas hail the day;*

And to their pastures wend our sleepy cows;

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| <p><i>And in the shadow, on the broad tank cast</i></p> <p><i>By that hoar tree, so beautiful and vast,</i></p> <p><i>The water – lilies spring, like snow enmassed.</i></p> | |
| <p>a) Mention the figure of speech in the 5th line. Simile.</p> <p>b) What are kokilas? They are cuckoo-like birds.</p> <p>c) Where does the tree's shadow fall? It falls on the broad tank.</p> | <p>d) What are lilies compared to? They are compared to enmassed snow.</p> <p>e) Give the meaning of 'hoar'. Hoar means grey.</p> |

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| <p>5. <i>But not because of its magnificence</i></p> <p><i>Dear is the Casuarina to my soul:</i></p> <p><i>Beneath it we have played; though years may roll,</i></p> <p><i>O sweet companions, loved with love intense,</i></p> <p><i>For your sake, shall the tree be ever dear.</i></p> | |
| <p>a) Does the poetess love the tree for its magnificence? No.</p> <p>b) Why is the tree so dear to the poetess? Because she has played around it with her dear companions. (MAY-22)</p> | <p>c) Mention the words' in alliteration in the 4th line. (MAY-22) Loved, Love</p> <p>d) What does the tree bring to the poetess? It brings her childhood memories.</p> |

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| <p>6. <i>In memory, till the hot tears blind mine eyes!</i></p> <p><i>What is that dirge-like murmur that I hear</i></p> <p><i>Like the sea breaking on a shingle-beach?</i></p> <p><i>It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech,</i></p> <p><i>That haply to the unknown land may reach.</i></p> | |
| <p>a) Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd and 3rd lines. Simile.</p> <p>b) What blinds her eyes? Her tears blind her eyes.</p> <p>c) What's that dirge-like murmur? It's the tree's lament.</p> | <p>d) What is dirge? It's a sad song.</p> <p>e) What's that murmur compared to? It's compared to the breaking of waves on the beach.</p> |

7. *Unknown, yet well-known to the eye of faith!**Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away**In distant lands, by many a sheltered bay,**When slumbered in his cave the water-wraith**And the waves gently kissed the classic shore**Of France or Italy, beneath the moon,**When earth lay tranced in a dreamless swoon:*

- a) **What's well-known to her eye of faith?**
The tree's cry is well-known to her eye of faith.
- b) **Where has she heard?**
She has heard it in distant lands.

- c) **What is water-wraith?**
It's a ghost.(living in water)
- d) **Give the meaning of 'swoon'.**
It means 'unconsciousness'.

8. *And every time the music rose, - before**Mine inner vision rose a form sublime,**Thy form, O Tree, as in my happy prime**I saw thee, in my own loved native clime.**Therefore I fain would consecrate a lay**Unto my honour, Tree, beloved of those**Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose, -**Dearer than life to me, alas, were they!*

- a) **What happened when she heard the music?**
A noble form rose (before her inner vision).
- b) **What does 'happy prime' mean?**
It means her happy successful days.
- c) **Where did the poetess see the form?**
She saw it in her native.
- d) **Give the meaning of 'clime'.**
It means country.
- e) **Mention the figure of speech in the 3rd line.**
Apostrophe

- f) **Give the meaning of 'fain'. (PTA-4)**
It means eagerness.
- g) **What's the figure of speech in the last line?**
Simile.
- h) **What happened to her beloved persons?**
They were dead.
- i) **Which is the tree mentioned above?**
It's the casuarina tree. (PTA-4)

9. *Mayst thou be numbered when my days are done
With deathless trees - like those in Borrowdale,
Under whose awful branches lingered pale
“Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton,
And Time the shadow;” and though weak the verse
That would thy beauty fain, oh, fain rehearse,
May Love defend thee from oblivion’s curse.*

a) **Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line.**
Simile.

b) **What is the casuarina tree compared to?**
It’s compared to the trees in Borrowdale.

c) **Where’s Borrowdale? What’s it?**
It’s in England. It’s a valley.

d) **What’s the meaning of the last line?**
The tree should be remembered for ever.

e) **Where are deathless trees?**
They are in Borrowdale.



ERC-Explain the following with reference to the context:

1) *Dear is the casuarina to my soul.*

(PTA-4)

Context:

This line is taken from the poem “Our casuarina tree” written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation:

There is a casuarina tree. It is very nice. It reminds her happy childhood. So, she loves it very much.

Comment:

The poetess loves the casuarina tree.

2) *It is the tree’s lament, an eerie speech.*

(SEP-21)

Context:

This line is taken from the poem “our casuarina tree” written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation:

There is a casuarina tree. It is nice. It reminds the poetess’ happy childhood. She loves it. She can talk to it. It laments her absence.

Comment:

The tree loves the poetess.

3) *Unto thy honour, tree, beloved of those who now in blessed sleep for aye repose.***Context:**

These lines are taken from the poem "Our casuarina tree" written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation:

The casurina tree reminds her happy childhood. She dedicates her memory to the dead beloved ones. They too loved it.

Comment:

The tree is very lovable.

4) *Like a huge python winding round and round.*

The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars".

(MAY-20)(GMQ-23)

Context:

This line is taken from the poem "Our Casuarina Tree" written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation:

There is a casuarina tree. It is nice. A creeper winds round it. It winds like a python. It has nice flowers.

Comment:

The comparison is very effective.

5) *"O sweet companions, loved with love intense,*

For your sakes, shall the tree be ever dear".

(SEP-20, GMQ-23)

Context:

This line is taken from the poem "Our Casuarina Tree" written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation:

There is a casuarina tree. The poetess and her friends were children. They played around it. They were happy. They loved it.

Comment:

She loves her dead friends much.

6) *"Mayst thou be numbered when my days are done with deathless trees. Like those in Borrow dale".*

(MAY-22)

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem "Our Casuarina Tree" written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation:

There is a casuarina tree. The poetess and her friends played around it. It is immortal like those in Borrow-dale.

Comment:

The poetess loves the tree much.

7. Thy form, O Tree, as in my happy prime.

I saw thee, in my own loved native clime.

(JULY-22)

Context:

These lines are taken from the poem "Our Casuarina Tree" written by Toru Dutt.

Explanation:

Toru Dutt talks about the casuarina tree. She recollects her past. Once, she had successful days. Then, she saw the casuarina tree in her native place.

Comment:

The poetess recollects her past.



PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

Answer each of the following questions in a paragraph of 100–150 words.

- a) Describe the reminiscences of the poetess when she sees the casuarina tree. (PTA 3)

There is a **casuarina tree**. It is **strong**. A **creeper winds round** it. It has **nice flowers**. A **bird sings** sweetly. A **baboon sits** on it. Its **children jump** on its branches. The **cows** are **grazing**. Water **lilies** look **white**. It **reminds** her **childhood**.

Moral: Childhood memories are joyful.

- b) How does nature communicate with the poetess?

The **casuarina tree** is nice. It is very **lovable**. It **reminds** her **happy childhood**. **Nature talks** with men. She believes so. Once, **she was away**. The **tree was sad**. She **talked** with it. She **dedicates her memory** to her **dead friends**. They too loved the tree.

- c) The poetess immortalizes the tree. Elucidate.

The **casuarina tree** is nice. It is very **lovable**. **Once**, she was a **child**. Then, she **played around** it. She **liked** its **beauty**. **Birds sang** songs. A **baboon sat** on it. **Wordsworth wrote**

about the **yew tree**. It became **immortal** (அழியாத). The **poetess writes about the casuarina tree**. It'll be **remembered for long**. Thus, she makes it immortal.

Moral: Art is immortal.



SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Poem : Our Casuarina Tree
Poet : Toru Dutt
Theme : The poetess' love for the tree

Introduction:

The poem “**Our casuarina Tree**” written by **Toru Dutt** beautifully deals with the **poetess's reminiscences** and great **love for the casuarina tree**. It also depicts her communication with the tree.

The Casuarina Tree:

There is a **casuarina tree close to her house**. It is very **tall and strong**. A **creeper** is **winding around** the tree **like a great python**. The tree looks **like a giant** with beautiful scarf of flowers of the creeper. When the poetess **opens her window**, she feels **happy** on looking at the casuarina tree.

Other Aspects:

During **winter**, the poetess can enjoy watching a **baboon sitting on the casuarina tree**. The baboon's **offspring jumps and plays** under the branches of the tree. The **cows** there are **grazing** grass and the water **lilies** in the pond are **springing like snow**.

The Poetess's Recollections:

The **casuarina tree** with its **beautiful** appearance is very **lovable** to the poetess. It also brings to her the sad **memories of her happy childhood days**. Even at the time of her

being in some **distant land**, the **poetess can communicate** with the tree. She also **dedicates** her **loving memories** of the tree **to her beloved friends** who are **not alive** now.

Immortalizing the tree:

Toru Dutt **immortalizes** the **casuarina tree** through this poem like Willaim Words Worth. **Wordsworth immortalized** the **yew tree** of Borrowdale valley in his poem. She wishes to remember the tree with love.

Conclusion:

Thus, Toru Dutt narrates her reminiscences of the tree.

Moral: A beautiful thing of the past is a joy for ever.



FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem : Our Casuarina Tree
Poet : Toru Dutt
Theme : Poetess' love for the tree

The poem deals with her **love for the tree**. There is a **casuarina tree**. It is **tall**. It is **strong**. A **creeper winds round** it. It has **beautiful flowers**. **Birds sing** sweet songs. She **watches it through window**. A **baboon sits** on it. Its off **springs play** on it. **Lilies** are found in a **pond**. The tree is **lovable**. It **reminds her happy childhood**. She **dedicates her memories** to her **dead friends**. She writes about the casuarina tree. It becomes **immortal**. It'll be remembered for long. **Her love** for the tree is **immense**.

Moral: Nature is beautiful

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ There is a **casuarina tree**.
- ❖ It is **tall**.
- ❖ A **creeper winds** round it.
- ❖ It has nice **flowers**.
- ❖ A **bird sings** sweetly.
- ❖ A **baboon sits** on it.
- ❖ Its **babies jump** on it.
- ❖ The **cows are grazing**.
- ❖ Water **lilies** look like **snow**.
- ❖ It **reminds** her **childhood**.
- ❖ It is very **lovable**.

Moral: Childhood memories are joyful.



TEXTUAL EXERCISES

First read the questions given below, then listen to the poem, read aloud by the teacher or played on an audio player.

Then answer the questions based on your listening of the poem. (Page 56)

1. The poet was tossing in the bed awake because _____.

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| a) he was worried | b) he was struggling to sleep | c) it was day time | d) he was tired |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
2. The _____ were 'sparkling as pearls'.

| | | | |
|---------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
| a) moon | b) sun | c) stars | d) meteoroids |
|---------|--------|-----------------|---------------|
3. The _____ gave the poet a motherly smile.

| | | | |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|
| a) sun | b) stars | c) moon | d) sky |
|--------|----------|---------|--------|
4. _____ made the poet's eyelids droop.

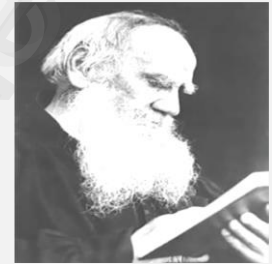
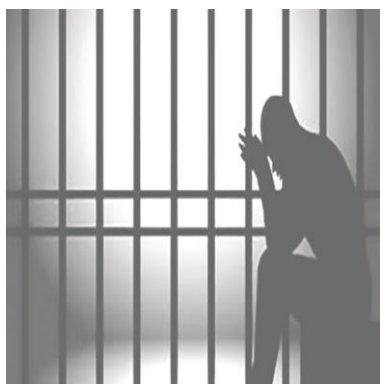
| | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
| a) nature | b) rosy lips | c) songs | d) tiredness |
|------------------|--------------|----------|--------------|
5. _____ is the title of the poem.

| | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| a) Wonders | b) Midnight Wonders | c) Nature | d) Midnight dreams |
|-------------------|---------------------|-----------|--------------------|

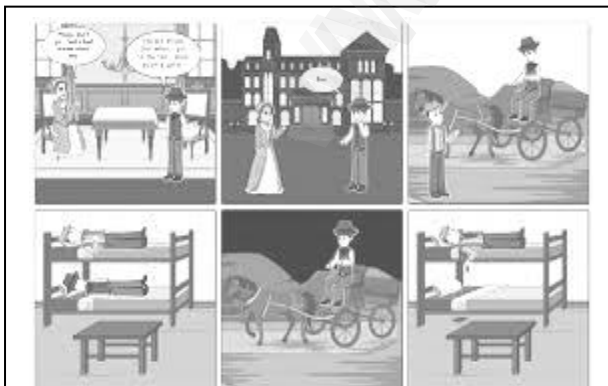
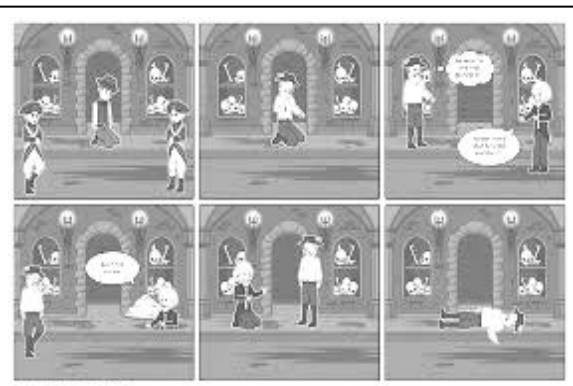


**UNIT
1**
Supplementary
GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS
கடவுள் உண்மையை கவனிக்கிறார்.
ஆனால் காத்திருக்கிறார். - Leo Tolstoy
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

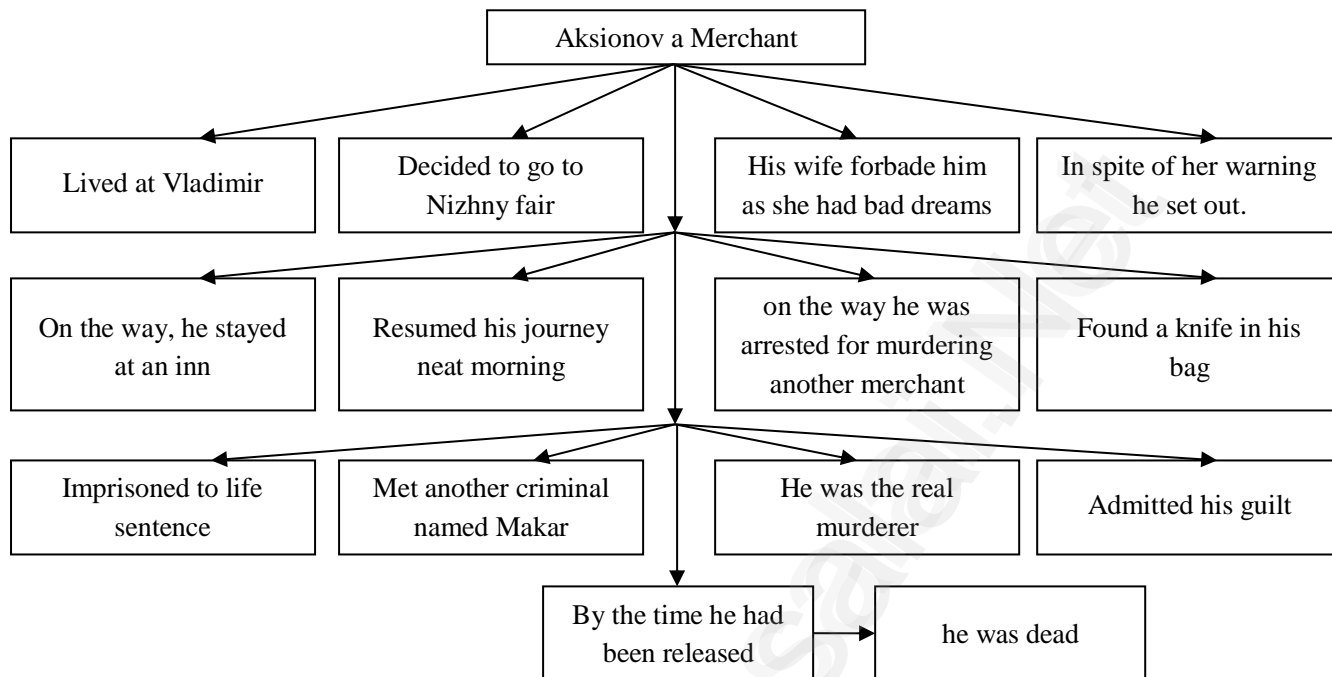
Leo Tolstoy was born on September 9, 1828, in Tula Province, Russia. He is best known for the novels War and Peace (1869) and Anna Karenina (1877), often cited as pinnacles of realist fiction. He first achieved literary acclaim in his twenties with his semi-autobiographical trilogy, Childhood, Boyhood, and Youth and Sevastopol Sketches, based upon his experiences in the Crimean War. Tolstoy's fiction includes dozens of short stories and several novellas such as The Death of Ivan Ilyich (1886), Family Happiness, and Hadji Murad. He also wrote plays and numerous philosophical essays. Tolstoy died on November 20, 1910 in Astapovo, Russia.


PICTURE RELATED TO THE SHORT STORY

Issac Askionove at the Prison

The prisoner

A way to escape

THE MERCHANT STARTS

SERIES OF EVENTS OF THE STORY

MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



கதைச் சுருக்கம்

❖ இவான் டிமிட்ரிச் அக்ஷநோவா என்பவன் ஒரு வியாபாரி. அவன் நிஜ்னி கண்காட்சிக்கு கிளம்பினான். அவனது மனைவி தான் கண்ட கெட்ட கனவை கூறி, அங்கு போக தடைபோட்டாள். வழியில் அவன் சந்தித்த ஒரு வியாபாரி கொல்லப்பட, அப்பழி அசிமோவ் மீது விழ, அவன் கைதுசெய்யப்பட்டு சிறையிலடைக்கப்பட்டான். அங்கு அவன் நன்னடத்தைக்குப் பெயர் பெற்றான். மக்கர் என்பவனை அங்கு சந்தித்தான். அவனே தன்வழக்கில் உண்மைக் குற்றவாளி எனக் கண்டுகொண்டான். அவன் சிறையிலிருந்து தப்ப முயன்றபோது மக்கரை அவன் காத்தான். மக்கர் மன்னிப்புக் கேட்க, அசிமோவ் அவனை மன்னித்தான். அவனது விடுதலைக்கு "Order" வந்தபோது இறந்துவிட்டான்.

நீதி: மன்னிப்பது தெய்வகுணம்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

| GOD SEES THE TRUTH, BUT WAITS | கடவுள் உண்மையை கவனிக்கிறார். ஆனால் காத்திருக்கிறார் |
|--|---|
| <p>God Sees the Truth, But Waits Leo Tolstoy</p> | <p>கடவுள் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்! ஆனால் காத்திருக்கிறார் ! லியோ டால்ஸ்டாய்.</p> |
| <p>Here is a story about faith, forgiveness, freedom and acceptance of a young merchant named Aksionov, who was sent to prison for a crime he didn't commit. In the town of Vladimir lived a young merchant named Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov. He had two shops and a house of his own.</p> | <p>இந்தக் கதை நம்பிக்கை, மன்னித்தல், சுதந்திரம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளல் ஆகிய அனைத்தும் கொண்ட இளமையான வணிகர் பெயர் அக்ஷநோவா. அவர்தான் செய்யாத ஒரு குற்றத்திற்காக சிறை பிடிக்கப்பட்டார். விலாடிமர் என்ற நகரத்தில் இவான் டிமிட்ரிச் அக்ஷநோவா என்ற இளம் வணிகர் இருந்தார். அவருக்கு இரண்டு கடைகளும் ஒரு வீடும் சொந்தமாக இருந்தன.</p> |
| <p>Aksionov was a handsome, fair-haired, curly-headed fellow, full of fun, and very fond of singing. When quite a young man he had been given to drink, and was riotous when he had had too much; but after he married he gave up drinking, except now and then</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா அழகான, தோற்றமுடைய சுருண்ட முடியுடைய அழகான மனிதன். வேடிக்கையாக பாடுவதில் ஆர்வமுடையவர். மிக இளம் வயதிலேயே குடிக்கும் பழக்கம் உண்டு. அதிகமாக குடித்துவிட்டால் அடங்கமாட்டான். ஆனால் திருமணமான பின் குடிப்பதை விட்டுவிட்டான். எப்போதாவது குடிப்பான்.</p> |
| <p>Aksionov laughed. "That's a lucky sign," said he. "See if I don't sell out all my goods, and bring you some presents from the fair."</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா சிரித்தான். அது நல்ல அறிகுறி தானே என்றான். இங்கே பார்! நான் எல்லாவற்றையும் விற்கமாட்டேன். உனக்கு ஏதாவது பரிசு வாங்கி வருகிறேன். சந்தையிலிருந்து என்றான்.</p> |
| <p>So he said good-bye to his family, and drove away.</p> | <p>தனது குடும்பத்திடமிருந்து விடைபெற்று ஓட்டிச் சென்றான் பாதி தூரம் பயணம் செய்த பின் அவனுக்கு தெரிந்த ஒரு</p> |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>When he had travelled half-way, he met a merchant whom he knew, and they put up at the same inn for the night. They had some tea together, and then went to bed in adjoining rooms.</p> | <p>வணிகரைச் சந்தித்தான். இவரும் வழிப்போக்கர் தங்கும் ஓரே விடுதியில் அன்றிரவு தங்கினார். இருவரும் டீ குடித்தனர். அப்பறம் அவரவர் அறைக்குச் சென்று படுத்தனர்.</p> |
| <p>It was not Aksionov's habit to sleep late, and, wishing to travel while it was still cool, he aroused his driver before dawn, and told him to put in the horses. Then he made his way across to the landlord of the inn (who lived in a cottage at the back), paid his bill, and continued his journey.</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவாவுக்கு நேரம் கழித்துத் தூங்கி பழகவில்லை. எனவே குளிராக இருக்கும்போதே பயணம் செய்துவிட வேண்டும் என நினைத்தேன். இருட்டாக இருக்கும் போதே ஓட்டுநரை எழுப்பிக் குதிரைகளை தயார் செய் என்றனர். அவர் நில சொந்தக்காரர், இடத்துக்கு நடந்து சென்று விடுதி முதலாளி (பின்னால் குடியிருப்பில் இருந்தார்) யிடம் தொகையைச் செலுத்திவிட்டு பயணத்தை தொடர்ந்தார்.</p> |
| <p>When he had gone about twenty-five miles, he stopped for the horses to be fed. Aksionov rested a while in the passage of the inn, then he stepped out into the porch, and, ordering a samovar to be heated, got out his guitar and began to play.</p> | <p>அவர் இருபத்தைந்து மைல்கள் சென்று தனது குதிரை உணவருந்த நிறுத்தினார். அக்ஷநோவா சிறிது ஓய்வெடுக்க வழிப்போக்கர் விடுதியில் தங்கினார். பின் தாழ்வாரத்திற்குச் சென்ற சோமவார் (குடிபானம்) கொண்டு வரச் சொல்லிவிட்டு தனது கிட்டார் (நரம்பு கருவி) எடுத்துவாசிக்க ஆரம்பித்தார்.</p> |
| <p>Suddenly a troika drove up with tinkling bells and an official alighted, followed by two soldiers. He came to Aksionov and began to question him, asking him who he was and whence he came. Aksionov answered him fully, and said, "Won't you have some tea with me?" But the official went on cross questioning him and asking him. "Where did you spend last night? Were you alone, or with a fellow-merchant? Did you see the other merchant this morning? Why did you leave the inn before dawn?"</p> | <p>திடீரென, ஒரு மூன்று குதிரை வண்டி மணிஅடித்துக் கொண்டு வந்தது அதில் அதிகாரி ஒருவர், இரண்டு வீரர்கள் பின் தொடர் வந்தார். அவர் அக்ஷநோவா அருகில் வந்து கேள்வி கேட்கத் தொடங்கினார். யார் நீ? எப்போது இங்கு வந்தாய்? அக்ஷநோவா முழுமையாக பதிலளித்தார். மேலும் என்னுடன் சேர்ந்து டீ சாப்பிட மாட்டீர்களா? என்றார். இரண்டு வீரர்களும் இவரிடம் குறுக்குக் கேள்விகள் கேட்டனர். நேற்று இரவு எங்கு கழித்தீர்கள்? நீங்கள் மட்டுமா? அல்லது உடன் வேறு வணிகர் இருந்தாரா? அந்த வணிகரைக் காலையில் நீங்கள் சந்தித்தீர்களா? ஏன் நீங்கள் விடுதியை விட்டு இருட்டிலேயே கிளம்பி விட்டீர்களா?</p> |
| <p>Aksionov wondered why he was asked all these questions, but he described all that had happened, and then added, "Why do you cross – question me as if I were a thief or a robber? I am travelling on business of my own, and there is no need to question me."</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா ஆச்சரியப்பட்டான். ஏன் இவர் இத்தனை கேள்விகள் கேட்கிறார். ஆனால் அவன் நடந்தது முழுவதையும் விளக்கினான். மேலும் ஏன் நீ குறுக்கு கேள்விகள் கேட்கிறாய்? நான் திருடனா அல்லது கொள்ளைக்காரனா? நான் எனது கொள்ள வியாபாரம் சார்பாக பயணித்துக் கொண்டுள்ளேன். அதனால் என்னை கேள்வி கேட்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை.</p> |
| <p>Then the official, calling the soldiers, said, "I am the police – officer of this district, and I question you because the merchant with whom you spent last night has been found with his throat cut. We must search your things."</p> | <p>அந்த அதிகாரி வீரர்களை அழைத்து நான் இந்த மாவட்டத்தின் காவல் அதிகாரி நான் ஏன் உன்னை கேள்வி கேட்கிறேன்னறால் நேற்று இரவு நீ யாருடன் கழித்தாயோ அந்த வணிகர் கழுத்து அறுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. நாங்கள் உனது உடைமைகளைத் தேட வேண்டும்</p> |
| <p>They entered the house. The soldiers and the police – officer unstrapped Aksionov's luggage and searched it. Suddenly the officer drew a knife out of a bag, crying, "Whose knife is this?"</p> | <p>அவர்கள் வீட்டினுள்ளே நுழைந்தார்கள். வீரர்களும் போலிஸ் அதிகாரியும் அக்ஷநோவாவின் சுமையை அவிழ்த்துத் தேடினர். திடீரென்று அதிகாரி, ஒரு கத்தியைப் பையிலிருந்து வெளியே உருவி கத்தினார். யாருடைய கத்தி இது என்று!</p> |

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| <p>Aksionov looked, and seeing a blood-stained knife taken from his bag, he was frightened.</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா பார்த்தான். இரத்தம் தோப்புத் கத்தியை பையிலிருந்து எடுத்ததைப் பார்த்து, பயந்து போனான்.</p> |
| <p>“How is it there is blood on this knife?” Aksionov tried to answer, but could hardly utter a word, and only stammered: “I—don’t know--not mine.” Then the police – officer said: “This morning the merchant was found in bed with his throat cut. You are the only person who could have done it. The house was locked from inside, and no one else was there. Here is this blood-stained knife in your bag and your face and manner betray you! Tell me how you killed him, and how much money you stole?”</p> | <p>எப்படி இந்தக் கத்தியில் இரத்தம் வந்தது. அக்ஷநோவா பதிலளிக்க முயன்றான். ஆனால் வார்த்தைகள் வரவில்லை. திக்கினான். நான் தெரியவில்லை. நானில்லை, அதன்பின் போலீஸ் அதிகாரி சொன்னார். இன்று அதிகாலை, அந்த வணிகர் தொண்டை அறுபட்ட நிலையில் படுக்கையில் பார்த்தோம். நீ தான் இந்த செயலைச் செய்திருக்க வேண்டும். அந்த வீடு உட்புறமாக பூட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது. அங்கு வேறு யாரும் இல்லை. இங்கு உனது பையில் இரத்தக் கறை படிந்த கத்தி உள்ளது. உனது முகம், செயல் உன்னை காட்டி கொடுக்கிறது. என்னிடம் சொல் எப்படி அவனைக் கொன்றாய் அவளிடமிருந்து எவ்வளவு பணம் கொள்ளையடித்தாய்?</p> |
| <p>Aksionov swore he had not done it; that he had not seen the merchant after they had had tea together; that he had no money except eight thousand rubles of his own, and that the knife was not his. But his voice was broken, his face pale, and he trembled with fear as though he went guilty.</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா உறுதியாக சொன்னான்! நான் இதைச் செய்யவில்லை. நான் அந்த வணிகரை ஒன்றாக உ அருந்தியபின் பார்க்கவில்லை. என்னிடம் என் பணம் 8000 ரூபில்ஸ் தவிர வேறு பணமில்லை. அந்தக் கத்தி என்னுடையதல்ல. ஆனால் அவன் குரல் உடைந்தது முகம் வெளிறியது. பயத்தில் நடுங்கினான். இருந்தபோதிலும் குற்றவுணர்வுடன் சென்றான்.</p> |
| <p>The police-officer ordered the soldiers to bind Aksionov and to put him in the cart. As they tied his feet together and flung him into the cart, Aksionov crossed himself and wept. His money and goods were taken from him, and he was sent to the nearest town and imprisoned there. Enquiries as to his character were made in Vladimir. The merchants and other inhabitants of that town said that in former days he used to drink and waste his time, but that he was a good man. Then the trial came on: he was charged with murdering a merchant from Ryazan, and robbing him of twenty thousand rubles.</p> | <p>காவல் அதிகாரி வீரர்களுக்கு கட்டளையிட்டார். அக்ஷநோவாவை கட்டி வண்டியில் போடுங்கள் என்று. கால்களை ஒன்றாகக் கட்டி வண்டியில் போட்டனர். அக்ஷநோவா தன்னைத்தானே அடித்துக் கொண்டு அழுதான். அவனுடைய பணமும், பொருள்களும் எடுத்துக் கொண்டனர். அவனை அருகில் உள்ள நகரத்திற்கு அனுப்பி அங்கே சிறைப்பிடித்தனர். விலாடிமர் நகரில் அவனின் குணம் பற்றி விசாரித்தனர். மற்ற வணிகர்களும், அங்கு குடியிருப்போருக்கு முன்னால், அவன் குடிப்பான். நேரத்தை வீணடிப்பான். ஆனால் அவன் நல்ல மனிதன் என்றனர். அவன் வழக்கு வந்தது. அவன் ரியாசன் வணிகரைக் கொன்றதற்காகவும், இருபதாயிரம் பணத்தை கொள்ளையடித்ததாகவும் குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டான்.</p> |
| <p>His wife was in despair, and did not know what to believe. Her children were all quite small; one was a baby at her breast. Taking them all with her, she went to the town where her husband was in jail. At first she was not allowed to see him; but after much begging, she obtained permission from the officials, and was taken to him. When she saw her husband in prison-dress and in chains, shut up with thieves and criminals, she fell down, and did not come to her senses for a long time. Then she drew her children to her, and sat down near him. She told him of things at home, and asked about what had happened to him. He told her all, and she asked, “What can we do now?”</p> | <p>அவன் மனைவி மனமுடைந்தாள். எதை நம்புவது என்று தெரியவில்லை. குழந்தைகள் மிகவும் சிறியவர்கள். ஒரு குழந்தை மார்பில் இருந்தது. குழந்தைகளை அவருடன் அழைத்துக் கொண்டு கணவனைச் சிறைப்பிடித்துள்ள நகரத்திற்கு சென்றாள். முதலில் அவளைப் பார்க்க அனுமதிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் மிகவும் கெஞ்சி கேட்டு அதிகாரிகளிடம் அனுமதி பெற்றாள். அவளை பார்க்க சென்றாள். அவள் தனது கணவனை சிறைக் கைதி உடையில் சங்கிலியால் கட்டப்பட்டு, மற்ற திருடர்களுடனும், குற்றவாளிகளுடனும் அடைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தவுடன் தரையில் விழுந்தாள். சுய நினைவிற்கு நீண்டநேரம் வரவில்லை. பின், அவன் தன் குழந்தைகளை இழுத்துக் கொண்டு அவனருகில் சென்று கீழே அமர்ந்தாள். அவள் வீட்டைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னாள். என்ன</p> |

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| | நடந்தது என்று அவனிடம் கேட்டாள். அவன் அனைத்தும் சொன்னான் அவள் கேட்டாள் நாம் தற்போது என்ன செய்வது? |
| We must petition the Czar not to let an innocent man perish.” | நாம் கட்டாயம் மனுச் செய்வோம். மன்னனிடம் ஒரு அப்பாவி பாதிக்கப்பட விடக்கூடாது. |
| His wife told him that she had sent a petition to the Czar, but it had not been accepted. | அவன் மனைவி சொன்னாள் நான் அரசரிடம் புகார் செய்தேன். ஆனால் அவர் அதை ஒத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை என்றாள். |
| Aksionov did not reply, but only looked downcast. | அக்ஷநோவா பதிலளிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் கீழ்நோக்கி தரையை பார்த்தான். |
| Then his wife said, “It was not for nothing I dreamt your hair had turned grey. | அவன் மனைவி சொன்னாள் இது ஒன்றுமில்லை. உனது முடி நரைத்திருப்பது போல் கனவு கண்டேன். |
| You remember? You should not have started that day.” And passing her fingers through his hair, she said: “Vanya dearest, tell your wife the truth; was it not you who did it?” | உனக்கு ஞாபமிருக்கிறதா? நீ அன்று கிளம்பியிருக்கக் கூடாது. அவன் முடிகளுக்கிடையே விரலை விட்டு கோதியதை உன் மனைவியிடமாவது சொல். உண்மை என்னவென்று நீயில்லையென்றால் யார் செய்தது? |
| “So you, too, suspect me!” said Aksionov, and, hiding his face in his hands, he began to weep. Then a soldier came to say that the wife and children must go away; and Aksionov said good bye to his family for the last time | அப்படியானால் நீயும் என்னை சந்தேகிக்கிறாயா? அக்ஷநோவா சொன்னான். அவன் தன் முகத்தைக் கைகளில் மூடித் தேம்பி அழுதான். வீரர்கள் வந்து மனைவியும், குழந்தைகளும் வெளியேறுங்கள் என்றனர். அக்ஷநோவா தனது குடும்பத்திற்குக் கடைசி முறையாகப் போய் வாருங்கள் என்றான். அக்ஷநோவா அதற்கு மேல் புகார் எழுதவில்லை. அனைத்து நம்பிக்கையும் போய்விட்டது. கடவுளிடம் பிரார்த்தனை மட்டும் செய்தான் |
| When they were gone, Aksionov recalled what had been said, and when he remembered that his wife also had suspected him, he said to himself, “It seems that only God can know the truth; it is to Him alone we must appeal, and from Him alone expect mercy.” | அவர்கள் சென்றபின், அக்ஷநோவா திரும்ப நினைத்துப்பார்த்தான், என்ன சொல்வது என்று எப்ப நினைத்தாலும் எனது மனைவியும் என்னை சந்தேகிக்கிறாள். தனக்குத் தானே சொல்லிக் கொண்டான். கடவுளுக்கு மட்டுமே நடந்த உண்மை என்னவென்று தெரியும். அவனிடம் மட்டுமே நாம் மீண்டும் மனுச் செய்யலாம். அவனிடம் மட்டுமே கருணையை எதிர்பார்க்கலாம். |
| And Aksionov wrote no more petitions; gave up all hope, and only prayed to God. Aksionov was condemned to be flogged and sent to the mines. So he was flogged with a knot, and when the wounds made by the knot were healed, he was driven to Siberia with other convicts. | அக்ஷநோவா சவுக்கால் அடிக்கப்பட்டு, கண்டிக்கப்பட்டு சுரங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டான். அதனால் அவன் சவுக்கால் கட்டப்பட்டான். கட்டப்பட்ட பின் ஆறியவுடன் அவன் சைபீரியாவிற்கு மற்ற குற்றவாளிகளுடன் தூரத்தப்பட்டான். |
| For twenty-six years Aksionov lived as a convict in Siberia. His hair turned white as snow, and his beard grew long, thin, and grey. All his mirth went; he stooped; he walked slowly, spoke little, and never laughed, but he often prayed. | சைபீரியாவின் இருபத்தாறு ஆண்டுகள் மற்ற குற்றவாளிகளுடன் அக்ஷநோவா வாழ்ந்தான். அவன் முடி பனியைப் போல் நரைத்தது. அவன் தாடி ஒல்லியாக சாம்பல் நிறமாக நீண்டு வளர்ந்திருந்தது. அவனுடைய எல்லா சந்தோஷமும் சென்று விட்டது. அவன் கூனியிருந்தான். மெதுவாக நடந்தான். கொஞ்சமாக பேசினான் சிரிக்கவேயில்லை. ஆனால் அடிக்கடி கடவுளை வணங்கினான். |

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| <p>In prison Aksionov learnt to make boots, and earned a little money, with which he bought The Lives of the Saints. He read this book when there was light enough in the book when there was light enough in the prison-church he read the lessons and sang in the choir; for his voice was still good.</p> | <p>சிறையில் அக்ஷநோவா காலணி செய்ய கற்றுக் கொண்டான். சிறிது பணம் சம்பாதித்தான் அதைக் கொண்டு அருட்தொண்டர் வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றுப் புத்தகம் வாங்கினான். சிறையில் வெளிச்சம் இருக்கும் போதெல்லாம் படித்தான். ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமைகளில் ஜெயிலில் உள்ள கிறித்துவ கோயிலில் பாடங்களை வாசிப்பான். இசைக் குழுவில் பாடுவான். இன்னும் அவனது குரல் நன்றாக இருந்தது.</p> |
| <p>made Aksionov their spokesman, and when there were quarrels among the prisoners they came to him to put things right, and to judge the matter. No news reached Aksionov from his home, and he did not even know if his wife and children were still alive. One day a fresh gang of convicts came to the prison. In the evening the old prisoners collected round the new ones and asked them what towns or villages they came from, and what they were sentenced for. Among the rest Aksionov sat down near the newcomers, and listened with downcast air to what was said.</p> | <p>சிறை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அக்ஷநோவாலின் அடக்கம் பிடிக்கும். மற்ற கைதிகள் இவரை மதித்தனர். இவரைத் தாத்தா என்றும், அருட்தொண்டர் என்றும் அழைத்தனர். அவர்கள் ஏதாவது புகார் சிறை அதிகாரிகளிடம் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அக்ஷநோவா மூலமாக தங்கள் கருத்தைத் தெரிவித்தனர். சிறைக் கைதிகளுக்குள் சண்டை வந்தால் இவரிடம் வந்து தங்கள் நியாயத்தை சொல்லி, நீதி பெற்றனர். அக்ஷநோவா வீட்டிலிருந்து எந்தச் செய்தியும் வரவில்லை. மனைவி, குழந்தைகள் உயிரோடிருக்கின்றனரா என்று கூட தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு நாள் புதிய குற்றவாளிகளின் கூட்டம் ஒன்று சிறைக்கு வந்தது. மாலையில் வயதான கைதி, புதிய கைதிகளை அழைத்து கேட்டார் எந்த கிராமம் / நகரத்திலிருந்து வருகிறீர்கள் என குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டுள்ளீர்கள் என்றும் கேட்டார். அக்ஷநோவா மற்ற கைதிகளுடன் புதிய சிறைக் கைதிகள் அருகில் அயர்ந்திருந்தார். அவர்கள் என்ன சொல்கிறார்கள் என்று காற்றின் இரைச்சலில் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார்.</p> |
| <p>The prison authorities liked Aksionov for his meekness, and his fellow-prisoners respected him: they called him “Grandfather” and “The Saint”. When they wanted to petition the prison authorities about anything, they always</p> | <p>புதிய கைதிகளில் உயர்ந்த உறுதியான அறுபது வயது மனிதன் சாம்பல்நிற, நன்கு வெட்டப்பட்ட குறுந்தாடியுடன் தாங்கள் எதற்காக கைது செய்யப்பட்டோம் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தார்.</p> |
| <p>One of the new convicts, a tall, strong man of sixty, with a closely-cropped grey beard, was telling the others what he had been arrested for. “Well, friends,” he said, “I only took a horse that was tied to a sledge, and I was arrested and accused of stealing. I said I had only taken it to get home quicker, and had then let it go; besides, the driver was a personal friend of mine. So I said, ‘It’s all right.’ ‘No,’ said they, ‘you stole it.’ But how or where I stole it they could not say. I once really did something wrong, and ought by rights to have come here long ago, but that time I was not found out. Now I have been sent here for nothing at all.....Eh, but it’s lies I’m telling you; I’ve been to Siberia before, but I did not stay long.” “Where are you from?” asked some one.</p> | <p>அவன் சொன்னான்! நன்று! நண்பர்களே! நான் ஸ்லெட்ஜ் வண்டியில் கட்டப்பட்டிருந்த குதிரையை மட்டுமே எடுத்தேன். சிறைப்படித்துத் திருடியதாக குற்றஞ்சாட்டினர். நான் சொன்னேன் நான் குதிரையை வீட்டிற்கு விரைவாகச் செல்ல வேண்டுமென்று தான் எடுத்தேன். பின் குதிரையை போக விட்டுவிட்டேன். மேலும் குதிரையின் ஓட்டுநர் எனது சொந்த நண்பன். அதனால் நான் சொன்னேன். இதெல்லாம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. அவர்கள் “இல்லை” என்றனர். அதை “நீ திருடினாய்” ஆனால் எப்படி, எங்கே நான் அதை திருடினேன்? அவர்கள் சொல்லவில்லை. நான் ஒருமுறை உண்மையில் தவறு செய்திருக்கிறேன். நான் இங்கே வந்திருக்க வேண்டும் அப்போது அவர்கள் கண்டுபிடிக்கவில்லை. தற்போது ஏதும் செய்யாத போது என்னை இங்கே அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இது பொய். நான் உன்னிடம் சொல்கிறேன். நான் சைப்பியா இதற்குமுன் வந்திருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் நீண்ட நாட்கள்</p> |

