

# Loyola



# EC ENGLISH

# 11

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## நூலாக்கம்

லொயோலா பப்ளிகேஷன்

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## =====**Preface**=====

We exult in introducing this work book for Std-XI which is based on the new syllabus of Tamilnadu Government. We are sure that this work book will succor the students to face the new challenges which are putforth before them in each unit of Prose, Poem and Supplementary Reader, Additional exercises are provided to enhance the perception of the students. Translation in Tamil is also done for the sake of easy understanding of the text. With all these salient features, we feel that our work book will prop up the students to a great extend.

“What ever be your doubt, our work book has all about”

Best wishes

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*Loyola*

# EC ENGLISH

## A COMPLETE GUIDE & WORK BOOK

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## UNIT

## 1

## Prose

## THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

- Khushwant Singh

## ஒரு பெண்மணியைப் பற்றிய கதைக் காவியம்

## பாடச் சுருக்கம்

இந்த பாடத்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கதை ஆசிரியருக்கும் (குஷ்வன் சிங்) அவருடைய அன்பான பாட்டிக்கும் இடையிலான பாச பிணைப்பை வெளிக்காட்டுகிறது. வயதான பாட்டி சிறுவனாக இருக்கும் ஆசிரியரை உருவாக்குவதில் காட்டும் அக்கரையை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறது. பாட்டிக்கும் சிறுவனுக்கும் இடையில் உள்ள உறவை பார்க்கும்போது மெய்சிலிக்கிறது. பாட்டி முழுக்க முழுக்க பக்திமயமானவர். தன்னுடைய பேரனையும் பக்தியிலும், ஒழுக்கத்திலும் சிறந்தவனாக வளர்க்கிறார். பாட்டி அதிகம் படிக்கவில்லை என்றாலும் அவள் தன் பேரனுக்கு ஓர் சிறந்த ஆசிரியைதான். மனிதர்களுக்கு மட்டுமல்லாது விலங்குகளுக்கும் (நாய்), (சிட்டுக்குருவி) பறவைகளுக்கும் உணவழித்து மகிழ்கிறாள். இதைபோன்ற அன்புறவு நாம் நம் பாட்டிகளிடத்திலும் கண்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் இத்தலைமுறையினரிடம் இருக்கிறதா? என்றால் கேள்விக்குறிதான். பாட்டி இறக்கும் போது கூறப்படும் செய்தியை நாம் வாசிக்கும் போது நம்மை அறியாமலே நமக்கு கண்ணீர் வருகிறது. இக்கதையை நாம் முழுமையாக படித்து பாட்டியின் அன்பை புரிந்து கொள்வோம்.

ENGLISH	தமிழ்
<p>My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children. He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of grandchildren. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. that seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.</p>	<p>எனது பாட்டி அனைவரது பாட்டியைப்போல் வயதான பெண்மணி. சுமார் இருபது ஆண்டுகளாய் முதிர்ந்த வயதுடையவளாகவும் சுருங்கிய கண்ணங்களோடும் அவளைப் பார்க்கிறேன். என் சுற்றத்தார் அனைவரும் என் பாட்டி இளமையில் அழகாகவும், இளமையாகவும், அவருக்கும் கணவர் இருந்தார் எனவும் கூறுவார்கள். அது எனக்கு வியப்பாக இருந்தது. எங்கள் வீட்டின் ஓவிய அறையின் (வரவேற்பு அறை) மேலே என் தாத்தாவின் புகைப்படம் தொடங்கவிடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதில் அவர் மிகப்பெரிய தலைப்பாகையும் தளர் ஆடையும் அணிந்திருந்தார். அவரின் நீளமான வெண்மை தாடி அவரின் மார்பகம் மறையும் அளவிற்கு இருந்தது. அவரை பார்பதற்கு மனைவி குழந்தைகள் இருப்பவராக மட்டுமில்லாமல் அதிகமாக பேரன் பேத்திகளை கொண்டவர் போலும் காணப்பட்டார். எங்கள் பாட்டி அடிக்கடி தான் சிறுவயதில் விளையாடிய விளையாட்டைப் பற்றி எங்களிடம் கூறுவாள். அது அவள் மேல் அபுத்தமான மற்றும் மதிப்பிழக்க செய்யும் அளவில் இருந்தாலும் அதை நாங்கள் இறைதூதர் சொல்லும் நீதிக்கதை போல் எண்ணிக்கொள்வோம்.</p>



<p>She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles running from everywhere to everywhere. No, we were certain she had always been as we had known her. Old, so terribly old that she could not have grown older, and had stayed at the same age for twenty years. She could never have been pretty; but she was always beautiful. She hobbled about the house in spotless white with one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and the other telling the beads of her rosary. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face, and her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer. Yes, she was beautiful. She was like the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.</p>	<p>அவள் குள்ளமாகவும் சாய்வாகவும் நடப்பாள். அவள் முகத்தில் எங்கேயும் குறுக்குவெட்டுக் கோடுகளாலான சுருக்கங்கள் இருக்கும். எங்களுக்கு நனைவு தெரிந்த நாளில் இருந்து எங்களின் பாட்டி முதுமை நிலையில், மிகவும் முதுமையான நிலையில் சுமார் இருபது ஆண்டுகள் இருக்கிறாள். அவள் அழகாக இல்லை என்றாலும் அவள் அழகு தான். ஒரு கையை கால்களுக்கு உண்கோளாகவும் மற்றொரு கையில் ஜெபமாலையையும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு சிரமப்பட்டு நடப்பாள், வெள்ளியை போன்று முடிகள் அவளது சுருங்கிய முகத்தில் விழுந்து கிடக்கும், அவளது உதடுகள் மெளன ஜெபங்கள் பொழியும். ஆம் அவள் அழகுதான். பனிக்காலத்தில் தோன்றும் இயற்கை பரப்பரப்பு காட்சிபோல் விரிந்து அமைதியான சமாதான மனநிறைவுடன் இருப்பாள்.</p>
<p>My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart; I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink-pot and a red pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.</p>	<p>நானும் எனது பாட்டியும் நல்ல நண்பர்கள். என் பெற்றோர் என்னை என் பாட்டியுடன் விட்டுவிட்டு நகர்ப்புறத்திற்கு சென்றார்கள். என்னை தினமும் காலையில் எழுப்பி பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு புறப்பட செய்வாள். காலையில் என்னை குளிக்க வைக்கும் போதே மாறுபாடன்றி ஜெப கீதங்கள் படிப்பாள். அவை அனைத்தும் நான் என் இதயத்தால் அறிந்து உணர்வேன் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் பாடுவாள். அவளின் இனிமையான குரலுக்கு நானும் அடிமை. ஆனால் அவற்றை கற்க முற்படமாட்டேன். பின் மரத்தாலான என்னுடைய சிலேட்டை நன்று துடைத்து அதனுடன் மஞ்சள் வண்ண எழுதுகோல், சிவப்பு பேனா அனைத்தையும் ஒரு கொத்தாக சேர்த்து என்னிடம் கொடுப்பாள். காய்ந்த ரொட்டியில் (சப்பாத்தி) வெண்ணை தடவி சர்க்கரையைத் தூவி காலை உணவை முடித்துவிட்டு நாங்கள் பள்ளிக்கு செல்வோம். அதிகமான காய்ந்த ரொட்டிகளை கிராமத்தில் உள்ள நாய்களுக்கு போட கையில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருவாள்.</p>
<p>My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapatti we threw to them.</p>	<p>பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அருகே கோவில் இருப்பதால் என் பாட்டி என்னுடனே பள்ளிக்கு வருவாள். புரோகிதர் (பூசாரி) எங்களுக்கு காலை ஜெபங்கள் மற்றும் ஸ்லோகங்கள் சொல்லித் தருவார். குழந்தைகள் வரிசையாக அமர்ந்து ஸ்லோகங்கள் சொல்லும்போது என் பாட்டி உள்ளே அமர்ந்து சமயத் திரு நூல்களை வாசிப்பாள். அனைத்து வேலைகளையும் முடித்தப் பிறகு இருவரும் சேர்ந்து வீட்டுக்கு செல்வோம். அந்த நேரத்தில் எங்கள் கிராமத்து நாய்க்குட்டிகள் நாங்கள் போட்ட ரொட்டிகளை தின்றுக்கொண்டு எங்கள் பின்னால் சண்டைப் போட்டுக்கொண்டும், விளையாடிக் கொண்டும் வரும்.</p>
<p>When my parents were comfortably settled in the city, they sent for us. That was a turning-point in our friendship. Although we shared the same room, my grandmother no longer came to school with me. I used to go to an English school in a motor bus. There were no dogs in the streets and she took to feeding sparrows in the courtyard of our city house.</p>	<p>எனது பெற்றோர் நகர்ப்புறத்தில் குடியேறிய பிறகு எங்களையும் அழைத்துச் சென்றார்கள். அது எங்கள் தோழமைக்கு திருப்பு முனையாக இருந்தது. ஒரே அறையை நாங்கள் பகிர்ந்து கொண்டாலும், என்னுடன் என் பாட்டி பள்ளிக்கு வர இயலவில்லை. நானும் பள்ளிக்கு விசைப்பேருந்தில் செல்வேன். தெருவில் நாய்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்க முடியாததால் மொட்டை மாடியில் குருவிகளுக்கு உணவு அளிப்பாள்.</p>

<p>As the years rolled by, we saw less of each other. For some time she continued to wake me up and get me ready for school. When I came back she would ask me what the teacher had taught me. I would tell her English words and little things of western science and learning, the law of gravity, Archimedes' Principle, the world being round etc. This made her unhappy. She could not help me with my lessons. She did not believe in the things they taught at the English school and was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures. One day, I announced that we were being given music lessons. She said nothing but her silence meant disapproval. She rarely talked to me after that.</p>	<p>வருடங்கள் உருண்டோட நாங்கள் குறைவாக பார்த்துகொண்டோம். சில நேரம் என்னை பள்ளிக்கு புறப்படச்செய்வாள். நான் பள்ளியில் இருந்து வந்ததும் என் ஆசிரியர் எனக்கு கற்பித்த பாடத்தைக் கேட்பாள். நான் ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகள் மற்றும் மேற்கத்திய அறிவியல் பற்றிய படிப்புகள், புவியியல்புவியை, அரித்மேட்டிஸ் கொள்கைகள், உலக உருண்டை, ஆகியவற்றைப் பற்றி கூறுவேன். ஆனால், அவை அவளுக்கு மகிழ்ச்சி அளிக்கவில்லை. கடவுள் மற்றும் புனிதநூல்கள் பற்றி கற்றுத்தராததால் எங்கள் பள்ளியின் மேல் நம்பிக்கை வரவில்லை. ஒருநாள், எங்களுக்கு இசை வகுப்பு நடந்ததாக அவளிடம் கூறினேன். அவள் ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை. ஆனால் அவளின் அமைதியே அவளின் விருப்பமின்மையைக் கூறியது. அதன்பிறகு என்னுடன் எப்போதாவது தான் பேசுவாள்.</p>
<p>When I went up to University, I was given a room of my own. The common link of friendship was snapped. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. She rarely left her spinning-wheel to talk to anyone. From sunrise to sunset she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows. While she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bits, hundreds of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirruping. Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled but never shooed them away. It used to be the happiest half-hour of the day for her.</p>	<p>நான் பல்கலைக்கழகத்துக்கு படிக்கச் சென்றபோது, எனக்கு தனி அறை வழங்கப்பட்டது. எங்களது பொது தோழமை முறியடிக்கப்பட்டது எனது பாட்டி தனிமையான இடத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டார். யாருடனும் பேசுவதற்காக மட்டுமே எப்பொழுதாவது தான் சுழற்றும் கைராட்டையை நிறுத்துவாள். காலை தொடங்கி மாலை வரை சுழலும் சக்கரத்தில் அமர்ந்திருந்து பிரார்த்தனைகளை ஒப்புவிப்பாள். மதியவேளை மட்டும் சற்று நேரம் எழுந்து குருவிகளுக்கு உணவு அளிப்பாள். அவள் வீட்டின் தாழ்வாரத்தில் (முற்றத்தில்) அமர்ந்துக் கொண்டு ரொட்டி துண்டை சிறு துண்டுகளாக்கி பறவைகளுக்கு கொடுப்பாள். நூற்றுக்கணக்கான சிறு பறவைகள் அதை எடுத்து சாப்பிட்ட, மெய்யான கூச்சல் குழப்பம் கலகலப்பான ஒலி நிறைந்த இடமாக அது மாறும். சில பறவைகள் அவள் கால்களிலும் சில அவளின் தோள்களிலும் சில பறவைகள் தலையிலும் கூட அமர்ந்திருக்கும். அவற்றைப் பார்த்து சிரிப்பாளே தவிர அவற்றை விரட்டியது இல்லை. அந்த அரைமணி நேரம் அவளுக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியான நேரமாக இருக்கும்.</p>
<p>When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be upset. I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell. But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came to leave me at the railway station but did not talk or show any emotion. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.</p>	<p>மேல்நிலைப்படிப்புக்காக நான் வெளிநாடு செல்ல முடிவெடுத்தபோது என் பாட்டி மனமுடைந்து போவாள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். முதிர்ந்த வயதில் வெளியில் சொல்ல முடியாத வகையில் நான் ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் அவரை விட்டு பிரிந்து இருந்தேன். அவர் என்னை ரயில் நிலையத்தில் விட்டுச் செல்லும் போது எந்த ஒரு வார்த்தையையும், உணர்வையும் வெளிக்காட்ட வில்லை. அவளின் உதடுகள் மட்டும் ஜெபங்களை ஒப்பிவித்து கொண்டிருந்தன. அவரது விரல்கள் ஜெபமாலை முத்துக்களை எண்ணிக் கொண்டிருந்த வேலையில், என் நெற்றியில் மெதுவாக முத்தமிட்டாள். நான் அவளை விட்டு வரும்போது நேசத்துக்குரிய பாசம் தென்பட்டாலும் அது எங்களது கடைசி உடல்தொடர்பு என உணர்ந்தேன்.</p>
<p>But that was not so. After five years I came back home and was met by her at the station. She did not look a day older. She still had no time for words, and while she clasped me in her arms I could hear her reciting her prayers. Even on the first day of my arrival, her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.</p>	<p>ஆனால், அது அப்படி நடக்கவில்லை. ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் கழித்து திரும்பி வந்து மறுபடியும் புகைவண்டி நிலையத்தில் நான் பாட்டியை சந்தித்தேன். அவளின் பழைய இயல்பை பார்க்கவில்லை. அவள் வாயில் வார்த்தைகள் இல்லை அவள் என்னை கட்டி அனைத்தாள். அப்போதும் அவள் ஒப்புவிக்கும் ஜெபத்தை நான் கேட்கமுடிந்தது. எனது முதல் நாளில் அவளின் மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணங்களாக நினைத்து, நீண்ட நாட்களாக உணவளித்த பறவைகளைக் கடிந்து கொண்டாள்.</p>

<p>In the evening a change came over her. She did not pray. She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum and sang of the home-coming of warriors. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining. That was the first time since I had known her that she did not pray.</p>	<p>மாலை நேரத்தில் அவளிடத்தில் ஒரு மாறுதல் தெரிந்தது. அவள் ஜெபங்கள் இப்போது செய்வதில்லை. பக்கத்து வீட்டில் உள்ள பெண்களை அழைத்து பழைய கொட்டு ஒன்றை வைத்துப் பாட்டு பாடுவாள். பல மணி நேரமாக பழமையான கொட்டை வைத்து (தூயகம்) வீடு திரும்பும் வீரர்களின் பாடலை பாடினாள். நாங்கள் அவளை கடுஞ்சோர்வு அடைந்துவிடக் கூடாது என்பதற்காக நிறுத்துவோம். அவள் ஜெபம் செய்யாமல் பார்ப்பது இதுவே முதல்முறை.</p>
<p>The next morning she was taken ill. It was a mild fever and the doctor told us that it would go. But my grandmother thought differently. She told us that her end was near. She said that, since only a few hours before the close of the last chapter of her life she had omitted to pray, she was not going to waste any more time talking to us.</p>	<p>மறுநாள் காலையில் அவளுக்கு உடம்பு சரியில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. மிதமான காய்ச்சல்தான். மருத்துவர் அது எளிதில் குணமாகிவிடும் என கூறினார். என் பாட்டி வேறுமாதிரி நினைத்தாள். என் வாழ்க்கையின் கடைசி அகராதியை (இரப்பு) முடிப்பதற்கே ஜெபங்கள் செய்வதை விலக்கி வைக்கிறேன் என்றும், எங்களோடு பேசி நேரத்தை வீணாக்க விரும்பவில்லை என்றும் கூறினாள்.</p>
<p>We protested. But she ignored our protests. She lay peacefully in bed praying and telling her beads. Even before we could suspect, her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers. A peaceful pallor spread on her face and we knew that she was dead.</p>	<p>நாங்கள் போராடினோம். ஆனால் அவள் எங்கள் போராட்டத்தை புறக்கணித்தாள். தனது படுக்கையில் அமைதியாக படுத்துகொண்டு ஜெபங்கள் மற்றும் மணிகள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டபள். நாங்கள் நினைப்பதற்குள் ஜெபமாலை அவளின் உயிரற்ற விரல்களில் இருந்து கீழே விழுந்தது. ஒரு அமைதியான வெளுப்பு நிறம் அவள் மேல் தோன்றியது. பின்பு அவள் இறந்தது எங்களுக்குத் தெரிந்தது.</p>
<p>We lifted her off the bed and, as is customary, laid her on the ground and covered her with a red shroud. After a few hours of mourning we left her alone to make arrangements for her funeral. In the evening we went to her room with a crude stretcher to take her to be cremated. The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze of golden light. We stopped half-way in the courtyard. All over the verandah and in her room right up to where she lay dead and stiff wrapped in the red shroud, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. We felt sorry for the birds and my mother fetched some bread for them. She broke it into little crumbs, the way my grandmother used to, and threw it to them. The sparrows took no notice of the bread. When we carried my grandmother's corpse off, they flew away quietly. Next morning the sweeper swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin.</p>	<p>நாங்கள் அவளை கட்டிலில் இருந்து கீழே இறக்கி வைத்து எங்களின் சம்பிரதாய முறைப்படி அவளின் உடலை சிவப்பு துணிகளால் சுற்றினோம். சற்று நேரம் அமுதுவிட்டு இறுதிச் சடங்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய சென்றோம். மாலை நேரத்தில் அவரது அறைக்கு சென்று எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அடக்கம் செய்ய சென்றோம். சூரியன் மறையும் போது அவரது அறையில் உள்ள விளக்கிலும் ஒளியை ஏற்றிவிட்டு சென்றோம். நாங்கள் பாதி வழியில் திண்ணையில் நின்றோம். என் பாட்டியின் அறை தாழ்வாரத்தில் (முற்றத்தில்), அவளை சுற்றி உள்ள துணிகளில் குருவிகள் நின்றுக் கொண்டிருந்தன. அங்கு மகிழ்ச்சி இல்லை. நாங்கள் அவற்றைப்பார்த்து வருந்தினோம். என் அம்மா அவற்றிற்கு சில ரொட்டி துண்டுகளை போட்டாள். ஆனால் அக்குருவிகள் அவற்றை பார்க்க கூட இல்லை. நாங்கள் என் பாட்டியின் பிணத்தை எடுத்துச் செல்லும் போது அவைகளும் மெதுவாக பறந்து சென்றன. அடுத்த நாள் தூய்மை செய்பவர் ரொட்டித் துண்டுகளை கூட்டி குப்பைத் தொட்டியில் போட்டார்.</p>

### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு



குஷ்வந்த் சிங் ஒரு இந்திய நாவலாசிரியர் மற்றும் வழக்கறிஞர். இவர் டெல்லியில் உள்ள புனித ஸ்டீபன்ஸ் கல்லூரியிலும் லண்டனில் உள்ள சிங்ஸ் கல்லூரியிலும் கல்வி பயின்றார். இவர் மத்திய அரசின் வெளியுறவுத்துறை பணியில் 1947ம் ஆண்டு சேர்ந்தார். இவர் சிறந்த எழுத்தாளராக சிறந்துவிளங்கியதோடு, மதச்சார்பின்மை, விமர்சனம் (நையாண்டி), கவிதை ஆகியவற்றால் புகழ் பெற்றார். 1974ல் இவருக்கு பத்ம விபூஷன் விருதும், 2007ல் சாகித்ய அகாடமி விருதும் இவரின் இலக்கிய பணிகளுக்காக வழங்கப்பட்டது. “விஷ்ணுவின் அடையாளம்,” “சீக்கியர்களின் வரலாறு,” “பாக்கிஸ்தானுக்குச் செல்லும் ரயில்” மேலும் பல இவரின் படைப்புகள் ஆகும்.

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



## GLOSSARY

## TEXTUAL

S.NO	WORDS	TAMIL MEANING	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
1.	Mantel Piece	அறையில் கணப்புக்குமேல் அமைந்துள்ள குறுகலான நியைடுக்கு	Shelf projecting from the wall above a fire place	-
2.	Absurd	பொருளற்ற	Inconsistent/illogical	Logical/reasonable
3.	Fables	நீதி கதை	Tales/stories	Truth
4.	Hobbled	சிரமப்பட்டு நட	Walked unsteadily	Run/move
5.	Puckered	சுறுக்கம்	To contract the face into wrinkles / wrinkled face	Smooth
6.	Expanse	பரந்தகன்ற வெளி	Widespread	Contract
7.	Monotonous March 2023	என்றும் மாறாததும் சலிப்பூட்டுவதுமான	Unchanging/boring	Changing/versatile
8.	Snapped	ஒன்றை முறித்தல்	Broke/cut	Combine/fix
9.	Seclusion	ஒதுக்குப்புறமாக உள்ள	Isolation	Open/public
10.	Bedlam	கூச்சல் குழப்பம் நிறைந்த இடம்	Noisy confusion	Calm/peace/quiet
11.	Perched	உட்கார்	Sat/rested	Lower
12.	Rebukes	சினம் தொனிக்கப் பேசு	Scoldings	Compliment/praise
13.	Dilapidated	சேதமுற்ற	Damaged	Rebuilt
14.	Pallor	நோய் காரணமாக முகம் அடையும் வெளிறிய நிறம்	An unhealthy pale appearance	Blush/bloom
15.	Shroud	சவப் போர்வை	Cloth used to wrap a dead person	Expose/uncover

## ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL

S.NO	WORDS	TAMIL MEANING	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
1.	Wrinkled	சுறுங்கிய	Lined/crumpled	Unwrinkled/smooth
2.	Pretty	அழகான	Charming/elegant	Disgusting/ugly
3.	Portrait	படம்	Picture/photograph	-
4.	Revolting	அருவருப்பூட்டுகிற	Unpleasant/disgusting	Delightful/pleasing
5.	Undignified	கண்ணியமற்ற	Dishonourable/look foolish	Respected /stately/ dignified
6.	fables	கட்டு கதைகள்	Stories/fortune teller	real
7.	Stoop	குனி	Droop/slump/bent	Straighten
8.	Serenity	அமைதியான	Calmness / peaceful	Rage/ anxiety
9.	Contentment	திருப்தியான	Satisfaction	Displeasure

10.	Fetch	ஓரிடத்திற்குச் சென்று ஒன்றை கொண்டு வருதல்	Carry	Free/let go
11.	Stale	நாட்பட்ட	Spoiled/stench	Fresh/new
12.	Growling	உறுமு	Animal like sound	Quiet/silence
13.	Distressed	கவலையுற்ற	Upset/difficulty	Glad/happy
14.	Disapproval	ஏற்பின்மை	Objection/condemn	Approval/ sanction
15.	Rarely	அரிதான	Seldom	Frequently/regularly
16.	Veritable	மெய்யான	Real / impressive	Fake/unreal
17.	Cherished	மனதில் வைத்து பாராட்டு	Admire/care	Abandon/denounce
18.	Moist	ஈரமாக உள்ள	Damp/wet	Dry
19.	Clasped	இறுகப்பற்றிக் கொள்	Embraced/hug	Let go/loose
20.	Frivolous	விளையாட்டுத்தனமாக	Silly/giddy/childish	Sensible/serious
21.	Sagging	நடுப்பகுதியில் தாழ்வுறு	Droop/hang/bend	Bulge/tighten
22.	Warriors	வீரர்	Fighters/soldiers	-
23.	Persuade	மனம் ஏற்கும்படி செய்	Actuate/urge	Discourage/dissuade
24.	Protested	எதிர்ப்பை வெளிப்படுத்து	Revolted/complain	Praise/accept
25.	Suspect	சந்தேகப்படு	Doubtful	Known
26.	Ignored	பொருட்படுத்தாது விடு	Avoided	Noticed
27.	Mourning	துக்கப்படு	Grief, lamenting / sadness	Cheer, joy
28.	Funeral	ஈமச்சடங்கு	Cremation/burial	Christening / baptism
29.	Crude	செப்பமற்ற	Awkward/boorish	Polished/refined
30.	Cremated	இறந்த உடலுக்கு எரியூட்டு	Burn/scorch	Bury/in hume
31.	Corpse	உயிரற்ற உடல்	Dead body/carcass	Alive-

### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the story. (Pg.No. 5) QY, HY - 2018, June, QY-2019

a. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

- > The grandfather wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes.
- > His white beard, covering his chest made him look like a hundred year old man.

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

- > The author's parents went to the city to make a living.
- > So he was left with his grandma till they settle well in the city.

c. Where did the author study in his childhood? Aug - 22

The author studied in a village school attached to the temple.

d. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school? GMQ, May 2022

- > The grandmother was pious.

- She accompanied the author to school as it was attached to the temple where she used to sit and read scriptures.
- e. What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours? June 2019**  
The dogs followed the grandmother after school hours for the chapattis which she threw to them.
- f. Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education? Sep 2020**  
The grand mother accepted the fact and she was serious about the author's education. She came to see him off at the station and kissed on his forehead to show her love and affection.
- g. What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother? HY - 2019**
  - The grandma spent half an hour in the afternoon feeding the sparrows with little bits of bread.
  - That was the happiest time of the day for grandma.