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| | தங்கியதில்லை. "நீ எங்கிருந்து வருகிறாய்? மற்றொருவன் கேட்டான்". |
| "From Vladimir. My family are of that town. My name is Makar, and they also call me Semyonich." | விலாடியமியரிலிருந்து வருகிறேன். எனது குடும்பம் அங்குள்ளது. எனது பெயர் மாக்கர் அவர்கள் என்னை சிமியோனிச் என கூப்பிடுவர். |
| Aksionov raised his head and said: "Tell me, Semyonich, do you know anything of the merchants Aksionov of Vladimir? Are they still alive?" | அக்ஷநோவா தலையை உயர்த்தி கேட்டான். என்னிடம் சொல் உனக்கு விலாடிமர் வணிகர் அக்ஷநோவா பற்றி ஏதேனும் தெரியுமா? அவர்கள் இன்றும் உயிரோடிருக்கின்றனரா? |
| "Know them? Of course I do. The Aksionovs are rich, though their father is in Siberia: a sinner like ourselves, it seems! As for you, Gran'dad, how did you come here?" | தெரியுமாவா?. நன்றாக தெரியும். அக்ஷநோவா பணக்காரன் அவர்கள் தந்தை சைபீரியாவல் இருந்த போதிலும் எங்களைப் போல் அவரும் பாவம் செய்தவர் எனத் தோன்றுகிறது. உங்களுக்கு? தாத்தா நீங்கள் எப்படி இங்கே வந்தீர்கள்? |
| Aksionov did not like to speak of his misfortune. He only sighed, and said, "For my sins I have been in prison these twenty-six years." | அக்ஷநோவா தனது துரதிஷ்டம் பற்றி பேச விரும்பவில்லை. பெருமூச்சு விட்டார். நான் செய்த பாவம் இந்த சிறையில் இருப்பதாறு ஆண்டுகளாக இருக்கிறேன். |
| "What sins?" asked Makar Semyonich. | மலக்கர் சிமியோனிச் என்ன பாவம்? எனக் கேட்பான். |
| But Aksionov only said, "Well, well I must have deserved it!" He would have said no more, but his companions told the newcomers how Aksionov came to be in Siberia; how some one had killed a merchant, and had put the knife among Aksionov's things, and Aksionov had been unjustly condemned. | ஆனால் அக்ஷநோவா நன்று! நன்று!. நான் சொல்கிறேன். இது தகுதியானது தான். அவர் ஏதும் மேற்கொண்டு சொல்லமாட்டார். ஆனால் அவருடன் இருந்தவர்கள் புதியவர்கள் புதியவர்களுக்கு எப்படி அக்ஷநோவா சைபீரியா வந்தார்?. எப்படி யாரோ வணிகரைக் கொன்றனர். கத்தியை அக்ஷநோவா பையில் போட்டனர். அக்ஷநோவா நீதியில்லாமல் குற்றம்சாட்டப்பட்டார். |
| When Maker Semyonich heard this, he looked at Aksionov, slapped his own knee, and exclaimed, "Well, this is wonderful! Really wonderful But how old you've grown, Gran'dad!" | மாக்கர் சிமியோனிச், இதைக் கேட்டவுடன் அக்ஷநோவாப் பார்த்தான். தனது முட்டியில் அடித்துக் கொண்டான். நன்று! இது மிக அற்புதம். உண்மையில் அற்புதம். ஆனால் தாத்தா எப்படி வயதாகி விட்டது உங்களுக்கு. |
| These words made Aksionov wonder whether this man knew who had killed the merchant; so he said, "Perhaps, Semyonich, you have heard of that affair, or maybe you've seen me before?" | இந்த வார்த்தைகள், அக்ஷநோவாவிற்கு ஆச்சரியமளித்தது. ஒருவேளை இவனுக்கு யார் அந்த வணிகரைக் கொன்றது? என்று தெரிந்திருக்கலாம் அதனால் அவன் சொன்னான். ஒருவேளை சிமியோனிச், நீ அந்த விவகாரம் பற்றி கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கலாம் அல்லது எனக்கு முன் நீ பார்த்து இருக்கலாம். ஒருவேளை நீ கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கலாம் யார் அந்த வணிகரை கொன்றது என்று? கேட்டான் அக்ஷநோவா. |
| "How could I help hearing? The world's full of rumours. But it's a long time ago, and I've forgotten what I heard." "Perhaps you heard who killed the merchant?" asked Aksionov. | எப்படி நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்க முடியும்? இந்த உலகம் முழுவதும் வதந்தியால் நிரம்பியுள்ளது. ஆனால் இது நீண்ட நாட்களுக்கு முன்னர் நடந்தது. நான் என்ன கேள்விப்பட்டேன்? என்பது எனக்கு மறந்து போய் விட்டது. ஒரு வேளை வணிகனை யார் கொன்றது என்று நீ கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கலாம் அல்லவா என்று அக்ஷநோவாசை கேட்டான். |
| Maker Semyonich laughed, and replied: "I must have been him in whose bag the knife was found! If some one else hid the knife there, 'He's not a thief till he's caught,' | மாக்கர் சிமியோனிச் சிரித்து விட்டு பதிலளித்தான். அது யார் பையில் கத்தி இருந்ததோ அவர்கள் தான் யாரும் வந்து கத்தியை அங்கே மறைத்தா? வைத்தார்கள். |

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| <p>as the saying is. How could anyone put a knife into your bag while it was under your head? It would surely have woke you up.”</p> | <p>பிடிபடும் வரை யாரும் திருடர்கள் இல்லை என்று சொல்வார்கள். யாரும் வந்து எப்படி உங்கள் பையில் கத்தியை வைப்பார்கள் அந்தப்பை உங்கள் தலையில் அடியில் இருக்கும் போது அப்படியென்றால் அது உங்களை கட்டாயம் எழுப்பியிருக்கும்.</p> |
| <p>When Aksionov heard these words, he felt sure this was the man who had killed the merchant. He rose and went away. All that night Aksionov lay awake. He felt terribly unhappy, and all sorts of images rose in his mind. There was the image of his wife as she was when he parted from her to go to the fair. He saw her as if she were present; her face and her eyes rose before him; he heard her speak and laugh. Then he saw his children, quite little, as they were at that time: one with a little cloak on, another at his mother's breast. And then he remembered himself as he used to be-young and merry. He remembered how he sat playing the guitar in the porch of the inn where he was arrested, and how free from care he had been. He saw, in his mind, the place where he was flogged, the executioner, and the people standing around; the chains, the convicts, all the twenty-six years of his prison life, and his premature old age. The thought of it all made him so wretched that he was ready to kill himself.</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா இதை கேட்டவுடன், இவன்தான் வணிகரை கொன்றவன் என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்தான். அவன் எழுந்து சென்று விட்டான். அந்த இரவு முழுவதும் அக்ஷநோவா முழித்துப் படுத்திருந்தான். அவன் பயங்கர சோகமாக உணர்ந்தான். பழைய நினைவுகள் அவன் மனதில் எழுந்தன. சந்தைக்குச் செல்ல மனைவியை பிரிந்து சென்ற காட்சி, அவன் கண் முன்னால் மனைவி வந்த போது அவன் முகம், அவள் கண்கள் சிவந்தன. பின் குழந்தைகளைப் பார்த்தான். அவர்கள் மிகவும் சிறுவர்கள். அந்த நேரத்தில் ஒருவன் கழுத்தில் பட்டையும், மற்றவன் மார்பில் தன்னைத்தானே நினைத்துப் பார்த்தான். அவன் எப்போதும் இளமையாக, சந்தோஷமாக அவன் நினைத்தான். எப்படி விடுதியின் தாழ்வாரத்தில் அமர்ந்து கிடார் வாசித்தோம். எங்கே அவை சிறைப்பிடித்தார்கள். அப்படி கவனிப்பில் இருந்து வெளிவந்தான் அவன் மனத்திரையில் கண்டான்; எங்கு சவுக்கால் அடிக்கப்பட்டு கட்டப்பட்டனர் என்று தண்டனை நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டு மக்களும் சுற்றியிருந்தார்கள். சங்கிலிகள் குற்றவாளிகள் இருபத்தாறு வருடங்களாக சிறையில் அவனுடைய முன் கூட்டியே வந்த முதுமை அவனுடைய அனைத்து நினைவுகளும் அவனை அழுக்கின. அவன் தன்னைத்தானே கொல்ல முயன்றான்.</p> |
| <p>“And it's all that villain's doing!” thought Aksionov. And his anger was so great against Makar Semyonich that he longed for vengeance, even if he himself should perish for it. He kept repeating prayers all night, but could get no peace. During the day he did not go near Makar Semyonich, nor even look at him.</p> | <p>இது எல்லாமே அந்த வில்லன் செயல் என்று அக்ஷநோவா நினைத்தான். அவன் கோபம் அதிகரித்தது. மாக்கர் சிம்யோனிச் போல் பழி தீர்க்க காத்திருந்தான். அதனால் தானே அழிந்தாலும் சரி. இரவு முழுவதும் பிரார்த்தனை செய்தான். ஆனாலும் மனஅமைதி பெறவில்லை பகலில் அவன் மார்க்கர் சிம்யோனிச் பக்கம் செல்லவில்லை; அவனை பார்க்கக் கூட இல்லை.</p> |
| <p>A fortnight passed in this way. Aksionov could not sleep at night, and was so miserable that he did not know what to do.</p> | <p>இரண்டு வாரகாலம் இதே போல் அக்ஷநோவா உறங்கவில்லை. மிகவும் கவலையாக உணர்ந்தான் என்ன செய்வதென்று தெரியவில்லை</p> |
| <p>One night as he was walking about the prison he noticed some earth that came rolling out from under one of the shelves on which the prisoners slept. He stopped to see what it was. Suddenly Makar Semyonich crept out from under the shelf, and looked up at Aksionov with frightened face. Aksionov tried to pass without looking at him, but Makar seized his hand and told him that he had dug a hole under the wall, getting rid of the earth by putting it into his high-boots, and emptying it out every day on the road when the prisoners were driven to their work.</p> | <p>ஒரு இரவில் சிறையில் அவன் நடக்கும் போது பார்த்தான் பூமியின் சிறுபகுதி உருண்டு தனியாக அடியில் இருந்து வந்தது. சிறைக்கைதிகள் தூங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தனர். அவன் அது என்ன என்று பார்க்க நின்றான். திடீரென மாக்கர் சிம்யோனிச் வெட்டப்பட்ட அலமாரியின் அடியிலிருந்து வந்தான் அக்ஷநோவா பார்த்தான் பயந்த முகத்துடன். அக்ஷநோவா அவனை பார்க்காமல் செல்ல முயன்றான். மாக்கர் அவன் கையைப் பிடித்து இழுத்து சொன்னான். நான் ஒரு குழி தோண்டியுள்ளேன். சுவற்றுக்குக் கீழே இங்கிருந்து தப்பி செல்ல அதனுள் தனது உயர்ந்த காலணிகளைப் போட்டு அதை வெளியேற்றினான்.</p> |

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| | தினமும் அந்த பாதையில், கைதிகள் அனைவரும் தினமும் வேலைக்கு சென்ற பின். |
| “Just you keep quiet, old man, and you shall get out too. If you blab, they’ll flog the life out of me, but I will kill you first” | கிழவனே சிறிது வாயை மூடிக்கொள் உளறினால் நீயும் வெளியே போகலாம். நீ அவர்கள் எனது வாழ்க்கையை சாட்டையால் அடித்து அழித்து விடுவார்கள். அதற்கு முன் நான் உன்னை கொன்று விடுவேன். |
| Aksionov trembled with anger as he looked at his enemy. He drew his hand away, saying, “I have no wish to escape, and you have no need to kill me; you killed me long ago! As to telling of you--I may do so or not, as God shall direct.” | அக்ஷநோவா நடுங்கினான் கோபத்தில் தனது எதிரியை பார்த்தான். அவன் கையை இழுத்துக் கொண்டு சொன்னான் எனக்கு தப்பி செல்ல விருப்பமில்லை. நீ கொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. நீ என்னை நீண்ட நாட்கள் முன்பே கொன்று விட்டாய். நான் உன்னிடம் ஒன்று சொல்கிறேன். நான் செய்யவேன் அல்லது செய்யமாட்டேன் கடவுள் என்னை வழி நடத்துவார். |
| Next day, when the convicts were led out to work, the convoy soldiers noticed that one or other of the prisoners emptied some earth out of his boots. The prison was searched and the tunnel found. The Governor came and questioned all the prisoners to find out who had dug the hole. They all denied any knowledge of it. Those who knew would not betray Makar Semyonich, knowing he would be flogged almost to death. At last the Governor turned to Aksionov whom he knew to be a just man, and said: “You are a truthful old man; tell me, before God, who dug the hole?” | அடுத்த நாள் குற்றவாளிகள் வேலைக்கு வெளியேறிய பின் பாதுகாப்பு வீரர்கள் கண்டுபிடித்தனர். யாரோ ஒரு கைதி அல்லது மற்ற கைதிகள் தரையில் சிறு பகுதியை காலனி கொண்டு வெளியேற்றியுள்ளனர் என்று. சிறை முழுவதும் தேடி ஒரு குடைவு வழி இருப்பதை கண்டனர். தலைமை ஆளுநர் வந்து அனைத்து கைதிகளையும் கேள்வி கேட்டு கடைசியில் யார் குழி தோண்டியது என்று கண்டுபிடித்தனர். எல்லோரும் எதுவும் தெரியாது என மறுத்தனர். யாரும் மாக்கர் சிம்யோனிச்சை காட்டி கொடுக்கவில்லை. அவனை அடித்தே கொன்று விடுவார்கள் எனத் தெரியும். இறுதியாக ஆளுநர் அக்ஷநோவிடம் திரும்பி (அவருக்கு தெரியும் இவன் பொய் சொல்லமாட்டான் என்று) நீ தான் உண்மையான கிழவன். கடவுளின் முன்னால் சொல் யார் குழி தோண்டியது? |
| Makar Semyonich stood as if he were quite unconcerned, looking at the Governor and not so much as glancing at Aksionov. Aksionov’s lips and hands trembled, and for a long time he could not utter a word. He thought, “Why should I screen him who ruined my life? Let him pay for what I have suffered. But if I tell, they will probably flog the life out of him, and may be I suspect him wrongly. And, after all, what good would it be to me?” | மாக்கர் சிம்யோனிச் அதைப்பற்றி கவலைப் படாமல் ஆளுநரை பார்த்தபடி நின்றுருந்தனர். அக்ஷநோவாவை அதிகம் பார்க்கவில்லை. அக்ஷநோவா கைகளும், உதும் நடுங்கின. நீண்ட நேரம் ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட சொல்லவில்லை. அவன் நினைத்தான். நான் ஏன் மறைக்க வேண்டும். இவன் தானே என வாழ்க்கையை அழித்தவன். நானும் கஷ்டப்பட்டதற்கு அவன் கொடுக்கப்படும். ஆனால் நான் சொன்னால் அவர்கள் அவனை அடித்து கொன்று விடுவர். ஆனால் நான் தவறாக அவனை சந்தேகப்பட்டிருந்தால், இதனால் எனக்கு என்ன கிடைக்க போகிறது? |
| “Well, old man,” repeated the Governor, “tell me the truth: who has been digging under the wall?” Aksionov glanced at Makar Semyonich, and said, “I cannot say, your honour. It is not God’s will that I should tell! Do what you like with me; I am your hands.” | நன்று! கிழவனே திரும்ப சொன்னார். ஆளுநர், உண்மையை என்னிடம் சொல் யார் இந்த சுவற்றின் கீழ் குழி தோண்டியது? அக்ஷநோவா, மாக்கர் சிம்யோனிச்சை பார்த்தான். நேர்மையானவரே என்னால் சொல்ல முடியாது. நான் உங்களிடம் சொல்வது கடவுளின் விருப்பம் இல்லை. நீங்கள் என்ன வேண்டுமானாலும் என்னை செய்து கொள்ளுங்கள் நான் உங்கள் கைகளில். |
| However much the Governor! tried, Aksionov would say no more, and so the matter had to be left. | ஆளுநர் எவ்வளவு முயன்றும் அக்ஷநோவா ஒரு பதிலும் |

| | |
|--|--|
| <p>That night, when Aksionov was lying on his bed and just beginning to doze, someone came quietly and sat down on his bed. He peered through the darkness and recognized Makar</p> | <p>சொல்லவில்லை. அதனால் அந்தப் பொருள் அத்துடன் விடப்பட்டது. அன்று இரவு அக்ஷநோவா படுக்கையில் படுத்து சிறு தூக்கம் போட துவங்கும் போது யாரோ அமைதியாக வந்து படுக்கை அருகில் அமர்ந்தது தெரிந்தது. அவன் அந்த இருட்டிலும் பார்த்தான் வந்திருப்பது மார்க்கர் என உணர்ந்தான்.</p> |
| <p>“What more do you want of me?” asked Aksionov. “Why have you come here?” Makar Semyonich was silent. So Aksionov sat up and said, “What do you want? Go away, or I will call the guard!”</p> | <p>நீ இன்னும் என்னிடமிருந்து என்ன எதிர்பார்க்கிறாய்? அக்ஷநோவா கேட்டான். நீ ஏன் இங்கு வந்தாய்? மார்க்கர் சிம்யோனிச் அமைதியாக இருந்தான். அதனால் அக்ஷநோவா எழுந்து அமர்ந்து சொன்னான் உனக்கு என்ன வேண்டும்? நீ போய்விடு இல்லையென்றால், நான் காவலர்களை கூப்பிடுவேன்.</p> |
| <p>Makar Semyonich bent close over Aksionov, and whispered, “Ivan Dmitrich, forgive, me!” “What for?” asked Aksionov. “It was I who killed the merchant and hid the knife among your things. I meant to kill you too, but I heard a noise outside, so I hid the knife in your bag and escaped out of the window.”</p> | <p>மார்க்கர் சிம்யோனிச் குனிந்து அக்ஷநோவாவிடம் முறுமுறுத்தான். இவன் டிமிட்ரிச் என்னை மன்னித்து விடு. அக்ஷநோவா கேட்டான். எதற்காக? அது நான் தான் அந்த வணிகரைக் கொன்று கத்தியை உனது பொருட்களுடன் மறைத்து வைத்தேன். நான் உன்னையும் கொல்ல நினைத்தேன். ஆனால் வெளிப்புறம் சத்தம் கேட்டதால் கத்தியை உனது பையில் மறைத்து வைத்து விட்டு, ஜன்னல் வழியாகத் தப்பிச் சென்று விட்டேன்.</p> |
| <p>Aksionov was silent, and did not know what to say. Makar Semyonich slid off the bed-shelf and knelt upon the ground. “Ivan Dmitrich,” said he, “forgive me! For the love of God, forgive me! I will confess that it was I who killed the merchant, and you will be released and can go to your home.”</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா, அமைதியாக இருந்தான். என்ன சொல்வதென்று தெரியவில்லை. மார்க்கர் சிம்யோனிச் படுக்கையிலிருந்து நழுவி தரையில் முழங்காலிட்டு “இவன் டிமிட்ரிச்” “என்னை மன்னித்து விடு” கடவுளின் அன்பால் கேட்கிறேன் என்னை மன்னித்து விடு. நான் பாவ மன்னிப்புக் கோருகிறேன். நான்தான் அந்த வணிகரை கொன்றவன். உன்னை விடுதலை செய்து விடுவார்கள் நீ உன் வீட்டிற்கு செல்.</p> |
| <p>“It is easy for you to talk,” said Aksionov, “but I have suffered for you these twenty-six years. Where could I go to now?... My wife is dead, and my children have forgotten me. I have nowhere to go...” Makar Semyonich did not rise, but beat his head on the floor. “Ivan Dmitrich, forgive me!” he cried. “When they flogged me with the knot it was not so hard to bear as it is to see you now....yet you had pity on me, and did not tell. For Christ’s sake forgive me, wretch that I am!” And he began to sob.</p> | <p>உனக்கு இப்படிச் சொல்ல எளிதாக உள்ளது என்றான் அக்ஷநோவா. நான் உன்னால் இருபத்தாறு ஆண்டுகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுவிட்டேன். நான் இப்போது எங்கே போவேன்? எனது மனைவி இறந்து விட்டாள். எனது மகன்கள் என்னை மறந்து விட்டனர். எனக்குப் போக இடமில்லை. மார்க்கர் சிம்யோனிச் எழவில்லை. ஆனால் தலையால், தரையை மோதினான். இவான் டிமிட்ரிச் என்னை மன்னித்து விடு என்று அழுதான். அவர்கள் என்னை சவுக்கால் அடித்துக் கட்டியபோது கூட எனக்கு இவ்வளவு கடினமாக இல்லை இப்போது உன்னைப் பார்ப்பது கஷ்டமாக உள்ளது. இன்றும் நீ என்மேல் பரிவு காட்டுகிறாய் என்னைப்பற்றி சொல்லவில்லை. கிறிஸ்துவின் பெயரால் என்னை மன்னித்து விடு. கீழ்த்தரமானவன் நான் என்று அழு ஆரம்பித்தான்.</p> |
| <p>When Aksionov heard him sobbing he, too, began to weep. “God will forgive you!” said he. “Maybe I am a hundred times worse than you.” And at these words his</p> | <p>அக்ஷநோவா அவன் அழுவதைப் பார்த்து இவனும் அழுதான். கடவுள் உன்னை மன்னிப்பார் என்றான். நான் உன்னை விட நூறுமுறை மோசமானவனாக இருக்கலாம். இந்த வார்த்தைகள் அவன் மனதை இலேசாக மாற்றியது. வீட்டைப் பற்றி ஏக்கம் மறைந்தது. அவருக்கு சிறையை விட்டுச்செல்ல விருப்பம் இல்லை. ஆனால் தனது கடைசி</p> |

heart grew light, and the longing for home left him. He no longer had any desire to leave the prison, but only hoped for his last hour to come. In spite of what Aksionov had said, Makar Semyonich confessed, his guilt. But when the order for his release came, Aksionov was already dead.

மணித்துளி வந்துவிட்டது என நம்பினார். அக்ஷநோவா என்ன சொன்ன போதிலும், மாக்கர் சிம்யோனிச் குற்றத்தை ஒப்புக் கொண்டான். ஆனால் அவன் விடுதலையாகி வந்த போது அக்ஷநோவா அதற்குமுன் இறந்து விட்டான். அதனுடைய மெலிந்த பிள்ளைகள் குறித்து விளையாடும் தூரத்திலும் அருகிலும் பறவை (முழாடையள) முகமன் பாடியது அன்றைய நாளுக்கு. மேலும் அவர்களுடைய மேய்ச்சலுக்கு சென்று வந்த பசுக்கள் தூங்க சென்றன.



PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

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

a) Compare and contrast the main characters, Aksionov and Makar Semyonich, in the story.

Aksionov:

He **believed** in **God**. He was a good **singer**. He was **noble**. He had faith. He had **forgiveness**. He didn't commit crime. He was jailed. Makar was the criminal. But, he didn't avenge. He forgave him.

Makar:

He was **rough**. He **killed** the **merchant**. He didn't accept it. He hid it. He tried to escape. He **didn't repent** for his crime.

b) How did Aksionov react when his wife suspected him?

Aksionov started to **Nizhny Fair**. His **wife stopped** him. She talked about her bad dream. He didn't agree with her. It was a **good - luck**. He said so. He went out. He was **jailed**. He was **accused** of murder. He had neglected his wife's words. So, she suspected him. He was sad. He **prayed God** for peace.

c) Describe the life of Aksionov's life in prison.

Aksionov was **jailed**. He made boots. He earned money. He bought a book. It was about saints. He was **polite**. The jail authorities liked him. Others **called** him a **saint**. Later, **Makar** was jailed. He was the **real murderer**. Aksionov forgave Makar. He even saved him.

d) Why did Aksionov decide not to reveal the truth about Makar Semeyonich?

Aksionov was **accused of murder**. He was jailed. He saw **Makar**. He was a new prisoner. He was the **real murderer**. He made a hole to escape. Aksionov didn't reveal it to

others. Makar shouldn't be punished. He'd **lost** his **family**. So, he wanted to forgive him. **Forgiveness is divine.**

- e) **Discuss the meaning and importance of the saying "God sees the truth but waits".(PTA 5)**

Aksionov didn't commit crime. But, he was **accused of murder**. He was jailed. **Makar** was the **murderer**. He confessed it. Aksionov forgave him. His release order came. Then, he was dead. God's decision takes enough time. He answers our problems. The title means it.

- f) **Forgiveness is the best form of revenge. Substantiate the statement with reference to the story. (PTA 2,3, MDL-19)**

Aksionov **wanted** to make a **trip**. His wife stopped him. Because she had a **bad dream**. But, he went away. A **merchant** was **killed**. Aksionov was **accused** of it. He was jailed. He became old. He behaved well. All respected him. He met **Makar**. He was the **real murderer**. Aksionov saved him once. Makar accepted his crime. Aksionov **forgave** him. Forgiveness is the best form of revenge.



SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

Topic : God Sees The Truth But Waits.
Author : Leo Tolstoy
Theme : The noble life of a merchant

Introduction:

The Story "**God Sees The Truth, But Waits**" written by **Leo Tolstoy** illustrates the fact "**To err is human and to forgive is divine**" A noble merchant namely Aksionov forgave his enemy who was mainly responsible for his imprisonment.

Nizhny Fair:

Dmitrich Aksionov was a **noble merchant** and he and his **family** were **living in Vladimir**. He was **interested** in travelling and attending **Nizhny Fair**. His **wife** told him about a **terrible**

dream she had. In her dream, Aksionov **returned** home with **grey hair**. As it was really a **bad omen**, she was scared and stopped him **from travelling** to Nizhny fair. But, he **neglected** her words and travelled to the fair.

Murder Suspect:

On his way to the Nizhny Fair, **Aksionov met a merchant**. The merchant was **killed by somebody**. The **local police** who investigated the case **suspected Aksionov** to be the murderer. So they **arrested** him and **kept him in jail**.

His wife's Suspicion:

His **wife asked** him **why he went out to the fair** though she stopped him telling about her bad dream. So, she suspected him. He told that **God knew the truth**. He **lost all hope**. He **believed God** till his death.

Jail Life:

Aksionov was **sent to Siberia to work in the mines** there. He **became old** and often **prayed God**. He **behaved well** and so he was **respected by all**. He **bought a religious book** and sang **devotional songs** in the church. He was **called 'The saint'** and was liked for his gentleness.

Makar – The Culprit:

Makar Semiyonich introduced himself in the **jail**. Aksionov found him to be the **real murderer**. Maker Semeyonich **dug a hole to escape** from the jail. Aksionov **knew** it but **didn't inform** it to the jail authorities. He **did not want him to be punished** and he **forgave** him. He believed that **forgiveness** was the **best kind of revenge**. He attained self – realization and died peacefully.

Conclusion:

Thus, **Aksionov lived** a religious and **sainfly life** in the jail and was respected by all the prisoners. He even forgave Makar Semiyonich who was the real murderer. He did not lose his faith in God and **ended his life** in a **peaceful manner**.

Moral: People of forgiveness are in fact noble.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Aksionov's Life

(Sep -20, Sep -21, May -22)

Topic : God Sees the Truth But Waits.
Author : Leo Tolstoy
Theme : Aksionov's Noble Life

The story deals with the greatness of forgiveness. Aksionov was a merchant. He liked to travel to Nizhny Fair. His wife had a bad dream. He returned home with grey hair. She stopped him, But he went out. He met a merchant. He was **killed**. Aksionov was accused of murder. He was jailed. He was sent to Siberia. He became old. He made boots. He earned money. He bought a religious book. He sang in the church. He was **called** the **saint**. He was liked for his politeness. He met Makar He was the real murderer. He saved him. Makar accepted the truth. Aksionov forgave him. He died. Thus, Aksionov had a peaceful death.

Moral: Forgiveness is a noble quality.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ Aksionov was a **merchant**.
- ❖ He liked to travel to **Nizhny Fair**.
- ❖ His wife had a bad dream.
- ❖ She stopped him.
- ❖ But, he went out.
- ❖ He met a **merchant**.
- ❖ He was **killed**.
- ❖ Aksionov was accused.
- ❖ He was **jailed**.
- ❖ He was sent to Siberia.
- ❖ He was pious.
- ❖ He was polite.
- ❖ He was respected.
- ❖ He met Makar.
- ❖ He was **the murderer**.
- ❖ He accepted it.
- ❖ Aksionov forgave him.

Moral: Forgiveness is a great quality.

**UNIT
2**
Supplementary
LIFE OF PI
“பை” யின் வாழ்க்கை
- Yann Martel
ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Yann Martel was born in Spain to French Canadian parents. Martel's father worked as a diplomat and the family moved to Costa Rica, France, Mexico and Canada during Martel's childhood. He grew up speaking both French and English. Martel studied philosophy at Trent University in Ontario, and later spent a year in India visiting religious sisters and zoos. His first three books received little critical or popular attention but with the publication of **Life of Pi** in 2001, Martel became internationally famous and he was awarded the Man Booker Prize in 2002.


PICTURES RELATED TO THE LESSON

227 Thrilling days

WITH BENGAL TIGER

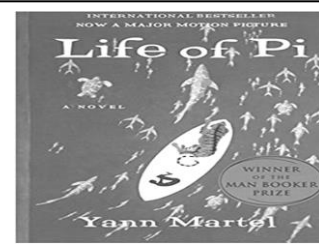
**TREKKING IS A SORT OF
ADVENTURE**

Pi PATEL after ship wrecking

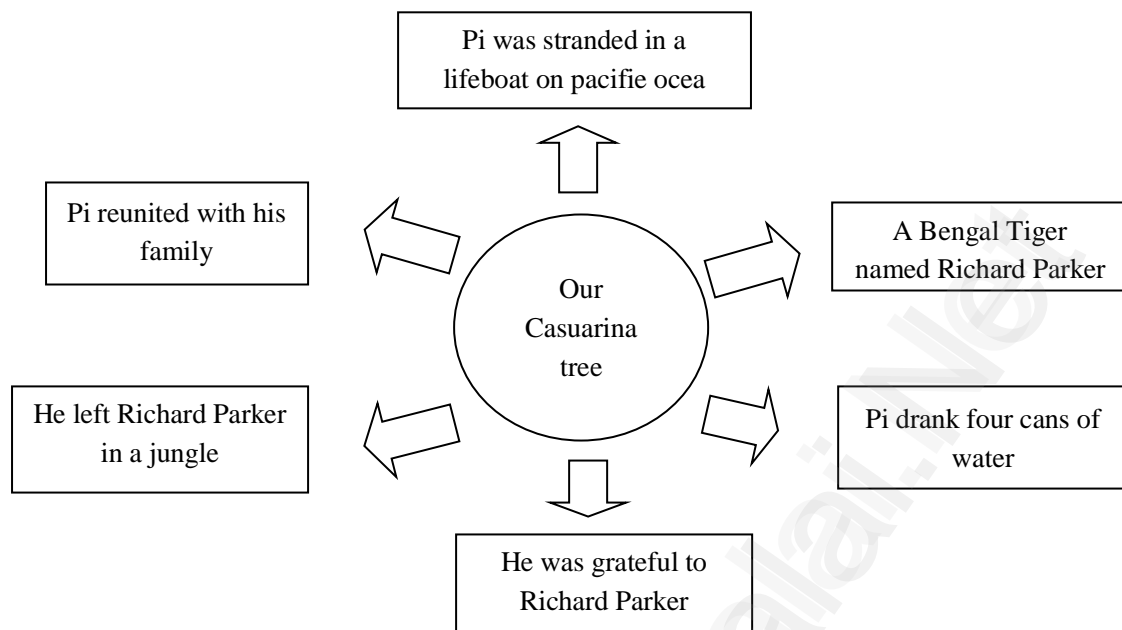
**RICHARD PARKER -
BENGAL TIGER**

PI with other creatures

Pi waiting to return the shore

**Drinking water amidst salt
water**

The real incident

MIND MAP



PICTORIAL DESCRIPTION



கதைச்சுருக்கம்

- ❖ இக்கதை Pi Patel என்ற பாண்டிச்சேரி பையனின் வாழ்க்கையை விளக்குகிறது. அவன் ஒரு கப்பல் விபத்தின்போது ஒரு உயிர்காக்கும் படகில் தப்பித்தான். அதில் ரிச்சர்ட் பார்க்கர் என்ற முதிர்ந்த புலியும், ஒரு கழுதைப்புலியும் இருந்தன. அங்கு உணவு, தண்ணீர், தூக்கம் இல்லை. அப்புலியின் அருகிலும் தண்ணீரை தேடினாள். பின், நிறைய தண்ணீர் கேன்களை பார்த்தான்; நிறைய தண்ணீர் குடித்தான்; மகிழ்ந்தான். இப்படி 227 நாட்கள் அப்படகில் பசிபிக் பெருங்கடலில் கழித்தான்.