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

- a. Describe the author's grandmother. HY - 2018**
  - The author's grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent.
  - She was like the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment. She was religious, affectionate and caring.
- b. What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home? HY - 2018**
  - The grandmother hobbled about the house with one hand balancing her stoop and the other telling the beads of her rosary.
  - Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer.
- c. How is school education in the village different from that in the city?**  
In the village school along with teaching of subjects there is teaching of God and the scriptures, where as city school concentrates more with western science and learning than with scriptures.
- d. The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.**
  - The grandmother liked what was taught in the village school.
  - Though she was not able to help her grandson with his studies in the city school, she did not discourage him in any way.
  - She insisted on good manners and love for all living things.
  - This is understood by her feeding dogs and sparrows.
- e. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.**
  - When the author went abroad for his higher studies, She did not show her emotions.
  - She had strong personal likes and dislikes.
  - She was a woman of contentment.
- f. How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?**  
When she was in her death bed, she did not like to waste her time talking with the family members, instead she laid peacefully in bed praying and saying her rosary.

**3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100 – 150 words each. (Pg.No. 5)**

- a. The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years Explain. Aug - 2022**  
**Give your own example of how elders have a positive influence on the younger generation. Include examples from the story also QY - 2018**  
The grandmother really played a vital role in moulding the author in his formative years. She was a good friend of the author in his childhood days. Like most other grandmothers she used to tell him many fables. She made the author get up early in the morning and listen to morning prayer.

It was because of her the author inherited both moral and spiritual values. Even in our day to day life we have seen that there exist some basic difference in the character of children who are in the joint family with that of the children in nuclear family. The elders in the joint family always have a positive influence over their grand children. There is no doubt that they act as the best guide and guardian of the younger generation.

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

Dear dad,

I am fine. I feel extremely happy to share my thoughts and feelings of staying in the village with grand mother. First of all, I thank you so much for leaving me with grandma when you left for the city. Grandma is very affectionate towards me and I can't leave her at any cost. She wakes me up early in the morning and makes me listen to her morning prayer. Though it is monotonous, I like listening to her voice. She makes me get ready for school and gives me chapattis for breakfast. She accompanies me to school. On the way we used to feed street dogs with stale chapattis which grandma carries with her daily. When we return from school those dogs follow us till we reach home. She also helps me in my studies. I am very much devoted to the love and affection which she shows to me. I like the atmosphere here and want to stay here for long. Hope you fulfill my wish.

**Yours affectionately,  
Khushwant Singh.**

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

Animals, which are considered not to have the sixth sense are far better than the human beings who have it. Infact the feeling of empathy is found more in animals than that of humans. In this story we come to know that the grandmother develops a cordial relationship with the sparrows, whom she feeds daily with bread crumbs. Those birds are also very affectionate towards her which we can understand by the way they sit on her shoulders, legs and head. When grandmother died all the sparrows gathered there silently without any chirruping and they did not even touch the bread crumbs offered to them by the author's mother. When her corpse was taken away they all flew away silently. This clearly proves the fact that animals are really capable of empathy. The dogs which are tamed at home also possess the same feeling of empathy. We have heard of such incidents as where a dog dies just because it can't tolerate the death of it's owner.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

**Plan of the paragraph**

Introduction

Appearance of grandmother

Life in the village

Life in the city

Death of grandmother:

Conclusion

**Introduction:**

Khushwant Singh is an Indian novelist and lawyer. He is best known for his secularism, sarcasm and love for poetry.

**Appearance of grandmother:**

The grandmother had always been short and fat. Her back was slightly bent. Her face was full of wrinkles. She was wearing a spotless white saree. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale puckered face.

**Life in the village:**

The grandmother was a lady of high principles and simple living. As a small boy, the author had to live with her in a village. His parents had moved to the city. The grandmother and the boy developed a very strong bond of affection. She took care of his education.

**Life in the city:**

Grandmother got disturbed when they moved to the city. She adapted to the new life style. The boy was in English medium. There was no lesson about God and scriptures. She disliked it. Their bond further damaged when the boy moved to the university and then to abroad. She didn't show any emotion. She kept herself occupied with the spinning wheel, chanting prayers. The grand mother spend half an hour in the afternoon feeding the sparrows. That was the happiest time of the day for grandma.

**Death of grandmother:**

The author returned from abroad after five years and found her spending more time in prayers and spinning the wheel. He was received in silence. Next morning she became ill. She predicted her death and passed away peacefully.

**Conclusion:**

To everyone's surprise, thousands of sparrows came there to mourn for her death. They sat around her body in complete silence. They only flew away after the corpse was carried away for cremation.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

Prose	:	The Portrait of a Lady
Author	:	Khushwant Singh
Characters	:	Author and His Grand mother
Theme	:	Love rules the relationship

The author loved his grandma. The grandma was a lady of high principles and simple living. As a small boy he stayed with her in a village. As his parent went to the city, the grandma took care of his education. The grandma and the boy developed a strong bond of affection. Then they went to the city where they adapted to a new life style. The boy went to an English medium school. There was no lesson about scriptures. So grandma hated it. Then the boy went to the university and then abroad. Thus their friendship ended. Grandma became silent. She did not show any emotion. Grandma spent her happiest time by feeding sparrows and saying prayers. After five years the author returned. The grandma died peacefully and the sparrows attended the funeral. This sight made everyone suprised.

*Silence can break the heart when love rules the relationship*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

Prose	:	The Portrait of a Lady
Author	:	Khushwant Singh
Characters	:	Author and His Grand mother
Theme	:	Love rules the relationship

- > The author loved his grandma.
- > As a small boy he stayed with her in a village.
- > As his parents went to the city, the grandma took care of his education.
- > Then they moved to the city.
- > The boy went to an English Medium school.
- > Then the boy went to University and then abroad.
- > Grandma became silent.
- > Thus their friendship ended.
- > Grandma spent her happiest time by feeding sparrows and saying prayers.
- > The author arrived after five years.
- > The grandma died peacefully and the sparrows attended the funeral.

*Silence can break the heart when love rules the relationship*

### VOCABULARY (Text Book Pg. 6)

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

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

b) Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate compound words from those given in the box.  
(Text Book Pg. 6)

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

**Ans : spotless, sunset, grandmother, half-hour, home coming, over straining, courtyard, gentle folk, sing song.**

c) Match the words in column A with their pairs in column B to form compound words and write them in column C. (Pg. No. 6)

A	B	C
Mantel	Lashes	Mantel Piece
Eye	Wheel	Eye Lashes
Water	Gate	Waterproof
Bee	Knob	Beehive
Toll	Piece	Toll gate
Door	Proof	Doorknob
Spinning	Hive	Spinning Wheel



d) **Frame meaningful sentences of your own using the following expressions from the story.**

**Use a dictionary if required.** (Pg.No. 6)

- i) **The thought was almost revolting**
- ii) **an expanse of pure white serenity**
- iii) **a turning point**
- iv) **accepted her seclusion with resignation**
- v) **frivolous rebukes**

**Ans :**

- i) The thought of misplacing and searching for it was almost revolting
- ii) Mother Teresa was an expanse of pure white serenity
- iii) There comes a turning point in everyone's life.
- iv) The grand parents used to accept their seclusion with resignation at certain age in their life time.
- v) The bondage of family members becomes stronger with frivolous rebukes.

e) **Prefixes and suffixes.** (Pg.No. 7)

**Form two derivatives from each of the following words.**

**Eg:** honest-dishonest, honesty, audible - in - audible, constant - constantly

Manage	Differ	Beauty
Peace	Arrange	Collect
Approve	Narrate	Class

Manage	-	mismanage, management
differ	-	difference, indifferent, different.
beauty	-	beautify, beautiful, beautician
peace	-	peaceful, peacefully
arrange	-	arrangement, arranging, rearrange
collect	-	collector, collection, recollect
approve	-	approval, disapprove
narrate	-	narrative, narration, narrator
class	-	classify, classified, classic, classical

f) **Homophones and Confusables.** (Pg.No. 7)

**Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones:**

**i) Brake/break**

- a) We have a short **break** between the session
- b) The car skidded to a halt when I applied the **brake**

**ii Waste/waist**

- a) Shivani wears a belt around her **waist**
- b) We should never misuse or **waste** natural resources.

**iii) Principle/principal**

- a) Oxygen is the **principal** element present in the earth's crust
- b) Both these machines work on the same **principle**

**iv) Bread/bred**

- a) Turtles should be **bred** in a healthy environment
- b) I like to have toasted **bread** for breakfast.

**v) Lesson/lessen**

- a) This medicine will **lessen** your pain
- b) Finally, the manager learnt a **lesson** in the hard way

**vi) Pale/pail**

- a) The child looks very sick and **pale**  
 b) I need a **pail** of water to wash these cups.

**vii) Through/threw**

- a) Ravi picked the banana peel and **threw** it in the dustbin  
 b) The soldiers had to pass **through** a dark tunnel.

**viii) Corps/corpse**

- a) The **corpse** was covered with a shroud.  
 b) A five-day annual training camp for the senior cadets of the National cadet **corps** has been organized

**LISTENING ACTIVITY (Pg.No. 8)**

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

- i) According to Napoleon 'Good mothers make good \_\_\_\_\_.**  
 a) housewives      b) jobs      c) nations      d) ideas      **Ans : c) nations**
- ii) Mothers exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ love.**  
 a) unauthorized      b) unapproved      c) unacceptable      d) unconditional  
**Ans : d) unconditional**
- iii) \_\_\_\_\_ mothers care much for their children.**  
 a) Adapted      b) Adopted      c) Adoptive      d) Adaptable  
**Ans : c) Adoptive**
- iv) \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important thing in the world.**  
 a) Wealth      b) Power      c) Love      d) Influence      **Ans : c) Love**
- v) Love should be extended to \_\_\_\_\_ too.**  
 a) friends      b) relatives      c) countrymen      d) creatures  
**Ans : d) creatures**

**READING**

**Read the passage on 'Laughter Therapy' and answer the questions that follow. Answer the following. (For questions see pg No : 10)**

- a.** Laughter provides full scale support for our muscles and unleashes a rush of stress busting endorphins.  
**b.** committed  
**c.** Our body cannot distinguish between real and fake laughter. Anything that makes us giggle will have a positive impact.  
**d.** Laughter improves the cardiovascular health and mood. It is also good for depressed patients.  
**e.** Clapping  
 Breathing exercises  
 Bending back wards  
 Stretching of arms and legs  
**f.** When people sit together in laughter there develops a good or cordial relationship among them which improves their social bonding.

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**GRAMMAR - ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS (Pg. No. 10)**


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**a. Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks using 'a, an' or 'the'. (Pg. 11)**

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

**b. In the following paragraph, insert 'a, an,' or 'the' wherever necessary and rewrite the sentences. (Pg. 11)**

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

**c. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners. (Articles have been included) - (Pg. 11)**

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

**d. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners. (Pg.No. 11)**

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

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**TENSES (For rules see pg : 12 & 13 Text Book)**


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**a. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and read the completed passage aloud. (Pg.No. 14)**

The people of India, as a whole, 1 **are** (be) warm-hearted and hospitable. Any calamity in any part of the world immediately 2 **arouses** (arouse) their charity and generosity and a committee 3 **is** (be) promptly 4 **set** (set ) up to collect funds to help the distressed. The most endearing quality in them 5 **is** (be) the respect they show for the work done in any capacity. They 6 **believe** (believe) in what we 7 **call** (call) the dignity of labour.

**b. Now, use the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences in their correct forms. (Pg.No. 14)**

1. I **like** (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I **am** (be) free.

2. He **is** (is) likely to miss the train. He **is running / runs** (run) up to the station.
3. At the moment they **are waiting** (wait) at the bus-stop. But I **do not know** (not know) their plans for the journey.
4. They firmly **believe** (believe) in the existence of God.
5. We **hear** (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings **transmit** (transmit) sound vacant.
6. She always **makes** (make) excuses for coming late.  
The Prime Minister **will leave/leaves/is leaving** (leave) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow.

- c. **You are a commentator for a 5000 metre running race. Use simple present and present continuous tenses and complete the commentary from the beginning to the end of the race. Read the completed passage aloud. (Pg. 14)**

The 5000 metre race **is** about to begin. Lined up at the starting point, from left to right, **are** John of Great Britain, Peter of Nigeria and Jeeva of India. The runners **are warming** up for the great event. Now they 1 **are taking** (take) their positions on the track. They 2 **are** (be) all ready for the start. There 3 **goes** (go) the starter's gun! Yes, the race has begun John 4 **leads/is leading** (lead) with Jeeva 5 **is following** (follow) him closely.