TEXT TRANSLATION

| LIFE OF PIE | "பை" யின் வாழ்க்கை |
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| Here is an abridged version of the famous Canadian fantasy adventure novel titled Life of Pi by Yann Martel published in 2001. The protagonist is Piscine Molitor "Pi" Patel, an Indian boy from Pondicherry. He survives 227 days after a shipwreck while stranded on a lifeboat in the Pacific Ocean with a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker. | இங்கே ஒரு கனடாநாட்டு சாகசங்கள் நிறைந்த கற்பனையான ஒரு கதை "பையின் வாழ்க்கை" என்ற தலைப்பில் யான் மார்ட்டல் என்பவர் 2001ல் வெளியிட்டார். இதன் கதாநாயகன் நீச்சல் தொட்டியுடன் கூடிய விடுதியின் காப்பாளர் பை பாட்டேல் பாண்டிச்சேரியில் இருந்து வந்த ஒரு இந்தியப் பையன் உயிரைப் பாதுகாக்கும் படகில் பசிபிக் பெருங்கடல் ரிச்சர்ட் பார்க்கர் என்னும் பெயருடைய வங்காளநாட்டு புலியுடன். அவன் 227 நாட்களை செலவிட்டான் |
| I was alone and orphaned, in the middle of the Pacific, hanging on to an oar, an adult tiger in front of me, sharks beneath me, a storm raging about me. Had I considered my prospects in the light of reason, I surely would have given up and let go of the oar, hoping that I might drown before being eaten. But I don't recall that I had a single thought during those first minutes of relative safety. I didn't even notice daybreak. I held on to the oar, I just held on, God only knows why? | நான் அங்கே தனியாக அநாதை போல் பசிபிக் பெருங்கடலின் நடுவில் துடுப்பில் நான் தொங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். ஒரு வயதான புலி, என் முன்னால் சுறாக்கள் எனக்கு அடியில் என்னை நோக்கி ஒரு புயல் வந்துகொண்டிருந்தது. அந்தக் காரணத்தினால் நான் எனது எதிர்காலத்தை வெளிச்சமாக ஒரு ஒளியாக நினைத்தேன் காரணத்தோடு நினைத்தேன். நான் கட்டாயம் எனது எதிர்காலத்தைப் பற்றிய நினைப்பை விட்டு விட்டு துடுப்பைப் பற்றிக்கொண்டு போக வேண்டும் என்று நம்பினேன். நான் சாப்பிடப்படுவதற்கு முன் மூழ்கிப் போய்விடவேண்டும். ஆனால் நான் அதை நினைவுபடுத்த விரும்பவில்லை. எனக்கு ஒன்று மட்டும் நினைவில் இருந்தது. உறவினர்களின் பாதுகாப்புக்கு எனக்கு ஒரு இடைவேளைகூட நான் கவனிக்கவில்லை. நான் துடுப்பைப் பற்றிக்கொண்டு ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஏனென்று கடவுளுக்கு மட்டுமே தெரியும். |
| The elements allowed me to go on living. The lifeboat did not sink. Richard Parker kept out of sight. The sharks prowled but did not attack. The waves splashed me but did not pull me off. I watched the ship as it | நாட்கள் கப்பல் உடைந்தபின் உயிருடன் இருந்தான். என்னை உயிருடன் வாழ உறுப்புகள் அனுமதித்தன. உயிர்காக்கும் படகு மூழ்கவில்லை. ரிச்சர்ட் பார்க்கர் எனது பார்வைக்கு அப்பால், சுறாக்கள் பலமானவை. ஆனால் என்னைத் தாக்கவில்லை. அலைகள் என்மீது அடித்தன |

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| <p>disappeared with much burbling and belching. Lights flickered and went out. I looked about for my family, for survivors, for another lifeboat, for anything that might bring me hope. There was nothing. Only rain, marauding waves of black ocean and the flotsam of tragedy. The darkness melted The elements allowed me to go on living. The lifeboat did not sink. Richard Parker kept out of sight. The sharks prowled but did not attack. The waves splashed me but did not pull me off. I watched the ship as it disappeared with much burbling and belching. Lights flickered and went out. I looked about for my family, for survivors, for another lifeboat, for anything that might bring me hope. There was nothing. Only rain, marauding waves of black ocean and the flotsam of tragedy. The darkness melted</p> | <p>ஆனால் என்னை இழுத்துச் செல்லவில்லை. என் கண்முன்னால் கப்பல் மூழ்குவதைப் பார்த்தேன். மிகுந்த குழப்பத்தோடும், ஏக்கத்தோடும். விளக்குகள் பளிச்சிட்டு மறைந்தன. நான் என் குடும்பத்தை பற்றி, உயிரோடு இருப்பவர்களை பற்றி மற்ற உயிர்காக்கும் படகுகள் பற்றி ஏதாவது எனக்கு ஒரு நம்பிக்கையைக் கொடுக்குமாறு பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் எதுவுமில்லை. ஒரே மழை கரு கடலை அலைகள் சூறையாடின. அச்சத்துடனும், சோகத்துடனும் காத்திருந்தேன். இருட்டு வானத்திலிருந்து விலகி, மழை நின்றது. அதே நிலையில் என்னால் தொடர்ந்து இருக்க முடியவில்லை. நான் நடுங்கினேன். எனது கழுத்து வலித்தது என்னால் கழுத்திலிருந்து தலையை தூக்கி பிடிக்க முடியவில்லை. கஷ்டப்பட்டு தூக்கிபிடித்தேன். உயிர்காக்கும் மிதவையிலிருந்து எனது முதுகு காயமாகி பின்னோக்கி விளைந்தது. நான் என்னை உயர்ந்த இடத்தில் வைத்து கொள்ள ஆசைப்பட்டேன். ஏதேனும் மற்ற உயிர் காக்கும் படகுகள் இருக்கிறதா எனப்பார்க்க</p> |
| <p>In the morning I could not move. I was pinned by weakness to the tarpaulin. Even thinking was exhausting. I applied myself to thinking straight. At length, as slowly as a caravan of camels crossing a desert, some thoughts came together. I thought of sustenance for the first time. I had not had a drop to drink or a bite to eat or a minute of sleep in three days. Finding this obvious explanation for my weakness brought me a little strength. Richard Parker was still on board. In fact, he was directly beneath me.</p> | <p>காலையில் என்னால் அசைய முடியவில்லை. நான் தார்ப்பாயின் மேல் பலவீனத்தால் சுருண்டிருந்தேன் என்னால் யோசிக்கக் கூட முடியவில்லை. எனக்கு நானே நாம் சரியாக யோசிக்க வேண்டுமென நினைத்தேன் நீளமாக பாலைவனத்தில் ஓட்டகங்களில் மெதுவாக கூண்டுவண்டியில் பயணிப்பது போல் சில நினைவுகள் என்னுடன் வந்தன. முதன்முதலாக உயிர்வாழ்வது பற்றி யோசித்தேன். இந்த மூன்று நாட்களில் எனக்கு அருந்த ஒரு சொட்டு நீரில்லை. சாப்பிட ஒரு துண்டு கூட இல்லை ஒரு நிமிடம் கூட தூங்க முடியவில்லை எனது பலவீனத்திற்கான காரணத்தை வெளிப்படையாக என்னால் தேட முடிந்ததே எனக்கு சிறிது சக்தியை கொடுத்தது. ரிச்சர்பார்க்கர் இன்னமும் பலகையில் இருந்தது. உண்மையில் அது எனக்கு நேர் அடியில் இருந்தது நம்பமுடியாத ஒரு செயல் ஆனால் உண்மை என்று ஒப்புக் கொண்டுதான் ஆகவேண்டும்.</p> |
| <p>Incredible that such a thing should need consent to be true, but it was only after much deliberation, upon assessing various mental items and points of view, that I concluded that it was not a dream or a delusion or a misplaced memory or a fancy or any other such falsity, but a solid, true thing witnessed while in a weakened, highly agitated state. The truth of it would be confirmed as soon as I felt well enough to investigate. How I had failed to notice for two-and-a half days a 450-pound Bengal tiger in a lifeboat twenty-six feet long was a conundrum I would have to try to solve later, when I had more energy. The feat surely made Richard Parker</p> | <p>ஆனால் இந்த முடிவிற்கு வருவதற்குமுன் கவனமாகப் பலவற்றை கருத்தில் கொண்டு பல்வேறு மனத்தில் உள்ளவைகளை மதிப்பீடு செய்து பார்த்ததில் நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டிய புள்ளி ஆகியவற்றை ஆராய்ந்து, நான் முடிவுக்கு வந்தேன். இது ஒரு கனவு அல்ல; அல்லது மாயை அல்ல; அல்லது தவறாக ஞாபகம் அல்ல; அது ஒரு ஆடம்பரமல்ல; அல்லது எந்தஒரு பொய்யுமல்ல; ஆனால் திடமான உண்மையானது. பலவீனமான ஒரு நிலையில் உண்மையால் கிளர்ச்சி நிலையில் போது உண்மைதார் சாட்சி இதன் உண்மைநிலை உறுதிப்படுத்தப்பட்ட எனக்கு நன்றாகி நான் ஆராய முயல்வேன் நான் எப்படி 2 ½ நாட்கள் கவனிக்க தவறினேன். 450 பவுண்டு உங்களை புலியும் உயிர்காக்கும் படகில் 26 அடி நீளம் என்பது புதிர், நான் இதை சரி செய்ய முயன்றேன் பின்னால். எனக்கு புது தெம்பு வந்தவுடன்</p> |

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| <p>the largest stowaway, proportionally speaking, in the history of navigation. From tip of nose to tip of tail he took up over a third of the length of the ship he was on.</p> | <p>இந்த சாதனை, கப்பலில் கட்டணமில்லாமல் ஏறி ஒளிந்திருப்பவர் மிகப்பெரிய ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கர்.. கடற்பயணத்தில் இது ஒரு புது வரலாறு. மூக்கின் நுனியிலிருந்து வாலின் துணை வரை அது கப்பலின் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்கு அகலத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டது.</p> |
| <p>You might think I lost all hope at that point. I did. And as a result I perked up and felt much better. We see that in sports all the time, don't we? The tennis challenger starts strong but soon loses confidence in his playing. The champion racks up the games. But in the final set, when the challenger has nothing left to lose, he becomes relaxed again, insouciant and daring. Suddenly he's playing like the devil and the champion must work hard to get those last points. So it was with me. To cope with a hyena seemed remotely possible, but I was so obviously outmatched by Richard Parker that it wasn't even worth worrying about. With a tiger aboard, my life was over. That being settled, why not do something about my parched throat?</p> | <p>நீங்கள் நினைக்கலாம், நான் அந்த புள்ளியில் அனைத்து நம்பிக்கையையும் இழந்துவிட்டேன் என்று. அதன் முடிவாக நான் இடையில் சிறிது பரவாயில்லாமல் உணர்ந்தேன். நாம் எப்போதும் விளையாட்டில் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம் இல்லையா? பூப்பந்து போட்டியாளர்கள் உறுதியாக துவங்குவர். ஆனால் சீக்கிரம் தன் விளையாட்டில் தன்னம்பிக்கையை இழந்துவிடுவர் வெற்றிகொண்டவர் விளையாட்டை தட்டிச்செலுவர். ஆனால் கடைசிச் சுற்றில் போட்டியாளர் இழக்க ஏதும் இருக்காது. மறுபடியும் அவர் ஓய்வாக, அக்கறையற்று எதிர்கொள்வர். திடீரென்று அவன் பேயைப்போல் விளையாடுவான். வெற்றியின் கடைசிப் புள்ளியைப் பெற கடினமாக உழைக்க வேண்டும். அது என்னிடம் இருந்தது கழுதைப்புலியை சமாளிக்க ஓரளவு என்னால் முடியும். ஆனால் நான் வெளிப்படையாகவே சொல்கிறேன். ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கரும் ஒப்பிட்டால், நான் பொருத்தமற்றவன். நான் கவலைப்பட இதில் ஒன்றியில்லை புலியுடன் வெளிநாட்டில் எனது வாழ்க்கை முடியப் போகிறது. ஒரு வழியாக அது முடிந்தது எனது வறண்ட தொண்டைக்கு ஏதாவது செய்ய முடியவில்லை ஏன்?</p> |
| <p>I believe it was this that saved my life that morning that I was quite literally dying of thirst. Now that the word had popped into my head I couldn't think of anything else, as if the word itself were salty and the more I thought of it, the worse the effect. I have heard that the hunger for air exceeds as a compelling sensation the thirst for water. Only for a few minutes, I say. After a few minutes you die and the discomfort of asphyxiation goes away, whereas thirst is a drawn-out affair. Look: Christ on the Cross died of suffocation, but His only complaint was of thirst. If thirst can be so taxing that even God Incarnate complains about it, imagine the effect on an ordinary human. It was enough to make me go raving mad. I have never known a worse physical hell than this putrid taste and pasty feeling in the mouth, this unbearable pressure at the back of the throat, this sensation that my blood was turning to thick syrup that barely flowed. Truly, by comparison, a tiger was</p> | <p>நான் நம்பினேன், இந்தக் காலையில் இது எனது வாழ்க்கையைக் காப்பாற்றியது. நான் தாகத்தினால் எப்படியும் சாகப்போகிறேன். இப்போது, அந்த வார்த்தை எனது தலையை வெடிக்க வைத்தது. என்னால் வேறு எதையும் யோசிக்க முடியவில்லை. அந்த வார்த்தை ஒரு வேளை உப்பாக இருந்தால். நான் மேலும் அதைப்பற்றி யோசித்தேன். அதன் விளைவு, மேலும் மோசமானது. நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். காற்றுக்கான பசி அதிகமாகி அது என்னை வற்புறுத்தும் உணர்வு போல் தண்ணீருக்காக தாகமாகியது. ஒரு சில மணித்துளிகள் மட்டுமே நான் சொல்கிறேன். சிலமணி நேரம் கழித்து நீ இறந்து விடுவாய்! போதிய ஆக்ஸிஜன் பற்றாக்குறையால் உபாதை ஏற்பட்டு போய்விடுவாய்! தாகம் ஒருதவிர்க்க முடியாத அலுவல் இங்கேபார். இயேசு கிறிஸ்து சிலுவையில் மூச்சுத்திணறலால் தான் இறந்தார். ஆனால் எனது ஒரே புகார் தாகம்தான். ஒருவேளை தாகம் தணிந்தாலும் கூட கடவுளாக அவதாரம் எடுத்தவரால் கூட தாகத்தைப்பற்றி புகார் சொன்னால் என்றால் சாதாரண மனிதனின் மீது தாகம் ஏற்படுத்தும் தாக்கம் பற்றி கற்பனை செய்து பாருங்கள். இது என்னை பைத்தியம் பிடிக்க செய்துவிடும் போலிருந்தது இதுவரை நான் இது போன்ற ஒரு உடல்நிலை மோசமான உணர்வைக் கண்டதில்லை. வாந்திவருவது போன்ற கெட்ட சுவை வாயில் பசை போன்ற உணர்வு தொண்டையின் பின்னால் ராங்கமுடியாத அழுத்தம் இந்த</p> |

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| <p>nothing, and so I pushed aside all thoughts of Richard Parker and fearlessly went exploring for fresh water.</p> | <p>உணர்வு எனது இரத்தத்தை கெட்டியான திரவம் போன்று மாற்றுவதாக அரிதாகவே ஓடியது உண்மையில் எனது ஒப்பீடு ஒரு புலி ஒன்றுமில்லை அதனால் நான் புலி எனது அனைத்து உணர்வுகளையும் தூரதள்ளிவிட்டேன் பயமில்லாமல் நான் தூய நீர் தேடி சென்றேன்.</p> |
| <p>The diving rod in my mind dipped sharply and a spring gushed water when I remembered that I was on a genuine, regulation lifeboat and that such a lifeboat was surely outfitted with supplies. That seemed like a perfectly reasonable proposition. What captain would fail in so elementary a way to ensure the safety of his crew?</p> | <p>நீர்மூழ்கித் தண்டு, எனது நினைவில் கூர்மையாக முக்கியது. அதிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் பீறிட்டது எனக்கு நன்கு ஞாபகமிருக்கிறது. நான் உயிர்காக்கும் படகில் பார்த்திருக்கிறேன். ஒருவர் உயிர்வாழ்வதற்கு தேவையான அனைத்தும் அதிலிருக்கும் எல்லாமும் சரியான விகிதத்தில் எடுத்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு கப்பல் தலைவன் தன்னுடன் பயணிக்கும் கூட்டத்திற்கு அதைத் தவறாமல் வைத்திருப்பான்.</p> |
| <p>What ship chandler would not think of making a little extra money under the noble guise of saving lives? It was settled. There was water aboard. All I had to do was find it, which meant I had to move. I made it to the middle of the boat, to the edge of the tarpaulin. It was a hard crawl. I felt I was climbing the side of a volcano and I was about to look over the rim into a boiling cauldron of orange lava. I lay flat. I carefully brought my head over. I did not look over any more than I had to. I did not see Richard Parker. The hyena was plainly visible, though. It was back behind what was left of the zebra. It was looking at me.</p> | <p>கப்பல் தலைவன் எப்போதும் உயிர்களைக் காக்க அடிப்படைத் தேவைகளை எடுத்து வைப்பதை அதிகப்படியான செலவு என எண்ணமாட்டார். இது முடிவானது எப்படியும் அக்கறையில் தண்ணீர் இருக்கும். நான் தற்போது அதைத் தேடவேண்டும். பொருள் என்னவென்றால் நான் தற்போது நகரவேண்டும். நான் கப்பலின் நடுவிலிருந்து தார்ப்பாயின் கடைசிவரை தேடினேன். இது மிகவும் கடினமான சுற்றாக இருந்தது. நான் எரிமலையின் விளிம்பில் ஏறுவது போல் உணர்ந்தேன். நான் எரிமலையின் விளிம்பிலிருந்து உள்ளே ஆரஞ்சு நிறத்தில் எரிமலைக் குழம்பை பார்ப்பது. போல் இருந்தது. தவறினால் விழுந்துவிடுவேன். நான் கவனமாக எனது தலையை மேலே தூக்கினேன். நான் இதுவரை மேலே பார்க்கவேயில்லை. நான் ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கரை பார்க்கவில்லை. கழுதைப்புலி நன்கு தெரிந்தது. அது வரிக்குதிரையின் பின்னால் இருந்தது. வரிக்குதிரை மட்டுமே எஞ்சியிருந்தது கழுதைப்புலி என்னைப் பார்த்தது.</p> |
| <p>I was no longer afraid of it. It wasn't ten feet away, yet my heart didn't skip a beat. Richard Parker's presence had at least that useful aspect. To be afraid of this ridiculous dog when there was a tiger about was like being afraid of splinters when trees are falling down. I became very angry at the animal. "You ugly, foul creature," I muttered. The only reason I didn't stand up and beat it off the lifeboat with a stick was lack of strength and stick, not lack of heart. Did the hyena sense something of my mastery? Did it say to itself, "Super alpha is watching me—I better not move"? I don't know. At any rate, it didn't move. In fact, in the way it ducked its head it seemed to want to hide from me. But it was no use hiding. It would get its just dessert soon enough.</p> | <p>நான் இப்போது பயப்படவில்லை. பத்தடி தூரம் கூட இருக்காது. எனது இதயம் துடிப்பை நிறுத்தவில்லை புலியின் வருகை எனக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். இந்த கேலிக்குரிய நாய்க்கு பயப்படுவதா? நீண்ட கூர்மையான மர ஈட்டிக்குப் புரிதல் பயப்படும் மரங்கள் விழும் போது நான் தற்போது அதன்மீது கோபம் ஆனேன். அழுக்கான, தீய உயிரினமே என முறைத்தேன். ஒரே காரணம். என்னால் எழுந்து நின்று அதை அடிக்க முடியாது இந்த உயிர்காக்கும் படகில் குச்சி இல்லை. உடலில் தெம்பில்லை. அதற்குமேல் இதயமில்லை. கழுதைப்புலி என்னை வெற்றிபெறுமா? அது சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுமா? அதிசய தொடக்கம் என்னை கவனிக்கிறது. இப்போது நகர்வது சரியில்லையா? எனக்கு தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் எப்படியும் அது நகராது உண்மையில் அது தனது தலையை உள்ளே இழுத்துக் கொள்வதிலிருந்து அது என்னிடமிருந்து ஒளிந்துகொள்ள நினைக்கிறது. ஆனால் ஒளிந்து கொள்வதால் ஒன்றும் பயனில்லை. அது தனது உணர்வை சீக்கிரம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்.</p> |

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| <p>Richard Parker also explained the animals' strange behavior. Now it was clear why the hyena had confined itself to such an absurdly small space behind the zebra and why it had waited so long before killing it. It was fear of the greater beast and fear of touching the greater beast's food. The strained, temporary peace between Orange Juice and the hyena, and my reprieve, were no doubt due to the same reason: in the face of such a superior predator, all of us were prey, and normal ways of preying were affected. It seemed the presence of a tiger had saved me from a hyena— surely a textbook example of jumping from the frying pan into the fire.</p> | <p>ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கர் ஒரு மிருகத்தின் விநோதமான நடத்தை பற்றி விளக்கியிருக்கிறது. எனக்கு இப்போது இளங்கியது ஏன் கழுதைப்பலி, வரிக்குதிரையின் முன்னே இப்படி முகத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்று! அதைக் கொல்லும் முன் நீண்ட நேரம் வறண்ட முகத்துடனும் காத்திருக்கிறது. பெரிய மிருகத்தைக் கொல்லும் முன் உள்ள பயம் அந்த உணவைத் தோடுவதற்கு உள்ள பயம் வடித்தெடுத்த தற்காலிகமான ஆரஞ்சு நிறச் சாறு திரவத்தின் மீதான அமைதியான இடைவெளி! சந்தேகமேயில்லை வேறு காரணங்களில்லை!. மேலான இரையின் முகத்தில் எல்லாமும் உணவே சாதாரண உணவுக்கான வழிகள் அடைபட்டுள்ளன. ஒரு வேளை ரிச்சார்டுபார்க்கர் வந்தால் மட்டுமே நான் கழுதைப்பலியிடமிருந்து தப்பமுடியும் சாதாரணமாக புத்தகத்தில், சொல்வார்களே! உறுக்கும் சட்டியிலிருந்து தப்பி நெருப்பில் விழுந்ததை போல் இருந்தது</p> |
| <p>But the great beast was not behaving like a great beast, to such an extent that the hyena had taken liberties. Richard Parker's passivity, and for three long days, needed explaining. Only in two ways could I account for it: sedation and seasickness. Father regularly sedated a number of the animals to lessen their stress.</p> | <p>ஆனால் மிகப்பெரிய மிருகம் அதுபோலவே மிகப் பெரிய மிருகமாக நடந்து கொண்டது. கழுதைப்பலி கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாக சுதந்திரம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டது. ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கர் அமைதியாக முடங்கியிருந்தது மூன்று நாட்களுக்கு. எனக்குக் காரணம் விளங்கவில்லை. இரண்டு வழிகள் தான் இதற்குகாரணம். எண்ணினேன். மயக்கம் குடல், குமட்டல். அப்பா வழக்கமாக மிருகங்களின் மன அழுத்தத்தை குறைக்க அவைகளுக்கு மயக்க மருந்து கொடுப்பார்.</p> |
| <p>Might he have sedated Richard Parker shortly before the ship sank? Had the shock of the shipwreck—the noises, the falling into the sea, the terrible struggle to swim to the lifeboat—increased the effect of the sedative? Had seasickness taken over after that? These were the only plausible explanations I could come up with. I lost interest in the question. Only water interested me.</p> | <p>அப்படி புலிக்கும் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம், கப்பல் மூழ்கும் சிறிது நேரத்திற்கு முன்? கப்பல் உடைந்த அதிர்ச்சி — சப்தங்கள், கடலில் விழுந்தது, பயங்கரமாக, கஷ்டப்பட்டு நீந்தி உயிர்காக்கும். படகுக்கு வந்தது போன்றவை அதனுடைய மயக்கத்தை அதிகரித்திருக்கலாம். அதன்பின் குடல், குமட்டல் அதற்கு வந்திருக்கலாம். இவைதான், உண்மையான விளக்கமாக இருக்க முடியும் என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்தேன். இந்தக் கேள்விமேல் எனக்கு விருப்பம் இல்லை. எனக்கு தண்ணீர் மீது மட்டுமே விருப்பம்.</p> |
| <p>I took stock of the lifeboat. It was three—and-a half feet deep, eight feet wide and twenty-six feet long, exactly. I know because it was printed on one of the side benches in black letters. It also said that the lifeboat was designed to accommodate a maximum of thirty-two people. Wouldn't that have been merry, sharing it with so many? Instead we were three and it was awfully crowded.</p> | <p>நான் ஒருமுறை உயிர்காக்கும் படகில் நோட்டம்விட்டேன். அது 3 ½ அடி அழம் 8 அடி அகலம் 26 அடி நீளம் கொண்டது. எனக்கு தெரியும் ஏனென்றால் இது ஒரு அமரும் பலகையில் மேல் கருப்பு எழுத்துக்களில் அச்சிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அது மேலும் சொன்னது உயிர்காக்கும் படகு 32 பேர் தங்கும் அளவுக்கு தயாரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. இன்று அவ்வளவு பேர் இல்லை மகிழ்ச்சியாக பங்கு போட்டுக்கொள்ள. மாறாக நாங்கள் மூன்று பேர் மட்டும் ஆனாலும் அது மிகமோசமாக நிரம்பியிருந்தது.</p> |
| <p>It seems orange is the colour of survival because the whole inside of the boat and the tarpaulin and the life jackets and the lifebuoy and the oars and most every</p> | <p>உயிர்வாழும் எங்கும் ஆரஞ்சு வண்ணமாக இருந்தது. ஏனென்றால் படகின் உட்புறம் தார்பாலின் உயிர்காக்கும் சட்டை, படகு துடுப்பு, அனைத்தும் எல்லாபொருட்களும்</p> |

other significant object aboard was orange. Even the plastic, headless whistles were orange.

The words Tsimtsum and Panama were printed on each side of the bow in stark, black, roman capitals. I did not grasp all these details — and many more — right away. They came to my notice with time and as a result of necessity. I would be in the direst of dire straits, facing a bleak future, when some small thing, some detail, would transform itself and appear in my mind in a new light. It would no longer be the small thing it was before, but the most important thing in the world, the thing that would save my life. This happened time and again. How true it is that necessity is the mother of invention, how very true. And what if the supplies were at the bow, beneath the tarpaulin? I turned and crawled back. I felt like a dried-out lizard. I pushed down on the tarpaulin. It was tautly stretched. If I unrolled it, I would give myself access to what supplies might be stored below. But that meant creating an opening onto Richard Parker's den.

There was no question. Thirst pushed me on. I unrolled it a little. Immediately I was rewarded. The bow was like the stern; it had an end bench. And upon it, just a few inches from the stem, a hasp glittered like a diamond. There was the outline of a lid. My heart began to pound. I unrolled the tarpaulin further. I peeked under. The lid was shaped like a rounded-out triangle, three feet wide and two feet deep. At that moment I perceived an orange mass. I jerked my head back. But the orange wasn't moving and didn't look right. I looked again. It wasn't a tiger. It was a life jacket. There were a number of life jackets at the back of Richard Parker's den. A shiver went through my body. Between the life jackets, partially, as if through some leaves, I had my first, unambiguous, clear-headed glimpse of Richard Parker. It was his haunches I could see, and part of his back. Tawny, striped and simply enormous. He was facing the stern, lying flat on his stomach. He was still except for the breathing motion of his sides. I blinked in disbelief at how close he was. He was right there, two feet beneath me. Stretching, I could have

வெளிநாட்டில் ஆரஞ்சுதான் நெகிழிகள். தலையில்லாத ஊதிகள் கூட ஆரஞ்சு தான் சிம்சம் மற்றும் பணமா என்ற வார்த்தைகள் வளைவில் இரண்டு பக்கங்களிலும் கட்டைகளிலும் கருப்பாக ரோமன் பெரிய எடுத்துக்களில் எழுதப்பட்டிருந்தது. என்னால் அதை முழுமையாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. மேலும் நிறைய இருந்தது. அவை, எனது பார்வைக்குத் தேவையின் போது சரியாக வந்தன. நான் கொடுமையிலும், கொடியநீர்சந்திகள், கடும்குளிரும் இனி வரும் காலங்களில் எதிர்நோக்க வேண்டும். சில சிறிய பொருட்கள், சில விரிவான மாற்றங்கள் என் மனதில் தோன்றும். ஒரு புது ஒளியில் முன்னர் போல் இது மிகச்சிறியதாக இனி நீண்டநேரம் இருக்காது. இந்த உலகில் மிகமுக்கியமானது, எனது உயிரை காப்பாற்றுவது. அது மீண்டும் தகுந்த காலத்தில் நடந்தது. எவ்வளவு உண்மையானது இந்த வார்த்தைகள். தேவையே கண்டுபிடிப்பின் தாய்". மிகச் சிறிய ஒருவேளை அடிப்படை தேவையான பொருட்கள், வளைவில் தார்பாயின் அடியில் இருக்குமோ? நான் திரும்பி ஊர்ந்து சென்றேன். நான் உலர்ந்த பல்லிபோல் நெளிந்தேன். தார்பாயைக் கீழே தள்ளினேன். அது விறைப்பாக தைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. நான் அதை சுருட்டினால், தான் தெரியும் என்னென்ன பொருட்கள் அடியில் சேமித்து உள்ளார்கள் எனத் தெரியும். அது ரீசார்டு பார்க்கா இருக்கும். மறைவு இடத்தை நேரடியாக திறந்து அதனுள் செல்லும்படி உருவாக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.

கேள்வியே இல்லை அங்கே. என்னை தாகம் தள்ளியது. நான் அதை சிறிது விலக்கிப் பார்த்தேன். உடனே எனக்குப் பரிசு கிடைத்தது கப்பலின் முகப்பு, பின் பகுதிபோல் இருந்தது. அதன் முடிவில் அமர பலகை இருந்தது. அதன்மேல் சிறிது விரற்கடை தொலைவில் தண்டில் பூட்டு வைரம் போல் மின்னியது. அது மூடியில் முடிவில் இருந்தது. எனது இதயம் பலவேகமாக அடித்தது. நான் மேலும் தார்பாயை சுருட்டினேன் அதனடியில் எட்டிப் பார்த்தேன் மூடி வட்டவடிவமாக வெளியே முக்கோணமாக மூன்று அடி அகலம். இரண்டு அடி ஆழத்தில் அந்த கணத்தில் நான் மனதால் உணர்ந்தேன் ஆரஞ்சு கலரில் குவிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. நான் எனது கழுத்தைப் பின்னே இழுத்தேன். ஆனால் ஆரஞ்சு நகரவில்லை சரியாகவும் தெரியவில்லை. அது புலி அல்ல; அது ஒரு உயிர்க்கவசம். ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கர் மறைவிடத்திற்குப் பின்னால் நிறைய உயிர்க்கவசம் இருந்தது. எனது உடல் முழுவதும் நடுங்கியது. உயிர்க்கவசத்தில் இடையில் பாதி இலைகளின் வழியே நான் முதன் முதல் தெளிவாக உண்மையில் ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கரைப் பார்த்தேன். நான் பார்த்தது அதன் இருப்பு மேலும் பின்புறத்தின் ஒரு பகுதி; பழுப்பு மஞ்சலான கோடுகள் சிறியதாக நிறைய இருந்தது. அவன் படகின் பின் பகுதியைப் பார்த்து வயிறை அடியில் வைத்து சரிந்து படுத்திருந்தது. அவன் இன்னமும் மூச்சுவிடும் அசைவு

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| <p>pinched his bottom. And between us there was nothing but a thin tarpaulin, easily got round.</p> | <p>பக்கவாட்டில் தெரிந்தது. நான் என்னை நம்பமுடியாமல் கண்சிமிட்டினேன் எவ்வளவு அருகில் புலி. இடுக்கலாம், அதன் அடியில் கிள்ளலாம். எங்களுக்கு இடையில் ஏதுமில்லை ஆனால் சிறிய தார்பால் மட்டும் அது எளிதில் சுருட்டலாம்.</p> |
| <p>“God preserve me!” No supplication was ever more passionate yet more gently carried by the breath. I lay absolutely motionless. I had to have water, I brought my hand down and quietly undid the hasp. I pulled on the lid. It opened onto a locker, I looked down between my legs. I thought I would faint for joy. The open locker glistened with shiny new things. Oh, the delight of the manufactured good, the man-made device, the created thing! That moment of material revelation brought an intensity of pleasure – a heady mix of hope, surprise, disbelief, thrill, gratitude, all crushed into one – unequalled in my life by any Christmas, birthday, wedding, Diwali or other gift-giving occasion. I was positively giddy with happiness. My eyes immediately fell upon what I was looking for. Whether in a bottle, a tin can or a carton, water is unmistakably packaged. On this lifeboat, the wine of life was served in pale golden cans that fit nicely in the hand. 'Drinking Water' said the vintage label in black letters. HP Foods Ltd. were the vintners. 500 ml were the contents. There were stacks of these cans, too many to count at a glance.</p> | <p>கடவுளே என்னை காப்பாற்று தாழ்மையான வேண்டுகல் இல்லை உணர்ச்சிவயப்பட்டேன். இன்னமும் சீராக மூச்சு விட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தது. நான் சத்தமில்லாமல் படுத்தேன். எனக்குத் தண்ணீர் குடிக்க வேண்டும். நான் எனது கையை கீழே கொண்டுவந்து சத்தமில்லாமல் பூட்டைத் திறந்தேன் நான் மூடியை இழுத்தேன். அது ஒரு பெட்டகத்தினுள் திறந்தது நான் எனது கால்களுக்கிடையில் பார்த்தேன்; நான் நினைத்தேன் சந்தோஷத்தில் நான் மயக்கம் போட்டுவிடுவேன் போலிருந்தது. பாதுகாப்பு பெட்டகம் திறந்து பளபளப்பாக புதிய பொருட்கள் மின்னின ஒரு அருமையான இயந்திரத்தில் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட பொருட்கள், மனிதனால் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட கருவி, உருவாக்கப்பட்டவை அந்தகணத்தில் இயந்திரப் புரட்சி எனக்கு மிக அதிக சந்தோஷத்தை கொடுத்தது. எனக்கு படபடப்புடன் நம்பிக்கையும், ஆச்சரியம், நம்பிக்கையின்மை, சிலிர்ப்பு நன்றியுணர்வு அனைத்து ஒன்றையொன்று சார்ந்து ஒரே நேரத்தில் - இது மேல் என் வாழ்க்கையில் சரி நிகரான சந்தோஷத்தை கொடுத்தது இல்லை. கிறிஸ்துமஸ், பிறந்தநாள், திருமணவிழா, தீபாவளி வேறு எந்த பரிசளிப்பு விழாவும் இதுபோல் இல்லை. எனக்கு மயக்கமாகவும். சந்தோஷமாகவும் நேர்மறையாகவும் தோன்றியது. எனது கண்கள் உடனே நான் எதை தேடினேனோ அதன்மீது விழுந்தது. புட்டியில் தகர குவளை, அட்டைப் பெட்டி ஏதாவது ஒன்றில் தண்ணீர் பழுதில்லாமல் பாதுகாக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறதா? இந்த உயர்காக்கும் படகில் திராட்சை ரசம் வெளிரிய தங்க நிற கைக்கு அடக்கமான குவளையில் பரிமாறப்பட்டது. குடிதண்ணீர் என்று பெரிய எழுத்தில் பழங்கால அடையாளச்சீட்டில் இருந்தது. உணவுக் கம்பெனி அடையாளச்சீட்டிருந்தனர். 500 மி.லி அதில் அடங்கியிருந்தது. குவளைகள் நிறைய அடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஒரே பார்வையில்பட்டது.</p> |
| <p>With a shaking hand I reached down and picked one up. It was cool to the touch and heavy. I shook it. The bubble of air inside made a dull glub glub glub sound. I was about to be delivered from my hellish thirst. My pulse raced at the thought. I only had to open the can. I paused. How would I do that?</p> | <p>கைகள் நடுங்க நான் கீழே இறங்கி ஒன்றை எடுத்தேன். தொட குளிராகவும், கனமாகவும் இருந்தது. நான் குலுக்கினேன். உள்ளே உள்ள நீர்க்குமிழிகள் கிளப் கிளப் என மெலிதாக சத்தமிட்டன. நான் எனது நரக தாகத்திற்கு விருந்திடபோனேன். எனது நாடித்துடிப்பு எகிறியது அந்த நினைப்பில். நான் அந்த குவளையின் மூடிவைத்தான் திறந்திருப்பேன். நான் நிறுத்தினேன் அதை நான் எப்படி செய்தேன்?</p> |
| <p>I had a can – surely I had a can opener? I looked in the locker. There was a great quantity of things. I rummaged about. I was losing patience. Aching</p> | <p>குவளையை எடுத்தேன். ஆமாம் எங்காவது குவளை திறப்பான் இருக்கும். நான் பெட்டகத்தில் பார்த்தேன். அதில் நிறைய அளவில் பொருட்கள் இருந்தன. நான் அதை ஆராய்ந்தேன். நான் பொறுமையிழந்தேன். வலி நிறைந்த</p> |

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| <p>expectation had run its fruitful course. I had to drink now – or I would die. I could not find the desired instrument. But there was no time for useless distress. Action was needed. Could I prise it open with my fingernails? I tried. I couldn't. My teeth? It wasn't worth trying. I looked over the gunnel. The tarpaulin hooks. Short, blunt, solid. I kneeled on the bench and leaned over. Holding the can with both my hands, I sharply brought it up against a hook. A good dint. I did it again. Another dint next to the first. By dint of dinting, I managed the trick. A pearl of water appeared. I licked it off. I turned the can and banged the opposite side of the top against the hook to make another hole. I worked like a fiend. I made a larger hole. I sat back on the gunnel. I held the can up to my face. I opened my mouth. I tilted the can.</p> | <p>எதிர்பார்ப்பு தனது வெற்றியை தேடி ஓடியது நான் இப்போது குடிக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது செத்து விடுவேன் நான் விருப்பப்பட்ட கருவி எனக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை ஆனால் எனக்கு நேரமில்லை தேவையில்லாத அதைத் தேட செயல் தேவைப்பட்டது. நான் எனது விரல் நகங்களால் நெம்பித் திறக்க முயன்றேன். எனது பற்கள். அதை நம்புவதில் மதிப்பில்லை. குடைலில் தேடினேன். தார்பாலின் கொக்கிகள் சிறியதாக வளைந்து திடமாயிருந்தன. நான் பலகையில் முழங்காலிட்டு அதன்மேல் சாய்ந்தேன். இரண்டு கையிலும் பாட்டிலை பிடித்திருந்தேன். நான் கொக்கிக்கு எதிராக மேலே தூக்கினேன். நல்ல முயற்சி. மறுப்பு முயன்றேன். இரண்டாவது. முன்போல் இல்லை தண்ணீர் முத்துக்கள் தோன்றின. நான் நக்கினேன் நான் குவளையை திருப்பி எதிர்புறம் கொக்கியில் மோதினேன். இன்னொரு ஓட்டைபோட நான் பிசாசு போல வேலை பார்த்தேன். பெரிய ஓட்டை போட்டேன். நான் அந்த குகையின் (மீனின்) பின்னால் அமாந்தேன். நான் எனது முகத்திற்கு நேராக குவளையை தூக்கினேன். நான் எனது வாயைத் திறந்தேன். நான் குவளையை சாய்த்தேன்.</p> |
| <p>My feelings can perhaps be imagined, but they can hardly be described. To the gurgling beat of my greedy throat, pure, delicious, beautiful, crystalline water flowed into my system. Liquid life, it was. I drained that golden cup to the very last drop, sucking at the hole to catch any remaining moisture. I went, “Ahhhhhh!” tossed the can overboard and got another one. I opened it the way I had the first and its contents vanished just as quickly. That can sailed overboard too, and I opened the next one. Which, shortly, also ended up in the ocean. Another can was dispatched.</p> | <p>எனது உணர்ச்சியைக் கற்பனை செய்ய முடியாது ஆனால் கஷ்டப்பட்டு விளக்க முடியும். எனது பேரவைப்பட்ட தொண்டையின். தண்ணீர் குடிக்கும் சத்தம், சுத்தமான, சுவையான, அழகிய, ஸ்படிகம் போன்ற தண்ணீர் எனது உடம்பிற்குள் சென்றது. குரவ வாழ்க்கை இது அந்த தங்க குவளையின் கடைசி சொட்டுவரை வடிந்ததேன். ஓட்டையில் உறிஞ்சினேன். கடைசி ஈரப்பதம் ஏதும் இருக்கிறதா என்று ஆஹா நான் அந்த குவளையை சுழற்றி எறிந்தேன். பலகையின் மேல் அடுத்ததை எடுத்தேன். முதலாவதை எப்படி திறந்தேனோ அதேபோல் திறந்தேன். அதிலிருந்தது விரைவில் மறைந்தது. அந்த குவளையும் படகுபோல் நீந்தியது. பின் அடுத்ததை திறந்தேன். அது சீக்கிரமாக முடிந்து கடலுக்கு சென்றது. அடுத்த குவளை எறியப்பட்டது.</p> |
| <p>I drank four cans, two liters of that most exquisite of nectars, before I stopped. You might think such a rapid intake of water after prolonged thirst might upset my system. Nonsense! I never felt better in my life. Why, feel my brow! My forehead was wet with fresh, clean, refreshing perspiration. Everything in me, right down to the pores of my skin, was expressing joy.</p> | <p>நான்கு குவளைகள் குடித்தேன். இரண்டு லிட்டர் எனக்கு தேன்போல் அழகாக இனித்தது நான் நிறுத்தும் முன்னால் நான் எப்படி விரைவாக குடித்திருப்பேன் என்று நினைத்துப்பாருங்கள் நீண்ட தாகத்திற்கு பின்னால் எனது உடலமைப்பு மிகவும் சோர்ந்திருந்தது. முட்டாள்தனம் நான் இதை விட நன்றாக எனது வாழ்க்கையில் உணர்வு முடியாது. ஏன் எனது புருவ முன் நெற்றி ஈரமாக, புதிய, சுத்தமான புதுதெம்புடன் வியர்வையை உணர்கிறது. எல்லாமே என்னுள் எனது தோலில் உள்ள நுண்துளைகள் கூட சந்தோஷத்தை வெளியிட்டன.</p> |
| <p>A sense of well-being quickly overcame me. My mouth became moist and soft. I forgot about the back of my throat. My skin relaxed. My joints moved with greater</p> | <p>ஒரு புத்துணர்வு எண்ணில் விரைவில் வந்தது. எனது வால் ஈரப்பதமாகவும், மென்மையாகவும் மாறியது நான் எனது தொண்டையின் பின்னால் நடப்பதை மறந்தேன். எனது தோல் ஓய்வு பெற்றது. எனது இணைப்புகள் எளிதாக அசைக்க முடிந்தது எனது இதயம் மத்தளம் போல் அடித்தது.</p> |

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| <p>ease. My heart began to beat like a merry drum and blood started flowing through my veins like cars from a wedding party honking their way through town. Strength and suppleness came back to my muscles. My head became clearer. Truly, I was coming back to life from the dead. It was glorious. I tell you to be drunk on alcohol is disgraceful, but to be drunk on water is noble and ecstatic basked in bliss and plenitude for several minutes.</p> <p>I had water rations to last me 124 days. Never had simple arithmetic brought such a smile to my face. It was Richard Parker who calmed me down. It is the irony of this story that the one who scared me witless to start with was the very same who brought me peace, purpose, I dare say even wholeness.</p> | <p>இரத்தம் நரம்புகளின் வழியே ஓட ஆரம்பித்தது திருமணவிழாவில் இருந்து கார்கள், மகிழுந்துகள் புறப்பட்டு ஒலித்துக்கொண்டே நகரின் வழியாக செல்வதுபோல் சக்தியும், மிருதுவான தன்மையும் மீண்டும் எனது தசைகளுக்கு வந்தது எனது தலை சுத்தமானது. உண்மையில் இறப்பிலிருந்து நான் மீண்டு வாழ்க்கைக்குள் வந்தேன். இது அற்புதமானது. ஆனால் தண்ணீர் குடித்தது உன்னதமான களிப்பூட்டும் வகையில், குளிர்காய்வதற்கும், பேரின்பம் மற்றும் நிறைந்தவளம் அனைத்தையும் பெற்றதுபோல், பலநிமிடங்கள் இருந்தது. அந்த தண்ணீரை நான் 124 நாட்கள் பங்கிட்டு குடித்தேன். எப்போதும் சிறிய எளிய கணக்குகள் எனது முகத்தில் இவ்வளவு சிரிப்பை வரவழைத்தது இல்லை. ரிச்சர்டுபார்க்கர் என்னை மீண்டும் அமைத்திநிலைக்கு கொண்டுவந்தது இது ஒரு வஞ்சகப்புகழ்ச்சி அணி, இந்தக் கதையில் என்னை பயமாக, அறிவற்ற நிலைக்கு கொண்டு சென்றது யாதென்றால் அதே நபர்தான், அமைதி, நோக்கம் மேலும் தைரியமாக சொல்வேன் முழுமையையும் எனக்குள் கொண்டுவந்தது ரிச்சர்பார்க்கர்.</p> |
| <p>I had to tame him. It was at that moment that I realized this necessity. It was not a question of him or me, but of him and me. We were, literally and figuratively, in the same boat. We would live – or we would die – together. He might be killed in an accident, or he could die shortly of natural causes, but it would be foolish to count on such an eventuality. More likely the worst would happen: the simple passage of time, in which his animal toughness would easily outlast my human frailty. Only if I tamed him could I possibly trick him into dying first, if we had to come to that sorry business.</p> | <p>நான் அவனைப் பணியவைக்க வேண்டும். நான் அந்த நொடியில், அதன் அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்தேன். இது எனது கேள்வி, புலியுடையதோ அல்ல ஆனால் அவனுடையது என்னுடையது. நாங்கள் இருவரும். எழுத்துப் பூர்வமாக மற்றும் அடையாள பூர்வமாக ஒரே படகில் நாங்கள், ஒன்றாக வாழ்வோம்; அல்லது ஒன்றாக இறப்போம்; அவன் விபத்தில் கொல்லப்படலாம் அல்லது இயற்கை காரணத்தினால் விரைவில் இறக்கலாம், ஆனால் அவ்வாறு என்னுவது முட்டாள்தனமானது. இறுதியில், அதே போல் கெட்டது நடந்தது ஒரு சிறிய காலத்தில், அதனுடைய மிருகத்திற்குரிய கடினத்தன்மையால் எனது மனித தன்மையின் பலவீனத்தினால் ஜெயித்தது நான் அதை பணியவைத்தால் மட்டுமே ஏதேனும் தந்திரம் செய்து அதை முதலில் சமாளிக்க முடியும் நாம் அந்த கேவலமான வியாபாரத்திற்கு தான் வரமுடியும்.</p> |
| <p>But there's more to it. I will come clean. I will tell you a secret: a part of me was glad about Richard Parker. A part of me did not want Richard Parker to die at all, because if he died I would be left alone with despair, a foe even more formidable than a tiger. If I still had the will to live, it was thanks to Richard Parker. He kept me from thinking too much about my family and my tragic circumstances. He pushed me to go on living. I hated him for it, yet at the same time I was grateful. I am</p> | <p>ஆனால் அதற்குமேல் நான் தெளிவாக வந்தேன். நான் ஒரு இரகசியத்தை சொல்கிறேன். என்னுள் ஒருபகுதி ரிச்சர்பார்க்கரைப்பற்றி சந்தோஷப்பட்டது. எனக்குள் ஒரு பகுதிக்கு ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கரை பிடிக்கவில்லை. அது இறக்க வேண்டுமென எண்ணியது. ஏனென்றால் அது இறந்துவிட்டால் நான் தனியாக விடப்படுவேன் மேலும் விரக்தியில் இருப்பேன் எதிரி மிகவும் மிகவும் வல்லமை மிக்கவன். புலியைவிட இன்றும் எனக்கு உயிர்வாழ ஆசையிருந்தால் நான் ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கருக்கு நன்றிசொல்ல வேண்டும். அது என்னை எனது குடும்பத்தைப் பற்றியும், எனது மோசமான சூழ்நிலை பற்றியும் நான் நினைப்பதிலிருந்து தடுத்து நிறுத்தியது. அது என்னை வாழ போ என தள்ளியது. நான் அதன்மீது வெறுப்பாக இருந்தேன். ஆனால் அதே நேரம் நான் அதற்கு</p> |

grateful. It's the plain truth: without Richard Parker, I wouldn't be alive today to tell you my story. I left Richard Parker in a jungle and waited for a ship. It pained me to see the animal without even turning his head to have a last glimpse. A ship did find me and I am now reunited with my family.