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

**DAY 1** We **left** (leave) Anna International Airport in Chennai two days ago catching a direct flight to Kathmandu in Nepal We **spent** (spend) a day sightseeing Kathmandu is full of people, rickshaws and the smell of sandalwood I've never **been** (be) on a trip like this before So I'm really excited

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- i) Unless one is upright there is no use in being a charming fellow. Sometimes it is better to be honest than attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Shyam never **realised**. He never **said** an ill-natured word in his life. He **was** always polite and **spoke** softly to everybody.
- ii) That night he strolled into the Palette Club about eleven o'clock, and **found** Trevor sitting by himself in the long room. "Well, Alan, **did** you get the picture **finished** all right?" he **said**, as he **lit** his cigarette. "**Finished** and **framed**, my boy!" **answered**. Trevor, "and by-the-bye, you have **made** a conquest. That old model you **saw** is quite **devoted** to you. I **had** to tell him all about you - who you are, where you live, what your income is, what prospects you have."
- iii) "And now tell me how Laura is. The old model **was** quite **interested** in her." "You **don't mean** to **say** you talked to him about her?" **said** Hughie "Certainly I **did**. He knows all about the relentless colonel, the lovely Laura, and the £10,000." "You **told** that old beggar all my private affairs?" **cried**. Hughie, looking very red and angry. "My dear Alan," **cried** Hughie, "I shall probably find him waiting for me when I go home."

**f. Fill in the blanks using Past tense forms of the verbs:** (Pg.No. 16)

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

**g. Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and circle the simple past tense form of the verb.** (Pg.No. 16)

**INDIA BEAT PAKISTAN TO WIN BLIND CRICKET WORLD CUP**

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



**h. Read the following extract and fill in the spaces with the right form of verbs and complete the passage. The first one is done for you.** (Pg.No. 16)

- (i) The poet **stops** to hear the maiden singing while she (1) **is cutting** (cut) and (2) **binding** (bind) the grain. The song of the lady (3) **fascinates** (fascinate) the poet, who (4) **stands** (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl **is singing** (sing) a sad song.
- (ii) During the monsoon, a tender slightly warm breeze(1) **was blowing** (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance (2) **rose** (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It (3) **seemed** (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth (4) **was falling** (fall) against one's skin. A sweet voiced bird somewhere(5) **was chirping** (chirp) repeatedly

**I. News Item :-**

**i Read the news item that appeared in a daily and fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets.** (Pg.No. 17)

Ever since social networking sites entered our lives, they (1) **have been serving** (serve) as platforms where users could use the virtual space offered by these social media. However, recent incidents (2) **have caused** (cause) many to question the freedom to express views on various issues and in some cases, it (3) **has become** (become) a dangerous platform Social Contact (4) **has transformed** (transform) people. They (5) **have developed** (develop) an addiction to it.

**J. Read the following passage and correct the errors you come across.** (Pg.No. 17)

1. Rajan slowly **settled** down to his retired life. His pension plus what his wife **brought** from the household work she **did** helped them to meet their requirements. Life **was** easy until one Sunday. His grand daughter **came** crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan **pacified** her and **promised** to mend it. This small repair work **became** the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which **earned** him great respect.
2. Games and sports **help** in recreation. Soccer, cricket, lawn tennis or wrestling **are** eagerly watched by million of fans all over **the** world. It helps one to **get** a temporary relief from the tension of **a** day. The dedication displayed by all **the players** in the field **indicates** the mental and spiritual development of the **players**.

## WRITING

**a) Notice Writing** (Pg.No. 17, 18) (For rules See TB Pg - 17)

**i. Prepare a notice to be displayed on the notice - board of your school for the students of class 11, informing them about the educational tour that has been arranged for them the next month.**

<b>Government H.S.S. Tirunelveli - 01</b>
<b>Notice</b>
<b>Educational Tour for XI &amp; XII Students</b>
25 <sup>th</sup> July 2023
This is to inform that students of class XI & XII will be taken to Rameshwaram in July on an educational tour. Interested students can register their names to the organizer given below.
Fee : 2000/- (for 2 days)
Rithish. K (Tour - Incharge)



- ii. **Write a notice about the inauguration of a laughter club in your school.** (Pg.No. 17)

**"Inauguration - Laughter Club"**

20<sup>th</sup> June 2023

This is to inform the students of I & II year Higher Secondary class have decided to start a LAUGHTER CLUB in our school. Its inauguration will be on 25 June 2022 at 4.30 pm. It will be conducted in our school playground. All the Higher Secondary students are invited to attend the function.

Sd/-

Arjun, SPL

- b) **Message :** (For Sample see Pg TB - 18)

You are the sports captain of your school, Write a message to the Physical Director, requesting him to be present during the football team selection scheduled for tomorrow.

4 pm - 15<sup>th</sup> June 2023

Dear Sir,

You are requested to be present during the football team selection tomorrow in our school ground at 5 pm

Brijith

(Sports Captain)

- c) **Task:** (Pg.No. 19)

You have Mani / Megalai of Class XI, President of the English club of your school. Draft a speech on the topic 'Reading maketh a complete man, to be delivered in the school assembly.

**Draft a speech** on the topic "Reading maketh a complete man"

Books are our best friends. Books contain grains of wisdom. Books advise us. Books guide us. Good books elevate our character. Novels, short stories, poetry etc. give us enjoyment. Reading gives us pleasure. The books console me in sorrow. The books educate me. They entertain me. "Reading maketh a full man" says Bacon. Reading makes us happy and wise.

\*\*\*\*\*

## UNIT-I

## ONCE UPON A TIME

## முன்னொரு காலத்தில்

- Gabriel Okara

## POEM

## கவிதை சுருக்கம்

இக்கவிதை ஒரு தந்தை தன் மகனிடம் பேசுவதாக ஒக்காரா அமைத்திருக்கிறார். கவிதையாளர் தான் சிறுவயதாக இருக்கும் போது கற்றுக் கொண்ட நல்ல பழக்க வழக்கத்தையும், சிறு குழந்தைகளின் நல்ல உள்ளத்தையும் அதிகமாக நேசிப்பதாகவும், தானும் அந்த சிறுவயதான குழந்தைபோல் மகிழ வேண்டுமென்றும், இப்போது உள்ள உலக மாயையை வெருப்பதாகவும் தன் எளிய நடையில் தன் மகனிடம் கூறுகிறார்.



Once - Laugh with - hearts-eyes



Shake hands - heart



Feel at home - glad to meet

Now-Laugh-with  
teeth-ice cold  
block eyesTeeth-like  
a snake  
bare fangs

Left hands - empty pockets



Thrice - doors shut




Many faces - fixed portrait smile

Believe me, son -  
I want to be what I used to be  
When I was like you.I want to unlearn - muting things  
I want to relearn - how to laugh

ENGLISH	தமிழ்
Once upon a time, son They used to laugh with their hearts And laugh with their eyes: But now they only laugh with their teeth While their ice-block-cold eyes Search behind my shadow.	மகனே, முன்னொரு காலத்தில் இனிமையான இதயத்தோடும் நேரிய அன்பு பார்வையோடும் புன்னகைத்தார்கள் ஆனால் இப்போதோ வெறும் உதட்டளவில் புன்னகைக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களது நேசமில்லா கண்கள் உள்ளொன்று வைத்து புறமொன்று பேசுகின்றன.
There was a time indeed They used to shake hands with their hearts But that's gone, son Now they shake hands without hearts While their left hands search My empty pockets.	உண்மையில் ஒரு காலம் இருந்தது அவர்கள் தங்கள் இதய அன்போடு கைகுலுக்கிக் கொண்டார்கள் ஆனால் மகனே அவை தற்போது இல்லை தற்போது மனம் இல்லாமல் கைகுலுக்கிக் கொள்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள் இடது கைகள் காலியாக உள்ள என் பைகளை துழாவுகின்றன.

<p>"Feel at home!", "Come again": They say, and when I come Again and feel At home, once, twice There will be no thrice - For then I find doors shut on me.</p>	<p>உங்கள் வீடாக கருதுங்கள், மறுபடியும் வாருங்கள் மனிதர்கள் சொல்கிறார்கள், நானும் வரும்போதெல்லாம் என் வீடாக கருதினேன் திரும்பவும் சென்றேன், வீட்டைப் போல் உணர்ந்தேன், முதல்முறை, இரண்டாம்முறை ஆனால் மூன்றாவது முறை அவர்கள் எனக்கு கதவுகளை மூடிக்கொண்டார்கள்.</p>
<p>So I have learnt many things, son I have learned to wear many faces Like dresses – home face Office face, street face, host face Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles Like a fixed portrait smile.</p>	<p>அதனால் நான் பலபாடங்களை கற்றுக்கொண்டேன், மகனே நான் ஆடைகள் போன்று பல முகங்களை அணிய கற்றுக்கொண்டேன் - வீட்டின் முகம், அலுவலக முகம், தெரு முகம், தொகுப்பாளர் முகம் கவலை உணர்ச்சிகளை காட்டும் முகம், நிலையான உருவப்பட புன்னகைப்போல் அப்புன்னகை நிலையான ஏமாற்றமும் செயற்கையாக இருந்தது.</p>
<p>And I have learned too To laugh with only my teeth And shake hands without my heart I have also learned to say "Goodbye" When I mean "Good-riddance": To say "Glad to meet you" Without being glad; and to say "It's been Nice talking to you", after being bored.</p>	<p>நானும் கற்றுக்கொண்டேன் செயற்கையாக சிரித்துக்கொள்ள கற்றுக்கொண்டேன் மனம்மில்லாமல் கைகுலுக்கிக் கொண்டேன் "பிரியாவிடை சொல்ல கற்றுக்கொண்டேன் "ஒழிந்தது நல்லதே" என நினைக்கும் இடத்தில்: "சந்தித்ததில் மகிழ்ச்சி என சொல்ல வேண்டியிருந்தது மகிழ்ச்சியாக இல்லாமல் அவர்களிடம் "உங்களோடு பேசுவதில் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன் என சலிப்புடன் பொய் கூறினேன். சந்தித்தது மகிழ்ச்சியாக உள்ளது" என சலித்து பொய் கூறினர்</p>
<p>But believe me, son I want to be what I used to be When I was like you. I want To unlearn all these muting things Most of all, I want to relearn How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!</p>	<p>ஆனால் நம்பு மகனே நான் உன்னைப்போல் இருக்கும்போது நான் எனக்கு பிடித்ததை செய்வேன் எல்லாவற்றையும் மிகைபடுத்திக் கூறும் செயல்களை கற்காமல் இருக்க, நான் திரும்பவும் சிரிக்க கற்றுக்கொண்டேன், கண்ணாடியில் சிரிக்க, உதட்டளவில் பாம்பின் விஷம் கொண்ட பற்கள் போல.</p>
<p>So show me, son How to laugh; show me how I used to laugh and smile Once upon a time when I was like you.</p>	<p>மகனே என்னிடம் காட்டு எப்படி மகிழ சிரிக்க வேண்டும் என்று; என்னிடம் வெளிப்படுத்து நான் எவ்வாறு புன்னகைத்தேன் என்று அன்றோரு காலம் நான் மகிழ்ந்தது போல்.</p>

	<h3>கவிஞர் குறிப்பு</h3>
<p>கேப்ரியேல் ஒக்காரா 1921 ம் ஆண்டு பிறந்த நைஜீரிய கவிஞரும், புதின எழுத்தாளரும் ஆவார். இவருடைய கவிதைகள் அதிகமான மொழிகளில் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. The call of the river nun என்ற இவரது கவிதை நூல் நைஜீரிய இலக்கிய விழாவில் சிறந்த இலக்கிய விருதை 1953 ல் பெற்றுள்ளது. இவரின் சில கவிதைகள் Black orpheus என்ற புத்தகத்தில் வெளிவந்ததன் மூலம் 1960ல் தலைச்சிறந்த எழுத்தாளராக உருவாகிக் கொண்டவர். ஆகவே இவருக்கு Common wealth கவிஞர் விருதும் வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஒக்காராவின் கவிதைகள் மக்களின் எதார்த்த வாழ்வைப்பற்றி தொடங்கி, மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணங்களை சொல்லி மீண்டும் எதார்த்த வாழ்க்கைக்கு இட்டுச் செல்வதாக அமைந்திருக்கும். ஒக்காரா தன்னுடைய கவிதையிலும், உரை நடையிலும் ஆப்ரிக்காவின் சிந்தனைகள், கிராமிய வழக்கு ஆகியவற்றை எடுத்தியம்புவதாக உருவாக்கியிருக்கிறார். The voice இவரின் மிகச்சிறந்த படைப்பு. The Fisherman's invocation (1978), Little snake and Little frog (1981) An adventure to Juju Island (1992) ஆகியவை இவரின் சிறந்த படைப்புகள்.</p>	

1) Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each: (Pg.No. 23)

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

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

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

The narrator is father and listener is his son.

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

When he visits someone for the third time their door remains shut for the poet.

iv. Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.

- a) to say "Good bye" when one means "Good-riddance"
- b) to say "Glad to meet you" without being glad
- c) to say "It's been nice talking to you" after being bored.

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

He often changes his face as that of changing dresses for suitable occasion.

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

He means "good -riddance" when he says "good bye".

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

Good bye, Glad to meet you and It's been nice talking to you are the pleasantries.

viii. What does he desire to unlearn and relearn ?

He desires to unlearn muting things and relearn real qualities of childhood.

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

The poet's laugh is reflected like a snake's bare teeth.

x. What does the poet long for ?

The poet longs for his childhood days that is innocence and happiness.

xi. Mention the qualities the child in the poem symbolizes.

The child is the symbol of innocence, purity, enthusiasm, happiness and genuineness.

2) Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box given and complete the summary of the poem: (For Passage See T.B. Pg - 23)

**Answers:-**

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

3)(a) Interpret each of the expressions used in the poem in one or two lines. (Pg. No. 24)

i. Laugh with their eyes.

Eyes are the windows of the soul so when one laughs heartily and with true feelings, it gets reflected in their eyes.

**ii. Shake hands without hearts.**

It is a hand shake that does not show warmth but a routine formality.

**iii. Like a fixed portrait smile.**

A smile which remains fixed and does not change with personal feelings and moods.

**iv. Hands search my empty pockets.**

In society at present, relationships are measured in terms of how much money/power one has.

**v. To unlearn all these muting things.**

Getting rid of falseness in one's behaviour that makes his laugh unpleasant.

**(b). Read the lines given below and answer the question that follow : (Pg. No. 24)****i) But now they only laugh with their teeth GMQ ; QY & HY 2018, Mar 23**

While their ice- block- cold eyes-----

**a) Who are they ? Mar 23**

They refer to the people of modern times.

**b) Explain ice – block – cold – eyes QY - 2018, HY - 2019 , Aug 22, Mar 23**

It means modern people greet each other with a laugh, which does not reach the eyes . In short the eyes lack the feeling of warmth and care

**c) Identify the figure of speech used here GMQ, HY - 2018, HY 2019, Aug 22**

The figure of speech used here is metaphor.

**ii) Most of all , I want to relearn**

How to laugh , for my laugh in the mirror May 2022

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

**a) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh? June 2019, May 2022**

The poet is aware that he too has become deceitful like others..

**b) Whom does the poet want to relearn from ? June 2019**

The poet wants to relearn from his son

**c) Mention figure of speech used here . QY 2019, May 2022**

The figure of speech used here is Simile.

**Additional Appreciation Questions:-****(i) "Cocktail face, with all their comforting smiles**

Like a fixed portrait smile.

**a) What is a cocktail face? Sep 2020**

A face which shows mixed emotions

**b) Explain the second line Sep 2020**

When the poet acts with mixed emotions, he has to show an artificial smile. It looks like a smile in a fixed picture.

**(ii) But that's gone, son**

Now they shake hands without hearts

While their left hands search

My empty pockets.

**a) What is gone according to the speaker? March 2020**

In olden days people shook hands with their heart. But nowadays such an honesty is gone.

**b) Explain the second line? March 2020**

Nowadays people's handshakes have become mere duplicity.

They are not trust - worthy.



- c) **What does the right hand do?**  
Shaking hands as a fake gesture.
- d) **What does the phrase 'search my empty pockets' mean?**  
It explains the dual nature of people. They are not true to relationships.
- (iii) "I have learned to wear many faces"  
Like faces - home face"  
And I have learned too  
To laugh with only my teeth.  
And shake hands without my heart.
- a) **Who is the speaker of this line** **QY 2019**  
The poet, Gabriel okara, is the speaker.
- b) **What has the poet learned?** **QY 2018**  
To show fake expression to others.
- c) **What did the poet learn to wear?**  
The poet learned to wear many faces.
- d) **Explain the 4th line?** **QY 2019**  
The poet has also learnt to laugh with only his teeth in a fake manner without any emotion.
- e) **Find out the alliterated words**  
hands-heart
- f) **Mention the figure of speech in these lines.** **QY 2018**  
Simile
- (iv) Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!
- a) **What do the snake's bare fangs denote?** **QY 2019**  
The poet's laugh is artificial without his real warm feelings
- (v) Feel at home, "come again"  
They say ...
- a) **Who are they?** **March 2019**  
They refer to modern people
- b) Do they really mean it.  
No, they really don't mean it.
- (vi) But believe me, son **Aug 2022**  
I want to be what I used to be
- a) **What is the relationship between the narrator and the Listener?**  
The relationship between the narrator and the listener is father and the son.
- b) **What does the poet long for?**  
The poet long for his son to be an honest genuine person.

### Figure of Speech

S. NO	Poetic lines	Figure of speech
1.	I have learned to wear many faces like dresses When I was like you	Simile Simile
2.	- - - - with all their conforming smiles Like a fixed portrait smile	Simile
3.	While their ice- block - cold eyes	Metaphor
4.	To unlearn all their muting things	Metaphor
5.	They used to shake <u>hands</u> with their <u>hearts</u>	Alliteration
6.	<u>Cocktail</u> face , with all their <u>Conforming</u> smiles	Alliteration
7.	Nice talking to you , after <u>being bored</u>	Alliteration
8.	<u>But believe</u> me , son	Alliteration
9.	I <u>want</u> to be <u>What</u> I used to be	Alliteration
10.	<u>Shows</u> only my teeth like a <u>snakes</u> bare fangs	Alliteration



11.	So show me, <u>son</u>	Alliteration
12.	Once upon a time	Repetition
13.	"Feel at home" "come again"	Sarcasm
14.	When I mean " <u>good-riddance</u> "	Oxymoron
15.	I find doors shut on me	Euphemism
16.	They used to laugh with their heart	Metonymy
17.	They shake hands without hearts	Metonymy

**C. Explain the following lines with Reference to the context**

**i) Once upon a time, son** **March 2023**

**They used to laugh with their eyes:**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from

Poem	<b>Once upon a time</b>
poet	<b>Gabriel Okara</b>

**Context:**

The poet says these words while explaining the behaviour of the people in the past.

**Explanation:**

The poet tells his son about the behaviour of people in the olden days. He remembers a time when people had true feelings for one another. They would laugh from the heart which reach their eyes with the same warmth feeling. They meet one another with genuine feeling.

**ii) There will be no thrice**

**Reference:** This line is taken from

Poem	<b>Once upon a time</b>
Poet	<b>Gabriel Okara</b>

**Context:**

The poet brings out the sarcastic feeling through this line.

**Explanation:**

The poet says that today in modern world people receive their guest and say come again and ask them to feel at home. But those words does not come from their heart. When the guests visits them once or twice they will be given a warm welcome. When it continues for the third time the doors of the people remain shut for the guest.

**iii) I have learned to wear many faces**

**Like dresses.....** **Aug 2022**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from

Poem	<b>Once upon a time</b>
Poet	<b>Gabriel Okara</b>

**Context:**

Here the poet talks about the innate changes in him.

**Explanation:**

The poet changes his behaviour according to the situation which prevails at that time and slowly disappears his natural behaviour. In this context he compares his change of behaviour with that of changing dresses suitable for different occasion.

**iv) I want to be what I used to be.****Reference:**

This line is taken from

Poem	<b>Once upon a time</b>
Poet	<b>Gabriel Okara</b>

**Context:**

The poet said these words while expressing his longing desire for his childhood days.

**Explanation:**

The poet has a deep desire to go back to the innocence of childhood. He is dissatisfied with his own changed self. He wants to relearn how to behave in a natural way and wants to get rid of his fake behaviour. In this context he uttered the above words.

**ERC FOR SLOW LEARNERS**

குறிப்பு: **Once upon a time poem** த்தில் இருந்து எந்த **poetic** வரிகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள **ERC** யை எழுதவும்.

**Key words:** (கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள key words உங்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்)

(Once upon a time, laugh with their hearts, eyes, teeth, ice-block-cold eyes, shadow, shake hands, empty pocket, Feel at home, come again, once, twice, thrice, doors shut on me, many faces, home face, smiles, good bye, good riddance, glad, nice talking to yours laugh, a snake's bare fangs).

**Content:-**

Poem	<b>Once upon a time</b>
Poet	<b>Gabriel Okara</b>

**Explanation:-**

The poet wants to relearn the good qualities and unlearn the bad qualities. He talks to his son about the adult world. He says the world of childhood was filled with warmth but now it is lacking. The people wear masks for different situations. They hide reality. So the poet asks his son to teach him how to laugh, when he was a child like him.

**4. Answer the following question in about 100 - 150 words each. (Pg. No. 24)****I. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult.****May 2022**

The poet has learnt many fake attitudes and behaviour when he grew into an adult. As he has to thrive in the society, he is forced to wear the fake mask. The poet feels that he behaves differently in different situations. He behaves differently in the office compared to the way he behaves at a party, or on the street. In this context he feels that he changes his face like that of changing dresses on different occasion. This fact gets conveyed through the lines

### I have learned to wear many faces like dresses

The poet is sure that the different face that he puts on is not his real face. He also learnt to have artificial smile on all occasions. He learnt to say things that he doesn't really mean, because they are the correct things to say in that situation. For example, He sometimes politely greets a person saying "Glad to meet you" even though he may not be interested in meeting him or her. He also learnt to laugh only with teeth which is expressionless and shake hands without his heart which makes it a routine formality. He feels sad that like other adults in today's world he has forgotten how to be a natural person.

### II. This poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement.

The poem 'Once upon A Time' is for sure considered as a criticism of modern life. Throughout the poem the poet laments about the fake behaviour of the people in the present day. They do not laugh whole heartedly and their hand shake has no warmth in it. Everything seems to be a mere formality. In society at present relationships are measured in terms of how much money one has. People utter words of welcome and exchange pleasantries but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. They have also learnt the art of changing their facial expressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. Moreover their smiles are "Like a fixed portrait smile" which has no specific expressions in it. They are not trust-worthy and have become so selfish that they are concerned only about their own personal benefits. Even when they utter words of good deed they mean something else in their mind which clearly gets conveyed from the lines.

#### To say Glad to meet you without being glad;

Thus it is made clear that the poem is just a criticism of modern life.

### III. "Face is the index of the mind" Does this adage concur with the views of the poet?

The face is described as the index of mind since it evidently reflects the inner feelings of an individual. It produces sentiments, thoughts and emotional feelings in a very strong way as compared to other parts of the body. Some scholars see the face as an advertisement of real occurrences deep in the mind. In this poem 'Once Upon A Time' the poet brings forth the falsity of the people which does not get revealed in their face in any way. They change their facial expressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. They wear masks and exhibit multiple faces. The lines - home face, office face, street face, host face, cocktail face reveals the above fact. Even when they utter words of pleasantries they have something else in their mind which does not get revealed in their face. They say "Its been nice talking to you", after being bored. Thus the above facts clearly reveals that the adage " Face is the index of the mind" does not concur with the views of the poet.

#### Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):

Poem	:	Once upon a time
Poet	:	Gabriel Okara
Theme	:	Child is equal to God

The Poem 'Once upon a time' shows how a father wants to learn the qualities of childhood from his son. The poet has learnt many fake attitudes and behaviour when he grew into an adult. As he has to thrive in the society, he is forced to wear the fake mask. The poet feels that he behaves differently in different situations. He behaves differently in the office compared to the way he behaves at a party, or on the street. In this context he feels that he changes his face like that of changing dresses on different occasion. The poet is sure that the different face that he puts on is not his real face. He also learnt to have artificial smile on all occasions. He learnt to say things that he doesn't really mean, because they are the correct things to say in that situation. For example, He sometimes politely greets a person saying "Glad to meet you" even though he may not be interested in meeting him

or her. He also learnt to laugh only with teeth which is expressionless and shake hands without his heart which makes it a routine formality. He feels sad that like other adults in today's world he has forgotten how to be a natural person.

**Moral:** *Face is the index of mind*

### Paragraph for Average students:

#### 1. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult.

Poem	:	Once upon a time
Poet	:	Gabriel Okara
Theme	:	Child is equal to God

This poem shows how a father wants to learn the qualities of childhood from his son. The poet talks to his son about the adult world. He says the world of childhood was filled with warm, sincere and genuine feelings for others. But now the adult society is lacking all these qualities. He has forgotten to laugh with his heart. He has developed ice-block-cold eyes. The adults have moved away from trust, warmth and hospitality. They wear masks for different situations. They hide reality. Now he is ready to give up his fake qualities. He requests his son to teach him, how to laugh, the way he used to laugh, when he was a child like him.

**Moral:** *Face is the index of mind*

### Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)

Poem	:	Once upon a time
Poet	:	Gabriel Okara

- In this poem, the father speaks to his son about the adult world.
- There is no truth in words and actions.
- He wants to learn the qualities of childhood from his son
- He compares his present life with his childhood days
- He says about the duplicate smile and handshakes of modern society.
- He wants to become a child again.
- He wants to relearn the good qualities.
- He wants to laugh and smile genuinely like a child again.