நன்றியுடையவளானேன். நான் நன்றியுடன் இருக்கிறேன். அதுதான் நிதர்சனமான் உண்மை. ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கர் இல்லாமல் நான் உயிரோடு இருந்திருக்க முடியாது இன்று உங்களுக்க என் கதையை சொல்ல. நான் ரிச்சர்டு பார்க்கரை காட்டிற்குள் விட்டுவிட்டு கப்பலுக்காக காத்திருந்தேன். அந்த மிருகத்தை பார்க்க எனக்கு வலித்தது என்னை பார்த்து கூட தலையைக் கூட திருப்பாமல் கடைசியாக ஒரு பார்வை கூட இல்லாமல் சென்றது. ஒரு கப்பல் என்னை கண்டுபிடித்தது. நான் இப்பொழுது எனது குடும்பத்துடன் மீண்டும் சேர்ந்துவிட்டேன்.



PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3. Answer in a paragraph.

a) How did the presence of Richard Parker influence the attitude of Pi during his travel?

(PTA 6)

Pi was caught in a **lifeboat**. A **tiger**, Richard Parker was there. There was a hyena. He was afraid. There was no food or water. He felt very **thirsty**. He searched for it. He **searched** for it near Richard. He saw cans of drinking water. He **drank** more **water**. He was joyful. The water was his **elixir**. He survived for 227 days. Richard was left in a forest. Pi was saved. He **reunited** with his **family**.

b) Water is the elixir of life. Substantiate the statement with reference to the story of 'Life Of Pi'.

(PTA 1)

Pi was caught in a **boat**. There were a tiger and a hyena. He had no food or water. He **searched** for **water**. He searched for it near Richard. He removed the tarpaulin. He saw many **water-cans**. He **drank** more water. He was joyful. The pure water went into him. He risked his life for it. **Water** is the **elixir** of life.

c) If you were lost at sea for as long as Pi was, what is the one item you would want with you? Write a diary entry in which you identify the item and explain why it is the one thing you want with you.

Suppose I were **lost at sea**. I would want **drinking water**. I can survive with it. At sea, there is much water. It is salty. I can't drink it. There is **no world without water**. I can manage for some time without food. Without water, I can't manage.

4. Sequence the incidents logically to write the summary of the story "Life of Pi".

- Pi was **stranded** in the pacific on a **lifeboat**.
- As he looked around, he was shocked to find Richard Parker on board.
- He was pinned by weakness having **no food**, water or even sleep for nearly three days.
- Strangely his **thirst** over powered his power of Richard Parker and he went about **exploring** for **fresh water**.
- His search for water took him dangerously close to Richard Parker but nothing could stop him.... neither Richard Parker nor the hyena.
- A little later, he **succeeded** in his search when he found stacks of **cans of drinking water**.
- He understood that it was Richard Parker who helped him **survive** for **227 days**.
- Then, he realized that Parker, who scared him earlier brought him **peace**, purpose and wholeness.
- Pi left Richard Parker in a jungle and **reunited** with his **family**.



SPECIAL PARAGRAPH

FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Topic | : Life Of Pi |
| Author | : Yann Martel |
| Theme | : Life of Pi, an Indian boy |

Introduction:

The story "Life Of Pi" written by **Yann Martel** elaborately portrays the **life of** an Indian boy **namely Pi Patel** and his **reunion with** his **family** after suffering a lot of hardships and problems for 227 days.

Pi Patel On A Lifeboat:

Pi Patel was an **Indian boy** from **Pondicherry**. He was **stranded** in the **Pacific Ocean** in a **lifeboat**. When he looked around, he **saw** an adult **tiger** namely **Richard Parker** and a **hyena**. He did **not have** any **food, water** or **sleep** for three days. He was in a **weakened** and **frightened** state. He didn't expect Richard to die. Without Richard, he would feel **lonely**.

Search for Water:

Pi Patel felt **very thirsty**. But he could find **no water** at all. For a moment, he even forgot the presence of ferocious and wild animals like tiger Richard-Parker and hyena. He luckily guessed that there **might be** a **stock of drinking water** at the bow **below** the **tarpaulin**. Expecting it to be so, he removed the tarpaulin and found many packs of **cans of drinking water** under the tarpaulin.

Consuming Water:

Pi Patel **drank** the **water joyfully**. He thought that the pure and crystalline water flowed into his physical system. **Everything** in him down to the pores of his skin was **sensing happiness**. To obtain that water, he even **risked** his valuable **life** in the presence of the two ferocious animals like Richard Parker, the tiger and the hyena. Thus, Pi Patel came back to life and his own senses after drinking **water**, the **elixir of all life**.

Conclusion:

Finally, Pi Patel realized that it was Richard Parker who kept him **alive for 227 days**. Then, he also understood that Richard Parker who scared him earlier **brought him peace, purpose** and **wholeness**. He **left Richard Parker** in a **jungle** and got **reunited with his family** after a long period of separation and struggle for survival.

Moral: Long suffering makes one able to survive better.

FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

Topic : Life of Pi
Author : Yann Martel
Theme : Life of Pi

The story portrays beautifully the life of Pi Patel. **Pi** was caught on a **lifeboat**. There were a tiger and a hyena. A **storm** was blowing violently. Pi wanted Parker there. Or he'd be **lonely**. He was very thirsty. There was no water or food. He searched for water close to the tiger. **Thirst** controlled his fear. Water might be under the tarpaulin. He saw **cans of drinking water**. He **drank** the water. It was tasty and pure. He was very **joyful**. He lived for 227 days. He left Parker in a forest.

Moral: Long suffering makes one able to survive better.

FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- ❖ **Pi** was on a **lifeboat**.
- ❖ There were 1 tiger and 1 hyena.
- ❖ Pi was **thirsty**.
- ❖ There was no water or food.
- ❖ He searched for water near the tiger.
- ❖ Water might be under the tarpaulin.
- ❖ He saw **drinking-water cans**.
- ❖ He **drank** it.
- ❖ It was tasty.
- ❖ He was **happy**.
- ❖ He managed for 227 days.
- ❖ He left Parker in a jungle.
- ❖ He **reunited** with his **family**.

Moral: Long suffering makes one able to survive better.



GRAMMAR

PART I

Answer all the questions.

20 x 1 = 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: 5,37,70,115,148,180

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

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

Govt Exam Questions

1. _____ Seeing your car pulled up by his insolence of office. (SEP-20, MDL-19, PTA 5)

| | | | |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
| a) gentleness | b) modesty | c) awareness | d) Rudeness |
|---------------|------------|--------------|-------------|
2. I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger. (PTA 1)

| | | | |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
| a) suffering | b) frustration | c) confusion | d) Prides |
|--------------|----------------|--------------|-----------|
3. We watched for a few moments; then as trade slackened we went over. (MAY -22, SEP -20, PTA- 1,6)

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
| a) increased | b) heighten | c) reduced | d) Multiplied |
|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
4. I continued making the trail on up the ridge. (PTA -2)

| | | | |
|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|
| a) design | b) signals | c) sound | d) Tracksss |
|-----------|------------|----------|-------------|
5. I have liberty to be indifferent to you. (PTA- 2,5)

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
| a) concerned | b) interested | c) unconcerned | d) Anxious |
|--------------|---------------|----------------|------------|
6. _____ but there is not much stimulation in it. (PTA- 2)

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
| a) energy | b) acceptance | c) respect | d) Excitement |
|-----------|---------------|------------|---------------|
7. One is liable to put in too much milk (MAR-23) (PTA -3)

| | | | |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|
| a) Likely | b) responside | c) eager | d) Certain |
|-----------|---------------|----------|------------|
8. Liberty is not a personal affair only but a social contract. (PTA- 3)

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| a) Concern | b) Commitment | c) allotment | d) Connection |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|

9. The trolley was commandeered by an **intrepid** crew of two (PTA -3)
 a) **gallant** b) timid c) happy d) Sad
10. As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable **demeanour** (PTA- 4)
 a) **appearance and behavior** b) sloth c) awareness d) Rudeness
11. My progress, although slow, was **steady**. (PTA- 4)
 a) weak b) bad c) **firm** d) worse
12. Individual liberty would have become social **anarchy**. (PTA- 4)
 a) **lawlessness** b) order c) control d) lawfulness
13. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today. (SEP -21, MDL-19, PTA 5)
 a) Rare b) abnormal c) **common** d) irregular
14. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little **dangling** baskets (PTA- 5)
 a) Colouring b) brimming c) twisting d) **hanging freely**
15. I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you. (PTA -2,5)
 a) concerned b) troubled c) **unconcerned** d) anxious
16. Then as trade **slackened** we went over. (PTA 6) (GMQ-23)
 a) prospered b) continued c) increased d) **reduced**
17. These are not the only **controversial** points to arise in connection with tea drinking. (PTA 6)
 a) acceptable b) peaceful c) **arguable** d) agreeable
18. Suffering was something basic that was full of **solace** for me. (PTA 6)
 a) **comfort** b) distress c) anguish d) boredom
19. He was a walking horror, with a **disfigured** face and long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body (MAY -22)
 a) majestic b) **marred** c) dismantled d) desire
20. _____ and no more humps to **tantalize** us with hopes of success. (SEP -20) (GMQ-23)
 a) attract b) disappoint c) **taunt** d) encourage
21. _____ that they only drink it in order to be warmed and **stimulated** (MAR -20) (GMQ-23)
 a) admired b) **motivated** c) steep d) lofty
22. _____ the end of such liberty would be universal **chaos** (MDL -19)
 a) mystery b) appreciation c) **annoyance** d) admiration
23. _____ the end of such liberty would be universal **chaos** (JULY-22)
 a) circumstances b) **crisis** c) granite d) debris
24. _____ the end of such liberty would be universal **chaos** (JULY-22, GMQ-23)
 a) mystery b) destruction c) **confusion** d) harmony
25. As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable **demeanour** (PTA -4)
 a) **appearance and behaviour** b) sloth c) awareness d) rudeness

26. My progress, although slow, was steady (PTA -4)
 a) weak b) bad c) firm d) worse
27. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little dangling baskets. (PTA -5)
 a) colouring b) brimming c) twisting d) hanging freely
28. These are not the only controversial points to arise in connection with tea drinking (PTA -6)
 a) acceptable b) peaceful c) arguable d) agreeable
29. suffering was something basic that was full of solace for me. (PTA -6)
 a) comfort b) distress c) anguish d) boredom
30. What is important is what you have left. (JULY-22)
 a) suitable b) significant c) impulsive d) motivating.
31. ... they had barely kept themselves in a sort of shelter they built... amidst the rubble. (JULY-22)
 a) circumstances b) crisis c) granite d) debris
32. It was a great thrill to look straight down this enormous rock face. (GMQ-23)
 a) huge b) rough c) steep d) lofty
33. You may seeing your car pulled up by his insolence of office, feel that your liberty has been outraged (GMQ-23)
 a) rudeness b) greediness c) laziness d) sloppiness
34. Anna would say with an impudent smile. (MAR-23)
 a) disrespectful b) indifferent c) ungrateful d) misleading
35. the end of such liberty would be universal Chaos. (MAR-23)
 a) confusion b) mystery c) failure d) destruction

Q.NO
4-6

ANTONYMS

3
MARKS

Text Book – 6,39,71

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. The end of such liberty would be universal chaos. (PTA 1)
 a) Confusion b) orderliness c) disorder d) Commotion

2. We came upon them in the windy and **deserted** square. (PTA 1)
 a) deprived **b) inhabited** c) lonely d) despised
3. He had returned to the hospital because he had a **malignant** tumour of the bone. (PTA 1)
 a) serious b) big **c) benign** d) Harmful
4. Their **devotion** had touched me deeply. (PTA 2)
 a) dedication b) attraction c) loyalty **d) Disloyalty**
5. We came upon them in the windy and **deserted** square. (PTA 2)
 a) deprived **b) inhabited** c) lonely d) despised.
6. Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga **loomed** on the horizon. (PTA 2)
 a) emerged b) loosened c) appeared **d) Vanished**
7. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise **ridiculous** (PTA 3)
 a) Comical b) senseless **c) Sensible** d) Absurd
8. China tea has virtues which are not to be **despised** nowadays (PTA 3)
 a) disliked b) hated **c) liked** d) Accepted
9. I imagined that our destinations would be some **humble** dwellings. (PTA 3)
 a) meek b) yielding c) mild **d) Proud**
10. He had **confidence** in the mechanic. (PTA 4)
 a) trust **b) diffidence** c) reliance d) acceptance
11. A **stout** old lady was walking with her basket in the middle of a street. (PTA 4)
 a) fat b) bulky c) plump **d) thin**
12. Their **devotion** had touched me deeply. (PTA 4)
 a) dedication b) loyalty **c) disloyalty** d) love
13. He had full **confidence** in the mechanic. (PTA 5)
 a) trust **b) diffidence** c) reliance d) acceptance
14. Suffering **ennobles** you, makes you a better person. (PTA 5)
 a) flatters **b) humiliates** c) honours d) exalts
15. The best manner of making tea is the subject of **violent** disputes. (PTA 5)
 a) rough **b) gentle** c) honours d) exalts
16. I shall not **inquire** of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. (PTA 6)
a) respond b) ask c) investigate d) interrogate
17. Tenzing **collapsed** at the top like a giant fish. (PTA 6)
a) refreshed b) fell down c) gave way d) fainted
18. He had returned to the hospital because he had a **malignant** tumour of the bone. (PTA 6)
 a) serious b) big **c) benign** d) harmful
19. In those days, they didn't have **sophisticated** heart surgery (MAR-23)(MAY -22)
 a) artificial b) painful **c) primitive** d) modern

20. Our father rejectd it, saying it wouldn't be **sturdy**. (MAY -22)
 a) pretty **b) weak** c) fashionable d) strong
21. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or... **conventional** or odd
a) unconventional b) inefficient c) insufficient d) unbiased (MAY -22)
22. The **anticipation** of this imagined separation only increase their fondness for the calf (SEP -21)
 a) expectance b) contemplation **c) ignorance** d) outlook
23. Nicola was glaring at his brother in **vexation** (SEP -21)
 a) confusion b) anger c) surprise **d) happy agreement**
24. One does not feel, wise, brave or more **optimistic** (SEP-2 0) (GMQ-23)
 a) realistic **b) pessimistic** c) pragmatic d) naturalistic
25. she was a very **frail** girl (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)
a) strong b) brilliant c) wealthy d) modern
26. One night, we came upon them in the windy and **deserted** swuare (MAR -20, MDL-19,PTA-1,2) (GMQ-23)
a) crowded/inhabited b) secured c) fertile d) desolate
27. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today (MAR -20) (GMQ-23)
 a) unbelievable b)unaboidable c)unfair **d)uncommon**
28. It seemed **vital** to her that they do so..... (MAR -20)
 a) unbelievable b)unavoidable c)unfair **d)uncommon**
- 29 he had a **malignant** tumour of the bone. (JULY-22, GMQ-23)
 a) dangerous b) curable **c) benign** d) mild
30. A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street... with no small **peril** to herself.
a) safety b) reward c) danger d) recognition (JULY-22)
31. Just as we thought, our chuckles had **subsided**. (JULY-22)
 a) diminished b) submerged **c) increased** d) completed.
32. It seemed **vital** to her that they do so..... (GMQ-23)
 a) jovial b) social **c) trivial** d) partial
33. We can't **appreciate** light if we haven't known darkness. (MAR-23)
 a) reduce b) forget c) neglect **d) condemn**
34. There he was sitting in **splendour** on chair (MAR-23)
 a) dejection **b) simplicity** c) shame d) laziness

Q. NO 7 – 20: VOCABULARY & GRAMMAR CONTENTS

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

ஒருமை & பன்மை

1

MARK

There are two number of noun. They are singular and plural.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொல்லின் சரியான ஒருமை,பன்மையை தரப்பட்டுள்ள option-ல் தெரிவு செய்ய வேண்டும். ஒருமை கொடுத்து பன்மையையோ அல்லது பன்மை கொடுத்து ஒருமையையோ கேட்கப்படும்.

Let us see how to form plural from singular.

ஒருமையைப் பன்மையாக்கும் முறைகளை இங்கே காண்போம்.

1. By merely adding 's' we can form plurals.

சில ஒருமை பெயர் சொற்களை பன்மையாக்கி இறுதியில் 'S' சேர்க்க.

Pen – Pens
Pencil – pencils
dog – dogs
cat – cats
grown up – grown ups
spoonful – spoonfuls
dining room – dining rooms

2. If singular noun end with s, sh, ss, ch, x, add 'es' at the end to make plural.

ஒருமை பெயர் சொற்கள் s, sh, ss, ch, x ஆகிய எழுத்துக்களில் முடித்தால் அவற்றின் இறுதியில் 'es' சேர்த்தால், அவை பன்மையாக மாறிவிடும்.

Ex : Fox – Foxes
Tax – Taxes Torch – Torches
glass – glasses class – classes
brush – brushes

3. If singular nouns end with 'y' preceding consenaut, then remove 'y' and add 'ies'.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொல்லின் இறுதி எழுத்து 'y' என இருந்து அதற்குண்டான மெய்யெழுத்து (Consenant) இருந்தால் 'y' நீக்கி விட்டு 'ies' சேர்க்கவும்.

Ex : lady – ladies
army – armies city – cities

story – stories baby – babies
duty – duties

4. If singular nouns end with 'y', preceded by the vowel letters, then remove 'y' and add 's' to form the plural.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'y' ல் முடித்து முன் உயிரெழுத்துக்கள் இருக்கும். (a,e,i,o,u) பட்சத்தில் 'y' நீக்கி விட்டு 's' ஐ சேர்த்தாலே அவை பன்மை வடிவமாக மாறி விடும்.

Ex : day – days ; Toy – toys;
chimney – chimneys; essay – essays

5. If singular nouns end with 'o' preceded by consonant, then add 'es' to make it plural.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'o' ல் முடித்து அதற்கு முன் Consonant இருந்தால் 'es' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மை வடிவில் மாறிவிடும்.

potato – potatoes
tomato – tomatoes
buffalo – buffaloes

These are some exceptions. Here they are இவற்றில் சில விதிவிலக்குகள் உள்ளன. அவையாவன

Ex : kilo – kilos
Memo – memos
dynamo – dynamos

6. If singular nouns end with 'o' preceded by vowel (a,e,i,o,u) then add 's' to make it plural.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'o' வில் முடித்து அதற்கு முன்னர் உயிரெழுத்துக்கள் இருந்தால், வெறும் 's' மட்டும் சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மை வடிவங்களாக மாறிவிடும்.

folio – folios
studio – studios
radio – radios

7. If singular nouns end with 'f' or 'fe', then add 's' by deleting 'f' or 'fe' and then add 'es' 'p'.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் அல்லது 'fe'ல் முடிவடைந்தால், அதை நீக்கி விட்டு 'ves' சேர்க்கவும்.

wife - wives self - selves
wolf - wolves thief - thieves
knife - knives loaf - loaves
calf - calves

There are some exemptions.

kerchief - kerchiefs roof - roofs
grief - griefs hoof - hoofs

8. Some singular noun have entirely different plural form. They are called irregular plurals spelling changes internally for such plurals.

சில ஒருமை பெயர் சொற்களின் பன்மை முற்றிலும் வேறுபட்டதாக இருக்கும். இவை irregular verbs என்றழைக்கப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வகையான பன்மைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு வார்த்தையின், ஒருமையிலுள்ள எழுத்துக்கள்.

Man - men woman - women
Child - children ox - oxen
tooth - teeth mouse - mice
Goose - geese foot - feet

9. When the singular noun ends with 'a' and 'e' to it to make it plural

Ex : antenna - antennae ; vertebra - vertebrae
formula - formulae ; alumina - aluminae

10. When the singular noun ends with 'is' changes in to 'es' to form plural.

'is' ல் முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்குப் பதில் 'es' சேர்த்து பன்மையாக்கலாம்.

Ex : Crisis - Crises; axis - axes, thesis - theses,
oasis - oases; synopsis - synopses;
hypothesis - hypotheses;
diagnosis - diagnoses, analysis - analyses

11. If Singular noun ends with 'us' add 'i' by removing 'us' to make it plural.

'us' ல் முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு 'us'யை நீக்கி விட்டு 'i' எனச் சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மையாகும்.

Ex : Radius - Radii, Fungus - Fungi, focus - foci,
Alumnus - Alunini, terminus - termini,
Cactus - cacti

12. Some singular noun which ends with 'us', may take 'ora' or 'era' for their plural form

'us' ல் முடியும் சில ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'ora' அல்லது 'era' என மாற்றிவிடும் போது அவை பன்மை பெயர் சொல்லாக மாறி விடும்.

Ex : Corpus - corpora
genus - genera

13. If singular noun ends with 'am' change 'a' instead of 'um' to form the plural noun.

Ex : bacterium - bacteria; aquarium - aquaria;
agendum - agenda, medium - media,
erratum - errata, curriculum - curricula,
phylum - phyla

14. Singular nouns which end with 'on' add 'a' instead of 'on' to make plural form - 'on' ல் முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'a' என மாற்றம் செய்தால் பன்மையாகிவிடும்.

Ex : Phenomenon - phenomena
Criterion - criteria
automation - automata
polyhedron - polyhedra

15. Singular nouns that end with 'ex' change it to 'ices' to make plural noun.

'ex' என முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு 'ex' ஐ நீக்கி விட்டு 'ices' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மையாகிவிடும்.

Ex : Index - indices / indexes

16. If singular noun ends with 'ix' then change 'ix' to 'ices' to form plurals.

Ex : matrix - matrices
Appendix - appendices

'ix' க்கு பதிலாக 'ices' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மை பெயராக மாறி விடும்.

17. The following compound words have 's' in the first word in their plural form.

கூட்டுச் சொற்களின் முதல் சொல்லுடன் 's' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மை வடிவமாக மாறி விடும்.

Ex : son - in - law = sons - in - law
daughter - in law = daughters - in - law
commander - in - chief = commanders - in - chief
passer - by = passers - by
governor - general = governors - general
runner - up = runners - up

18. Some compound words have plural form in both the words.

சில கூட்டு சொற்களை பன்மையாக்க அவற்றிலுள்ள இரண்டு noun களையும் பன்மையாக மாற்ற வேண்டும்.

Woman student - women students

Man servant - Men servants

19. The following nouns have the same form in both singular and plural.

news - news

corps - corps

series - series things - things

kudos - kudos means - means

eyeglasses - eyeglasses shorts - shorts

premises - premises spectacles - spectacles

trousers - trousers pants - pants

scissors - scissors

20. The following nouns don't have 's' in their plural form.

கீழ்க்கண்ட ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு 's' சேர்க்க வேண்டியதில்லை.

Ex : cattle - cattle

deer - deer furniture - furniture

luggage - luggage advice - advice

stationary - stationery bison - bison

equipment - equipment sheep - sheep

swine - swine staff - staff

scenery - scenery

Easy to Remember

| Singular | Plural |
|-------------------------|--------|
| End with s, sh, ss, ch, | es |
| End with y (a,e,i,o,u) | s |
| end with y (consonant) | ies |
| end with o (consonent) | es |
| end with oc (voud) | s |
| end with f / fe | ves |
| end with a | ae |
| end with is | es |
| end with us | 'i' |
| end with um | a |
| end with on | a |
| end with ex/ ix | ices |

Govt Exam Questions

1. Choose the correct plural form of "calf" (PTA 1)

a) Calfs b) calve

c) calves d) Calf

2. Choose the correct plural form of "Curriculum"

a) curriculum b) curriculums (PTA 2)

c) curricula d) Curriculae

3. Choose the correct plural form of "analysis"

a) analyseses b) analyses (PTA 6)

c) analysis d) analysi

4. Choose the correct plural form of "apparatus"

a) apparatuses b) apparati (SEP 20)

c) apparatusis d) apparaties (GMQ-23)

5. Choose the correct singular form of "apparatus"

a) bacterian b) bacteri (MAR 20)

c) bacteriae d) bacterium

6. Choose the correct singular form of "Bacteria"

a) Bacterian b) Bacteri (GMQ-23)

c) Bacteriae d) Bacterium

Exercise

1. Choose the correct plural form of 'axis'?

a) axiss b) axes c) axis

2. Choose the correct plural form of 'crisis'?

a) crisis b) crises c) crisae

3. Choose the correct plural for 'focus'?

a) focuses b) focus c) foci

4. Choose the correct plural for 'terminus'?

a) terminus b) termine c) termini.

5. Choose the correct plural for 'memorandum'?

a) memoranclam b) memoranda

c) memorandums

6. Choose the correct plural form of 'stratum'?

a) stratum b) strata c) stratums

7. Choose the correct plural form of 'aquarium' ?

a) aquariums b) aquarium c) aquaria

8. Choose the correct plural for 'alumna'?

a) alumnas b) alumnae c) alumnea

9. Choose the correct plural for 'alumnus'?

a) alumna b) alumni c) alum

10. Choose the correct plural form of 'sheep'?

- a) sheeps b) sheepes c) sheep

IDIOMS

மரபுச் சொற்கள்

1
MARK

- Idioms are an integral part of the language.
- Idioms are nothing but the special use of language.
- They do not give the literal meaning of the individual words used in the idiom.
- Idiom is a special usage in a language.
- Idioms do not give the direct meaning but have a special meaning.
- If a person uses idiom in his speech, his respect will be elevated in the society.
- Students are asked to use the given idiom in their own sentence.

Idioms என்பது மொழியின் ஒரு பகுதியாக உள்ளது. அவைகள் மொழியின் சிறப்பான பயன்பாடு ஆகும்.

'Idioms' ல் பயன்படுத்தும் வார்த்தைகள், நேரிடையான அர்த்தத்தை வழங்காது, சிறப்பான அர்த்தத்தைக் கொண்டுள்ளது.

மாணவர்கள் தங்களுடைய சொந்த வாக்கியத்தில் பயன்படுத்தக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள்.

Ex: A change of heart

Direct meaning - Heart transplant

Idiomatic meaning - change one's feelings

More repletion

12th TEXT BOOK CONTENTS

| No | Idioms | Meaning |
|----|----------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Cup of tea | One's favourite activity |
| 2. | Thrash around | To move about restlessly |
| 3. | Wait for the dust to settle | To wait for a situation to become clear or certain |
| 4. | Get/have all your ducks in a row | To have made all the preparations needed to do something/to be well organized |
| 5. | Fetch and carry (for somebody) | To do a lot of little jobs for somebody as if you were their servant |
| 6. | Do the math | To think carefully about something before doing it so that you know all the relevant facts or figures |
| 7. | Round the corner | Very near |
| 8. | The icing on the cake | Something extra and not essential, but is added to make it even better |
| 9. | Break the ice | To make people more relaxed, especially at the beginning of the meeting |

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 10. | To make good | To compensate for a wrong doing |
| 11. | Save one's skin | To protect oneself from difficulty |
| 12. | Make both ends meet | Manage one's expenses within one's doing |
| 13. | A bolt out of a clear sky | A sudden unexpected event or news |
| 14. | To go grave | To exit the world |
| 15. | Have the whip hand | To be the most powerful |
| 16. | Under a cloud | Viewed with suspicion and distrust |
| 17. | Let down | Disappointed |
| 18. | Chuckled to himself | Laughed softly to himself |
| 19. | Take cheer | To be encouraged |
| 20. | Raise the devil | To complain or scold |
| 21. | Black with anger | Become enraged |
| 22. | Take chances | Try one's luck/take a risk |

11th TEXT BOOK CONTENTS

| | | |
|-----|----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Blow-by-blow | Every detail and action of an event |
| 2. | Throw in the towel | To give up |
| 3. | In our corner | On your side in an argument or dispute |
| 4. | On the ropes | State of near collapse or defeat |
| 5. | Below the belt | Unfair or unsporting behaviour |
| 6. | Square off | Prepare for a conflict |
| 7. | By the skin of one's teeth | Prepare for a conflict |
| 8. | Tight corners | In a difficult situation |
| 9. | Shot his bolt | To exhaust one's effort |
| 10. | In a nice pickle | In a troublesome or difficult situation |
| 11. | Have cold feet | Feel nervousness and anxiety |
| 12. | Alarm bells ringing | Sign of something going wrong |
| 13. | Back to the wall | In serious difficult |
| 14. | Grasp/clutch at straws | Try and method to overcome a crisis |
| 15. | Saved by the bell | Help at the last moment rescuing one from difficult situation |
| 16. | Hand out dry | Abandoning one who is in difficulty |
| 17. | Right up one's alley | To be the type of thing that you are interested in or that you enjoy doing |
| 18. | Drive one up the wall | To annoy or irritate someone |
| 19. | Hit the road | To leave, to depart, to begin one's journey, especially on a road trip |
| 20. | Take (one) for a ride | To trick, cheat, or lie to someone |
| 21. | In pain mode | Fear or anxiety |

IMPORTANT IDIOMS & MEANINGS :

| | | | |
|----|--|-----|----------------------|
| 1. | Bridge the gap between - fill in the gap | 27. | Insist on – stress |
| 2. | Be heart broken – felt very sad | 28. | Plunge into – enter |
| 3. | Agree to – give consent to | 29. | Pay heed to – listen |

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 4. | Bring up – rear | 30. | Go on to – pass from one stage to another |
| 5. | Be full of – have many | 31. | Break in – interrupt |
| 6. | Be afraid of – have fear of | 32. | Go after – follow |
| 7. | A striking feature – an important thing | 33. | Glanced over – looked over |
| 8. | Prefer to – like one more than another | 34. | Carry out – conduct |
| 9. | Go on to – pass from one stage to another | 35. | Make the best of – make maximum use |
| 10. | One by one – one after another | 36. | Go beyond – exceed |
| 11. | On condition that – rule to be satisfied | 37. | Look after – take care of |
| 12. | From scratch – from nothing | 38. | Drain out – remove |
| 13. | Dream becomes true – wish fulfilled | 39. | Nothing but – only |
| 14. | Make history – achieve something impossible | 40. | Used to – had the habit of |
| 15. | Yearn for – long for | 41. | Not a bed of roses – not a pleasant one |
| 16. | Out of control – beyond control | 42. | Break down – collapse |
| 17. | Pave the way for – show the path | 43. | Decide on – finalise |
| 18. | Thanks to – because of / due to | 44. | Make good something – compensate |
| 19. | Keep one's word – keep one's promise | 45. | Go deep into – give strong impression |
| 20. | In the course of – during the time | 46. | Out of control – beyond control |
| 21. | Turn around – look back | 47. | Go about – visit places |
| 22. | According to – as told by | 48. | Take leave – depart |
| 23. | Cut off – remove | 49. | Raise the fund – get money |
| 24. | Put in – add | 50. | Keep one's word – keep our word |
| 25. | To give a piece of one's mind – tell frankly what one thinks. | 51. | Make history – achieve great |
| 26. | Eke out living – make a living | 52. | From scratch – from nothing |

List of idioms and Meanings

| S.No | Idiom | Meaning |
|------|--|--|
| 1 | A bad break | A piece of bad luck. |
| 2 | A big ask | Something you ask someone to do that will be difficult for them |
| 3 | A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush | It's better to have a lesser but certain advantage than the possibility of a greater one that may come to nothing. |
| 4 | A bite to eat | A small meal, possibly taken quickly when time is short. |
| 5 | A blessing in disguise | An apparent misfortune that works to the eventual benefit of the recipient. |
| 6 | A bunch of fives | A fist, as used in a fight. |
| 7 | A chip on your shoulder | A sense of inferiority characterized by a quickness to take offence. |
| 8 | A diamond in the rough | A person or thing having good underlying qualities while appearing to be coarse and unpolished. |
| 9 | A dime a dozen | So commonplace as to be of little consequence. |
| 10 | A drop in the bucket | A very small part of a bigger whole. |
| 11 | A feather in one's cap | A symbol of achievement. |
| 12 | A fish out of water | Someone in an unfamiliar circumstance. |
| 13 | A fly on the wall | An unperceived observer – able to see and hear but not be seen or heard. |
| 14 | A fool's paradise | A state of joy with no basis in reality. |

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| 15 | A golden key can open any door | Money always has a telling influence. |
| 16 | A load of cobblers | Nonsense. |
| 17 | A lot on your plate | Having many responsibilities. |
| 18 | A penny saved is a penny earned | Anything you save has the same effect as adding to your income |
| 19 | A picture paints a thousand words | Pictures are far more descriptive than words. |
| 20 | A piece of cake | A task that can be accomplished very easily. |
| 21 | A red rag to a bull | A deliberate provocation |
| 22 | A skeleton in the closet | A secret and possibly ruinous source of shame. |
| 23 | A sorry sight | A person or thing of untidy appearance. |
| 24 | A thorn in my flesh | A persistent and difficult to ignore annoyance. |
| 25 | A stitch in time saves nine | A small effort made at the right time might save a calamity later on. |
| 26 | A wolf in sheep's clothing | A persistent and difficult to ignore annoyance. |
| 27 | About face | A change from one's previous position. |
| 28 | Ace in the hole | A saved, hidden advantage that can supply a victory when revealed. |
| 29 | Across the board | Applying everywhere and to all classes of thing. |
| 30 | All at sea | In a confused, disordered state. |
| 31 | All in all | On the whole – when everything is considered. |
| 32 | An act of God | Some event that is considered to be outside human control. |
| 33 | As high as a kite | Very high up in the sky. |
| 34 | Bad break | A serious bone fracture. |
| 35 | Bag lady | A homeless woman, who carries all her possessions in shopping bags. |
| 36 | Basket case | A person or thing that is no longer able to function effectively, either through disability or misfortune. |
| 37 | Bean counter | A disparaging term for an accountant or anyone who compiles statistics. |
| 38 | Beat around the bush | Avoiding the main topic. |
| 39 | Bells and whistles | Attractive additional features of trimmings. |
| 40 | Between the wars | The period between WWI and WWII. |
| 41 | Bite your tongue | Avoid speaking. |
| 42 | Bite the dust | Die, especially in a violent or sudden way. |
| 43 | Blood is thicker than water | Family loyalties are stronger than those to other people. |
| 44 | Blue plate special | A set meal provided at a reduced price. |
| 45 | Calendar year | Twelve months beginning from the first of January. |
| 46 | Canteen culture | Rude behavior by rank and file police or soldiers. |
| 47 | Carbon footprint | A measure of the amount of carbon dioxide (CO ₂) emitted during an industrial or domestic process. |
| 48 | Code monkey | Slang term for a computer programmer. |
| 49 | Come hell or high water | Despite any great difficult or obstacle. |
| 50 | Cherry ripe | Cockney rhyming slang for pipe. |