*Child is equal to God*

#### 5. Listening Activity. (Pg. No. 24)

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

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

## UNIT-I

## AFTER TWENTY YEARS

## இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு பின்

- O. Henry

## SUPPLEMENTARY

## கதைச் சுருக்கம்

நியூயார்க் நகரின் ஒரு முனையில் இரவு ரோந்து பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு காவலர் தனியாக நிற்கும் ஒரு நபரை காண்கிறார். தனியாக நிற்பவரின் பெயர் (Bob) பாப் என்றும், அவர் 20 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் தன் நண்பனை இதே இடத்தில் வைத்து சந்திப்பதாக ஒப்பந்தம் போட்டு இருந்ததாகவும் கூறினார். அக்காவலரும் அதை கேட்டுவிட்டு அங்கிருந்து சென்றுவிட்டார். சிறுது நேரத்தில் இன்னொரு நபர் அங்கு வந்து தன் பெயர் ஜிம்மி (Jimmy) என சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் வெளிச்சத்தில் பாப் தன் நண்பன் ஜிம்மியின் முகத்தை பார்த்த போது அதிர்ந்துபோனார். ஏனெனில் பாப் பார்த்த அந்த நபர் ஜிம்மி இல்லை. அவரும் ஒரு காவலர். அந்த காவலர் பாப்பிடம் ஒரு கடிதம் கொடுத்தார். அந்த கடிதத்தில் முதலில் வந்ததுதான் அவரின் நண்பர் ஜிம்மி என்றும் மேலும் காத்திருப்பவர் சிகாக்கோ காவலர்களால் தேடப்பட்டு வரும் குற்றவாளி பாப் எனவும் அவர் சிகரெட் பற்ற வைக்க தீக்குச்சியை உரசிய போது வந்த வெளிச்சத்தில் அதை தெரிந்து கொண்டதாகவும் எழுதி இருந்தது. இதை படித்ததும் பாப் அதிர்ந்து போனார்.

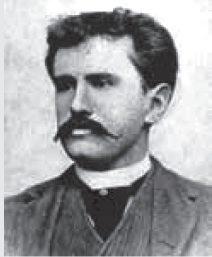
ENGLISH	தமிழ்
The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show, for spectators were few. The time was barely 10 o' clock at night, but chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain them had well nigh depeopled the streets.	காவல் அதிகாரி ஒருவர் சிறந்த உடல் தோற்றத்துடன் அந்த தெருவில் ரோந்து பணியில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். அவரது நடை செயற்கையான ஒன்றல்ல. ஏனெனில் அங்கு அவரைத் தவிர வேறு யாருமில்லை. அப்பொழுது நேரம் சுமார் 10 மணி இருக்கும். மழைக் காற்றும் மேகமும் தெருவை வெறிச்சோடச் செய்திருந்தது.
Trying doors as he went, twirling his club with many intricate and artful movements, turning now and then to cast his watchful eye adown the pacific thoroughfare, the officer, with his stalwart form and slight swagger, made a fine picture of a guardian of the peace. The vicinity was one that kept early hours. Now and then you might see the lights of a cigar store or of an all night lunch counter; but the majority of the doors belonged to business places that had long since been closed.	அந்த காவல் அதிகாரி வழியில் இருந்த வீட்டுக் கதவுகளை சோதனை செய்து கொண்டே நடந்த விதம், கையில் வைத்திருந்த குச்சியை அவர் சுழற்றிய விதம், அவரது கூரிய பார்வை அனைத்தும் அவர் ஒரு ரோந்து அதிகாரி என்பதை காண்பித்தது. அந்த தெருவில் எப்பொழுதும் ஆட்கள் இருப்பார்கள் பெட்டிக் கடைகளும், உணவு விடுதிகளும் தவிர மற்ற கடைகள் பூட்டப்பட்டிருந்தன.
When about midway of a certain block the policeman suddenly slowed his walk. In the doorway of a darkened hardware store a man leaned, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. As the policeman walked up to him the man spoke up quickly.	ஒரு கட்டிடத்தின் அருகே அவர் மெதுவாக நடந்து வந்தார். ஒரு இருண்ட இரும்புக் கடை முன்பு ஒரு மனிதன் வாயில் பற்றவைக்காத ஒரு புது சிகரெட்டுடன் சாய்ந்து நின்று கொண்டிருந்தார். அந்த காவலர் தன்னிடம் வருவதைக் கண்டு அம்மனிதன் வேகமாக பேசத் தொடங்கினான்.
"It's all right, officer," he said, reassuringly. "I'm just waiting for a friend. It's an appointment made twenty years ago. Sounds a little funny to you, doesn't it? Well, I'll explain if you'd like to make certain it's all straight. About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands—Big Joe' Brady's restaurant."	"ஐயா, நான் ஒரு நண்பருக்காகக் காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இச்சந்திப்பு இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு திட்டமிடப்பட்டது உங்களுக்கு நான் கூறுவது வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கலாம். இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இந்த கடை இருக்கும் இடத்தில் பெரிய Joe Brandy's உணவு விடுதி இருந்தது."
"Until five years ago," said the policeman. "It was torn down then."	"ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு தான் அது இடிக்கப்பட்டது" என்றார் அந்த காவலர்



<p>The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set.</p>	<p>அம்மனிதன் தன் வாயிலிருந்து சிகரெட்டை பற்ற வைத்த போது அவனது முகத்தில் இரு சுவிய விழிகளும்,வலது இமையின் மேல் ஒரு வெண் தழும்பும் தெளிவாகத் தெரிந்தது. அவனது கழுத்தை சுற்றி இருந்த துணியில் ஒரு அழகிய பெரிய வைரம் பதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது.</p>
<p>“Twenty years ago tonight,” said the man, “I dined here at Big Joe Brady’s with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune. You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York; he thought it was the only place on earth. Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come. We figured that in twenty years each of us ought to have our destiny worked out and our fortunes made, whatever they were going to be.”</p>	<p>இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இதே இரவில் நான் எனது நெருங்கிய நண்பன் ஜிம்மியுடன் அந்த விடுதியில் உணவருந்திக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். நாங்கள் இந்த நியூயார்க்கில் தான் சகோதரர்கள் போன்று வளர்ந்தோம். அப்போது எனது வயது 18 அவனது வயது 20. அந்த மறுநாள் நான் மேற்கு நோக்கி பணம் சம்பாதிக்க செல்லவிருந்தேன். ஆனால் அவனை யாராலும் நியூயார்க்கை விட்டு வெளியே அனுப்பவே முடியாது. ஏனெனில் அவனுக்கு அதுமட்டுமே உலகம். எனவே அன்று நாங்கள் சரியாக 20 வருடங்கள் கழித்து எந்த கூழலில் இருந்தாலும், அதே இடத்தில் சந்திப்பதாக ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டோம் அந்த கால அவகாசத்திற்குள் விதி எங்களை அதன் திட்டப்படி இழுத்துச் சென்றிக்கும் என்று நம்பினோம்.</p>
<p>“It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman. “Rather a long time between meets, though, it seems to me. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”</p>	<p>“மிகவும் சுவாரஸ்யமாக இருக்கிறது ஒருவேளை எனக்குத்தான் இருபது ஆண்டுகள் பெரிதாகத் தெரிகிறதே!” என்றார் அக்காவலர் “இடையில் நீங்கள் உங்கள் நண்பரைச் சந்திக்கவே இல்லையா?”</p>
<p>“Well, yes, for a time we corresponded,” said the other. “But after a year or two we lost track of each other. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he’s alive, for he always was the truest, staunchest old chap in the world. He’ll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight, and it’s worth it if my old partner turns up.”</p>	<p>“சந்தித்தோம். ஆனால் ஒரே ஆண்டுகளில் மீண்டும் தொடர்பற்றுப் போனோம். மேற்கத்திய நாடுகள் மிகப் பரந்தது. அதனால் அங்கு சுற்றி திரிந்தே நாட்கள் கழிந்துவிட்டது. எனக்கு தெரியும் ஜிம்மி உயிரோடு இருந்தால் கண்டிப்பாக என்னை சந்திக்க வருவானென்று. ஏனெனில் அவன் தான் இந்த உலகத்திலேயே நேர்மையானவன், சிறந்த மனத்திடம் உடையவன். அவன் ஒருபோதும் என்னை மறக்கமாட்டான். ஆயிரம் மையில்கல் கடந்து இன்று இந்த இடத்தில் நிற்க நான் வந்திருக்கிறேன். நான் என் நண்பனைச் சந்தித்தால் என் துன்பம் தகுமானது தான்.</p>
<p>The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.</p>	<p>அம்மனிதன் தனது பாக்கெட்டிலிருந்து ஒரு வைரம் பதிக்கப்பட்ட கைக்கடிகாரத்தை எடுத்தான்.</p>
<p>“Three minutes to ten,” he announced. “It was exactly ten o’clock when we parted here at the restaurant door.”</p>	<p>“பத்து மணியாக இன்னும் மூன்று நிமிடங்கள் உள்ளன. இருபது வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு நாங்கள் பிரிந்த போது சரியாக பத்துமணி”</p>
<p>“You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well. He was a kind of plodder, though, good fellow as he was. I’ve had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get my pile. A man gets in a groove in New York. It takes the West to put a razor-edge on him.”</p>	<p>“நான் சவால் விடுகிறேன். ஜிம்மிநான் சம்பாதித்ததில் பாதியாவது அவனும் சம்பாதித்து இருப்பான். அவன் மிகவும் நல்லவன் என்றாலும் இயற்கையில் மிகவும் மெதுவாகசெயல்படுவான். நான் இந்த நிலைக்கு வர பல திறமைசாலிகளுடன் போராட வேண்டியிருந்தது. அவனே நியூயார்க்கிலேயே தன்னை முடக்கிக் கொண்டவன் மேற்கிலிருந்து வந்த நான் ஒரு மாற்றத்தை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two.</p>	<p>அந்த காவலர் தனது கையிலிருந்த குச்சியை சுழட்டியவாறு நகர ஆரம்பித்தார்.</p>

"I'll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?"	"நான் கிளம்புகிறேன் உங்களது நண்பர் வருவார் என நம்புகிறேன். நேரத்திற்கு வருமாறு அவரை அழைப்பீர்களா?"
"I should say not!" said the other. "I'll give him half an hour at least. If Jimmy is alive on earth he'll be here by that time. So long, officer."	"இல்லை, இன்னும்மொரு அரைமணிநேரம் நான் காத்திருப்பேன். அவன் இந்த உலகத்தில் உயிருடன் இருந்தால், கண்டிப்பாக வருவான்".
"Good-night, sir," said the policeman, passing on along his beat, trying doors as he went.	"சரி நான் வருகிறேன்", என்று கூறிவிட்டு அந்த காவலர் தனது வழக்கமான தோரணையுடன் ரோந்து பணியைத் தொடர்ந்தார்.
There was now a fine, cold drizzle falling, and the wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady blow. The few foot passengers astir in that quarter hurried dismally and silently along with coat collars turned high and pocketed hands. And in the door of the hardware store the man who had come a thousand miles to fill an appointment, uncertain almost to absurdity, with the friend of his youth, smoked his cigar and waited.	அப்பொழுது சாரல் கலந்த தென்றல் காற்று நிலையாக வீசிக் கொண்டிருந்தது. அங்கிருந்த ஒருசில பாதசாரிகளும் தங்களது சட்டை காலரை உயர்த்தி கையை பாக்கெட்டில் வைத்தவாறு விரைந்து கொண்டிருந்தனர். ஆனால் இரும்புக்கடை முன் அம்மனிதர் வாயில் ஒரு சிகரெட்டுடன் தன் பாலிய நண்பனுக்காக காத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்.
About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long overcoat, with collar turned up to his ears, hurried across from the opposite side of the street. He went directly to the waiting man.	ஒரு இருபது நிமிடங்களுக்கு பின் ஒரு உயர்ந்த மனிதன் நீள கோட்டுடன் எதிர் திசையிலிருந்து. காத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த அம்மனிதரை நோக்கி வந்தார்.
"Is that you, Bob?" he asked, doubtfully.	அந்த புது மனிதர் இவரிடம் வந்து "நீர் தான் பாப் என்பவரா?" என்று சந்தேகத்துடன் கேட்டார்
"Is that you, Jimmy Wells?" cried the man in the door.	நீ ஜிம்மி தானே என்று மகிழ்ச்சியில் கத்தினார்.
"Bless my heart!" exclaimed the new arrival, grasping both the other's hands with his own. "It's Bob, sure as fate. I was certain I'd find you here if you were still in existence. Well, well, well! Twenty years is a long time. The old restaurant's gone, Bob; I wish it had lasted, so we could have had another dinner there. How has the West treated you, old man?"	அந்த புது மனிதர் பாபின் இரு கைகளையும் பிடித்து "என்னை ஆசீர்வதியுங்கள்" என்றார். இது நிச்சயமாக (Bob) தான். "நீ வருவாய் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். இருபது ஆண்டுகள் மிக நீளமானது தான். அந்த ஹோட்டல் இப்போது இருந்திருந்தால் அங்கே மீண்டும் சாப்பிட்டிருக்கலாம். மேற்கில் நீ எப்படி இருக்கிறாய்?"
"Bully; it has given me everything I asked it for. You've changed lots, Jimmy. I never thought you were so tall by two or three inches."	"மிகவும் கடினமாக இருந்தது. அது நான் எதிர் பார்த்தது தான். நீ மிகவும் மாறிவிட்டாய், ஜிம்மி "நீ இவ்வளவு உயரமாய் இருப்பாய் என நான் நினைக்கவே இல்லை".
"Oh, I grew a bit after I was twenty." "Doing well in New York, Jimmy?" "Moderately. I have a position in one of the city departments. Come on, Bob; we'll go around to a place I know of, and have a good long talk about old times." The two men started up the street, arm in arm. The man from the West, his egotism enlarged by success, was beginning to outline the history of his career. The other, submerged in his overcoat, listened with interest.	"ஆமாம் எனது இருபதாவது வயதில் நான் சிறிது வளர்ந்தேன். "நியூயார்க்கில் நீ எப்படி இருக்கிறாய் ஜிம்மி?" "ஏதோ இருக்கிறேன் நகர அலுவலர்கள் ஒன்றில் ஒரு நல்ல வேலையில் உள்ளேன் வா நாம் நடந்து கொண்டே நமது கடந்த காலத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவோம்". மேற்கிலிருந்து வந்த பாப் தனது வெற்றிகளை மிகப் பெருமையாகப் பேசினான் ஜிம்மி மிகவும் ஆர்வமாய் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தார்.
At the corner stood a drug store, brilliant with electric lights. When they came into this glare each of them turned simultaneously to gaze upon the other's face. The man from the West stopped suddenly and released his arm. "You're not Jimmy Wells," he snapped. "Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man's nose from a Roman to a pug."	அந்த தெருமுனையிலிருந்த மருந்துக்கடை வெளிச்சத்தில் அந்த நபரின் முகத்தை பார்த்த பாப் திடுக்கிட்டு நின்றான். "நீ ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் அல்ல" இருபது வருடம் நீளமானது தான். ஆனால் ஒருவரின் மூக்கை சப்பையாக மாற்ற முடியாது.