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| 51 | Cat got your tongue? | A question addressed to someone who is inexplicably silent. |
| 52 | Cop an attitude | Adopt an aggressive position. |
| 53 | Country house hotel | An upmarket hotel located in a revamped rural mansion. |
| 54 | Cross your fingers | To hope that something happens |
| 55 | Cry wolf | Intentionally raise a false alarm. |
| 56 | Cut corners | Doing things in a slipshod way, to avoid expense or effort. |
| 57 | Cut to the chase | Leave out all the unnecessary details and get straight to the point. |
| 58 | Daily grind | The dull daily routine. |
| 59 | Dial down | Adjust a device to reduce sound or temperature. |
| 60 | Dead ringer | An exact duplicate. |
| 61 | Dog and bone | Cockney rhyming slang for telephone. |
| 62 | Don't count your chickens before they hatch | Don't count on receiving some benefit until you actually have it. |
| 63 | Don't give up the day job | Said to someone who is a poor performer at a task – suggesting that they wouldn't be able to succeed at it professionally. |
| 64 | Don't put all your eggs in one basket | Don't risk all your property on a single venture. |
| 65 | Double header | A sports expression denoting two events held at the same time. |
| 66 | Dressed to the nines | Very smartly dressed, in one's best clothes. |
| 67 | Ear popping | Sound that is loud or that catches the attention. |
| 68 | Every cloud has a silver lining | An encouragement to be optimistic. Even bad events have a good side to them. |
| 69 | Evil twin | An imaginary double, humorously referred to in order to explain the uncharacteristic bad behavior of a normally moral person. |
| 70 | Eyebrow raising | Something that creates shock or surprise. |
| 71 | Face card | The jack queen or king in a set of playing cards. |
| 72 | Factory farming | Rearing livestock under industrial conditions. |
| 73 | Fate worse than death | The reputed opinion of sexual intercourse by prim Victorian ladies. |
| 74 | Find your feet | To become conscious of and develop one's expertise. |
| 75 | First among equals | The most senior person in a group of equal rank. |
| 76 | First footing | Making a round of visits at New Year. |
| 77 | First World problem | A relatively trivial problem only affecting the affluent. |
| 78 | Flea market | A market used to buy and sell inexpensive goods. The kind of place that might sell carpets infested with fleas. |
| 79 | Fixed in your ways | Unwilling to change from your habitual way of doing things. |
| 80 | Flash in the pan | Something that fails to deliver long-term benefit after an initial success. |
| 81 | Fool's gold | Something that appears valuable but really isn't. |
| 82 | Frog and toad | Cockney rhyming slang for road. |
| 83 | Gender bender | A person who adopts a deliberately androgynous appearance, by use of uni-sex make-up, hair-style and clothing. Probably influenced by 'bender' being an earlier slang term for homosexual. |
| 84 | Get a gold star | Earn a merit point for doing well. |
| 85 | Get on board | Accept and participate with an idea or project. |

| | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 86 | Get over it | Move beyond something that is bothering you. |
| 87 | Go the extra mile | Going beyond what is usually required. Make an extra effort. |
| 88 | Good to go | I am ready to participate. |
| 89 | Great scot | Exclamation of surprise. |
| 90 | Hair of the dog | An alcoholic drink, intended to cure a hangover. It is mistakenly believed that a small measure of the same drink that made a person drunk will sober them up. |
| 91 | Half inch | Cockney rhyming slang for pinch. |
| 92 | Happy sad | A bittersweet feeling combining both happiness and sadness. |
| 93 | Haste makes waste | Doing things in a rush makes for a poor result. |
| 94 | Help yourself | Invitation to take something freely. |
| 95 | High and mighty | Proud and arrogant. |
| 96 | Hit the hay | go to bed. |
| 97 | Hit the sack | go to bed. |
| 98 | Hold your horses | Be patient. |
| 99 | Hot potato | A current issue which many people are talking about and which is controversial. |
| 100 | In a nutshell | In a few words. Concisely stated. |
| 101 | In your face | Aggressive confrontation. |
| 102 | Ivy league | The joint name given to Columbia, Brown, Cornell, Dartmouth, Yale, Pennsylvania, Princeton and Harvard universities. |
| 103 | Jam jar | Cockney rhyming slang for car. |
| 104 | Jelly belly | An overweight person / a coward |
| 105 | Just deserts | The result which is deserved. A reward for what has been done – good or bad. |
| 106 | Keep an eye on | Observe carefully to make sure something bad isn't done. |
| 107 | Keep at bay | Keep something away. |
| 108 | Keep your chin up | Remain positive in a tough situation. |
| 109 | Knock on wood | Knuckle tapping on wood in order to avoid bad luck or to continue having good luck. |
| 110 | Know the ropes | To understand how to do something. |
| 111 | Last straw | The last of a series of problems, which pushes one's endurance beyond its limits. |
| 112 | Lend me your ear | Politely ask for someone's full attention. |
| 113 | Little devil! | An exclamation of surprise and annoyance, directed at someone who has behaved badly or performed some kind of prank. Often applied to children. |
| 114 | Loaf of bread | Cockney rhyming slang for head. |
| 115 | Lose your touch | Lose an ability that you used to possess. |
| 116 | Make a scene | Cause a disturbance. |
| 117 | Many happy returns | A toast given to someone on their birthday. |
| 118 | Mellow yellow | Dried banana peel, used as an intoxicant. |
| 119 | Men in suits | Conventionally minded and dressed men who hold positions of authority. |
| 120 | Mind your language | A warning not to swear. |
| 121 | Nest egg | Savings set aside for future use. |
| 122 | Never-never land | A utopian dreamland. |

| | | |
|-----|--|--|
| 123 | No dice | A refusal to accept a proposition. |
| 124 | No spring chicken | Said of people who are no longer young but may behave as though they were. |
| 125 | North and south | Cockney rhyming slang for mouth. |
| 126 | On the record | Something said in confidence that the one speaking is happy to have repeated. |
| 127 | Once in a blue moon | A rare occurrence. |
| 128 | Out of sight | Still used with its literal meaning of 'beyond the range of sight' but more commonly used in its hippie-era meaning of 'excellent; extraordinary'. |
| 129 | Out of the blue | Suddenly and unexpectedly. |
| 130 | Plates of meat | Cockney rhyming slang for feet. |
| 131 | Pulling your leg | Tricking someone as a joke. |
| 132 | Rest up | Take a break from one's efforts. |
| 133 | Rise and shine | Instruction to get out of bed and get ready for work. |
| 134 | Rome was not built in one day | Major and important projects take time. |
| 135 | Rule of thumb | A rough estimate. |
| 136 | Silver fox | A handsome grey-haired man. |
| 137 | Sniff test | Sniff an item of clothing (or food) to check if it might be suitable to wear (or eat). |
| 138 | Syrup of figs | Cockney rhyming slang for wig. |
| 139 | Talk of the devil! | Said when someone that you have just been talking about arrives. |
| 140 | Take with a grain of salt | Don't take what someone says too seriously – the implication that it isn't true. |
| 141 | Word for word | An exact, precisely corresponding to, copy of another's words. |
| 142 | You can't judge a book by its cover | Decisions can't be made solely on appearance. |
| 143 | You can't teach old dog new tricks | Once animals (and people) are set in their ways they struggle to assimilate new ideas. |
| 144 | Zip your lip | Say nothing; keep your mouth shut. |
| 145 | Made of money | Having a lot of money. |
| 146 | Make love, not war | A hippie anti-war slogan encouraging love and peace. |
| 147 | Make waves | To be very active so that other people notice you, often in a way that intentionally causes trouble |
| 148 | Make yourself at home | To relax and make yourself comfortable in someone else's home. |
| 149 | Man of means | A wealthy man. |
| 150 | Your number is up | It is now your turn. |

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom "**in deep waters**". (PTA 1)
 - Under the water
 - under the ocean
 - in trouble**
 - Wealthy condition
- Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence. (PTA 2)

"His name is "**under cloud**" for the theft case"

 - On suspicion**
 - convicted
 - acquitted
 - not in the list6

3. Choose the meaning of the underlined idiom
Mano is a **down-to-earth** man (PTA 3)
a) Difficult **b) Practical** c) Rare d) Useful
4. Choose the suitable meaning for the underlined idiom in the following sentence.
At present, the performance of the State's Kabbadi team is "**at a low ebb**" (PTA 4)
a) at the peak b) outstanding c) up to the expectation **d) on the decline**
5. Choose the suitable meaning for the underlined idiom in the following sentence.
The judgement of the lower court was declared "**null and void**" by the high court. (PTA 5)
a) invalid b) relevant c) valid d) correct
6. Choose the suitable meaning for the underlined idiom in the following sentence. (PTA 6)
I **told him flat** that I did not like him
a) Expressed opinion directly b) expressed opinion indirectly
c) expressed to confuse d) expressed in his apartment
7. Replace the underlined idiom with its suitable meaning (MAY -22, SEP-20)
The examinations are **round the corner**
a) not to be avoided b) not in the near future
c) very near/at a short distance d) to be postponed
8. **Eleventh hour** preparation will not help the students. (MAR -20) (GMQ-23)
a) till 11 p.m **b) at the last moment** c) much in advance d) late at night
9. Choose the right meaning of the idiom '**a bolt out of a clear sky**' from the options given (MAR-20) (GMQ-23)
a) a much-awaited information b) a deafening noise of bomb blast
c) a flash of bright lightning **d) a sudden unexpected event**
10. Choose the suitable meaning of the idiom found in the following sentence. (MDL-19)
a) accepted **b) refused** c) felt happy d) grew angry
11. Choose the suitable meaning of the idiom in the following sentence. (GMQ-23)
The medical shop is **round the corner**.
a) in the farthest end b) near the junction c) at a short distance d) around the traffic circle
12. Replace the underlined idiom with its suitable meaning. (MAR-23)
Raja betrayed his friend to **save his skin**
a) avoid allergic reaction **b) protect himself from difficulty**
c) help his suffering family d) receive a coveted award.
13. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence.
The Finance Department should **get the ducks in a row** before the audit
a) be well – connected b) be well – trained
c) be well – advanced **d) be well- organized**

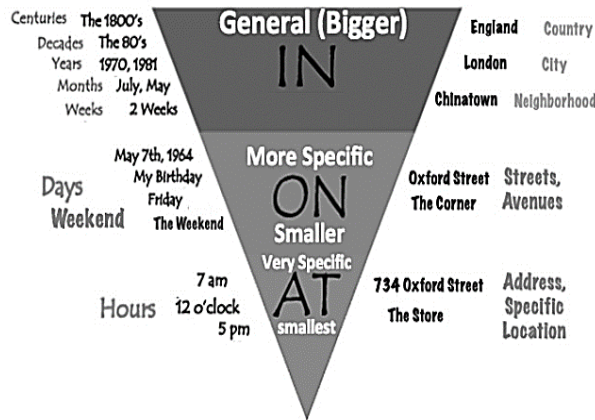
PREPOSITIONS

முன்னடைச்சொற்கள்

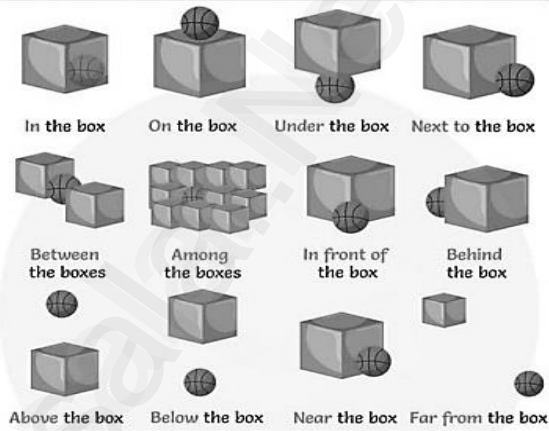
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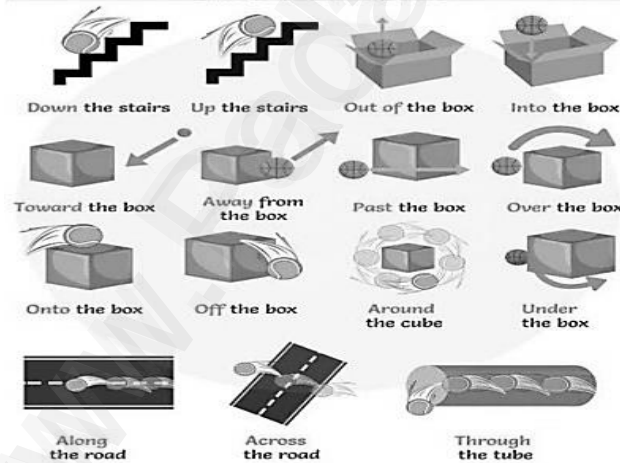
Time IN - ON - AT Location



Prepositions of Place



Prepositions of Movement



'pre' is a latin word which means 'before'. The position of the noun or before the noun is called preposition. In other words, a preposition can be defined as the relationship between two objects.

உருபீடைச்சொற்கள் என்பது பெயர்ச்சொல்லின் அமைவிடத்தைக் குறிப்பதாகும். வேறு வடிவத்தில் கூற வேண்டுமென்றால் இரு பெயர் சொற்களுக்கிடையே உள்ள உறவைக் குறிப்பிடுவது 'preposition' எனப்படும்.

The cat is below the table.

இங்கு என்ற உருபீடைச்சொல் (preposition) பூனை (cat) மற்றும் மேஜை (Table) ஆகிய இருப்பெயர் சொற்களுக்கிடையே உள்ள உறவைக் குறிக்கிறது. மேலும் இது பூனையின் அமைவிடத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது. எனவே below என்பது preposition ஆகும்.

There are three kinds of prepositions:

1. Simple prepositions
2. Compound prepositions
3. Phrase prepositions

உருபீடைச் சொற்கள் மூன்று வகைப்படும் அவை:

1. **Simple prepositions** - in, an, from, to, with, unter, below, behind, between, among
2. **Compound prepositions** - along, about, around, beside.
3. **Phrase prepositions** - In spite of, owing to, due to, because of, on account of, according to, on the basis of.

List of Prepositions:

| S. No. | Prepositions | Tamil Meaning | Illustration |
|--------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. | About | பற்றி | I know about the causes of world war. |
| 2. | In (place) | உள்ளே | The pencil is in the box. |
| 3. | In (Time) | இல் | I will visit Vatican city in May. |
| 4. | On (place) | மேலே | The at is on the wall. |
| 5. | On (Time) | அன்று | I was born on 1 st Dec. 1972. |
| 6. | At (place) | இல் | Our regional office is at Karur. |
| 7. | At (Time) | ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் | The movie will be shown at 6.20 a.m. |
| 8. | For | ஆக | I've waited for my friend |
| 9. | By (Time) (Noun) (Place) | நேரத்திற்குள் / மணிக்குள் ஆல் அருகில் | I'll come ther by 11'o clock. |
| 10. | From (place) (Time) (Noun) | இருந்து லிருந்து ஒருவரிடமிருந்து | I'm from Kolkatta. Our special class is from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. I got a letter from Sudha. |
| 11. | Since (Time) | லிருந்து | I have been working here since 2002. |
| 12. | Above (place) | பற்றி | God is above us. |
| 13. | Across (place) | குறுக்கே | There is a bridge across the river. |
| 14. | After (Time) (place) | பிறகு பின்னால் | I will meet your after some time. The police run after the thief. |
| 15. | Along (place) | வழியாக நேரத்தில் | Raga walked along the railway track. I stood along the room |
| 16. | Among (place) | இடையில், மத்தியில் | The members discussed among themselves. |
| 17. | Below | கீழே | Answer the questions below . |
| 18. | Between | இடையில் (இருவர் மட்டும்) | The teacher stands between Ram and Shyam. |
| 19. | Down (place) | கீழே | Get down from the ladder. |
| 20. | In front of (place) | முன்புறம் | Don't park the vehicles infront of the gate. |
| 21. | Into (place) | உள்ளுக்குள் | He divred into the well. |
| 22. | Near (place) | அருகில் | My house is near Meenakshi Amman Temple. |
| 23. | Of | உடைய, க்கான | This is a school of music. |
| 24. | Off | நிறுத்து அணை, அப்பால் | He switched off the fan. Keep off the inflammable things. |
| 25. | Over | மேலே | Bird flies over the sky. |
| 26. | Through | வழியாக | I went to Chennai through Trichy. |

| | | | |
|-----|---------|------------|--|
| 27. | Under | கீழே | The cat is <u>under</u> the table. |
| 28. | Up | மேலே | He went <u>up</u> the hill. |
| 29. | Upon | மீது | The tree fell <u>upon</u> the can. |
| 30. | With | உடன் | I went to zoo <u>with</u> my friend. |
| 31. | Beside | பக்கத்தில் | I sat <u>beside</u> Prema in the class. |
| 32. | Besides | கூடுதலாக | <u>Besides</u> a car, he bought a scooter. |

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the correct preposition for the following sentence. (PTA 4)
The shop is open _____ midnight.
a) above **b) until** c) with d) of
- The prayer session will be held _____ Fridays. (PTA 5)
a) at **b) on** c) with d) of
- _____ rain, take an umbrella (MAY -22)
a) In favour of **b) In case of** c) On behalf of d) In spite of
- _____ your advertisement in a local newspaper, I am applying for the post of a salesman (SEP-21)
a) In reference to **b) with reference to** c) In the event of d) According to
- There was a skirmish _____ my brother and sister (SEP-21)
a) with b) on **c) between** d) among
- The sun faded _____ a stir of mist (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)
a) upon **b) behind** c) among d) during
- The tea should be put straight _____ the pot (MAR-20) (GMQ-23)
a) over b) on **c) into** d) for
- Here is the watch that you asked _____ (MDL-19)
a) of b) from **c) for** d) at
- Many tourists visited Ooty _____ heavy rains. (JULY-22)
a) **in spite of** b) on account of c) in case of d) instead of

Text Book Exercise

Preposition

Complete the sentences with appropriate prepositions:

- The boy jumped into narrow stream.
- My brother will meet me on Friday morning.
- A temple is near / beside a bank.
- My friend with his brother will meet me tomorrow.
- There is usually a garden in front of of a bungalow.
- Yuvashree has been studying well since childhood.
- A trekker climbed over a mountain meticulously.

OTHER EXERCISE

1. Education is _____ essential thing for life.

- a) a b) the c) an

2. He holds _____ M.A. Degree is History.

- a) a b) an c) the

3. This is not _____ easiest way to do it.

- a) a b) an c) the

4. I found _____ dog in the street.

- a) a b) an c) the

5. He has got _____ 12th rank.

- a) a b) an c) the

PART II

SECTION I

Q.NO
21-26

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

8
MARKS

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

3 x 2 = 6

REPORT THE DIALOGUE

உரையாடலை அறிக்கையாக்குதல்

2
MARKS

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 கூறுவது போல் 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 நேர்கூற்று

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 now.

6. change in time adverbials கால வினை உரிமாற்றங்கள்.

Ex : 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 | Yes or no Qns –if or whether |
| | asked - asked | |

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 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

1. Answer any three of the following

Report the following dialogue

Manager : Have you brought all your certificate?

Arun : Yes Sir, you can verify them

(PTA 3)

Manager asked Arun if he had brought all his certificate. Arun replied positively and added that he could verify them.

2. Sibi : Could I open an account here?

Manager : Sure. Get the application form and fill it up.

(PTA 4)

Sibi asked the manager if he could open an account there. The manager promised and asked Sibi to get the application form and to fill it up.

3. Maya : What are you searching for?

Usha : I am searching for my physics record book.

(PTA 5)

Maya asked Usha what she was searching for. Usha told that she was searching for her physics record note book.

4. Ambika : What type of movies do you like?

Deepa : I like horror movies.

(PTA 6)

Ambika asked Deepa what type of movies she liked. Deepa replied that she liked horror movies.

5. Customer : Do you have a thesaurus?

Shop owner : Yes, We have which publication do you want?

Customer asked the shop owner if he had a thesaurus. The shop owner replied that they had and also he asked which publication he wanted.

Change the direct speech into Report form

1. Reena said, "I am learning French" (Change into indirect speech)

(MAY-22)

Reena said that she was learning French

2. She said that she would be using the car that night

(SEP-21)

She said, " I will be using the car night".

3. The curator of the museum said to the visitor, "Don't touch these paintings, please (Change into indirect speech)

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

(SEP-2020)

4. Asha said to Karthiga, "Please don't make too much noise" (PTA 2)
Asha requested Karthiga not to make too much noise.
5. Geetha asked Angel whether she would help her to pack her bag. (Change into Direct speech) (JULY-22)
Geetha said to Angel, "Will you help me to pack my bag?"
6. Vidhya said to Kanya, "Would you like to come to the party with us tomorrow?" (GMQ-23)
Vidya asked Kanya whether she would like to come to the party with them the next day
7. Raju said. "I was playing tennis the whole morning". (MAR-23)
Raju said that he had been playing tennis the whole morning.

VOICE

நேர்கூற்று & அயற்கூற்று

2
MARKS

Voice is that form of the verb which shows the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it. It shows whether the subject of the verb acts or is acted upon, ie whether the doer of an action is the subject or object in a sentence. For example,

Ajit ate a mango. (Subject)

A mango was eaten by **Ajit**. (Object)

Kind of Voice

A **transitive** verb has two voices: **active** and **passive**. In **active voice** the subject names the actor that is, the subject is the performer of the action expressed by the verb. In other words, we can say that the person or thing denoted by the subject **does something** that is, it is the **doer** of the action. For example,

Rajesh kills a tiger.

(Here the person denoted by the subject, namely Rajesh, does something to a tiger.)

In **passive voice** the subject names the object or receiver of the action. In other words, it means that something is done to the person or thing denoted by subject. For example,

A tiger is killed by Rajesh.

(Here the thing denoted by the subject, namely a tiger, suffers something from Rajesh.)

The active voice is used when the **doer of the action** (that is, agent) is to be made prominent. The passive voice is used when the person or thing **acted upon** is to be made prominent. The passive voice is generally used when the doer of the action is not known, is not important, or is not to be mentioned.

To change sentences from active to passive voice, the following points must be taken note of :

- i) The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.
- ii) The subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence.
- iii) The past participle of the main verb is used.
- iv) The past participle of the main verb is preceded by the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being), keeping in mind the number of the subject and tense of the verb.
- v) '**By**' precedes the agent of the passive voice, if it is necessary.

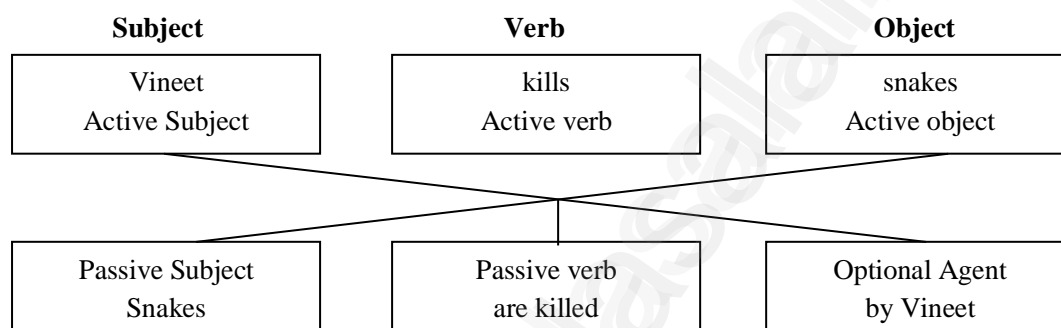
Since the active object has to become the passive subject in the passive voice, intransitive verbs are always in the active voice. It is only transitive verbs that can be put into the passive voice.

It is to be noted that it does not change the basic meaning of a sentence, so it is a kind of transformation that alters the grammatical functions of the constituents.

Tense and **mood** too are the indicators of verbforms but they do not change the functions of subject and object nor do they affect word order in a sentence, therefore voice is different from tense and mood.

Note: We can, use another word in place of 'by' specially when the verbs express 'states' rather than 'actions' done by the agent. For example,

| Active | Passive |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| The result surprised me. | I was surprised at the result. |
| The news shocked me. | I was shocked at the news. |
| His manners pleased me. | I was pleased with his manners. |
| | |

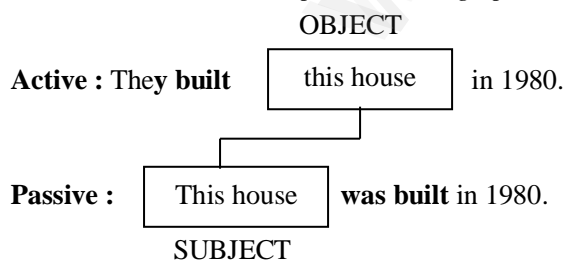


Active and Passive Structures

Look at the sentences given below:

- (1) They **built** this house in 1980. (active)
This house **was built** in 1980. (passive)
- (2) Indians **speak** Hindi. (active)
Hindi **is spoken** by Indians. (passive)
- (3) A friend of hours **repairing** the roof. (active)
The roof **is being** repaired by a friend of hours. (passive)
- (4) This book **will change** your life. (active)
Your life **will be changed** by this book. (passive)

When A does something to B, there are often two ways to talk about it. If we want A (the doer) to be the subject, we use an active verb: *built, speak, is repairing, will change*. If we want B (the receiver of the action) to be the subject, we use: *was built, is spoken, is being repaired, will be changed*.



The **object** of an active verb corresponds to the **subject** of a passive verb.

In most cases, the subject of an active verb is not expressed in the corresponding passive sentence. If it does have to be expressed, this usually happens in an expression with 'by'; the noun is called the 'agent'. For example,

This house was built in 1980 by my Father.

In a passive clause, we usually use 'by' to introduce the agent – the person or thing that does the action, or that causes what happens. (Note, however, that agents are mentioned in only about 20 per cent of passive clauses.) For example,

All the trouble was caused by your mother.

These carpets are made by children who work twelve hours a day.

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb 'to be' into the same tense as the active verb and adding the **past participle** (V₃) of the active verb. You would do well to look at the table of active tenses and their passive equivalents.

| Tense / Verb form | Active Voice | Passive Voice |
|--------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| Present simple | keep / keeps | am / is / are kept |
| Present continuous | am / is / are / keeping | am / is / are being kept |
| Present perfect | have kept | been kept |
| Past simple | kept | was / were kept |
| Past perfect | had kept | had been kept |
| Past continuous | was / were keeping | was / were being kept |
| Future simple | will keep | will be kept |
| Future perfect | will have kept | will have been kept |
| Modal verb | may keep | may be kept |

These carpets are made by children who work twelve hours a day.

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb 'to be' into the same tense as the active verb and adding the **past participle** (V₃) of the active verb. You would do well to look at the table of active tenses and their passive equivalents.

Note: Future Continuous (progressive) passives (will be being + past participle) and perfect progressive passives (has been being + past participle) are unusual.

Confusing Forms

Students often confuse active and passive verb forms in English. Typical mistakes are given below:

I was very interesting in the lesson. (**Incorrect**) I was very interested in the lesson. (**Correct**)

2. We were questioning by the immigration officer. (**Incorrect**)

We were questioned by the immigration officer. (**Correct**)

She has put in prison for life. (**Incorrect**) She has been put in prison for life. (**Correct**)

Mistakes like these are not surprising, because

(a) 'Be' is used to make both passive verb forms and active progressive tenses.

(b) Past participles are used to make both passive verb forms and active perfect tenses. Now compare the following:

He **was** calling. (Active – past progressive)

He **was** called. (Passive – past simple)

He **has** called. (Active – present perfect)

We have different rules for conversion of the verb of active sentences into passive form. Here they are:

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 folk songs. | 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. |

Rule 10Sentences 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. |

Govt Exam Questions

1. By whom will the new stadium be built?

(Change the voice)

(PTA 1)

Ans: Who will build the new stadium?

2. They have made a film based on this novel (PTA 2, 6)

Ans: A film has been made by them based on this novel.

3. Sita is watering the plants

(PTA 4)

Ans: The plants are being watered by Sita.

4. I completed my homework yesterday (PTA 5)

Ans: My homework was completed by me yesterday.

5. My request was accepted to by the authorities (MAY-22)

Ans: The authorities acceded to my request

6 My mother is knitting the sweaters (SEP-21)

Ans: The seaters are beingknitte by my mother

7. Vivek is taking the kids on a picnic today

Ans: The kids are being taken on a picnic by Vivek
Today (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)

8. I shall have completed my project next week

Ans: My project will have been completed by me
next week (MAR-20) (GMQ-23)

9. I completed my homework yesterday (PTA-5)

Ans: My homework was completed by me
yesterday

10. The Governor inaugurated the exhibition at ten

O'clock (Change the voice) (JULY-22)

Ans: The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor
at ten O'clock

11. I was not invited to the party. (MAR-23)

(Change the voice)

Ans: Some one did not invite me to the party**BOOK BACK Exercise****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 home.

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 / in a gurated / India / 1853.

Ans: First passenger train was in a gurated in India in 1853.

5. Indian Airlines / set up / 1953.

Ans : Indian Air lines was set up in 1953.

BEGIN WITH STARTERS/ INVERSION MODEL

2
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. If you should need my help, just call me
(Begin with should) (PTA 1)

Ans : Should you need my help, just call me.

2. If I had had money I would helped him
(Begin with had) (PTA 2)

Ans : Had I had money; I would have helped him.

3. If I had a car, I would drop you (Begin with had)
(PTA 4)

Ans : Had I a car, I would drop you.

4. Mr.Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education unless I studied well. (Rewrite using if without changing the meaning of the sentence). (JULY-22)

Ans: Mr.Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education if I do not study well.

5. If I had come earlier, I would have atemdted the interview (Begin with 'Had') (GMQ-23)

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

Other Exercise

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.

10. The dog bit the burglar. He was trying to break into the house.

The dog bit the burglar **who** was trying to break into the house.

PART III

SECTION I

Q.NO
31-33

ERC

6
MARKS

Explain any two of the following with reference to the contest

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

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
37-40

STUDYING NON-VERBAL PRESENTATIONS

3
MARKS

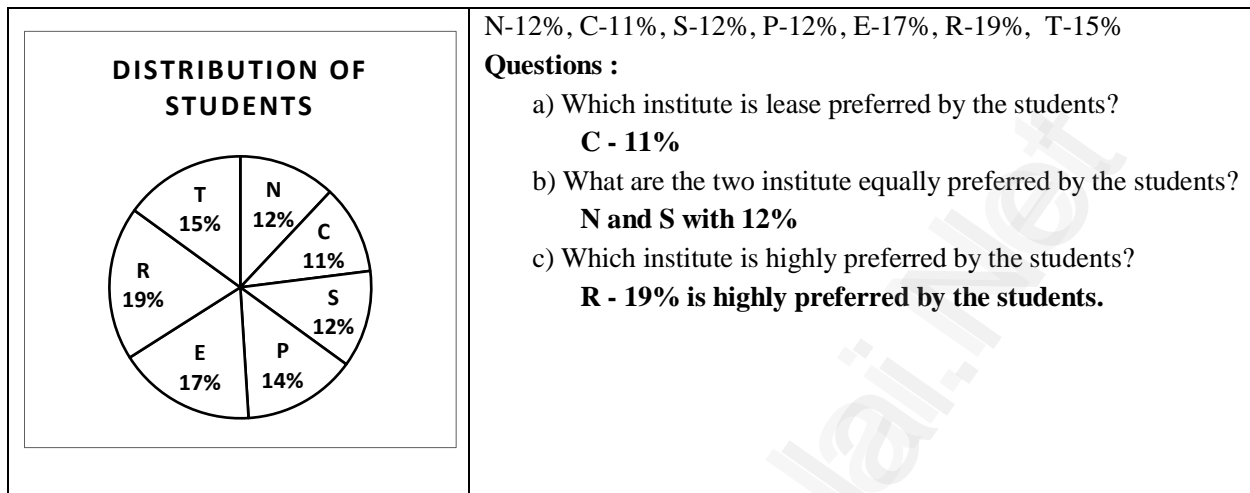
(T.B:Unit 2,4,5)

(Pg.no.41,126,139,154)

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

Govt Exam Questions

1. Study the pie-chart given and answer the questions that follow [Distribution of students at graduate level in seven institutes] (PTA 3)

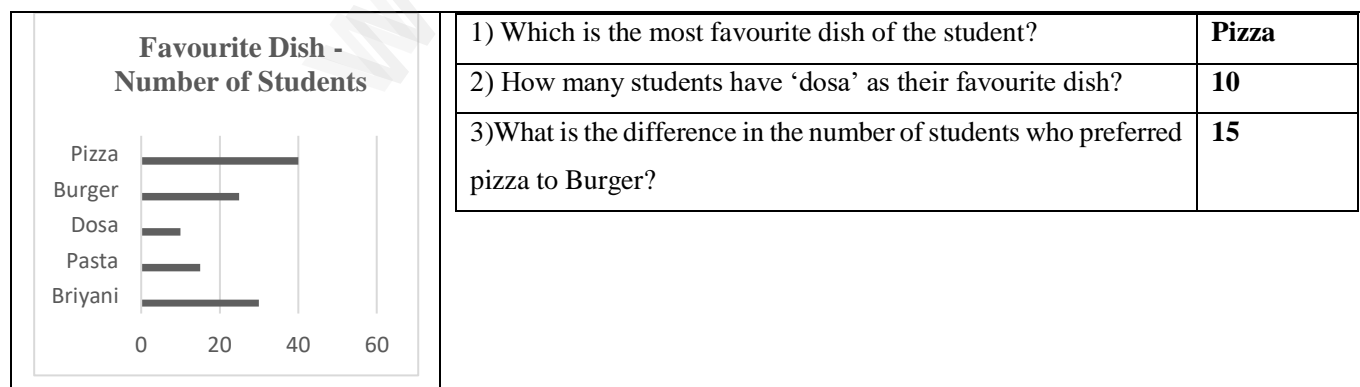


2. The following table contains information on the types of English and Tamil books borrowed from a lending library. Study the table and answer the questions based on it (MAY-22)

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

| Question | Answer |
|---|--|
| a. How many English books have been lent totally? | 1737 |
| b. Social novels are read the most in English and Tamil. Is this statement 'True or False'? | False. Social novels are read most in Tamil |
| c. On the whole, which type of book is read least? | Plays in English |

3. The following graph depicts the result of a survey conducted among 120 students of class XII of a certain school. Study the graph and answer the questions based on it. (SEP-21)



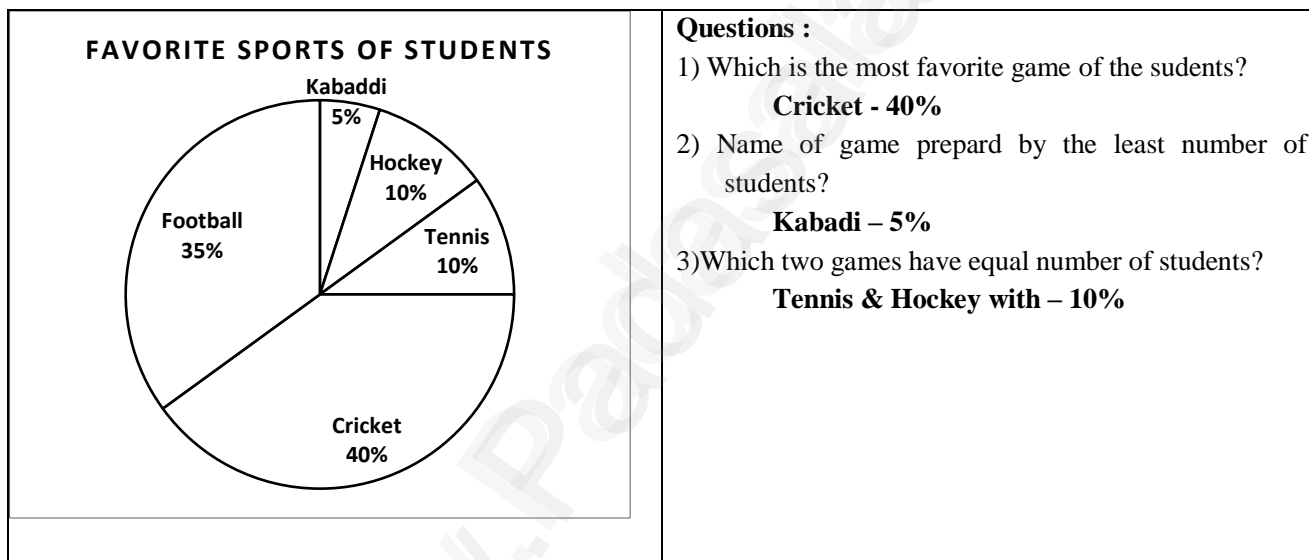
4. Study the following table, and write three sentences on your inference about the data (MAR-20) (GMQ-23)

| Average Annual rainfall in the Southern States of India in the Year 2012 | | |
|--|-------------------------|------------------------|
| S.No | States of India | Average rainfall in mm |
| 1 | TamilNadu & Pondicheryy | 1996 |
| 2 | Andra Pradesh | 3580 |
| 3 | Karnataka | 5160 |
| 4 | Kerala | 3055 |

Answer:

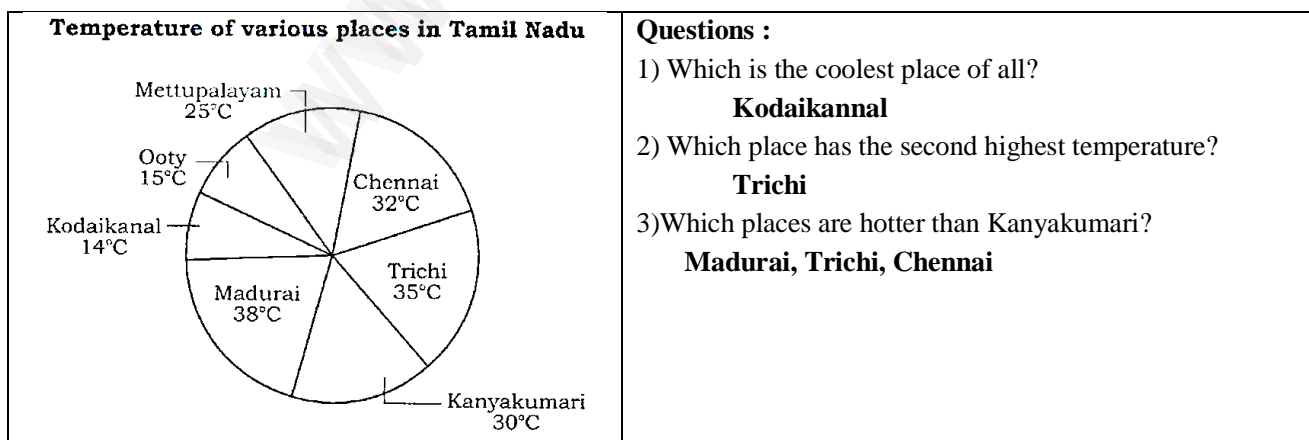
- The given data represents average annual rainfall in the southern states of India in 2012.
- Kamataka has the highest annual rainfall among the other given southern states.
- Tamil Nadu and Pondicherry have the least average annual rainfall in the other given southern states of India.

5. Study the pic chart given and answer the following questions:



6. Study the pic chart given and answer the following questions:

(MAR-23)



Text Book Exercise

1. Study the following table, and answer the questions that follow (T.B-139)

| List of espionage agencies of some countries | | |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| Name of the Agency | Country | Headquarters |
| RAW- Research & Analysis Wing | India | New Delhi |
| CIA – Central Intelligence Agency | The USA | Fairfax, Virginia |
| MI6- Military Intelligence Section 6 | UK | London |
| Mossad (The institute for intelligence and Special operation) | Israel | Tel Aviv |
| ASIS – Australian Secret Intelligence Service | Australia | Canberra |
| MSS – Ministry of State Security | China | Beijing |
| FSB – Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation | Russia | Moscow |

| Question | Answer |
|---|---|
| 1. Where is the headquarters of Ministry of State Security (MSS) located? | The headquarters of Ministry of State Security (MSS) is located at Beijing in China |
| 2. Which of the above espionage agencies name include their country name? | Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) and Federal Security Bureau of Russian Federation (FSB) |
| 3. Name the espionage agency of our country | Research & Analysis Wing (RAW) |

DIALOGUE WRITING

உரையாடல் எழுதுதல்

3
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Build a dialogue of at least three utterances between a student and his mother regarding online classes. (MAY-22)

Mother : Megha where are you ?

Child : Here is study room mom.

Mother : Your school has send you a message that your school is taking online classes from tomorrow onwards

Child : Yeeee mom the decision taken by school is very nice now I can meet my friends online but it is ok

Mother : Yes Megha I know that you are very Happy but you should also concentrate on studies after a long lockdown.

Child : yes mom I will concentrate on my studies too.

2. A tenant is facing an acute water scarcity. He meets the landlord to explain the situation and request him to address the problem. Frame a

**dialogue between the tenant and the landlord
discussing the issue (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)**

- Tenant** : Good morning, sir. There is an acute water scarcity in your building.
- Landlord** : What can I do for the water scarcity? There is no rain at all
- Tenant** : You can increase the depth of the current bore which is around 100 feet.
- Landlord** : I have to see whether it is possible to increase the depth in the existing bore.
- Tenant** : The houses, just beside our house, have got water at 600 feet depth.
- Landlord** : OK. I will arrange to dig a new bore with 600 feet depth, if deepening the existing bore is not possible.
- Tenant** : Thank you.

3. Build a dialogue between a beggar and a social reformer with a minimum of 3 exchanges. (MAR-20) (GMQ-23)

- Social reformer** : Why are begging? You seem physically fit. You should do something.
- Beggar** : what do I do? I don't have any qualifications or skills. So begging is the only option for me.
- Social reformer** : I'm a social reformer and run an NGO. I have given many small jobs to the beggar so that they can make a living.
- Beggar** : Really? will you give me the job? I really want to do it.

- Social reformer** : Yes. Why not. This is my address. Just meet me there and I'll arrange a job for you.

4. Write a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between a student and a cultural secretary (MDL-19)

- Student** : When is this year's cultural competition scheduled?
- Cultural Secretary** : Mostly, it will be during the third week of October.
- Student** : Are there any new and exciting events proposed?
- Cultural Secretary** : Yes, there is plenty in store and we are waiting for the consent from our Principal.
- Student** : Okay great. When is the last date of registration?
- Cultural Secretary** : The last date for registration is on 23rd September.

5. Write a dialogue of at least 10 utterances between a politician and a citizen. (PTA -1,6)

- Citizen** : Sir, would you mind answering my questions?
- Politician** : Not at all.
- Citizen** : Why do you opt to become a politician?
- Politician** : I love to serve the country.
- Citizen** : Can't you be a common man and serve the country?
- Politician** : I can. But if I am in a position, I can do things easily.
- Citizen** : What according to you is patriotism?
- Politician** : Loving one's nation.
- Citizen** : Thank you sir for answering the questions.
- Politician** : Thank you.

6. Write a dialogue of at least 6 utterances between a customer and a Bank manager. (PTA 4)

- Customer** : Good morning Sir.

Manager : Good morning. How can I help you?
Customer : I want to open an account in your bank.
Manager : Why do you need an account?
Customer : For my scholarship purpose sir.
Manager : Fill this application form.
Customer : When shall I get my Pass book sir?
Manager : Within three days.
Customer : Thank you sir.
Manager : It's ok.

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. (TB)

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 April 18th.
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 hrs.
Passenger : Thank you so much.
Railway staff : Welcome Sir.

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

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 Enrolment drive and orientation programme, on the first day. The second day we stem cell Donor Registration Camp. Then Blood Donation Camp, Maleria and Dengue awareness programme, Road Saftey Programme, Voting awareness programme and finally AIDS awareness programme.
Mithran : I think all will teach us to be mingles with the society.

3. A salesman and a customer at a electric shop (TB)

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.

4. A father and his daughter about the advantages of the habit of newspaper reading. (TB)

Father : Hi, Madhuvandhi, What are you doing?
Daughter : Dad, I am helping mom.
Father : Can you spare a few minutes?
Daughter : Yes, dad.
Father : Dear, you have successfully completed your +2 exam. You have a long duration to join higher education. You should do one thing.
Daughter : Tell me, dad what should I do?
Father : Daily you should read newspapers.

Daughter : Ok dad, Could you tell me the advantages of the habit of newspaper reading?

Father : Reading newspaper makes a good habit and it is already part of the modern life. This habit will widen your outlook and will enrich your knowledge.

Daughter : Is there anything else?

Father : Yes. Newspaper provides news about a country's economic situation, sports, game entertainment, trade and commerce. It will give a clear understanding of what is happening in your country and the world.

Daughter : OK dad, Certainly, I will read newspapers from today itself.

DESCRIBING A PROCESS

செய்முறையை விளக்குதல்

3

MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. Describe the Process of making a glass of lemonade

(MAY-22)

- first take a lemon.
- cut it into two pieces. squeeze lemon well, and pour in a glass.
- add some water in it.
- add required soda, sugar and salt, to give best taste. mix it well .
- and have a sip your lemonade is ready.
- try and enjoy mate

2. Describe the process of cleaning the salt-stained and slippery floor tiles in your washroom (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)

- Sweep the floor to remove excess salt.
- Mix together ½ cup of vinegar and 1 gallon of warm water in a bucket, Better Homes and Gardens recommends.
- Dip your mop into the mixture, then wring out any excess liquid.

3. Describe the process of planting a sapling in a pot

(SEP-21)

- Wash your pot with warm, soapy water.
- Gently remove the plant from its original container.
- Set the plant in the new pot
- Add soil to the pot and make it wet
- pack it gently around the plant.

4. Write any three precautions to be taken at home, before a cyclone bit

(MAR-20) (GMQ-23)

- Ensure good condition of your house
- Prepare an emergency first-aid kit
- Store essential items like groceries and medicines in advance.
- Store water because the water supply may be disrupted during cyclones.

5. Describe the process of preparing Onion Raita (MDL-19)

- Take two or three big onions and peel the covering layer.
- Chop the tips on both the sides.
- Slice them into small chunks and add two to three chopped green chillies.
- Mix in it slightly thinned curd and add salt to taste. Garnish with coriander leaves.
- Onion raita is ready to be served.

6. Describe the process of preparing bread sandwich (PTA 2)

- Take bread slices.
- Toast them using ghee.
- Take a carrot, beans and an onion and cook them in half steam.
- Add a pinch of salt and a pinch of pepper.
- Fill the prepared stuff between the bread slices.
- Serve it hot.

7. Describe the process of preparing butter milk for four persons (PTA 4)

- First, Take a glass of curd.
- Next, add three glasses of water.
- Then Churn the mixture
- Then, add salt and curry leaves.
- Ready to serve.

8. Describe the process of obtaining a demand draft from a bank. (JULY-22)

- visit the bank where you have your account.
- Draw cash in the name of "self"
- Ask the bank teller to give you the form needed to be filled for making the demand draft.
- Fill in the details and submit the form along with the cheque.

9. Describe the process of making a glass of Mango juice, (MAR-23)

- To a mixer jar add 2 cups mangoes(chopped).
- Add 2 tbsp sugar to it.
- Add 1/2 cup chill water.
- Add few ice cubes.
- Blend until smooth. Adjust with water if it is too thick.
- Blended well.
- Pour into serving glass and serve with ice cubes and a small sprig of mint leaves.
- Mango Juice is ready!

Text Book Exercise

Write a paragraph in about 100 words describing each process.

1. How will you wash test-tubes and conical flasks in the laboratory?

- First a little quantity of washing soda is put inside the test tubes and conical flasks.
- Some lukewarm water is added.
- The inside of the test-tubes and conical flasks are brushed carefully using a brush.
- Then they are washed with running water.
- Finally they are rinsed with water and kept inverted in the test tube stands and allowed to dry.

2. Give a recipe of your favourite dish:

- First heat a frying pan with one or two spoons of ghee.
- Add a cup of rava and heat till it becomes slightly brown.
- Keep it a side.
- Chop two green chillies and two small size onions.
- Heat the pan with oil and add a few mustard seeds.
- Now add the chopped chillies and onions and boil with sufficient water and salt to taste.
- Add the rava and go on stirring it, till cooked well.
- Finally put a few curry leaves for extra flavor.

3. Describe the process of obtaining a Demand Draft from a bank.

Go to the bank and pick a DD form. Fill the form carefully, which requires the name of the person to whom it has to be sent, the amount and the name of the bank and place. Write the name of the person who makes the remittance. Hand over the application together with either a cheque or cash including the DD commission. Then the clerk would issue the Demand Draft.

Preparation of apple juice

You plan to delight your parents and sister, serving them chilled apple juice. Here is the process: (Complete the sentences with the right form of the verbs)

- Four or five apples must be **taken** and **washed** well.
- They must be **wiped** dry and cut into pieces of medium size.
- The seeds should be **removed**.
- Then the apples must be **put** into the mixer.
- Some milk can be **added**.
- The apples are **crushed** and a fine liquid is **obtained**.
- This liquid must be **filtered** and the juice can be **stored** in the refrigerator.
- It is **taken** out whenever needed, and after adding sugar, it can be **served** in cups

Task 2:**Installing a computer**

The description of installing a computer in your study room is given in the form of jumbled sentences.

Rearrange the sentences in the right order and form a coherent paragraph.

- Once you connect the CPU, connect the keyboard and mouse.
- Before turning on the power, check that all parts are connected to the CPU.
- First open the box and take out the computer parts.
- Plug both the computer and the monitor with a power cord.
- Set the computer on a table or flat surface.
- Finally turn on the power.

1. Organizing a birthday party in your house

- First I will Plan with my parents how I wish to celebrate my special day.
- We will choose the venue for the celebration.
- Then we will purchase invitation cards and things needed to make homemade cards.
- Then we will list out our guests and start inviting them through cards and also using multimedia like mobile, whatsapp and facebook.
- We will gather things for the decoration of the venue.

Answer :**Rough copy****The Solar System.**

~~There are nine planets in the solar system. They revolve around the sun which is at the centre of it. Every planet has its own moon. The earth goes round the sun. It has a moon. Planets look large but they are smaller than stars. Stars give light due to heat. But, planets don't shine. Our sun is a star.~~

Fair copy**The Solar System**

There are nine planets in the solar system. They really revolve around the sun which is at the centre. Every planet has its own moon. The earth goes round the sun and it has a moon. Besides, planets look large. But they are smaller than stars. Stars give light due to heat. But planets don't shine.

(OR)

Note making:**The Solar System**

earth go – round sun – moon – round earth – several other bodies- go round sun – these called – planets – moon – called – satellite – of earth – other planets – have moons – sun – planets – family – solar – of sun – sun – father – whole group – called – solar system – night – see – thousands of stars – sky- a few – planets – not stars – distinguish – planets – stars – planets tiny – compared to stars – but look bigger – nearer to us – real way – twinkle stars – twinkle – planets not so – planets get – sunlight – moonlight – real stars – shine – hot burning – reality – sun – star nearer – bigger – ball of fire.

Q.NO**44 (b)****GENERAL PARAGRAPH****பொதுப்பத்திகள் எழுதுதல்****5****MARKS****1. Write a paragraph on the 'Value of Time'****(May-22)****Value of money**

Time is the most potent weapon. Time is the most precious gift you can present to someone, and it is also a precious gift for yourself. It is essential to understand the value of time and utilise time wisely. Do not hold any grudge against a person if someone hurts you because 'what goes around comes around'. You just need to wait for the perfect time when that person will realise their fault. If you ruin the time, then time would

ruin your whole life. So, value the precious time of yours. Life is very precious. People believe that earning money is everything we need, but we have forgotten the special moments we used to share with our parents and grandparents with these busy schedules. Now, when time has passed, we regret missed moments and missed times. Therefore, enjoy the little moments and understand and respect time's value: Value every minute and every second of your life.

2. Write a paragraph on the importance of being kind to animals (SEP-21)

Importance of being kind to animals

All the living creatures on this planet have the right to live freely in nature. Today, however, many animals all over the world are suffering because of human cruelty. People don't just kill animals for their meat but also their skins, tusks, horns, teeth, feathers and fur. Many animals My hobby is something different from others. I love gardening. I am so fond of it that it has become my life and breath. I cannot live without it. The flower-beds, the grassy lawns and the young plants and trees have great influence upon me. My small garden is so lovely that I do something in it daily to add to its beauty. It takes most of my leisure time.

3. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on the topic 'The Importance of Personal Hygiene' (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)

The Importance of personal hygiene

Personal Hygiene is the practice of keeping oneself clean and free from germs and diseases. Personal Hygiene is very important for good health and to prevent illness. Practicing personal hygiene can help in preventing body odor, bad breath and other digestive disorders like constipation.

The human body has various organs like the eyes, nose, ears, mouth and the reproductive organs which help in eliminating waste or toxins from our body. The tongue is designed to scrape off food particles stuck between the teeth, but it also collects bacteria and dead cells as well as other debris that stick within its crevices

4. Write a paragraph of about 150 words on the hazards of using mobile phone (MAR-20)(GMQ-23)

Hazards of using mobile phone

Mobile phone is a very useful and essential gadget in our daily life. When used in moderation does not cause much harm. It is only when people use it unnecessarily and excessively, it leads to troubles. Talking over mobile phones for several minutes to hours over useless and insignificant topics is simply a waste of time.

It is one of the commonest abuses of this technological gadget. Doctors keep cautioning people that excessive and continuous use of phones is damaging for the health of a person. The rays that emit from these phones can lead to hearing problems and can impact other organs too over a prolonged period of excessive usage.

Another common abuse includes listening to high volume music. This is especially seen among teenagers who have a tendency to keep their phone in their pockets and put ear phones in their ears. This is a very common

sight among people. They walk or drive on busy roads, or listen to high volume music. This makes them incapable to listen to the horn of an approaching vehicle. By not taking timely action it causes casualties. A lot of injuries happen in this way on a day to day basis.

5. Write a paragraph of 150 words on "Newspaper Reading" (MDL-19)

Newspaper reading

Newspapers are an important part of our lifestyles. Some people cannot start their day without reading newspapers. They are printed in various languages and even in local languages. Newspapers are delivered to our doorsteps every morning by the newspaper boys. Newspapers have provided one of the easiest methods of spreading news and information around the world. After one takes a subscription, the newspapers are delivered every morning to their doorsteps. There are a lot of benefits if you have a habit of reading newspapers every day. The newspapers are widely accepted worldwide as they are printed in various languages

6. Write a paragraph on the topic "Effective uses of good communication (JULY-22)

Effective uses of good communication

Communication is one of the important tools that aid us to connect with people. Either you are a student or a working professional, good communication is something that will connect you far ahead. Proper communication can help you to solve a number of issues and resolve problems. This is the reason that one must know how to communicate

well. The skills of communication essential to be developed so that you are able to interact with people. And able to share your thoughts and reach out to them. All this needs the correct guidance and self-analysis as well.

7. Write a Paragraph on “The Importance of Reading”. (MARCH-23)
The Importance of Reading

It is important to develop the habit of reading not only for knowledge but also for personal growth and development. It develops positive thinking and gives you a better perspective of life. Reading habits develop imagination, knowledge, and vocabulary. The most important reason for reading is that we gain knowledge.

Q.NO
45 (a)

RESPONSE TO NEWSPAPER ADVERTISEMENT

வினம்பரத்திற்குப் பதிலளித்தல்

5
MARKS

FOR JOB

Response to an advertisement for a job is done only with a letter. This type of letter falls under official letter. It has a specified pattern with From Address and To Address. This pattern must be followed for this response. Another letter is to write to friend describing an incident or inviting him for some occasion or trying to get some help. This type of letter is friendly letter which has different pattern.

Respond to an advertisement given in a newspaper for the job of accountant.

From

Krishnan S N.
37 – 4th Cross Street
Amman Nagar
Erode

To

The Manager
ABC Manufactures
Erode

July 30, 20XX

Sir,

In response to your advertisement appeared in The Indian Express of July 28, 20XX inviting application for the post of an accountant, I wish to be considered for the same.

Details regarding my qualifications are stated in the bio-data enclosed with this letter for you kind perusal.

You may also refer to the persons stated in the bio-data. A testimonial from the Principal of my college from where I graduated is also attached. If I am given a chance to work in you concern, I will do my best for the satisfaction of my superiors.

Yours faithfully,
Krishnan.

Model 2

You are Raja / Rita. You come across the following advertisement in a newspaper. Write an application in response to the advertisement.

GENERAL MANAGER – PROJECTS
 Qualification – Civil Engineer (BE / ME)
 Minimum Experience – 1 to 3 years in the same field
 With fluency in English and Tamil
 Starting Salary – Rs. 18000
 Per month with vehicle allowance
 Interested persons with the required qualifications may apply to
 INFRA CONSTRUCTIONS
 18 – VSK Street
 Kumaran Nagar
 Salem – 636007
 On or before September 12, 20XX

From

Raja S V.
 123 – Sivan Nagar.
 Salem – 636 017

To

Messer. Infra Constructions
 18 – VSK Street
 Kumaran Nagar
 Salem – 636 007

September 2, 20XX

Sir,

In response to your advertisement appeared in The Hindu of August 30, 20XX inviting application for the post of General Manager, I wish to be considered for the same.

I have required qualification with 5 years of experience in this field.

I completed BE Civil in 2013. I have attached copies of all my certificates including experience certificate.

If I am given a chance to work in your concern, I will do my best for the satisfaction of my superiors.

Yours faithfully,

Raja

Bio-date / Resume / curriculum vitae

Name : XXXX
 Father's Name : S. Swaminathan
 Date of Birth : 01-08-1995
 Gender : Male
 Nationality : Indian
 Religion : Hindu
 Address for communication : YYYY
 Mobile No : 9865310048

E-mail id : sam_1995@gmail.com
Educational Qualification :

| S.NO | Course | Grade | College | Year of passing |
|------|--------|-------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | B.C.A | 72% | Sriram college, YYYY | 2013 |
| 2 | M.C.A | 78% | Madha college, YYYY | 2018 |

Experience : 1 year experience as a manager in SMM Company, YYYY.

Declaration

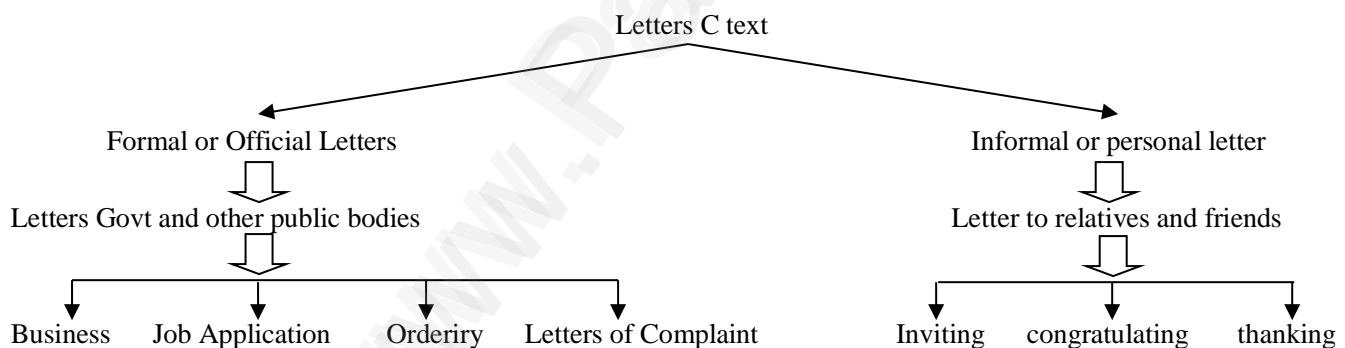
I declare that the above information is true.

Signature
YYYY.

(OR)

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 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

1 Mark

1/2 Mark

Place
date

Sub : _____ }
 Respected Sir / Madam, } **1/2 Mark**
 _____ }
 _____ } **2 Mark**
 _____ }

Thank You,

1/2 MarkYours 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**
 _____ }

1/2 Mark { Place
Date

Address on the envelope :
 To
 _____ }
 _____ } **1/2 Mark**
 _____ }

1/2 Mark { with love / yours lovingly

Govt Exam Questions

1. Write a letter to your friend congratulating him/her on having been selected for the Semi-Finals of a state – level hockey tournament (MAY-22)

15, North Cross St,

Trichy

12.2.2023

To

C.Kumar

Dear friend,

How are you? I am fine here. I heard that you have been selected for the semi finals of State level Hockey tournament. It is really a matter of great pride. I congratulate you on your success. It is the reward of your hard work. I wish you should win in the semi finals too. God be with you.

Yours lovingly,
XXXX

2. Write a letter to EZ Company requesting them to replace the defective juicer that you bought recently. Include the following details (TB) (SEP-21, PTA-2)

From

XXXX
XXXX
XXXX

To

The Manager,
EZ Company,
55, Anna Salai,
Chennai.
23.2.2023

Dear Sir,

I purchased a juicer from your company recently through courier service. When I opened the parcel, I found a crack on the lid of the juicer. The product has one year warranty. So kindly do me the needful to replace the juicer with a good one.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
XXXXXX

3. You had been to your Grandma's /Grandpa's house during the summer holidays. You enjoyed your stay in her company. Write a letter to your

Grandma'/Grandpa stating how much you miss her after returning to your home (TB-18) (SEP21)

To

Mrs.J.Shanthi
45, South Street
Nethaji Nagar,
Madurai.
20.6.2022

Loving Grandma,

How are you? I am doing fine. I was with you at Madurai during my summer holidays. I had a wonderful time with you. I can never forget your love and care. I miss your bedtime stories and tasty cooking. I am eagerly waiting for the Pooja holidays to come over there. Take care of your health. My regards to grandpa.

Yours lovingly,
XXXX.

4. Write a letter to the Headmistress of your school, requesting her to grant you a fee concession. Give reasons to support your applications. (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)

From,

XXXX
YYYYY
ZZZZZ

To

The Headmistress,
E.V.R Hr.Sec.School,
Salem.
10.2.2023

Respected Madam,

I'm studying in class 12. My exams start soon. I have not paid my fees yet. My father was working in a company. He lost his job suddenly due to the recent Covid. My family is in a great financial crisis. So I request you for a concession on my fees so that I can appear for my exams.

Thank you

Yours faithfully

XXXX.

5. Write a letter to your friend, whose mother is admitted in hospital for a heart surgery (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)

To

S.Prakash
54, Park Avenue,
Chennai
23.2.2023

Dear Prakash,

I have received your letter. I am sorry to know that your mother has been admitted in hospital for heart surgery. Don't worry. I am praying for her. Medical science has improved a lot. She will recover in a few weeks. Take good care of her. I will come and meet her soon.

Your loving friend,

XXXX

6. Recently, You ordered for a watch through online shopping, and when it arrived, it was damaged. Write a letter to the company that sold you the watch. (MAR-20) (GMQ)

From

XXXX

XXXX

XXXX

To

The Executive,
Big buy Marketing,
55, West Avenue,
Mumbai.

Dear Sir,

I purchased a watch from your company recently through online service. When I opened the parcel, I found a crack on the dial of the watch. The product has one year warranty. Kindly do me the needful to replace the watch with a good one.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

XXXXXX

7. Write a letter to your friend sharing your travel experience to delhi (MAR-20) (GMQ-23)

To

S. Peter
15, Bells Road
Salem
16.2.2023

Dear Peter,

How are you all? I'm fine. I would like to tell you about my school trip to Delhi. We went by train. The journey was wonderful. We stayed there for 3 days. We visited many historical places like Qutb Minar Red Fort and India gate. I was amazed by the rich heritage of our

capital. It was a memorable trip. My regards to all at home.

Yours lovingly,
XXXX

8. You have got a job offer for the post of clerk at Cheyyar constructions Pvt Ltd, Mount Road, Chennai-2, but cannot join on time due to some urgent work at home. Write a letter to the HR (Human Resource Manager) of that company, and in your letter. (MDL-19)

From

XXXXXX,
YYYYYY,
ZZZZZZ.

To

The Human Resource Manager,
Cheyyar Constrctions Pvt.Ltd.,
Mount Road,
Chennai -2

Dear Sir,

I have been offered a clerical job by your esteemed company. I thank you for the same. But I am sorry to inform you that I will not be able to join duty on time. My father fell sick suddenly and was admitted in the hospital. I have to look after him. I assure you that I will join duty as soon as my father gets home.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
XXXX

9. You wish to become a Pilot. Write a letter to a college enquiring about the details of the pilot training course offered by the college. Include the following details in your enquiry: duration of the course, fee structure, scholarships, hostel facilities and placement details. (JULY-22)

From

XXXX
YYYY
ZZZZ

To

The Executive
STAR Aviation Academy
E.C.Road
Chennai.

Dear Sir,

I would like to join the Pilot Training Course in your esteemed institution. I want to know certain details, before applying for the course. I would be thankful if you could send me the following details.

1. Duration of the course.
2. Fees structure
3. Scholarships
4. Hostel facilities and
5. Placement details.

I have enclosed a self addressed envelope. Looking forward to your reply.

Thank you sir.

Yours sincerely,
XXXX.

10. Draft a letter to the commissioner of municipal corporation with regard to segregation of food waste. (JULY-22)

15.2.2022

From

XXXX

XXXXX

XXXXX

To

The Commissioner,
Salem Municipal Corporation,
Salem
20.2.2023

Respected Sir,

I am residing at 2nd street, Nehru Nagar. I would like to bring to your attention, the poor sanitary condition of my locality. The municipality has installed separate garbage bins for wet and dry wastes. But the residents of our locality are dumping all rubbish in both the bins. The workers find it difficult to clean them. Besides it creates a terrible smell. Kindly take necessary steps to solve this problem.

Thank you sir.

11. Write a letter to the Editor of newspaper about the menaces caused by rash driving of bike and carracers in the city (MAY-22)

From

XXXXXXXX

XXXXXX

XXXX

To

The Editor,
THE HINDU,
80 Ft road,
Anna Nagar,
Madurai.

Dear Sir,

I would like to bring to your notice, the hazards caused by the racers. People cannot walk on the roads without fear. The racers don't respect traffic rules. They do not care about the safety of others. Road accidents have increased because of their recklessness. I request you to take necessary steps on this issue.

Thank you Sir.

12. Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate Mark sheet of class XII, which you lost while travelling. (MARCH-23)

From:

XXX,
S/o.Dr.Jose Paul,
Palayamkottai.

To:

The Headmaster
Gathedral Higher Secondary School,
Palayamkottai.

Sir,

Sub: Issuance of duplicate Mark Sheet – Reg.

I would like to inform you that I passed class XII in March 2018. My registration number is AA065784. Unfortunately, I lost my original mark sheet while travelling few days ago.

Hence, I request you to issue me a duplicate mark sheet.

Thanking you

Yours Faith fully
XXX

13. Your friend is in hospital, undergoing treatment for a fractured leg. Write a letter of consolation, assuring him/her that he /she will get well soon.

(MARCH-23)

63, Queens Street,
Nazareth,
16 Mar 20xx

My dear friend,

Hope this letter finds you in a good state of mind. Only today I came to know that you are admitted in the Bell hospital, Tirunelveli for treatment of Fractured leg. Proper treatment and systematic medication will easily make you healthy. You need to take nutritious food regularly to sustain your health. Don't worry about anything. Think positively.

I'm with you always. I'm ready to help you financially. Be in touch with me for your assistance. Though I'm your friend, you are one among our family members. Be of good cheers and I pray for your speedy recovery. Convey my love and regards to your parents.

Yours Faith fully
XXX

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 boy 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.**

Ans : There is a quarrel between brother and sister.

30. **Beside – by the side of / Besides – In addition is**

Ex : I am sitting beside my friend.

Ans : Besides a scooter, Nimmy has a car.

Ex : The sweets are distributed among the five children.

Govt Exam Questions

1. **Spot the error and rewrite the sentences correctly**

Exercise -1

(MAY -22)

- a) One of my sister in rich

Ans: One of my sisters in rich

- b) Rahim was senior than Abdul in college.

Ans: Rahim was senior to Abdul in college.

- c) speakers after speaker came on the stage

Ans: Speaker after speaker came on the stage

- d) You can also considers paramedical careers

Ans: You can also consider paramedical careers

- e) She bought an useful gadget

Ans: She bought a useful gadget

Exercise -2

(SEP-21)

- a) She made me to cry

Ans: She made me ___ cry

- b) Faster you run, sooner you get tried

Ans: The faster you run, the sooner get tried

- c) This is the most least mark I have ever scored

Ans: This is the ___ last mark I have ever scored

- d) My friends and I were sitting in a café and to talk

Ans: My friends and I were sitting in a café ___ to talk

- e) No sooner did the power resumem, when the children scremed in joy

Ans: No sooner did the power resume than the children scremed in joy.

Exercise-3

(SEP-21) (GMQ-23)

- a) No sooner did the actor enter the stage, when the audience shouted in excitement

Ans: No sooner did the actor enter the stage, than then audience shouted in excitement.

- b) Let's change the curtains today, can we?

Ans: Let's change the curtains today, shall we?

- c) Everyone know that smoking is injurious to health.

Ans: Everyone Knows that smoking is injurious to health

- d) We have decided to follow an uniform system of appraisal

Ans: We have decided to follow a uniform system of appraisal

- e) The sparrow is one of the most smallest birds I have seen

Ans: The sparrow is one of the ___ smallest birds I have ever seen.

Exercise-4

(MAR-20) (GMQ-23)

- a) It will be a weast throwing the food away

Ans: It will be a weast to throw the food away

- b) Kailash never does any work behing 10 p.m

Ans: Kailash never does any work before 10 p.m
Kailash never does any work after 10 p.m

- c) Neither Suresh nor Kamalesh are intelligent

Ans: Neither Suresh nor Kamalesh is intelligent

- d) Nithya has taken half day leave

Ans: Nithya has taken half a day leave

- e) One of my uncle lives in Canada

Ans: One of my uncles lives in Canada

Exercise – 5

(PTA-1)

a) He gave a lot of advices

Ans: He gave a lot of advice

b) I have finished my meals

Ans: I have finished my meal

c) They discussed about politics

Ans: They discussed ___ poltics

d) Though he is ill, but he attends the class

Ans: Though he is ill ___ he attends the class/
___ He is ill, but he attends the class

e) If they had contacted me, I would help them

If they had contacted me, I would have helped them

Exercise – 6

(JULY-22)

a) Very few indoor games are more interesting than chess.

Ans:very few indoor games are more interesting t
han chess.

b) I prefer coffee than tea.

Ans: I prefer coffee to tea.

c) Neither of the two boys were late.

Ans: Neither of the two boys was late.

iv) Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase, doesn't she?

Ans: Pragathi put the bunch of flowers in the vase,
don't she?

v) The chairman had full confidence on his Manager for successful completion of the project.

Ans: The chairman had full confidence in his
Manager for successful completion of the project.

Exercise -7

(MARCH-23)

i) Usha is not only a writer but on orator.

Ans: Usha is not a writer but also an orator.

ii) Though she is weak but she is active

Ans : Though she is weak ___ she is active

iii) The bus conductor gave me an one rupee snacks.

Ans: The bus conductor gave me a one rupee coin.

iv) Children prefer sweets than snacks.

Ans: Children prefer sweets to snacks.

v) Predeep is my cousin

Ans: Pradeep is my consin ____

1. Spot the error

(PTA 1)

a) Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen

Ans : Oxygen is ___ heavier than hydrogen.

b) Professor Usha is not only a writer but an orator..

Ans : Professor Usha is not only a writer but also an
orator.

c) We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we?

Ans : We needn't apply for a bank loan, need we?

d) The dog jumped in the well.

Ans : The dog jumped into the well.

e) One of my teachers are rich.

Ans : One of my teachers is rich.

2. Spot the error

(PTA 2)

a) The teacher alongwith the students attend the function.

Ans : The teacher along with the students **attends**
the function.

b) I bought a blue colour shirt and a tie.

Ans : I bought a **blue shirt** and a tie.

c) I am not understanding the problem.

Ans : I **do not understand** the problem.

d) The trains often are late.

Ans : The trains **are often** late.

e) He said that he can drive a car.

Ans : He said that he **could** drive a car.

3. Spot the errors and rewrite the sentences: (PTA 3)

a) The angry man entered into the room.

Ans : The angry man entered___ the room.

b) Earth revolves around the sun.

Ans : The Earth revolves around the sun.

c) I met the concerned officer

Ans : I met the officer concerned.

d) Vimala has attended the party yesterday.

Ans : Vimala___ attended the party yesterday.

e) The news are very thrilling.

Ans : The news is very thrilling.

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PRACTICE BOOK

| Q. No. | Part-I (1 Mark Questions :20 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
|----------|--|-------|----------|
| 1-3 | Synonyms | 3 | 1 |
| 4-6 | Antonyms | 3 | 3 |
| 7-20 | Singular and Plural | 1 | 4 |
| | Idioms | 1 | 5 |
| | Prepositions | 1 | 6 |
| | American English and British English | 1 | 7 |
| | Expansion (or) Abbreviations & Acronyms | 1 | 8 |
| | Question Tag | 1 | 10 |
| | Sentence Pattern | 1 | 11 |
| | Relative Pronoun | 1 | 13 |
| | Prefix and Suffix | 1 | 13 |
| | Syllabifications | 1 | 15 |
| | Clipped Words | 1 | 16 |
| | Phrasal Verb | 1 | 16 |
| | Compound Words | 1 | 17 |
| | Foreign Words | 1 | 19 |
| | Blended Words | 1 | 20 |
| | Definition of a Terms | 1 | 21 |
| | Linkers | 1 | 23 |
| Articles | 1 | 23 | |
| Q.No | Part-II (2 Mark Questions : 14 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
| 21-26 | Appreciation Questions | 8 | 24 |
| 27-30 | Report the Dialogue | 2 | 30 |
| | Voice | 2 | 31 |
| | Begin with starters/ Inversion Model | 2 | 32 |
| | Simple- Compound and Complex | 2 | 33 |
| | Conditional Clause | 2 | 33 |
| | Relative Pronouns | 2 | 34 |
| Q.No | Part -III (3 Mark Questions : 21 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
| 31-33 | ERC | 6 | 35 |
| 34-36 | Prose short Answers | 6 | 36 |
| 37-40 | Studying Non-verbal Presentations | 3 | 38 |
| | Dialogue Writing | 3 | 39 |
| | Describing a Process | 3 | 40 |
| | Notice | 3 | 41 |
| | Rearrange the following Jumbled proverbs correctly | 3 | 41 |
| | Completion of the Proverbs | 3 | 42 |
| | Write a Slogan | 3 | 43 |

| Q.No | Part – IV (5 Mark Questions : 35 Marks) | MARKS | PAGE NO. |
|-------|---|-------|----------|
| 41 | Prose Paragraph | 5 | 44 |
| 42 | Poem Paragraph | 5 | 45 |
| 43 | Supplementary Paragraph | 5 | 45 |
| 44(a) | Summary Writing (or) Note Making | 5 | 46 |
| 44(b) | General Paragraph | 5 | 49 |
| 45(a) | Response to News Paper Advertisement | 5 | 49 |
| 45(b) | Letter Writing | 5 | 50 |
| 46(a) | Spot the Error | 5 | 51 |
| 46(b) | Tenses | 1 | 52 |
| | Homophones | 1 | 53 |
| | Modal Auxillaries | 1 | 54 |
| | Semi/Quasi/Marginal Modals | 1 | 55 |
| 47 | Hints Development | 5 | 56 |
| | Field Words | 5 | 58 |
| | Unseen Comprehension | 5 | 59 |
| | General Comprehension poem | 5 | 63 |

QUESTION BANK

| S. No. | TOPIC | PAGE NO. |
|--------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 1. | PTA Model Question -1 | 65 |
| 2. | PTA Model Question -2 | 67 |
| 3. | PTA Model Question -3 | 70 |
| 4. | PTA Model Question -4 | 73 |
| 5. | PTA Model Question -5 | 76 |
| 6. | PTA Model Question -6 | 79 |
| 7 | Govt Model Question -2019 | 82 |
| 8 | Govt Model Question March -2020 | 84 |
| 9 | Govt Model Question Paper August-2021 | 87 |
| 10 | Govt Model Question Paper – May-2022 | 91 |
| 11 | Govt Model Question Paper – July-2022 | 94 |
| 12 | Govt Question Paper –March 2023 | 97 |

PRACTICE BOOK

PART I

Govt Exam Questions

Q.NO
1-3

SYNONYMS

3
MARKS

- _____ Seeing your car pulled up by his **insolence** of office. (SEP-20, MDL-19, PTA 5)
 - gentleness
 - modesty
 - awareness
 - Rudeness
- I experienced not only **agony** and fear but also anger. (PTA 1)
 - suffering
 - frustration
 - confusion
 - Prides
- We watched for a few moments; then as trade **slackened** we went over. (MAY -22, SEP -20, PTA- 1,6)
 - increased
 - heighten
 - reduced
 - Multiplied
- I continued making the **trail** on up the ridge.
 - design
 - signals
 - sound
 - Tracksss
 (PTA -2)
- I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you. (PTA- 2,5)
 - concerned
 - interested
 - unconcerned
 - Anxious
- _____ but there is not much **stimulation** in it. (PTA- 2)
 - energy
 - acceptance
 - respect
 - Excitement
- One is **liable** to put in too much milk (MAR-23) (PTA -3)
 - Likely
 - responside
 - eager
 - Certain
- Liberty is not a personal affair only but a social **contract**. (PTA- 3)
 - Concern
 - Commitment
 - allotment
 - Connection
- The trolley was commandeved by an **intrepid** crew of two (PTA -3)
 - gallant
 - timid
 - happy
 - Sad
- As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable **demeanour** (PTA- 4)
 - appearance and behavior
 - sloth
 - awareness
 - Rudeness
- My progress, although slow, was **steady**. (PTA- 4)
 - weak
 - bad
 - firm
 - worse
- Individual liberty would have become social **anarchy**. (PTA- 4)
 - lawlessness
 - order
 - control
 - lawfulness
- Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today. (SEP -21, MDL-19, PTA 5)
 - Rare
 - abnormal
 - common
 - irregular
- In some countries, teapots are fitted with little **dangling** baskets (PTA- 5)
 - Colouring
 - brimming
 - twisting
 - hanging freely
- I have liberty to be **indifferent** to you. (PTA -2,5)
 - concerned
 - troubled
 - unconcerned
 - anxious
- Then as trade **slackened** we went over. (PTA 6) (GMQ-23)
 - prospered
 - continued
 - increased
 - reduced
- These are not the only **controversial** points to arise in connection with tea drinking. (PTA 6)
 - acceptable
 - peaceful
 - arguable
 - agreeable
- Suffering was something basic that was full of **solace** for me. (PTA 6)
 - comfort
 - distress
 - anguish
 - boredom
- He was a walking horror, with a **disfigured** face and long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body (MAY -22)
 - majestic
 - marred
 - dismantled
 - desire
- _____ and no more humps to **tantalize** us with hopes of success. (SEP -20) (GMQ-23)
 - attract
 - disappoint
 - taunt
 - encourage
- _____ that they only drink it in order to be warmed and **stimulated** (MAR -20) (GMQ-23)
 - admired
 - motivated
 - steep
 - lofty
- _____ the end of such liberty would be universal **chaos** (MDL -19)
 - mystery
 - appreciation
 - annoyance
 - admiration
- _____ the end of such liberty would be universal **chaos** (JULY-22)
 - circumstances
 - crisis
 - granite
 - debris

24. _____ the end of such liberty would be universal
chaos (JULY-22, GMQ-23)
a) mystery b) destruction
c) confusion d) harmony
25. As we made the rounds, my interest was again
provoked by their remarkable **demeanour**
a) appearance and behaviour (PTA -4)
b) sloth c) awareness d) rudeness
26. My progress, although slow, was **steady** (PTA -4)
a) weak b) bad
c) **firm** d) worse
27. In some countries, teapots are fitted with little
dangling baskets. (PTA -5)
a) colouring b) brimming
c) twisting d) **hanging freely**
28. These are not the only **controversial** points to arise
in connection with tea drinking (PTA -6)
a) acceptable b) peaceful
c) **arguable** d) agreeable
29. suffering was something basic that was full of
solace for me. (PTA -6)
a) comfort b) distress
c) anguish d) boredom
30. What is **important** is what you have left. (JULY-22)
a) suitable b) significant
c) impulsive d) motivating.
31. ... they had barely kept themselves in a sort of
shelter they built... amidst the **rubble**.
a) circumstances b) crisis (JULY-22)
c) granite d) **debris**
32. It was a great thrill to look straight down this
enormous rock face. (GMQ-23)
a) **huge** b) rough
c) steep d) lofty
33. You may seeing your car pulled up by his
insolence of office, feel that your liberty has been
outraged (GMQ-23)
a) **rudeness** b) greediness
c) laziness d) sloppiness
34. Anna would say with an **impudent** smile.
(MAR-23)
a) **disrespectful** b) indifferent
c) ungrateful d) misleading
35. the end of such liberty would be universal
Chaos. (MAR-23)
a) **confusion** b) mystery
c) failure d) destruction

PROSE - 1
TWO GENTELEMEN OF VERONA

Love, devotion, sacrifice, displayed, actions, save, foothills, outskirts, warned, cautions, besides, shabby, worn, tunic, gazing, tangled, earnest, set off, shine, beside, brisk, slackened, glanced, remarkable,

demean our, quite, artless, steady, engaging, extremely, relied, satisfy, struck, hawked, conducted, errands, deserted, emigrate, uncomfortably, vexation, tiny, desinations, dwellings, leaped, lit, vestibule, bade, chatter, tender, resemblance, murmured, intrude, begged, eager, well-known, cultured, amidst, rubble, tuberculosis, give up, touched

PROSE - 2
A NICE CUP OF TEA

Distinctive, unmentioned, important, disputes, general, acutely, regard, invariably, inferior, beforehand, brim, realize, recognized, strainers, issued, devieces, infuses, noticed, stir, controversial, sufficient, subtilized, for instance, fortunes, predicting, feeding, burns, healing, stimulated

PROSE - 3
IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

Amputated, appreciate, career, amusement, fate, fact, particularly, gloomy, confidence, encouragement, appreciate, finale, nobility, totally, prevalent, sophisticated, severe, profound.

PROSE - 4
THE SUMMIT

Sardines, fierce, primus, donned, hoisted, gear, ridge, crest, scraped, hollow, surface, gauges, sparingly, trail, persisted, ledge, determination, stance, heaved, hump, zest, grim, whacks, beat a trail up, often, frequent, chipped, exhausted, belay, to a rock, bump, shuffle, levered off, muster, encrusted / concealed, disguising, grin, delight, crucifix, on it, spurred, diminishing, descending, flapped, perpetual.

PROSE-5
THE CHAIR

Portly, Spluttered, Impudent, Expounded, Languorously, Hordes, Exasperatedly, Splendour, Paraphernalia, Bereavement, Gait, Churn, Caution, Giggles, Topple, Thud, Pussyfooted, Chuckle, Suppressing Rejected, Despatched, Ridicule, Hordes, Chide, Expounded, Aped, Languorously, Divine, Stingiest, Firmly, Exasperatedly, Thrifty, Anticipation, Debate, Astonishment, Splendour, Detest, Commended, Deceased, Eminent, Fortuitously, Persuaded, Retort, Reverently, Coarse, Tidy, Brimming, Chronic, Banter, Gait

PROSE - 6
ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD

Stout, Petrograd, traffic, pointed out, pavement, liberty, occur, entitled, universal, individual, social, just, pulled up, remind, outraged, piccadilly, submitted, maelstrom, curtailment, private, reality, accommodation, nay, dyeing, forbid, mustard, mutton, religion, prefer, ella wheeler, wilcom, wordsworth, please, kingdom, wise, champagne, conventional, odd, trambone, liable, conscious, reasonable, rights, foundation, observance, judgment, civilized, heroism, sacrifice, intercourse, interfere, sweeten.