<p>"It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one", said the tall man. "You've been under arrest for ten minutes, 'Silky' Bob. Chicago thinks you may have dropped over our way and wires us she wants to have a chat with you. Going quietly, are you? That's sensible. Now, before we go on to the station here's a note I was asked to hand you. You may read it here at the window. It's from Patrolman Wells."</p>	<p>"ஆனால் சில நேரங்களில் காலம் நல்லவர்களை கெட்டவர்களாக மாற்றிவிடுகிறது". என்றார் அந்த உயர்ந்த மனிதர். "நீ பத்து நிமிடம் எங்களது பிடியில் இருந்தாய் பாப் நீ எங்களிடமிருந்து தப்பிவிடுவாய் என்றெண்ணி சிக்காக்கோ காவல்துறை தகவல் அனுப்பிக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. நீயா இவ்வளவு அமைதியாய் செல்கிறாய்? மிகவும் சிலிக்கிறது நாம் காவல் நிலையத்துக்குச் செல்லும் முன் இந்த கடிதத்தை படிக்க வேண்டும். இதை ரோந்து அலுவலர் வெல்ஸ் உன்னிடம் தரச் சொன்னார்".</p>
<p>The man from the West unfolded the little piece of paper handed to him. His hand was steady when he began to read, but it trembled a little by the time he had finished. The note was rather short.</p>	<p>பாப் அந்த சிறிய தாளை பிரித்து படிக்க ஆரம்பித்த போது நிலையாக இருந்த அவனது கைகள் வாசிக்க வாசிக்க நடுங்க ஆரம்பித்தன. ஆனால் அதில் எழுதப்பட்டிருந்தது ஒரு சிறிய வாக்கியமே.</p>
<p>"Bob, I was at the appointed place on time. When you struck the match to light your cigar I saw it was the face of the man wanted in Chicago. Somehow I couldn't do it myself, so I went around and got a plainclothes man to do the job."</p>	<p>பாப், நாம் திட்டமிட்ட நேரத்தில் குறித்த இடத்திற்கு நான் வந்தேன். ஆனால் நீ சிகரெட் பற்றவைத்த வெளிச்சத்தில் நீ தான் சிக்காகோவில் தேடப்படும் குற்றவாளி என்பதை அறிந்து கொண்டேன். இருந்தாலும் என்னால் உன்னை கைது செய்ய இயலாத காரணத்தால், இந்த காவலரை அனுப்பினேன்".</p>
-JIMMY	ஜிம்மி

<b>ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு</b>	
<p>ஓ.ஹென்றி (1862-1910) மிகச் சிறந்த பிரபலமான சிறுகதை எழுத்தாளர். வில்லியம் சிட்னி போர்ட்டர் என்பது இவரின் இயற்பெயராகும். இவருடைய கவிதைகள் நியூயார்க் நகர மக்களின் எளிய வாழ்க்கையை பற்றியே அமைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கும். இவரின் சிறுகதைகள் உலகில் பிரசித்திபெற்றவை. கழநிலைகளுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு கதைகள் அமைக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கும். ஆனால் கதையின் முடிவில் யாரும் எதிர்பாராத திருப்பம் அமையும். கதைகளில் வரும் நகைச்சுவை, வார்த்தை வடிவமைப்பு அனைத்தும் சிறப்பானவை. 1902 முதல் இவர் சிறந்த எழுத்தாளராக நியூயார்க் நகரில் எழுதத் தொடங்கினார். 381 சிறுகதைகளை இவர் எழுதியுள்ளார். ஞாயிறு வார இதளில், தீ நியூயார்க் வேல்டு என்ற தலைப்பில் இவரின் கதைகள் வெளிவந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. 1905ல் ஓ ஹென்றியின் After twenty years என்ற சிறுகதை ஞாயிறு வார இதளில் வெளியிடப்பட்டது. ஓ ஹென்றியின் கதை சொல்லும் விதத்தை பின்பற்றி எழுத்தாளர் ஜெயகாந்தன் தமிழில் சிறுகதைகள் எழுதியுள்ளார். The four million, The gift of the magi etc இவரின் பல படைப்புகள் ஆகும்.</p>	

1. **Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each, based on your understanding of the story. (Pg.No. 31)**
  - a. **Describe the appearance of the policeman on the beat.**  
The policeman was impressive. He appeared physically strong and walked confidently to make a clear picture of a guardian of the peace.
  - b. **What did he keep doing while on his rounds?**  
He was turning now and then to watch carefully what was happening around there.
  - c. **Why were the streets devoid of people?**  
The streets were devoid of people because the time was barely 10 o'clock night with chill climate.
  - d. **What story did the man standing near the hardware store tell the passing cop?**  
The man was just waiting for a friend. It was an appointment made twenty years ago.

**e. What used to be there in the place of that shop twenty years ago?**

Twenty years ago, there used to be a restaurant.

**f. Describe the man awaiting the arrival of his friend.**

He has a pale square - jawed face with keen eyes and a little white scar near his right eye brow.

**g. Why did the friends part ways?**

Bob went to west to make his fortune. Jimmy is in the true city who couldn't leave his home town.

**h. When and how did Bob realise that the tallman was not his friend?**

Bob realised that the tallman was not his friend Jimmy Wells from the shape of his nose.

**i. Who was the tallman?**

The tallman's name was Jimmy Wells. He was a police officer.

**k. What did he give Bob?**

He gave a note to Bob.

**2. State whether the following statements are true or false. (T.B.P.No : 31)**

- |  |              |
|--|--------------|
| a. The cop suddenly slowed his walk, when he heard the barking of dogs.              | <b>False</b> |
| b. The friends grew up together in the city of New York.                             | <b>True</b>  |
| c. Both Jimmy and Bob were of the same age   | <b>False</b> |
| d. The friends parted one night after watching a movie together                      | <b>False</b> |
| e. The friends could not keep in touch because they lost each other's phone numbers. | <b>False</b> |
| f. Bob wanted to stay for half an hour more than the appointed time                  | <b>True</b>  |
| g. Jimmy grew a little taller after he was twenty.                                   | <b>False</b> |
| h. Bob realised that the tall man was not Jimmy Wells from the shape of his nose.    | <b>True</b>  |

**3. What does each of the following mean in the story? Choose the right option.****a. on the beat :**

- i) Moving around hitting every one with a stick.  
 ii) **on duty walking around the assigned area.**  
 iii) marching with his heart beating fast

**b. a guardian of peace :**

- i) a watchman  
 ii) a holy man  
 iii) **a policeman**

**c. arm in arm**

- i) **with arms linked together**  
 ii) with weapons in hands  
 iii) with handcuffs on wrists

**d. plain clothes man :**

- i) a man who wears simple clothes for grand occasions  
 ii) **a policeman in civilian clothes while on duty.**  
 iii) a cine artist in ordinary costumes.

**4. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each. (Text Book Pg.32)****a. What did Bob share with the cop about their friendship?**

Bob and Jimmy were close friends and raised there in Newyork, Just like two brothers together,



Jimmy was his best friend and the finest chap in the world. Before Bob left to try his luck in the west, they made a plan to meet again exactly twenty years later. No matter what their conditions might be or from what distance they might have to come.

**b. What are the strengths and weaknesses of Jimmy wells from Bob's point of view?**

Jimmy Well was the truest staunchest old chap in the world. He would never forget his responsibility. These are general positive descriptions showing that Jimmy was a good friend to Bob. Bob goes on to deliver some veiled criticisms of Jimmy. He seems to doubt that Jimmy will have become as financially successful as he was, because in his words, Jimmy was "Kind of a plodder".

**c. Was Bob hopeful of his friend's arrival? How do you know?**

Yes, Bob was hopeful of his friend's arrival. He was waiting for him more than half an hour. He was very confident that if Jimmy was alive on earth he would be there at that time to meet him.

**d. How did the cop come to understand that Bob had been successful in the West?**

The cop came to understand Bob had been successful in the West. His appearance was rich enough to show that the cop saw. watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds and his scarfpin was a large diamond oddly set.

**e. Bob's life in the West was not a bed of roses. Give Reasons.**

Bob's life in the West was not a bed of roses. He earned lot and became a rich person in the West by merging his life with criminals. He did many crimes too. He lost his peace of mind and happiness as he was taking part in injustice. Once he was a good person in Newyork. Then time and years changed his life finally. He was the wanted criminal in chicago. So his life became a game like "Hide and Seek".

**f. Why didn't Jimmy Wells; being a cop himself; arrest Bob?**

Jimmy wells, being a cop himself didn't arrest Bob because he valued his friendship with Bob so much. That he did not have the heart to arrest him. Instead, he sent a detective to meet Bob and arrest him.

**g. Who do you think has been more successful between the two. Give Reasons.**

I think, Jimmy has been more successful man. He chose the right path in his life. By his hard work, determination he became a police officer. He was respected and admired by all. By helping others, he won many hearts.

**5. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 150 words each. (Pg. No. 32)**

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

Jimmy Wells a policeman is a lifelong resident of New York City who has had a friend from his youth named Bob. He invited him to move to the West where they could seek their fortunes. But Jimmy, a true city boy did not like to leave his home town as his virtuous friend. Bob travelled West to find opportunity. It was not legal opportunity. He was the man wanted by Chicago police. As he was a loyal friend he waited for his friend in the same place after twenty years. Jimmy has established himself as a respected policeman, man of integrity and decency. He also values his friendship with Bob so much that he does not have heart to arrest him. Instead, he sends a detective with a note to meet Bob and arrest him.

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

When 'Means justify the end', ethical consideration focuses on what you do not the consequences of what you've done. In this story, "After Twenty Years" by O Henry. Jimmy goes out to find a job



despite leaving his friend. Jimmy is doing his ethical consideration of work as he is an honest police officer. Jimmy has established himself as a respected policeman of integrity and decency. Silky Bob and Jimmy Wells are both good friends and keep promises. It is pretty remarkable that silky Bob and Jimmy agree to meet each other. Later, but one is a cop and other is a criminal. We know that Jimmy wells is a man of honour. Jimmy valued being a police officer, but he valued the memory of Bob's friendship. He had a difficult choice to arrest him. Jimmy can't bring himself to do it but whatever the situation may be, he couldn't give up the duty. That's why he gets another cop to do it. Though he is his best friend Jimmy's identity was more about being a cop than about being Bob's friend. Finally the means of Jimmy's heart is justified at the end. That he did his job honestly.

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

"Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are" This statement is not applicable to the friendship of Jimmy and Bob. Once they were very close friends and loyal to each other But they are very different after twenty years of meeting, both are mismatched in their action, movement, character and attitude. Jimmy has chosen the right way in his life which is filled with honest, loyal and justice. Other hand, Bob has chosen the wrong way in his life which is filled with disloyal, dishonest and injustice. Jimmy wells is the police officer who is admired, respected and honoured by the people. But Bob is the criminal who is wanted by Chicago police. Totally they are contrasting each other So I conclude, "Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are ", this is not apt in the friendship of Jimmy and Bob.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

Policeman-New York city-friend Bob-inviting him-west-but-not leaving-20years-bob-criminal-wanted by Chicago police-Jimmy-Valuing friendship-asking another one arresting him-Bob-read letter-cried.