Q.NO
4-6

ANTONYMS

3
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. The end of such liberty would be universal **chaos**.
a) Confusion b) orderliness (PTA 1)
c) disorder d) Commotion
2. We came upon them in the windy and **deserted** square.
a) deprived b) inhabited (PTA 1)
c) lonely d) despised
3. He had returned to the hospital because he had a **malignant** tumour of the bone. (PTA 1)
a) serious b) big
c) benign d) Harmful
4. Their **devotion** had touched me deeply.(PTA 2)
a) dedication b) attraction
c) loyalty d) Disloyalty
5. We came upon them in the windy and **deserted** square.
a) deprived b) inhabited (PTA 2)
c) lonely d) despised.
6. Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga **loomed** on the horizon. (PTA 2)
a) emerged b) loosened
c) appeared d) Vanished
7. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise **ridiculous**
a) Comical b) senseless
c) Sensible d) Absurd
8. China tea has virtues which are not to be **despised** nowadays (PTA 3)
a) disliked b) hated
c) liked d) Accepted
9. I imagined that our destinations would be some **humble** dwellings. (PTA 3)
a) meek b) yielding
c) mild d) Proud
10. He had **confidence** in the mechanic. (PTA 4)
a) trust b) diffidence
c) reliance d) acceptance
11. A **stout** old lady was walking with her basket in the middle of a street. (PTA 4)
a) fat b) bulky
c) plump d) thin
12. Their **devotion** had touched me deeply.(PTA 4)
a) dedication b) loyalty
c) disloyalty d) love
13. He had full **confidence** in the mechanic. (PTA 5)
a) trust b) diffidence
c) reliance d) acceptance
14. Suffering **ennobles** you, makes you a better person. (PTA 5)
a) flatters b) humiliates
c) honours d) exalts
15. The best manner of making tea is the subject of **violent** disputes. (PTA 5)
a) rough b) gentle
c) honours d) exalts
16. I shall not **inquire** of you whether I may eat mustard with my mutton. (PTA 6)
a) respond b) ask
c) investigate d) interrogate
17. Tenzing **collapsed** at the top like a giant fish. (PTA 6)
a) refreshed b) fell down
c) gave way d) fainted
18. He had returned to the hospital because he had a **malignant** tumour of the bone. (PTA 6)
a) serious b) big
c) benign d) harmful
19. In those days, they didn't have **sophisticated** heart surgery (MAR-23)(MAY -22)
a)artificial b) painful
c) primitive d) modern
20. Our father rejectd it, saying it wouldn't be **sturdy**. (MAY -22)
a) pretty b) weak
c) fashionable d) strong
21. We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or...**conventional** or odd (MAY -22)
a) unconventional b) inefficient
c) insufficient d)unbiased
22. The **anticipation** of this imagined separation only increase their fondness for the calf (SEP -21)
a) expectance b) contemplation
c) ignorance d) outlook
23. Nicola was glaring at his brother in **vexation**
a) confusion b) anger
c) surprise d) happy agreement
24. One does not feel, wise, brave or more **optimistic** (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)
a) realistic b) pessimistic

- c) pragmatic d) naturalistic
25. she was a very **frail** girl (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)
a) strong b) brilliant
c) wealthy d) modern
26. One night, we came upon them in the windy and **deserted** square (MAR -20, MDL-19,PTA-1,2) (GMQ-23)
a) crowded/inhabited b) secured
c) fertile d) desolate
27. Suffering seems so cruelly **prevalent** in the world today (MAR -20) (GMQ-23)
a) unbelievable b)unavoidable
c)unfair d)uncommon
28. It seemed **vital** to her that they do so.....(MAR -20)
a) unbelievable b)unavoidable
c) unfair d)uncommon
- 29 he had a **malignant** tumour of the bone. (JULY-22, GMQ-23)
a) dangerous b) curable
c) benign d) mild
30. A stout old lady was walking with her basket down the middle of a street... with no small **peril** to herself. (JULY-22)
a) safety b) reward
c) danger d) recognition
31. Just as we thought, our chuckles had **subsided**. (JULY-22)
a) diminished b) submerged
c) increased d) completed.
32. It seemed **vital** to her that they do so.... (GMQ-23)
a) jovial b) social
c) trivial d) partial
33. We can't **appreciate** light if we haven't known darkness. (MAR-23)
a) reduce b) forget
c) neglect d) condemn
34. There he was sitting in **splendour** on chair (MAR-23)
a) dejection b) simplicity
c) shame d) laziness

PROSE - 1
TWO GENTELEMEN OF VERONA

Love, sincerity, maturity, cautious, disapproval, shak, loose, brisk, slackened, hopefully, remarkable, frequently, willingness, deserted, uncomfortably, emigrate, tiny, lit, soft, several, murmured, begged, eager, alive, persuaded, scarce, agreed, selfless, nobility, promise.

PROSE - 2
A NICE CUP OF TEA

Following, probably, unmentioned, few, several, important, curious, civilization, best, perfect, general, disputes, controversial, virtues, despised, optimistic, small, tasteless, inferior, worse, warmed, usual, hot, strong, harmful, properly, shallow,

started, before, forward, strong, unanswerable, stimulated, sweetening, sufficient, whole

PROSE - 3
IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

Suffering, ennobles, important, totally, severe, profound, agony, celebration, appreciate, amputated, amusement, nobility, solace, sophisticated, prevalent, fact, finale, confidence, perforated

PROSE - 4
THE SUMMIT

Frozen, hoisted, narrowed, hollow, sparingly, persisted, frequent, firm, exhausted, urgency, cautiously, descending, perpetual.

PROSE-5
THE CHAIR

Arrived, Broader, Subsided, Lengthened, Stout, Sturdy, Maternal, Impudent, Chide, Stingiest, Bitterness, Glad, Ancient, Detest, Frequently, Guest, Irritated, Reverently, Coarse, Invisible, Thrifty, Gradually, Ordinary

PROSE - 6
ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD

Accommodate, accommodation, anarchy, anywhere, bitter, chaos, civilized, confusion, conscious, consider, conventional, curtailed, curtailment, danger, everybody, everywhere

Q. NO 7 - 20

SINGULAR AND PLURAL

ஒருமை & பன்மை

1
MARK

Govt Exam Questions

1. Choose the correct **plural** form of "**calf**" (PTA 1)
a) Calfs b) calve
c) calves d) Calf
2. Choose the correct plural form of "**Curriculum**"
a) curriculum b) curriculums (PTA 2)
c) curricula d) Curriculae
3. Choose the correct **plural** form of "**analysis**"
a) analyses b) analyses (PTA 6)
c) analysis d) analysi
4. Choose the correct plural form of "**apparatus**"
a) apparatuses b) apparati (SEP 20)
c) apparatusis d) apparaties (GMQ-23)
5. Choose the correct singular form of "**apparatus**"
a) bacterian b) bacteri (MAR 20)
c) bacteriae d) bacterium
6. Choose the correct singular form of "**Bacteria**"
a) Bacterian b) Bacteri (GMQ-23)
c) Bacteriae d) Bacterium

OTHER EXERCISE

Write the plural forms of the following questions.

1. What is the plural form of 'kerchief'
a. kerchiefs b. kerchiefs c. kerchiefae
2. 'nebula'
a. nebulas b. nebulae c. nebulum
3. 'wolf'
a. wolves b. wolfs c. wolf
4. 'fish'
a. fishes b. fish c. fishae
5. 'loaf'
a. loaves b. loafs c. loafae
6. 'cry'
a. cries b. crys c. cryes
7. 'thesis'
a. thesis b. theses c. thesisaes
8. 'half'
a. halves b. halfes c. halves
9. 'aircraft'
a. aircraft b. aircrafts c. aircraftae
10. 'datum'
a. datam b. data c. datas
11. 'fungus'
a. fungi b. fungi c. fugusae
12. 'fly'
a. flies b. flys c. fly
13. 'wife'
a. wives b. wifes c. women
14. 'species'
a. species b. specieses c. speciesae
15. 'passer - by'
a. passer -bys b. passers -by c. passer-by
16. 'analysis'
a. analyses b. analysesae c. analyseses
17. 'syllabus'
a. syllabuses b. syllabi c. both a and b
18. 'desk'
a. desks b. desks c. desk
19. 'sheep'
a. sheepes b. sheep c. sheeps
20. 'goose'
a. geeses b. geese c. geeses
21. 'matrix'
a. matrixae b. matrices c. matrixi
22. 'medium'
a. mediums b. media c. mediumae
23. 'flora'
a. floras b. flori c. floras
24. 'calf'
a. calfs b. calves c. calfae
25. 'leaf'

- a. leafs b. leaves c. leafae
26. 'ox'
a. oxes b. oxi c. oxen
27. 'alumnus'
a. alumni b. alumni c. alumnae
28. 'watch'
a. watch b. wartches c. watchae
29. 'aquarium'
a. aquariumsb. aquaria c. aquarias
30. 'grown up'
a. grows upb. grown ups c. grown ups
31. 'fox'
a. foxi b. foxes c. faxae
32. 'innings'
a. inningses b. innings c. inningsae
33. 'child'
a. children b. childs c. child
34. 'mouse'
a. mouses b. mice c. mousae
35. 'bus'
a. bus b. buses c. busae
36. 'memo'
a. memos b. memo c. memoae
37. 'deer'
a. deers b. deer c. deeres
38. 'pencil'
a. penciles b. pencil c. pencils
39. 'trousers'
a. trousers b. trousersae c. trouserses
40. 'nucleus'
a. nucleuses b. nuclei c. nucle

IDIOMS

மரபுச் சொற்கள்

1

MARK

Govt Exam Questions

1. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom "in deep waters". (PTA 1)
a) Under the water b) under the ocean
c) in trouble d) Wealthy condition
2. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence. (PTA 2)
"His name is "under cloud" for the theft case
a) On suspicion b) convicted
c) acquitted d) not in the list
3. Choose the meaning of the underlined idiom
Mano is a down-to-earth man (PTA 3)
a) Difficult b) Practical
c) Rare d) Useful
4. Choose the suitable meaning for the underlined idiom in the following sentence.

At present, the performance of the State's Kabbadi team is "at a low ebb" (PTA 4)

- a) at the peak b) outstanding
c) up to the expectation d) on the decline

5. Choose the suitable meaning for the underlined idiom in the following sentence.

The judgement of the lower court was declared "null and void" by the high court. (PTA 5)

- a) invalid b) relevant
c) valid d) correct

6. Choose the suitable meaning for the underlined idiom in the following sentence. (PTA 6)

I told him flat that I did not like him

- a) Expressed opinion directly
b) expressed opinion indirectly
c) expressed to confuse
d) expressed in his apartment

7. Replace the underlined idiom with its suitable meaning (MAY -22, SEP-20)

The examinations are round the corner

- a) not to be avoided
b) not in the near future
c) very near/at a short distance
d) to be postponed

8. Eleventh hour preparation will not help the students. (MAR -20) (GMQ-23)

- a) till 11 p.m b) at the last moment
c) much in advance d) late at night

9. Choose the right meaning of the idiom 'a bolt out of a clear sky' from the options given (MAR-20) (GMQ-23)

- a) a much-awaited information
b) a deafening noise of bomb blast
c) a flash of bright lightning
d) a sudden unexpected event

10. Choose the suitable meaning or the idiom found in the following sentence. (MDL-19)

- a) accepted b) refused
c) felt happy d) grew angry

11. Choose the suitable meaning of the idiom in the following sentence. (GMQ-23)

The medical shop is round the corner.

- a) in the farthest end b) near the junction
c) at a short distance d) around the traffic circle

12. Replace the underlined idiom with its suitable meaning. (MAR-23)

Raja betrayed his friend to save his skin

- a) avoid allergic reaction
b) **protect himself from difficulty**
c) help his suffering family
d) receive a coveted award.

13. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence.

The Finance Department should get the ducks in a row before the audit

- a) be well – connected b) be well – trained
c) be well – advanced d) **be well- organized**

OTHER EXERCISE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. to rise against | 2. red as fire |
| 3. to muffle up | 4. change of heart |
| 5. to lie dormant | 6. a far cry |
| 7. to give a peace of mind | |
| 8. to be at loggerheads | 9. a yellow streak |
| 10. in the pursuit | 11. at last prevail |
| 12. in the pink | 13. man of matters |
| 14. bear in mind | 15. once in a blue moon |
| 16. burn a candle at both the ends | |
| 17. born with a silver spoon | |
| 18. a bolt from the blue | 19. wild goose chase |
| 20. drew a blank | 21. once and for all |
| 22. told him flat | 23. to be on cloud nine |
| 24. to be at the end of one's tether | |
| 25. at the helm | 26. make ends meet |
| 27. holds good | 28. thanks to |
| 29. to serve the purpose | 30. with a bang |
| 31. honour bound | 32. put on airs |
| 33. fit as fiddle | 34. dark horse |
| 35. milestone | 36. nip in the bud |
| 37. stands a choice | 38. to be confronted with |
| 40. to cast aside | 41. to take off |

PREPOSITIONS

முன்னடைச்சொற்கள்

1
MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the correct preposition for the following sentence. (PTA 4)
The shop is open _____ midnight.
a) above b) until
c) with d) of
- The prayer session will be held _____ Fridays. (PTA 5)
a) at b) on
c) with d) of
- _____ rain, take an umbrella (MAY -22)
a) In favour of b) In case of
c) On behalf of d) In spite of
- _____ your advertisement in a local newspaper, I am applying for the post of a salesman (SEP-21)
a) In reference to b) with reference to
c) In the event of d) According to
- There was a skirmish _____ my brother and sister (SEP-21)
a) with b) on
c) between d) among

6. The sun faded _____ a stir of mist
(SEP-20) (GMQ-23)
a) upon b) behind
c) among d) during
7. The tea should be put straight _____ the pot
(MAR-20) (GMQ-23)
a) over b) on
c) into d) for
8. Here is the watch that you asked _____ (MDL-19)
a) of b) from
c) for d) at
9. Many tourists visited Ooty _____ heavy rains.
a) in spite of b) on account of
c) in case of d) instead of (JULY-22)

OTHER EXERCISE

- They fought _____ their enemies bravely.
a. with b. for c. against
- My uncle will not be home _____ 8. P.M.
a. for b. till c. from
- We learnt a lesson _____ our boss.
a. with b. on c. from
- You can't sharpen it _____ a pen – knife.
a. on b. by c. with
- He is standing _____ the end of the queue.
a. at b. on c. in
- There is a huge tree _____ our house.
a. away b. near c. for
- Everyone blamed the driver _____ the accident.
a. on b. for c. at
- As we went _____ the hill we grew tired.
a. on b. upon c. over
- Suddenly the dog ran _____ the road.
a. on b. across c. above
- The baby slept well _____ night.
a. in b. at c. on
- These children come _____ remote villages
a. into b. from c. away
- There's a pen _____ the desk
a. on b. into c. with
- India is located _____ Asia.
a. on b. in c. at
- There is a house _____ trees.
a. between b. on c. among
- The team returned _____ a prize
a. on b. at c. without
- He Jumped _____ the pool.
a. into b. at c. above
- There is a park _____ our house.
a. near b. in c. at
- Dr. Kumar was susceptible _____ flattery.
a. to b. at c. on
- They selected me _____ merit.
a. along b. on c. down
- The people stood _____ the road to watch the procession.
a. across b. along c. on
- We are going _____ a holiday.
a. on b. across c. along
- We go to school _____ bus
a. by b. on c. in
- I met him _____ the theatre
a. in b. at c. on
- The cat hid _____ the screen.
a. behind b. from c. on
- She lives _____ her parents
a. in b. with c. among
- Calcutta is _____ the banks of Hooghly
a. on b. in c. at
- He passed _____ correspondence.
a. through b. with c. along
- Sita was sitting _____ me
a. beside b. besides c. before
- He has been ill _____ the past four days.
a. on b. in c. for
- He killed the bird's _____ a gun.
a. from b. with c. in
- I have eaten nothing _____ yesterday.
a. since b. from c. till
- He was beaten _____ Radha
a. by b. with c. on
- He went _____ the market.
a. in b. into c. about
- Ram comes _____ Chennai
a. from b. in c. on
- Rahav fell _____ a ditch.
a. in b. on c. into
- They bought goods _____ auction.
a. at b. in c. with.
- Wait _____ I come.
a. until b. till c. since.
- He has talked _____ three hours.
a. with b. for c. on
- It sprang _____ the table.
a. upon b. on c. at.
- The dog ran _____ the road.
a. along b. across c. about

AMERICAN ENGLISH AND
BRITISH ENGLISH

அமெரிக்க ஆங்கிலம் & பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆங்கிலம்

1
MARK

Govt Exam Questions

1. Write the American English word for the underlined word in the following sentence. (PTA 1, 6)

- “He is a **beggar**”
- Write the American English word for the underlined word in the following sentence.
“Please stand in **queue**”
 - Replace the British English word with American English word
We bought two sets of **spanner**
 - Choose the American English word for “**wash basin**”
a) washer b) basin (PTA 4)
c) sink d) sinker
 - Choose the correct British English equivalent for the American English word “**Vacation**” (MAY -22)
a) Weekend b) Holiday
c) Tour d) Leave
 - Choose the correct American English word for ‘**full stop**’ (SEP-21)
a) hash b) dot
c) period d) end
 - Choose the correct American English word for ‘**pavement**’ (SEP-20) (GMQ-23)
a) pedestal b) scaffold
c) pavilion d) sidewalk
 - Choose the correct British English word for ‘**program**’ (JULY -22)
a) Programe b) Programm
c) Program d) Programme
 - Choose the correct American English word for ‘**queue**’ (GMQ-23)
a) straight b) level
c) line d) order
 - Replace the British English word with its equivalent in American English (MAR-23)
Ramesh lifted the car’s **bonnet** to check the engine
a) Trunk b) Hoot
c) Hood d) Boot

OTHER EXERCISE

1. choose the correct American English word for

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|-----------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. <u>capsicum</u> . | 2. <u>jam</u> | 3. <u>modelling</u> . |
| 4. <u>dustbin</u> . | 5. <u>chemist</u> . | 6. <u>rubber</u> . |
| 7. <u>tablets</u> | 8. <u>Football</u> | 9. <u>fellow</u> . |
| 10. <u>shop assistant</u> . | 11. <u>taxi</u> . | 12. <u>interval</u> |
| 13. <u>bath</u> . | 14. <u>sweet</u> . | 15. <u>film</u> . |
| 16. <u>holidays</u> | 17. <u>practice</u> . | 18. <u>post box</u> . |
| 19. <u>ringed</u> | 20. <u>engaged</u> . | 21. <u>queue</u> . |
| 22. <u>cold drink</u> . | 23. <u>jug</u> . | 24. <u>Verandah</u> . |
| 25. <u>cot</u> | 26. <u>rises</u> | 27. <u>chips</u> . |
| 28. <u>curd</u> | 29. <u>nail cutter</u> . | 30. <u>pavement</u> . |
| 31. <u>center</u> . | 32. <u>pin code</u> . | 33. <u>bike</u> . |
| 34. <u>biscuits</u> . | 35. <u>cupboard</u> . | 36. <u>cooker</u> |
| 37. <u>petrol</u> | 38. <u>Aluminium</u> | 39. <u>Haemoglobin</u> |
| 40. <u>shop</u> | | |

EXPANSION & ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

1

வார்த்தைச் சுருக்கங்களும், விவாக்கங்களும் MARK

Govt Exam Questions

- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **OPEC** (PTA 1, 6)
a) Organisation of Proper Education Committee
b) Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries
c) Oil and Petroleum Exporting Countries
d) Oil, Petrol and Ethanol Committee
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **UAE** (PTA 2)
a) United Arab Emirates
b) United American Establishment
c) Unity and Equivalent
d) United Australian Emirate
- Choose the right expansion of **NOC** (PTA 3)
a) National Optical Company
b) Name Of the Company
c) No Objection Certificate
d) Nation Oriented Company
- Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation **CRPF** (PTA 4)
a) Central Railway Protection Force
b) Central Reserve Proper Force
c) Common Reserve Police Force
d) Central Reserve Police Force
- Choose the correct expansion of the acronym **INSAT** (PTA 5)
a) International Satellite
b) Independent Satellite Track
c) Indian Natioinal Satellite
d) Inter National Space And Technology
- Choose the correct expansion of the acronym **TOEFL**. (GMQ-23)
a) Testing of Energy, Fuel and Liquid.
b) Test of Engineering for Fundamental Learners.
c) Testing of Education for Foreign Learners.
d) Test of English as a Foreign Language.
- Choose the appropriate expansion of the acronym ‘**PAN**’
a) Personal Aggregate Number
b) Private Authentic Number
c) Postal Assurance Number
d) Permanent Account Number
- The expansion of abbreviation **IMF** (MARCH-23)
a) Indian Mountaineering Foundation
b) Indian Medical Foundation
c) International Military Force
d) International Manpower Force

1. Education is _____ essential thing for life.
a) a b) the c) an
2. He holds _____ M.A. Degree is History.
a) a b) an c) the
3. This is not _____ easiest way to do it.
a) a b) an c) the
4. I found _____ dog in the street.
a) a b) an c) the
5. He has got _____ 12th rank.
a) a b) an c) the

PART II

SECTION I

Q.NO
21-26

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

8
MARKSPOEM - 1
THE CASTLE

1. *All through that summer at ease we lay,
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay
And the enemy half a mile away
They seemed no threat to us at all.*
 - a) What is the season?
 - b) Whom does 'We' refer to? (Sep-20, MAR-23, GMQ 23)
 - c) How did they spend time? (PTA - 2,4)
 - d) What is 'turret wall'?
 - e) What could they watch from the turret wall? (MAR-23)
 - f) Who were 'they'?
 - g) What are mowers?
 - h) Mention the rhyming words.
 - h) Mention the rhyme scheme.
 - i) What work do the mowers do? (GMQ-23)
2. *For what, we thought, had we to fear
With our arms and provender, load on load,
Our towering battlements, tier on tier,
And friendly allies drawing near.
On every leafy summer road*
 - a) Were the soldiers afraid of their enemy?
 - b) What did they have?
 - c) What are towering battlements?
 - d) What is 'provender'?
 - e) Who supported them?
3. *Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,
So smooth and high, no man could win
A foothold there, no clever trick
Could take us dead or quick,
only a bird could have got in.*

- a) Mention the rhyming word.
- b) Mention the rhyme - scheme.
- c) How were the gates and walls?
- d) How safe was the castle?(MARCH 2020) (GMQ-23)
- e) What could enter the castle?
- f) Identify the words in alliteration (மோனை) in the first line.
- g) What was the firm belief of the soldiers? (GMQ-23)

4. *What could they offer us for bait?
Our captain was brave and we were true...
There was a little private gate,
A little wicked wicket gate
The wizened warder let them through*
 - a) Mention the figure of speech in the 4th line (PTA -6)
 - b) Mention the rhyming words.
 - c) Mention the rhyme - scheme.
 - d) What is meant by 'wicked wicket gate'? (PTA -6)
 - e) What does 'wizened' mean?
 - f) Who guarded the wicket gate?

5. *Oh then our maze of tunneled stone
Grew thin and treacherous as air
The cause was lost without a groan
The famous citadel overthrown
And all its secret galleries bare.*
 - a) Mention the figure of speech in the first line. Metaphor (மறைமுக உவமை)
 - b) Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line. Simile (உவமை அணி)
 - c) Who captured the citadel?
 - d) What does 'treacherous' mean?
6. *How can this shameful tale be told?
I will maintain until my death
We could do nothing, being sold:
Our only enemy was gold,
And we had no arms to fight it with.*
 - a) Mention the figure of speech in the 4th line
 - b) Whom does 'I' refer to?
 - c) Mention the rhyming words.
 - d) Why is gold considered enemy?
 - e) Why could they do nothing? (PTA -5)

POEM - 2
OUR CASUARINAS TREE

1. *LIKE a uge Python, winding round and round
The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars,
Up to its very summit near the stars,
A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound*

No other tree could live.

- What is compared to python? (Sep.-21)
- Mention the figure of speech in the first line. (JULY-22)
- Why does Toru Dutt say a creeper climbs? (PTA-3)
- What is the tree's summit?
- Mention the figure of speech in the 3rd line.
- How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper? (PTA-3)
- What's winding round and round? (JULY-22) (MAY-22)
- Mention the rhyming words.
- Mention the rhyme scheme.

2.*But gallantly*

The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung

*In crimson clusters all the boughs among,
Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee;
And oft at nights the garden overflows
With one sweet song that seems to have no*

close,

Sang darling from our tree, while men repose.

- Mention the rhyming words.
- Mention the rhyme scheme.
- Who is the giant here? (Sep.-20, PTA-2) (GMQ-23) (MAR-23)
- Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line. (GMQ-23)
- How does the tree look like?
- What does the scarf refer to?
- What does the garden overflow with?
- Pick out the words in alliteration in the given lines (MAR-23)

3. *When first my casement is wide open thrown*

*At dawn, my eyes delighted on it rest;
sometimes, and most in winter, - on its crest
A gray baboon sits statue - like alone
Watching the sunrise; while on lower boughs
His puny offspring leaps about and play;*

- What is a baboon? (PTA-6)
- Where does it sit? (GMQ-23)
- Mention the figure of speech in the 4th line. (PTA-6, Mar -20, GMQ-23)
- What does casement mean?
- How does the baboon sit?

4. *And far and near kokilas hail the day;
And to their pastures wend our sleepy cows;
And in the shadow, on the broad tank cast*

*By that hoar tree, so beautiful and vast,
The water - lilies spring, like snow enmassed.*

- Mention the figure of speech in the 5th line.
 - What are kokilas?
 - Where does the tree's shadow fall?
 - What are lilies compared to?
 - Give the meaning of 'hoar'.
5. *But not because of its magnificence
Dear is the Casuarina to my soul:
Beneath it we have played; though years may roll,
O sweet companions, loved with love intense,
For your sake, shall the tree be ever dear.*
- Does the poetess love the tree for its magnificence?
 - Why is the tree so dear to the poetess? (MAY-22)
 - Mention the words' in alliteration in the 4th line. (MAY-22)
 - What does the tree bring to the poetess?
6. *In memory, till the hot tears blind mine eyes!
What is that dirge-like murmur that I hear
Like the sea breaking on a shingle-beach?
It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech,
That haply to the unknown land may reach.*
- Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd and 3rd lines.
 - What blinds her eyes?
 - What's that dirge-like murmur?
 - What is dirge?
 - What's that murmur compared to?
7. *Unknown, yet well-known to the eye of faith!
Ah, I have heard that wail far, far away
In distant lands, by many a sheltered bay,
When slumbered in his cave the water-wraith
And the waves gently kissed the classic shore
Of France or Italy, beneath the moon,
When earth lay tranced in a dreamless swoon:*
- What's well-known to her eye of faith?
 - Where has she heard?
 - What is water-wraith?
 - Give the meaning of 'swoon'.
8. *And every time the music rose, - before
Mine inner vision rose a form sublime,
Thy form, O Tree, as in my happy prime
I saw thee, in my own loved native clime.
Therefore I fain would consecrate a lay
Unto my honour, Tree, beloved of those
Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose, -
Dearer than life to me, alas, were they!*

- What happened when she heard the music?
- What does 'happy prime' mean?
- Where did the poetess see the form?
- Give the meaning of 'clime'.
- Mention the figure of speech in the 3rd line.
- Give the meaning of 'fain'. (PTA-4)
- What's the figure of speech in the last line?
- What happened to her beloved persons?
- Which is the tree mentioned above?
- It's the casuarina tree. (PTA-4)

9. *Mayst thou be numbered when my days are done*

*With deathless trees - like those in Borrowdale,
Under whose awful branches lingered pale
"Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton,
And Time the shadow;" and though weak the verse
That would thy beauty fain, oh, fain rehearse,
May Love defend thee from oblivion's curse.*

- Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line.
- What is the casuarina tree compared to?
- Where's Borrowdale? What's it?
- What's the meaning of the last line?
- Where are deathless trees?

POEM - 3
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

1. *"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,
His acts being seven ages. At first the infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms;*

- What is the world compared to?
(MAR-20, MAY-22, GMQ-23)
- What is the meaning of the terms 'exits' and 'entrances'? (PTA-3,5)
- Mention the figure of speech in the first line
(MAY-20, MAY-22, GMQ-23)
- Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line
(PTA-3,5)
- What are men and women?
- How many stages are there in our life?
- What's the first stage?
- What does the child do?

2. *Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwillingly to school. And then the lover,
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad
Made to his mistress' eyebrow.*

- Mention the figure of speech in the end line
(Sep-20)
- For whom does he write the ballad? (Sep-20)
- Which stage of life is being referred to here by the poet?
(PTA-1-4) (MAR-23)
- Mention the characteristics of the 2nd stage
(MDL-19)
- How does the boy go to school?
- How does the lover sigh?
- What is a satchel?
- Identify the figure of speech employed in the second line?
(MAR-23)

3. *Then a soldier,
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the
 pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.*

- Which stage is referred to here? (PTA-2)
(JULY-22)
- Explain - bubble reputation (PTA-2) (JULY-22)
- Mention the distinguishing features of the stage
(Sep-21)
- Explain - 'jealous in honour'
- Explain 'quick in quarrel'

4. *And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances*

- Who is a justice?
- How does he look?
- What does 'capon lind' mean?
- How are his eyes?
- How does he show his wisdom?

5. *And so he plays his part. The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side.*

- How is a man on the 6th stage?
- Explain lean and slipper'd pantaloons.

6. *His Youthful hose well sav'd a world too wide
For his shrunk shank, and his big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes
And whistles in his sound, Last scene of all,
That ends this strange eventful history,
Is second childishness and more oblivion
Sans tenth, sans eyes, sans teeth, sans everything*

- What is second childishness?
- Give the meaning of 'oblivion'.
- Explain the last stage
- What does 'sans' mean?
- Identify the figure of speech in the last line

POEM - 4
ULYSSES

1. *It little profits that an idle king,
By this still hearth, among those barren crags,
Match'd with an aged wife, I mete and dole
Unequal laws with a savage race
That hoard and sleep and feed and know not me
I cannot rest from travel, I will drink
Life to the lees. All times I have enjoy'd
Greatly, have suffer'd greatly, both those*

- What does 'hearth' mean?
- What does Ulysses do? (PTA-5)
- It little profits-explain.
- Whom does 'I' refer to?
- What does 'lees' mean?
- Why is Ulysses unhappy to do his duties as a king? (PTA-5)
- Explain-"I will drink life to the lees".
Ulysses wants to live life fully.

2. *That loved me and alone on shore and when
Thro' scuddling drifts the rainy Hyades
Vext the dim sea: I am become a name
For always roaming with a hungry heart
Much have I seen and known cities of men
And manners, climates, councils, government,
Myself not least but honour'd of them all,
And drunk delight of battle with my peers.*

- How was he received by people?
- What does he get from his travel?
- What does 'Hyades' refer to?
- How does Ulysses roam?
- Who does 'I' refer to? (JULY-22)
- What has been seen and known by the narrator?
(JULY-22)

3. *Far on the ringing plains of windy Troy,
I am a part of all that I met;
Yet all experience is an arch wherethro
Gleams that untravelled world whose margin
fades,
For ever and for ever when I move
How dull it is to pause, to make an end
To rust urburnish'd, not to shine in use
As tho' to breathe were life! Life piled on life.*

- 'For ever and forever when I move'-explain.
- Give the meaning of 'urburnish'd'.
- 'How dull it is to pause'-explain.
- What is experience compared to?
- Mention the figure of speech in the 3rd line.

4. *Were all too little and of one to me
Little remains, but every hour is saved
From that eternal silence, something more.
A bringer of new things and vile it were
For some three suns to store and hoard
myself,
And this gray spirit yearning in desire
To follow knowledge like a sinking star,
Beyond the utmost bound of human thought*

- How does Ulysses follow knowledge?
- Mention the figure of speech in the 7th line.
Simile
- 'Little remains..' -explain.
- What is Ulysses compared to?
- What do three suns mean? (SEP-20,
GMQ-23, MAR-23)
- Who speaks these words? (GMQ-23)
- What does Ulysses yearn for? (MAR-23)

5. *This is my son, mine own Telemachus,
To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle
Well-loved of me, discerning to fulfil
This labour, by slow prudence to make mild
A rugged people, and thro' soft degrees
subdue them to the useful and the good
Most blameless is he centred in the sphere
Of common duties decent not to fall*

- What is the significance of 'sceptre'?
(GMQ-23)(MAR-20, PTA-3)
- Who is 'he'?
- Who does 'them' refer to?
- Whom does Ulysses entrust his kingdom to?
(GMQ-23)
- What is 'prudence'?

6. *In offices of tenderness and pay
Meet adoration to my household gods,
When I am gone. He works his work, I mine
There lies the port, the vessel puffs her sail
There gloom the dark, broad seas. My mariners,
Souls that have toil'd and wrought and thought
with me
That ever with a trolic welcome took
The thunder and the sunshine and opposed*

- Mention the figure of speech in the 4th line.
(SEP-21)
- Who is 'I' here?
- Who is 'he'?
- Where does Ulysses plan to go? (Sep-21)
- What's the 'sailors' attitude?
- Give the meaning of 'thunder' and sunshine.

POEM - 5
A FATHER TO HIS SON

7. *Free hearts free fore heads-you and I are
old*

*Old age hath yet his honour and his toil;
Death closes all, but something ere the end
Some work of noble note, may yet be done,
Not unbecoming men that strove with god
The lights begin to dwindle from the rocks
The long day wanes, the slow moon climbs the deep
Moans round with many voice. come my friends*

- Explain the undying spirit of Ulysses.
- Explain-“Old age hath yet his honour and his toil.
- What does Ulysses observe?
- Write the words in alliteration in the first line.
- What does ‘deep’ refer to?
- Where do lights twinkle?

8. *T is not too late to seek a newer world
Push off and sitting well in order smile
The sounding furrows, for my purpose holds
To sail beyond the sunset and the baths
Of all the western stars until I die
It may be that the gulf will wash us down
It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles
And see the great Achilles whom we knew*

- What does ‘bath’ refer to?
- What is Ulysses’ purpose of life?
(SEP- 21, PTA-1-4) (JULY-22)
- What does Ulysses yearn for? (PTA-6)
- What does ‘Happy Isles’ refer to?
- Where would they travel to? (MAY-22)
- How long would his venture last?
(SEP.-21, PTA-6, JULY-22)
- Whom would they meet in the course of their voyage?
(MAY-22)

9. *Tho’ much is taken, much abides and tho’
We are not now that strength which in old days
Moved earth and heaven that which we are, we
are*

*One equal temper of heroic hearts
Made weak by time and fate but strong in will
To arrive, to seek, to find and not to yield.*

- Who are heroic hearts? (SEP-22)
- Pick out the alliterated words in the last 3 lines.
(MAY-22)
- Do they have strength now?
- What has taken their strength?
- Who praises whom?

1. *A father sees his son nearing manhood
What shall he tell that son?
‘Life is hard, be steel, be a rock
And this might stand him for the storms
and serve him for humdrum monotony*

- What’s humdrum monotony?
- Write the alliterated words in the 4th line.
- Who advises here?
- Mention the figure of speech.
- How should one face life? (PTA-14)

2. *And guide him among sudden betrayals
And tighten him for slack moments
Life is a soft loam; be gentle; go easy
And this too might serve him
Brutes have been gentled where lashes
failed*

- Mention the alliterated words in the 3rd line.
(SEP-20 , GMQ-23)
- Explain the comparison.(SEP- 20,
GMQ-23)
- Why should we take life easy?(PTA-3,6)
- How can we make life fruitful?

3. *The growth of a frail flower in a pathup
has sometimes shattered and split a rock
A tough will counts. So does desire
So does a rich soft wanting
Without rich wanting nothing arrives.*

- Mention the figure of speech.
- What does a frail flower do?
- What does rich soft wanting mean?
- How can a frail flower affect a rock
(JULY-22)
- Pick out the words in alliteration in the given lines.
(JULY-22)

4. *Tell him too much money has killed men
And left them dead years before burial
The quest of lucre beyond on few easy heeds
Has twisted good enough men
Sometimes into dry thwarted worms*

- Mention the figure of speech
- Quest of lucre-explain.
- What killed men?
- What does money do to men?

5. *Tell him time as a stuff can be wasted
Tell him to be a fool ever so often
And to have no shame over having been a fool
Yet learning something out of every folly
Hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies*

- Mention the figure of speech in the first line.
- What do we learn from our folly?
- Is it shameful to be a fool sometimes?

6. *Thus arriving at intimate understanding
Of a world numbering many fools
Tell him to alone often and get at himself
And above all tell himself no lies about himself
Whatever the white lies and protective fronts*

- Mention the figure of speech.
- Does the father encourage telling lies?
- How does he advise his son regarding telling lies?
- Explain the term 'white lies' (JULY-22)
- Pick out the words in alliteration in the given lines. (JULY-22)

7. *He may use against other people
Tell him solitude is creative if he is strong
And the final decisions are made to silent rooms.
Tell him to be different from other people
It it comes natural and easy being different*

- Mention the figure of speech in the 2nd line (SEP-21)
- Can solitude help a strong man? How? (PTA-2, SEP-21)
- How should the poet's son be?
- Where are final decisions taken? (PTA-2)

8. *Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives
Let him seek deep for where he is born natural
Then he may understand Shakespeare
And the Wright brothers, Pasteur, parlov,
Michael Faraday and free imaginations*

- Mention the figure of speech. (SEP-21)
- Why does the son need lazy days? (SEP-21)

9. *Michael Faraday and free imaginations
Bringing changes into a world resenting change
He will be lonely enough
To have time for the work
He knows as his own.*

- Whom does he refer to? (MAY-22)
- Mention the figure of speech. (MAR-23)(Mar-20, PTA-5, GMQ-23)
- How does free imagination help the world? (MAR-20)(GMQ-23) (MAR-23)

- How does loneliness help a person? (MAY-22)

**POEM - 6
INCIDENT IN THE FRENCH CAMP**

1. *You know we French stormed Ratisbon
A mile or so away
On a little mound, Napoleon
Stood on our storming day
With neck out thrust, you fancy how,
Legs wide arms locked behind
As if to balance the prone brow
Oppressive with the mind.*

- Mention the figure of speech in the first line.
- Mention the alliterated words in the 4th line. (MAR-20, GMQ-23)
- Who are 'we'?
- Where is Ratisbon? (PTA-6)
- What's Napoleon's state of mind? (PTA-1)
- Whose action is described here? (MAR-23) (PTA-1)
- Mention the figure of speech in the 7th line.
- Where did Napoleon stand?
- Who captured Ratisbon? (PTA-6)
- What is meant by 'prone brow'? (MAR-23)(GMQ-23)

2. *Just as perhaps he mused," My plans
That soar, to earth may fall
Let once my army leader Lannes
Waver at yonder wall
Out twist the battery smokes there flew
A rider, bound on bound
Full - galloping nor bridle drew
Until he reached the mound*

- What does 'full galloping' mean? (PTA-5)
- Who came galloping on a horse to Napoleon? (PTA-5)
- Whom does 'he' refer to?
- Who appeared from smoke?
- Why was the rider in a hurry? (PTA-4)
- Where did Napoleon stand?

3. *Then off there flung in smiling joy
And held himself erect
By just his horse's mane, a boy
You hardly could suspect
(So, tight he kept his lips compressed
scarce any blood came through)
You looked twice ere you saw his breast
was all but shot in two*

PART III

SECTION II

REPORT THE DIALOGUE

2

உரையாடலை அறிக்கையாக்குதல் MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

- a) How did the rider keep his lips?
He kept them compressed.
- b) How did he feel on reaching the mound?
- c) Whose action is described here?
(PTA-4)
- d) Was he shot?
4. *'Well', cried he, Emperor, by God's grace
We've got you Ratisbon!
The marshal's in the market place
And you'll be there anon
To see your flag birds flag their vans
Where I to heart's desire,
Perched him! The chief's eye flashed; his
plans
Soared up again like fire.*
- a) Where does the soldier ask Napoleon to go?
(SEP.-20) (GMQ-23)
- b) Why does he want Napoleon to go there?
(SEP.-20, GMQ-23)
- c) What is compared to fire?
- d) Mention the figure of speech in the 7th and 8th lines.
5. *The chief's eye flashed but presently
Softened itself, as sheathes
A film the mother-eagle's eye
When her bruised eaglet breathes
'You are wounded!' 'Nay' his soldier's pride
Touched to the quick, he said
'I'm killed, sire!' And his chief beside
Smiling, the boy fell dead.*
- a) Mention the figure of speech in the 3rd line.
(PTA-2)
- b) Who is compared to the mother eagle?
(MDL-19)
- c) Why did Napoleon's eyes become soft?
(PTA-2)
- d) Why was his pride touched?
(PTA-3)
- e) How did he die?
- f) Why did the soldier contradict Napoleon's words?
(PTA-3)

1. Answer any three of the following

Report the following dialogue (PTA 3)

Manager : Have you brought all your certificate?

Arun : Yes Sir, you can verify them

2. Sibi : Could I open an account here?

Manager : Sure. Get the application form and fill it up. (PTA 4)

3. Maya : What are you searching for?

Usha : I am searching for my physics record book. (PTA 5)

4. Ambika : What type of movies do you like?

Deepa : I like horror movies. (PTA 6)

5. Customer : Do you have a thesaurus?

Shop owner : Yes, We have which publication do you want?

Change the direct speech into Report form

1. Reena said, "I am learning French" (Change into indirect speech) (MAY-22)

2. She said that she would be using the car that night (SEP-21)

3. The curator of the museum said to the visitor, "Don't touch these paintings, please" (Change into indirect speech) (SEP-2020)

4. Asha said to Karthiga, "Please don't make too much noise" (PTA 2)

5. Geetha asked Angel whether she would help her to pack her bag. (Change into Direct speech) (JULY-22)

6. Vidhya said to Kanya, "Would you like to come to the party with us tomorrow?" (GMQ-23)

7. Raju said. "I was playing tennis the whole morning". (MAR-23)

OTHER EXERCISE**Rewrite the following in Indirect Speech**

1. Karthik said, "My brother went with me to the show yesterday".
2. Ravi asked, "Where I had gone the previous weekend?"
3. The doctor said, "I'll send you the results as soon as they arrive".
4. "Don't you know that Ravi has been robbed?" asked Inspector Ram.
5. Mr. Raghu asked, "Will all of you take part in the cleanliness campaign?"
6. He said, "I will go to London tomorrow".
7. The teacher said to the boys, "Don't talk in the class".
8. Please give me something to eat. I am hungry". The old man said to them.
9. He said, "Alas! I have broken my brother's Watch".
10. Shyam said to Jeeva, "How often do you go to the theatre?"
11. The teacher has said to the pupils, "Sea water is different from the river water".
12. Martha said, "If I tidied my room, my dad would be happy".
13. He said, "I can lend you my car".
14. She asked, "Do you want to come with me?"
15. 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 excursion 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

நேர்கூற்று & அயற்கூற்று

2

MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. By whom will the new stadium be built?
(Change the voice) **(PTA 1)**
2. They have made a film based on this novel **(PTA 2, 6)**
3. Sita is watering the plants **(PTA 4)**
4. I completed my homework yesterday **(PTA 5)**
5. My request was accepted to by the authorites **(MAY-22)**
- 6 My mother is knitting the sweaters **(SEP-21)**
7. Vivek is taking the kids on a picnic today
(SEP-20) (GMQ-23)
8. I shall have completed my project next week
(MAR-20) (GMQ-23)
9. I completed my homework yesterday **(PTA-5)**
10. The Governor inaugurated the exhibition at ten
O'clock (Change the voice) **(JULY-22)**

11. I was not invited to the party. (MAR-23)
(Change the voice)

OTHER EXERCISE

Rewrite as directed.

1. My mother read the novel in one day. (Into passive)
2. You are being watched by the police (into Active)
3. The sums have been done by us (into Active)
4. The team will celebrate their victory tomorrow (into Passive)
5. Rani faxed her application for a new job (into Passive)
6. The Prime Minister was given a warm welcome by the students (into Active)
7. The crops have been ruined by the floods (into Active)
8. Let the boy not be teased. (into Active)
9. I will clean the house every Sunday (into Passive)
10. Shraavan generously donated money to the homeless. (into Passive)
11. We are taught English by Jones (into Active)
12. A new building is being constructed by our owner.. (into Active)
13. The forest fire destroyed the whole suburb. (into Passive)
14. The two kings are signing the treaty. (into Passive)
15. The director will give you instruction. (into Passive)
16. The picture has been painted by my uncle. (into Active)
17. Raghu is being helped by his friends (into Active)
18. The babies were bitten by the mosquitoes (into Active)
19. Road accidents injured many people every day (into Passive)
20. They lock the gate every night (into Passive)
21. The table can be lifted by him (into Active)
22. A saree had been bought by Sheela. (into Active)
23. Invitation cards will be sent next week (into Active)
24. Our company will employ twenty five young men next month.(into Passive)
25. No one responded to my sales ad. (into Passive)
26. We are going to watch a movie tonight. (into Passive)
27. The newspaper is read by my brother daily. (into Active)
28. The world cup was won by the Indian Team (into Active)
29. I am advised by my teacher (into Active)
30. Who ate the last cookie? (into Passive)

BEGIN WITH STARTERS/ INVERSION MODEL

2
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

1. If you should need my help, just call me (Begin with should) (PTA 1)
2. If I had had money I would helped him (Begin with had) (PTA 2)
3. If I had a car, I would drop you (Begin with had) (PTA 4)
4. Mr.Kunaal would not sponsor my higher education unless I studied well. (Rewrite using if without changing the meaning of the sentence). (JULY-22)
5. If I had come earlier, I would have atmedd the interview (Begin with 'Had') (GMQ-23)

OTHER EXERCISE

1. If I had seen you before I could have given it to you. (Begin with 'Had')
2. If I was ridiculously rich, I think I'd still work. (Begin with 'Were')
3. If we had arrived sooner. We would not have missed the beginning. (Begin with 'Had')
4. If the dirver were faster, we would have arrived ages ago. (Begin with 'Were')
5. If we had got just one more signature, we would be on target now. (Begin with 'Had')
6. If it had not rained yesterday, we would have finished painting the walls. (Begin with 'Had')
7. If I were you, I'd tell her the truth (Begin with 'Were')
8. If he had not robbed the book, he would not have gone to prison. (Begin with 'Had')
9. If I were you, I would go to the doctor. (Begin with 'were')
10. If they had known the truth, they would have never invited him to their house. (Begin with 'Had')
11. If you should see Helen, tell her to visit me. (Begin with 'Should')
12. If you should come over, call me an hour before hand. (Begin with 'Should')
13. If it were to rain, I would take an umbrella. (Begin with 'Were')
14. She should under no circumstances join that band. (Begin with 'Should')
15. If he had apologised, she would have forgiven him. (Begin with 'Had')
16. If I were a bird, I would fly. (Begin with 'Were')
17. If you had more money, you would help the poor. (Begin with 'Had')

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.

SECTION I

Q.NO
31-33

ERC

6
MARKS

POEM - 1
THE CASTLE

- 1) They seemed no threat to us at all. (PTA -3)
- 2) Our captain was brave and we were true.
- 3) How can this shameful tale be told?
- 4) I will maintain until my death (PTA-2)
- 5) Our only enemy was gold
- 6) The wizened warder let them through
- 7) "Our gates were strong, our walls were thick"
(MARCH-23)

POEM - 2
OUR CASUARINA TREE

- 1) Dear is the casuarina to my soul. (PTA-4)
- 2) It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech. (SEP-21)
- 3) Unto thy honour, tree, beloved of those who now in blessed sleep for aye repose.

- 4) Like a huge python winding round and round.
The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars".
(MAY-20)(GMQ-23)
- 5) "O sweet companions, loved with love intense,
For your sakes, shall the tree be ever dear".
(SEP-20, GMQ-23)
- 6) "Mayst thou be numbered when my days are
done with deathless trees. Like those in Borrow
dale".
(MAY-22)
- 7) Thy form, O Tree, as in my happy prime.
I saw thee, in my own loved native clime.
(JULY-22)

POEM - 3
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE

- 1) They have their exits and entrances And one man
in his time plays many parts
- 2) Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
seeking the bubble reputation. (PTA-1,6,MDL-19)
- 3) Is second childishness and mere oblivion; sans
teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything.
- 4) Turning again toward childish truble, pipes
And whistles in his sound,
(JULY-22)

POEM - 4
ULYSSES

- 1) I cannot rest from travel
I will drink Life to the lees.
- 2) I am become a home
For always roaming with a hungry heart
(MAR-20, PTA-6, GMQ-23)
- 3) How dull it is to pause, to make us sad to rest
urnburnished, not to shine in use
- 4) To follow knowledge like a sinking star. Beyond
the ut-most bound of human thought
- 5) He works his work, I mine.
(PTA-3,5, SEP-20,GMQ-23)
- 6)you and I are old
Old age both his honour and his toil
- 7) The long day wanes, the slow moon climbs, the
deep moans round with many voices.
- 8) It may be we shall touch the Happy Isles,
And see the great Achilles whom we know
- 9) We are not now that strength which in old days
moved earth and heaven
- 10) To strive, to seek, to find and not to yield.
(PTA-4)
- 11) This is my son, mine own Telemachus

To whom I leave the sceptre and the isle
(MAY-22)

POEM - 5
A FATHER TO HIS SON

1. And guide him among sudden betrayals
And tighten him for slack moments
2. Brutes have been gentled where lashes failed.
(SEP-20, PTA-3, GMQ-23)
3. Yet learning something out of every folly
Hoping to repeat none of the cheap follies
4. He will be lonely enough to have time for his work.
(PTA-2)
- 5) Tell him too much of money had killed men.
and left them dead years before burial : (JULY-22)
- 6) "Life is hard; be steel; be a rock" (MARCH-23)

POEM - 6
INCIDENT IN THE FRENCH CAMP

- 1) Then off there flung in smiling joy
And held himself erect (PTA-1)
- 2) 'I' m killed sire!
And his chief beside
Smiling, the boy fell dead.
(MDL-19, MAR-20, GMQ-23)
- 3) To see your flag-bird flap his vans
Where I to heart's desire
Perched him.

SECTION II

Q.NO
34-36

PROSE SHORT ANSWERS

6
MARKS

PROSE - 1
TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

- a) Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?
(PTA-1,6)
- b) Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys? (MAY-22, MAR 20)
- c) The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?
(JULY-22)
- d) Were the boys saving money to go the States? How do you know?
- e) Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?
- f) What was Lucia suffering from?
- g) What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans?
(PTA-3)
- h) What made the boys work so hard?
- I) Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the

author?

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each. (Text page: 5)

- a) Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo.
(PTA 1, 6)(GMQ-23)
- b) What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys?
(May 22, Mar 20, GMQ-23)
- c) How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?
(MAR-23)
- d) Who took the author to the cubicle?
- e) Describe the girl to whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle.
- f) Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.
- g) The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why?

PROSE - 2
A NICE CUP OF TEA

1) Answer the questions in one or two sentences.

- a) What seems 'curious' to the author?
- b) Why does the author say that it is important to include a tea recipe in cookery books?
- c) Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization.
- d) Which tea does the author prefer – China tea or Indian tea?
- e) According to the author, what does the phrase 'a nice cup of tea' refer to?
- f) What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?
- g) How does army tea taste?
- h) Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?
- i) Why should tea be directly added to the pot?
- j) Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup?
- k) What should be poured into the cup first—tea or milk?
- l) Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?
- m) Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.
(PTA 4)
- n) Why does the author refer to himself as being in 'a minority'?
- o) Whom does the author call 'misguided people'? What is his advice to them?

2. Answer the questions in four or five sentences.

- a) What are the author's views on China tea?
(PTA 2)
- b) How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea?
- c) Elucidate the author's ideas about teapots.

PROSE - 3
IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

1) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the lesson. (Page 70)

- a) What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?
- b) What were Dr. Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?
- c) When and where did the accident occur?
- d) How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?
- e) How was Dr. Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that his father?
- f) How was the unattended trolley put to use?
- g) What rules did the duo take up?
- h) Why did the choice of rules prove to be easy for them?
- i) Who encouraged them and how?
- j) What does Dr. Barnard compare their entertainment to?
- k) What happened in the grand finale?
(PTA 1, 4, 5)
- l) How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?
- m) What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?
(MARCH-23)

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

- a) Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.
- b) What happened when the doctor couple were crossing the street?
- c) What injuries did they sustain in the accident?
(SEP -20 , GMQ-23)
- d) Dr. Barnard couldn't find any nobility in suffering. Why?
- e) Why does Dr. Barnard find suffering of children heart treaking?
- f) How did the boy who played the mechanic lose the eyesight?
(MARCH 2020, JULY-22)
- g) Why does Dr. Barnard describe the blind boy as a walking horror?
- h) What were the problems the trolley driver suffered from?

PROSE - 4
THE SUMMIT

1. Based on your reading of the text answer the following questions in one or two sentences. (Page 116)

- a) What did Hillary do with his wet boots? (PTA 3, 6)
- b) Name an equipment and a tool carried by the climbers

during their expedition.

- c) Why did Hillary become clumsy-fingered and slow-moving?
(GMQ-23)
- d) What did Hillary find in a tiny hollow?
- e) When did Hillary feel a sense of freedom and well-being?
- f) What did Hillary mean by saying "We had enough to do the job, but by no means too much"?

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

- a) How did the mountaineers belay?
- b) Why was the original zest fading away?
- c) What did Edmund Hillary do to escape the large God of lofty Summit? How did they do it? (PTA 5)
- d) What did Tenzing and Edmund Hillary gift to the God of lofty Summit? How did they do it? (PTA 5)
- e) What did the photograph portray?
- f) The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why?
(PTA 2)
- g) How did the firm snow at the higher regions fill them with hope?

PROSE -5
THE CHAIR

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

- a) What was put on the family agenda?
- b) Who visited the family?
- c) Describe the stool that the narrator's family had.
- d) What was Pedanna's suggestion to their father?
- e) What was offered to Maamanar by their mother?
- f) Why were the two chairs compared to Rama-Lakshmana?
- g) When did the children shy away from the chair?
- h) How did Maamanar handle the chair at home?

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

- a) What happened to the visitor when he sat on the stool?
(MAY-2022)
- b) Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair?
- c) What was grandmother's suggestion of wood? Why?
- d) How was the chair made and how did the villagers react to it?
(SEP- 2021)
- e) When did the children get over the fear of sitting on the chair?
(MAR-23)
- f) Why did Maamanar hand over the chair to the villagers to retain it?

PROSE - 6
ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD

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

- What was put on the family agenda?
- Who visited the family?
- Describe the stool that the narrator's family had.
- What was Pedanna's suggestion to their father?
- What was offered to Maamanar by their mother?
- Why were the two chairs compared to Rama-Lakshmana?
- When did the children shy away from the chair?
- How did Maamanar handle the chair at home?

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

- What happened to the visitor when he sat on the stool? (MAY-2022)
- Why did the family find it difficult to make a chair?
- What was grandmother's suggestion of wood? Why?
- How was the chair made and how did the villagers react to it? (SEP- 2021)
- When did the children get over the fear of sitting on the chair? (MAR-23)
- Why did Maamanar hand over the chair to the villagers to retain it?

SECTION III

Q.NO
37-40

**STUDYING NON-VERBAL
PRESENTATIONS**

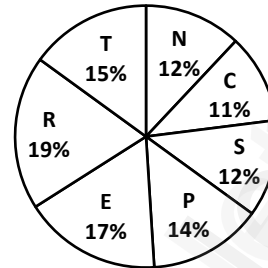
3
MARKS

Govt Exam Questions

- Study the pie-chart given and answer the questions that follow [Distribution of students at graduate level in seven institutes] (PTA 3)
N-12%, C-11%, S-12%, P-12%, E-17%, R-19%,

T-15%

**DISTRIBUTION OF
STUDENTS**



Questions :

- Which institute is least preferred by the students?
- What are the two institute equally preferred by the students?
- Which institute is highly preferred by the students?

- The following table contain information on the types of English and Tamil books borrowed from a lending library. Study the table and answer and question based on it (MAY-22)

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

Questions:

- How many English books have been lent totally?
 - Social novels are read the most in English and Tamil. Is this statement 'True or False'?
 - On the whole, which type of book is read least?
- The following graph depicts the result of a survey conducted among 120 students of class XII of a certain school. Study the graph and answer the questions based on it. (SEP-21)

- b) How does the boy go to school?
23. "Life is hard, be steel, be a rock"
- How should one face life?
 - Identify the figure of speech in the above line
24. "A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound
No other tree could live"
- Which tree is referred to in the above lines?
 - What quality of tree in highlighted here?
25. ".....for my purpose hold,
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths,
Of all the western stars, until I die"
- What was Ulysses' purpose in life?
 - What does the word "baths" mean here?
26. "Our gates were strong our walls were thick
So smooth and high, no man could win"
- How safe was the castle?
 - What was the firm belief of the soldiers?

SECTION B

- Do as directed (Any three) 3x2=6**
27. Rathi said to me, "I was very ill last week, but I am better now" (Change into Indirect speech)
28. If you should need my help, just call me (Begin with should)
29. By whom will the new stadium be built? (Change the voice)
30. Sibi is a very intelligent student. (Change into complex sentence)

PART - III**SECTION A**

- Explain any two of the following with reference to the context. 2x3=6**
31. "The wizened warder let them through"
32. "Then off there flung in smiling joy, And held himself erect"
33. "Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel"

SECTION B

- Answer any two of the following briefly 2x3=6**
34. What is liberty according to the old lady?
35. Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopa
36. What happened in the grand finale?

SECTION C

- Answer any three of the following 3x3=9**
37. Expand the following Headlines
- Onion price goes up
 - Arun Jaitly passes away
 - Plastic carry bags banned in shops
38. Write a dialogue of at least 10 utterances between a politician and a citizen.
39. Prepare an Exam check list for a student appearing for the public exam.

40. Rearrange the jumbled proverb
- who help / themselves / God / those / helps
 - brain / is the / workshop / An idle / devil's
 - a pound / prevention / of cure / an ounce of / is better than

PART IV

Answer the following 7x5=35

41. **Answer in a paragraph any one of the following**
- Summarise George Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A nice cup of tea"
 - Explain in your own words "What freedom means?"
42. **Answer in a paragraph any one of the following**
- The young soldier matched his emperor in courage and patriotism. Elucidate your answer
 - Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem "All the World's a stage"
43. **Answer in a paragraph any one of the following**
- "Water is the elixir of life" Explain this through Pi's story
 - The sun brought about a positive change in the attitude of the children. Illustrate the statement through the story "All summer in a Day".
44. **Write a summary or make notes of the following passage**

Women education is very important for the proper social and economic growth of the country. Both men and women are like two sides of the coin and run equally like two wheels of the society. Hence both are important elements for the growth and development of the country. Thus they require equal opportunity for education. If anyone is neglected social progress is not possible. The female education in India is highly necessary for the future of the country as women are the first teachers of their children, the future of the nation. If education of women is ignored, it would be a deterrent to the bright future of the nation. An uneducated woman cannot handle the family, give proper care for the children and thus cannot guide the future generation. An educated woman may easily handle her family, make each family member responsible, infuse good qualities in children, and participate in social work. All these would lead towards a socially and economically healthy nation. By educating a man, only a man be educated however by educating a woman, a whole country can be educated. Lack of women education weakens the society. So women should

have full rights for education and should not be treated as inferior to men. India is now a leading country in the field of women education. History of India is replete with brave women philosophers like Gargi, Vishwabara, Maritreya and other famous women like Mirabai, Durgabati, Ahalyabi, Laxmibai etc. All the famous historical women in India are inspiration for the women of this age. We should never forget their contributions to the society and country.

45. Write a letter to the manager of Waves Furniture Company ordering furniture for a coaching centre. Include the following details.

- ★ description of the furniture
 - ★ number of pieces
 - ★ mode of payment, time and delivery option
- (or)

Write a Paragraph about "You Science Project"

46. **Spot the error**

- a. Oxygen is more heavier than hydrogen
- b. Professor Usha is not only a writer but an orator.
- c. We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we?.
- d. The dog jumped in the well.
- e. One of my teachers are rich.

OR

Do as directed

- a. I (talk) to my brother, when the guests arrived. (Use a suitable tense form)
- b. I(help) you, if I had time. (Use a suitable tense form)
- c. Caesar's wifebe above suspicion. (use a modal verb)
- d. My marks are so poor that I not show my progress report to my father. (use a semi modal verb)
- a. Karishma did not act in any film. (Add a suitable question tag)

47. **Develop the following hints into a story.**

Birbal - courtiers jealous of him - ask Akbar to test - one courtier questioned him - how many crows in Agra - a weeks time given - Akbar seen in terrace - after a week - replied - as many as hairs in the courtier's head - Akbar laughs

(or)

Read the following passage and answer in your own words, the question given below.

Varanasi, the pre eminent historic centre in India, is a cumulative city. Over many centuries it has been accrued by design, reconfigured by rulers, lost parts to devastating demolitions, been replenished by

meaningful additions, and disfigured by insensitive constructions. As Diana Eck perceptively says in her hugely popular book on Varanasi, there is "hardly a stone left upon stone". The city continues to churn and the biggest of all changes has just been initiated. A project to redevelop areas around the Vishwanath temple and provide upgraded amenities to pilgrims was started. The details are now accessible, and it appears that the project is by far the most extensive attempt to intervene in the urban setting and historical landscape of the city. When completed, it will radically alter the ground and bestow singular importance of Vishwanath temple. In a multinucleated, labyrinthine and fine grain city such as Varanasi, the new scale and order imposed by the project has set off fiery debates. Some approvingly argue in favour of its decisive strategy of upgrade the place, while some clearly disagree and critique the extensive demolition, loss of historical character and its potential to change the multicultural nature of the city.

Questions:

- a) What is Varanasi considered as?
- b) Why did it lose parts of it?
- c) What did Diana Eck say about Varanasi?
- d) What is the purpose of the new project?
- e) What debate has the project set off?

PTA QUESTION PAPER -2 / 2019 - 2020

PART I

Choose the synonym of the underlined word in the following sentences **20x1=20**

1. I continued making the trail on up the ridge.
 - a) design
 - b) signal
 - c) sound
 - d) Track
2. I have liberty to be indifferent to you
 - a) concerned
 - b) interested
 - c) unconcerned
 - d) Anxious
3. but there is not much stimulation in it.
 - a) energy
 - b) acceptance
 - c) respect
 - d) Excitement
4. Choose the antonym of the underlined word in the following sentences
Their devotion had touched me deeply.
 - a) dedication
 - b) attraction
 - c) loyalty
 - d) Disloyalty
5. We came upon them in the windy and deserted square.
 - a) deprived
 - b) inhabited
 - c) lonely
 - d) despised
6. Far away across the clouds, the great bulk Kanchenjunga loomed on the horizon.
 - a) emerged
 - b) loosened

29. They have made a film based on this novel.
(Change the voice)
30. Though Sharan is not sick, he feels weak (Change into compound sentence)

PART – III
SECTION A

Answer any seven of the following questions
Explain any two of the following with reference to the context. **2x3=6**

31. ‘LIKE a huge Python, winding round and round,
The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars’
32. “I will maintain unto my death”
33. “He will be lonely enough
To have time for the work”

SECTION B

Answer any two of the following briefly **2x3=6**

34. What are the author’s view on China tea?
35. The soft snow was difficult and dangerous. Why?
36. “Curtailment of private liberty is done to establish social order” - Do you agree?

SECTION C

Answer any three of the following **3x3=9**

37. You are Ram / Reena, Secretary of the English Literary Club. Your Literary club is screening a documentary film about “Life of Kalam” in the auditorium, for the students of Classes XI and II. Draft a notice inviting the students to view this film.
38. **Write a dialogue** of at least 6 utterances between the pedestrian and the traffic police man.
39. **Describe the process** of preparing bread sandwich
40. **Complete the proverb**
- A cat has lives.
(i. One ii. Four iii. Nine)
 - An empty purse frightens away
(i. Friends ii. Wife iii. Children)
 - An idle man’s mind is a work shop.
(i. god ii. angel iii. devil)

PART IV

Answer the following **7x5=35**

41. **Answer in a paragraph any one of the following**
- “There is no height, no depth that the spirit of man, guided by higher spirit cannot attain”
Explain the above statement in the context of the achievement of Edmund Hillary and Tenzing.
 - Justify the title of the story “Two Gentlemen of Verona”

42. **Answer in a paragraph any one of the following**

- Human greed led to the mighty fall of the citadel. Explain
- Explain how the poet Cari August Sandburg guides his son who is at the threshold of manhood, to face the challenges of life.

43. **Answer in a paragraph any one of the following**

- How did Ausable outwit Max?
- “Forgiveness is the best form of revenge”
Substantiate this statement through Aksionov’s story.

44. **Write a summary or make notes of the following passage**

Preethi Srinivasan is a former cricketer from Tamil Nadu, who played domestic cricket in the 1990’s. At the age of eight, she was the youngest girl to play in the State Cricket team. At the age of 17, she captained the Tamil Nadu Women’s under 19 cricket team in a national tournament in 1997, and registered its only victory ever. She was also a state - level gold winner in 50m breaststroke swimming event. But the following year, she suffered a spinal cord injury in an accident in Puducherry that left her quadriplegic. Her own trauma inspired her to create “Soul - Free”, a foundation that aims to help Indian youth to cope with disabilities related to spinal cord injuries, and how suitable precautions can help them out. Instead of the term “differently - abled”, “Soul Free” employs the term “Positively - abled” for those suffering from a disability. She is active in social life and earned many honours too. In 2018, she received the Kalpana Chawala Award for Courage and Daring Enterprise.

45. **Write a letter** to AZ company requesting them to replace the defective juicer that you bought recently. Include the following details.

- ★ the problem
- ★ the date of purchase, receipt number and model
- ★ what action you expected from them.

(or)

Write a Paragraph about “Joint family system in child development”

46. **Spot the error**

- The teacher along with the students attend the function.
- I bought a blue colour shirt and a tie.
- I am not understanding the problem.
- The trains often are late.
- He said that he can drive a car.

OR

Do as directed

- When I(reach) the bus stop, the bus had already left.
- Shankar(play) Cricket every Sunday.
- Even if you ask me not to go, I(use a modal verb)
- Thou not steal (use a modal verb)
- He play football in his college days (use a semi modal verb)

47. Develop the following hints into a story.

Manager of a firm advertised - night watchman - applications presented - manager not satisfied - rejected all - there was Raju - sat in a corner - patiently waiting - manager questioned his health - got reply - suffering from sleeplessness - manager happy - appointed him.

(or)

Read the following passage and answer in your own words, the questions given below.

The government is taking seriously the issue of road safety and is committed to reducing the number of people killed in accidents. Discussions are being conducted regularly to bring law-makers, law enforcement officers and road users together to discuss ways to tackle the rise in road accidents. Everyone agrees that more needs to be done on road safety in its determination to curb the rate of road accidents in the country. The Government is making serious efforts to instill proper road culture in children, young adults and the public in general. Within 10 months, the traffic police issued 1,43,077 summonses to motorists for traffic light related offences. The traffic police, however, have taken a tough stand against traffic light defaulters by making them pay hefty fines. Typical reasons given for beating traffic lights include rushing to an urgent appointment or even worse, to be completely oblivious of the changing of the lights. Usual punishments include a fine, a ban on driving for a specified time and may even be a prison sentence. Sometimes, the court may even order to pay out compensation if death occurs as a result of the accident.

Questions:

- Why is the Government taking the issue of road safety seriously?
- What steps is the Government taking to tackle the rise in road accidents?
- How many people were caught breaking the rules about traffic lights in the first ten months?
- Give two reasons as to why people said they broke the rules about traffic lights.
- Name some of the usual punishments given to those breaking the traffic rules.

PTA QUESTION PAPER -3 / 2019 - 2020**PART I**

Choose the synonym of the underlined word in the following sentences **20x1=20**

- One is liable to put in too much milk
 - Likely
 - responsive
 - eager
 - Certain
- Liberty is not a personal affair only but a social contract.
 - Concern
 - Commitment
 - allotment
 - Connection
- The trolley was commandeered by an intrepid crew of two
 - gallant
 - timid
 - happy
 - Sad
- Choose the correct antonyms for the underlined words from the options given**
We have a whole kingdom in which we rule alone, can do what we choose, be wise or ridiculous.....
 - Cornical
 - sensless
 - Sensible
 - Absurd
- China tea has virtues which are not to be despised now days
 - disliked
 - hated
 - liked
 - Accepted
- I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwellings.
 - meek
 - yielding
 - mild
 - Proud
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the given word "Pop" to form a compound word.
 - blast
 - Corn
 - turn
 - Head
- Choose the right expansion of NOC
 - National Optical Company
 - Name Of the Company
 - No Objection Certificate
 - Nation Oriented Company
- Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence
The project was rejected intoto
 - totally
 - Partially
 - slightly
 - Partly
- Choose the right definition for the given term 'theophobia'
 - Fear of light
 - Fear of God
 - Fear of devil
 - Fear of rain
- Choose the clipped form of the word 'demonstration'
 - demon
 - demo
 - station
 - Demons

surprised – thinks the fisherman is mad – after getting twenty five lashes cries out, “Stop! I have a partner” – the dishonesty of the gatekeeper comes to light – punished.

(OR)

b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.

Bottlenose dolphins are the most common members of the dolphin family. They are the favourites of many people. They are known for being graceful, friendly and intelligent. Bottlenose dolphins are grey. They are usually 2-4 metres long.

The Bottlenose dolphin gets its name from its snout that is shaped like a bottle. It has blowholes on the top of its head for breathing.

Bottlenose dolphins use sounds to communicate. They speak and whistle to each other. They also use body language to communicate. Bottlenose dolphins are very smart. Their intelligence is close to humans and apes. They are also very emotional animals.

Bottlenose dolphins are fascinating mammals. We still have a lot to learn about these intelligent creatures.

Questions:

1. What are the special qualities of Bottlenose dolphins?
2. How does the Bottlenose dolphin get its name?
3. What enables the Bottlenose dolphin to breathe?
4. How do Bottlenose dolphins communicate?
5. Mention two qualities of humans that are found in Bottlenose dolphins.

**GOVERNMENT MODEL
QUESTION PAPER MARCH – 2023**

1. One is liable to put in too much milk.
a) eager b) likely
c) forced d) certain
2. Anna would say with an impudent smile.
a) disresoeetful b) indifferent
c) ungrateful d) misleading
3. the end of such liberty would be universal Chaos.
a) confusion b) mystery
c) failure d) destruction

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

4. We can't appreciate light if we haven't known darkness.
a) reduce b) forget
c) neglect d) condemn
5. There he was sitting in splendour on chair.
a) dejection b) simplicity
c) shame d) laziness

6. In those days, they didn't have sophisticated heart surgery

a) critical b) artificial
c) primitive d) dangerous

7. Replace the underlined idiom with its suitable meaning.

Raja betrayed his friend to save his skin.

a) avoid allergic reaction
b) protect himself from difficulty
c) help his suffering family
d) receive a coveted award.

8. **Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence.**

The Finance Department should get the ducks in a row before the audit.

a) be well-connected b) be well – trained
c) be well – advanced d) be well- organised

9. Choose the word that can be placed after the word “wind” to form a compound word.

a) craft b) pane
c) brake d) screen

10. The epic poem ‘Paradise Lost’ is considered as John Milton’s magnum opus.

The foreign phrase ‘magnum opus’ means the author’s _____

a) most forgotten composition
b) most importan work
c) most translated epic
d) most criticized document

11. **Fill in the blank with the suitable prepositional phrase**

_____ Gandhiji, Ahimsa means infinite love.

a) In connection with b) Except for
c) On behalf of d) According to

12. **Choose the appropriate linker and complete the sentence.**

I could not attend the party _____ I had to take care of my ailing mother.

a) although b) until
c) otherwise d) because

13. **Replace the British English word with its equivalent in American English.**

Ramesh lifted the car’s bonnet to check the engine.

a) Trunk b) Hoot
c) Hood d) Boot

14. **Replace the underlined word with a suitable phrasal verb.**

The meeting was postponed as the chairman was on an official tour.

a) put away b) put off
c) put out d) put on

15. Choose the word that has been spelt correctly.

a) existance b) espionage
c) repurcussions d) technicality

16. Identify the correct combination of the word "sunlight".
a) Adjective + verb b) Gerund + Verb
c) Adverb + Noun d) Noun + Noun.
17. Form a new word by adding a suitable 'prefix' to the underlined word.
Today, I am certainly the most partial judge in England.
a) im b) un
c) in d) de
18. The expansion of the abbreviation IMF
a) Indian Mountaineering Foundation
b) Indian Medical Foundation
c) International Military Force
d) International Manpower Force
19. Choose the appropriate question tag and complete the sentence.
Let's close our eyes and meditate for sometime, _____?
a) shall we b) can't we
c) shan't we d) can we
20. Choose the unclipped form of 'champ'
a) champagne b) campaign
c) chamberlain d) champion

PART-II
SECTION-1

Choose any four of the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions that follow. **4x2=8**

21. "All through that summer at ease we lay,
And daily from the turret wall
We watched the mowers in the hay".
a) Who does "we" refer to?
b) What could they watch from the turret wall?
22. "Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail"
a) Which stage of life is being referred to here by the poet?
b) Identify the figure of speech employed in the second line.
23. ".....free imaginations.
Bringing changes into a world resenting change".
a) How does free imagination help the world?
b) Identify the figure of speech.
24. "The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung
In crimson clusters all the bough among!"
a) Who is the giant here?
b) Pict out the words in alliteration in the given lines.
25. "For some three Suns to store and hoard myself,
And this gray spirit yearning in desire
To follow knowledge....."
a) Explain "three Suns"
b) What does Ulysses yearn for?
26. "Legs wide, arms locked behind,

- As if to balance the prone brow
Oppressive with its mind".
a) Whose action is described here?
b) What is meant by 'prone brow'?

SECTION - 2

Do as directed.

Answer any three questions.

3x2=6

27. Raju said, "I was playing tennis the whole morning. (Change into Indirect speech).
28. I was not invited to the party. (Change the Voice).
29. Unless you do these exercises regularly, you will not recover. (Rewrite as a compound sentence)
30. The work was over. We went home. (Rewrite using "when")

PART-III
SECTION -1

Explain any two of the following with reference to the context. **2x3=6**

31. "Our gates were strong, our walls were thick"
32. "They have their exits and their entrances"
33. "Life is hard; be steel; be a rock"

SECTION - 2

Answer any two of the following questions in not more than 30 words each **2x3=6**

34. How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday?
35. What was the profound lesson that Dr.Barnard learnt from the boys?
36. When did the children get over the fear of sitting on the chair?

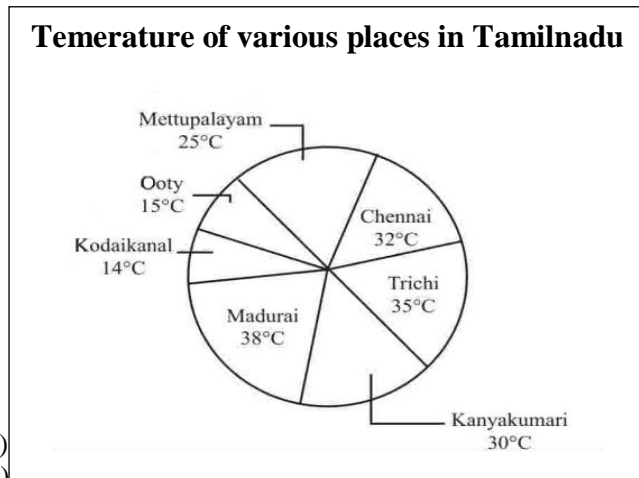
SECTION-3

Answer any three of the following

3x3=9

37. Complete the proverbs choosing the right word from the list.
a) Brevity is the _____ of wit.
i) base ii) soul iii) root
b) One _____ does not make a summer.
i) eagle ii) swallow iii) owl
c) Necessity is the mother of _____.
i) adventure ii) innovation
iii) invention.
38. Rearrange the following jumbled sentences correctly.
a) get / in / at / 7 O'clock / I / up / morning / the
b) is / when / virtue / discipline / the most essential / should acquire / young / one
c) humanity / to the /pledge/ to consecrate /service of/ solemnly/ myself/ I/my life.
39. Describe the process of making a glass of Mango juice.

40. Study the Pie-chart given and answer the questions that follow.



- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) Which places are hotter than Kanyakumari?

PART-IV

Answer the following

7x5=35

41. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

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

(OR)

b) What do you infer from Gardiner's essay 'On the Rule of the Road'?

42. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

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

(OR)

b) How was the young soldier's patriotism described in the poem, "Incident of the French camp"?

43. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words, by developing the hints.

a) Pi – survived – shipwreck – life boat – gets stranded in the Pacific – Bengal tiger – Richard Parker – on board – Pi searched for water – found stacks of cans – drinking water – elixir of life – gave him energy – managed to overcome fear – realized that alive – because of Parker – scared him earlier – brought peace – purpose – helped him survive for 227 days – left Parker in a jungle – reunited – family.

(OR)

b) Ausable – clever – secret agent – entered - his room – found - Max – aimed – pistol – lose – courage – quick – witty man – complained – balcony – intruder – window- management did not block – knocking – door – police – extra protection –

important paper – Max – hid – balcony – fell to death – no police – no balcony – Ansable's plan – to get rid of Max.

44. a) Write a summary of the following passage.

The aim of education is the overall development of the personality of man. It means the development of not only the mind but also the body. Games keep the body fit. A healthy mind can dwell only in a healthy body. For keeping a body healthy, games are indispensable. People who have developed the habit of playing games regularly can maintain good health. Games help to build a muscular body. They include sound sleep which is a sign of good health.

Therefore, games are food for the body as knowledge is food for the mind. In fact, 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy'. Everybody likes games because these keep them physically fit and mentally alert.

Games help us to keep our body active and vigorous. They enable us to face dangers boldly. When a person plays games, his blood circulation increases and his digestive system improves. He does not fall prey to any disease. Games inculcate in us the spirit of sportsmanship. They also teach us courage and perseverance.

(OR)

b) Write a paragraph on "The Importance of Reading".

45. a) Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate mark sheet of class XII, which you lost while travelling.

(OR)

b) Your friend is in hospital undergoing treatment for a fractured leg. Write a letter of consolation, assuring him/her that he/ she will get well soon.

46. a) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and correct them.

- i) Usha is not only a writer but an orator.
- ii) Though she is weak but she is active.
- iii) The bus conductor gave me an one rupee coin.
- iv) Children prefer sweets than snacks.
- v) Pradeep is my cousin brother.

(OR)

- b) Fill in the blanks appropriately

- i) I had no ____ My friend gave me a ____ of advice. (peace/piece)
- ii) How ____ you open my bag! (Fill in the blank with a semi- modal verb)
- iii) We ____ (see) a wonderful film at the cinema last night. (Fill in the blank with the right tense form)
- iv) ____ (shop) is my favourite hobby. (Use the gerundial form of the verb in the bracket)

47. a) Develop the hints into a story of 150 words.

A milkman – became wealthy – dishonest way – had to cross a river – reached city – mixed – river water – sold – customers bought – good profit -went around – purchased articles – clothes – returned ti river - while crossing – boat capsized – all purchases lost – right punishment – for greed.

(OR)**b) Read the following passage and answer the questions given below.**

The earth is losing its forests. Trees cover about 30 percent of the earth's surface, but they are being destroyed at an alarming rate especially in the tropics. Timber harvesting is a major reason for the destruction of the forests. Trees are used for building house, making furniture and providing pulp for paper products, such as newspapers and magazines. At least 40 hectares of rain forests are being felled every minute, mostly in order to extract the valuable timber.

Questions:

- i) What is the major reason for the destruction of forests?
- ii) Mention any two uses of trees
- iii) Why are rain forests being destroyed?
- iv) How much of the earth's surface is occupied by trees?
- v) Pick out the word from the passage that means the same as "wood".
(use a proper tense)

47. Identify each of the following sentence with the fields given below:

- a) India, U.K. Oncologists collaborate.
 - b) Ganesha idols immersed.
 - c) Kejriwal wins the confidence vote.
 - d) Sunflower oil cuts down cholesterol.
 - e) Green tea plantation in Ooty.
- [Health, Medicine, Agriculture, Religion, Politics]

(OR)**Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.**

Kabbadi is a contact team sport that originated in Tamil Nadu. It is the national sport of Bangladesh. Kabbadi is played between two teams of seven players, and the objective of the game is for a single player on offence referred to us as a 'raider' to run in to the opposing team half of a court, tag out as many of their defenders as possible, and return to their own half of the court-all without being tackled by the defenders. Points are scored for each player tagged or tackled, but can be revived for each point scored by their team from a tag or tackle. The raider should hold his breath and utter the

words like "kabbadi, kabbadi" "hututu hututu, chadu kudu", etc., while the opponents try to catch him. If he stops uttering those words, he is considered out.

- a) Kabbadi is a national sport of _____.
- b) Kabbadi is played between two teams of _____ players.
- c) How does a raider score points for this team?
- d) When does a raider concede point to the opponent team?
- e) Can a player be revived when he/she is out of the game?

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