Sep -2020, March - 2020

**Plan of the paragraph**

Introduction
Promise kept
Bob's recognition
Moral

**Introduction:**

O.Henry is a popular American short story writer. The story is about two best friends Bob and Jimmy who had to part ways. They return to keep an appointment they had made twenty years ago. The two friends parted ways near a restaurant at 10 p.m. on a night. They were raised in New York just like two brothers. Bob went to the West, Jimmy stayed in New York. They lost track of each other after some years.

**Promise Kept:**

Bob was waiting for Jimmy after twenty years at the appointed time and place. He told his story to a policeman who was on his duty at that time. The policeman noticed Bob's face when he lighted his cigar. He moved away from Bob. After sometime a person came to Bob enquiring him if he was Bob. Bob was happy to meet Jimmy.

**Bob's recognition:**

At the corner drug store, in the brilliant light, Bob realized that it was not Jimmy by his nose. Then the other person gave a letter to Bob, written by Jimmy, he was at the appointed place and noticed Bob when he lighted the cigar and found that Bob was the most wanted man in Chicago for his

fraudulent life. He could not arrest him by himself, so he went away and sent a plain clothe man to do the job.

**Moral:** Friendship is next to duty

**Paragraph for Average students:**

Story	:	After twenty years
Author	:	O. Henry
Characters	:	Jimmy Wells and Bob
Theme	:	True Friendship for ever

Bob and Jimmy were two friends. They lived in NewYork. Jimmy was twenty years old and Bob was eighteen years old. Bob decided to move to other places to establish his career. But Jimmy stayed in Newyork. They plan to meet at the same place, date and time after twenty years. Bob moved to the west. After twenty years Bob waited at the same place to meet Jimmy. Jimmy also came to that place. Jimmy was a cop. He found out that Bob was the most wanted criminal of Chicago. He did not arrest him out of respect for the friendship. Jimmy sent a man with plain clothes to do the job. The man gave a note to Bob. On reading it Bob was shocked. He came to know that the police man was his friend, Jimmy.

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

Story	:	After twenty years
Author	:	O. Henry

- Jimmy wells and Bob were good friends.
- They made promise to meet again at the same place, time and date after twenty years
- Jimmy became a police officer and Bob became a criminal in Chicago.
- After twenty years Bob waits at the same place.
- Jimmy a policeman now, comes there and leaves soon
- Jimmy found out Bob to be the criminal.
- He sends another police to arrest him out of respect for the friendship.
- Bob reads the note from Jimmy.
- He was shocked to know that the policeman was Jimmy, his friend.

*True friendship lasts till the end.*

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Unit

2

Prose

## THE QUEEN OF BOXING

- M.C. Mary Kom

### குத்துச்சண்டையின் ராணி

#### பாடச் சுருக்கம்

மேரிகோம் நம் இந்திய நாட்டை சார்ந்த சிறந்த குத்துச்சண்டை வீராங்கனையாவார். 2001ம் ஆண்டில் நவம்பர் முதல் டிசம்பர் வரை நடைபெற்ற சர்வதேச குத்துச்சண்டை போட்டியில் பெண்களுக்கான 48 எடைபிரிவில் கலந்து கொண்டு வெள்ளிப்பதக்கம் பெற்றவர். அதன்பின் தன் துறையில் சாதிக்க வேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கத்தில் கடின பயிற்சி எடுத்து பல வெற்றிகளைக் கண்டார். இரண்டு முறை தான் கலந்து கொண்ட உலக குத்துச்சண்டை போட்டியில் தங்கம் வென்றார். இதனால் இவருக்கு உதவி காவல் ஆய்வாளராக அரசு பணி வழங்கப்பட்டது திருமணம் ஆன பின்னும் தன் சாதனையை தொடர்ந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறார். இவரின் சுயசரிதையில் “குத்துச் சண்டையின் ராணி-மேரிகோம்” (Queen of Boxing) என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டுள்ளது. இந்த பாடம் இவரின் வாழ்வை முழுமையாய் எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறது.

#### ENGLISH

Soon after the Bangkok championship, I was selected in the 48kg category for the International Boxing Association (originally the Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur, or the AIBA) World Women's Boxing Championships in Pennsylvania, USA, in November-December 2001.

My father managed to collect only Rs 2,000 for my trip. I was both upset and very worried because I'd heard of how expensive things were in America. But there was nothing my parents or I could do. I spoke to Onler, one of my friends, about my problem. He invited a few students and elders, who went to meet the two Members of Parliament and seek their help. Two MPs donated Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively and I suddenly had Rs 10,000 in my hands. With this princely sum, and a little more that had been collected from people, I left for the US. I was relieved to have money in my pocket, and knew that I could not come back empty-handed after all the efforts that people had made on my behalf.

#### தமிழ்

பாங்காங் போட்டித்தொடரை அடுத்து நான் 48 கி.கி பிரிவில் சர்வதேச குத்துச்சண்டை கழகத்தில் தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டேன். தொடக்கத்தில் கழகத்தின் சர்வதேச டி பாக்னி அமெச்சூர் அல்லது (AIBA) உலகளாவிய பெண்கள் குத்துச் சண்டை கழகம் பென்சில்வேனியா, USA, நவம்பர்-டிசம்பர் 2001 யில் நடைபெற்றது.

என் பயணத்திற்கு ரூ. 2000 மட்டுமே என் தந்தையால் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய முடிந்தது. அமெரிக்காவின் செலவீனங்களை, ஆடம்பரத்தை நினைக்கும் போது கவலையும் வருத்தமும் உண்டாகின. ஆனால் எனது பெற்றோராலும் என்னாலும் எதையும் செய்ய இயலவில்லை. என் நண்பர் ஆன்லரிடம் என் பிரச்சனையை எடுத்துக் கூறினேன். அவன் சில மாணவர்களையும் பெரியவர்களையும் அழைத்துக் கொண்டு நாடாளுமன்றத்தில் இரு உறுப்பினர்களை சந்தித்து உதவி நாடினான். இரண்டு அமைச்சர்களும் தலா ரூ.5000 மற்றும் ரூ 3000 அளித்தனர். ஆகமொத்தம் என்னிடம் ரூ10,000 இருந்தது. இத்தொகை போதுமான பணம் என்று USA சென்றேன். பணம் இருப்பது எனக்கு ஆறுதல் அளித்து மக்கள் எனக்காக எடுத்த முயற்சியால் நான் வெறும் கையோடு அங்கிருந்து திரும்பி வர இயலாது.


<p>Pennsylvania was cold and beautiful. It was snowing. We were confined to the sports arena, but what little I saw was pleasing to the eye. The people were enormously nice too. It was the first time in my life that I had travelled so far. I was looking forward to seeing what America was all about. But since we were the last team to arrive, we went straight to the sporting arena from the airport. The other teams had already completed their weight in, which is compulsory for all players. I was tired and suffering from jet lag. It had been morning when I left, and here it was morning again. After weighing in, I found out that I did not have any match that day. I was fortunate, but some of the team-mates were not so lucky. I was able to rest well enough to face my opponent in the round, which I won comfortably. My fear of facing new opponents quickly vanished. I competed in the 48 kg in this championship. While team-mates lost one after the other, I went on to reach the finals. I was even hopeful of winning the gold. The boxers were not unbeatable as I had earlier thought.</p>	<p>குளிரும் அழகும் பொருந்திய நகரம் பென்சில்வேனியா. பனி பொழிந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. நாங்கள் விளையாட்டு அரங்கத்தினுள் (arena) அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டோம். அது எங்கள் கண்களுக்கு குளுமை அளித்தது. மக்கள் பேரன்புடன் பழகினர். இதுவே என் வாழ்வின் நீண்ட தூர பயணம். நானும் அமெரிக்காவை பார்த்துக்கொண்டே வந்தேன். ஆனால் எங்கள் குழு கடைசியாக வந்ததால் நேரடியாக விமான நிலையத்திலிருந்து விளையாட்டு திடலுக்கு செல்ல வேண்டியிருந்தது. மற்ற அணி வீரர்கள் ஏற்கனவே அவர்களது எடையை சரிபார்த்தவிட்டார்கள். அது அனைத்து வீரர்களுக்கும் கட்டாயமாகும். எனக்கு சோர்வாகவும் களைப்பாகவும் (jet-lag) இருந்தது. நான் புறப்படும் போது காலை வேலையாக இருந்தது. இப்போது காலை வேலையாக உள்ளது. எடை சரிபார்த்த பிறகு எனக்கு இன்று போட்டிகள் இல்லை என தெரியவந்தது. ஆனால் மற்ற அணிகளுடன் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு அதிர்ஷ்டம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. எனது எதிராளியை சுற்றுகளில் சந்திக்க எனக்கு நல்ல ஓய்வு கிடைத்தது, மேலும் வெல்வேன் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இருந்தது. புது எதிராளியை சந்திக்க போகிறோம் என்ற பயம் அரவே ஒழிந்தது. இந்த சேம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் 48 கிலோ எடைப் பிரிவில் போட்டியிட்டேன். எனது அணியில் உள்ளவர்கள் ஒன்றன் பின் ஒன்றாக தோல்வியை சந்தித்தனர். ஆனால் நான் இறுதிச் சுற்றிற்கு முன்னேறினேன். தங்கம் வெல்வேன் என நம்பிக்கை வந்தது. நான் நினைத்தது போல் வீரர்கள் எளிதில் வெல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் அல்ல.</p>
<p>I felt like this would be the place, the event that would change my life. I kept telling myself, "I can face anyone in the ring." In the quarter-final, I defeated Nadia Hokmi of Poland by RSC (Referee Stopped Contest-applicable if the referee feels one of the boxers is inferior to the other and risks getting hurt badly), and in the semi-final, I defeated Jamie Behal of Canada by 21-9. I reached the finals, but lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey by 13-5.</p>	<p>இந்த இடம் மற்றும் நடந்த நிகழ்வுகள் என் வாழ்க்கையில் மாற்றத்தை உண்டாக்கும் என உணர்ந்தேன். நான் எவரையும் காட்சியரங்கில் எதிருக்கு எதிராக சந்திப்பேன், என்று எனக்குள் சொல்லிக் கொண்டே இருந்தேன். கால் இறுதிச்சுற்றில் RSC முறையில் போலாந்தை சேர்ந்த நதியா காக்கியை வீழ்த்தினேன். நடுவர் போட்டியை நிறுத்துவது. (அதாவது போட்டியில் ஒருவர் உடல் வலிமையற்று போனால் வலிமையானவரை நடுவர் போட்டியின்றி வெற்றி பெற்றவராக அறிவிக்கலாம்). அறை இறுதியில் கனடாவின் ஜமி பேகலை 21-9 புள்ளிக்கணக்கில் வீழ்த்தி இறுதிச் சுற்றிற்கு முன்னேறினேன். ஆனால் துருக்கியின் குலாசாகின்டம் 13-5 என்ற புள்ளி விகிதத்தில் தோல்வியுற்றேன்.</p>
<p>The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite. I was not accustomed to the food there. Try as I might, I could not eat the food and I started to lose weight. So much so that just before the finals I was only 46 kg. This is probably what cost me my dream of winning gold and I was very disappointed. I went to my room and cried. But the coaches were kind; they consoled me and lauded me on the silver win. I was the only one in the team to get a medal. But the biggest thing I took away from this championship was the conviction that I could take on any boxer.</p>	<p>மிகவும் பாதகமாக அமைந்தது என்னவென்றால் என் பசியின்மை. அங்கு உள்ள உணவை சாப்பிட நான் பழக்கப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவில்லை. நான் முயற்சித்தாலும் என்னால் உணவு சாப்பிட முடியவில்லை. எனது எடைக் குறைந்தது. இறுதிச் சுற்றுக்கு முன்பு நான் 46 கிலோவாக குறைந்து விட்டேன். தங்கப் பதக்கம் வெல்ல வேண்டும் என்ற கனவை சிதைத்துவிட்டது. நான் என் அறைக்குச் சென்று அழுதேன். பயிற்சியாளர்கள் கனிவாக என்னை தேற்றி உற்சாகப்படுத்தி வெள்ளி மடல் பெறச் செய்தனர். அணியில் நான் மட்டுமே பதக்கம் பெற்றிருந்தேன். இந்த தொடர் போட்டியிலிருந்து, நான் எந்த குத்துச்சண்டை வீரரையும் எதிர் கொள்ள முடியும் என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்தேன்.</p>



<p>In the course of my career, I have become used to travel and to the different ways that things work in other countries. One time, in China, we were given chopsticks to eat our meals with. Just when I had painfully begun to master the art of using a knife and fork, I had to use two sticks to fill my stomach. I ended up using both my hands to hold the chopstick to pick up the food and push it into my mouth. My teammates asked for spoons but I tried to manage with the sticks. It helped that I really enjoy Chinese food. I was hungry enough that I managed the complex work required – I ate enough to sate my appetite and my palate. After five years of travelling, I started taking along some packed food from home.</p>	<p>வாழ்க்கைப் பயணங்களில் நான் பலவிதமான நாடுகள் மற்றும் இடங்களுக்குச் சென்றிருக்கிறேன். ஒரு நாள் சீனாவில் எங்களுக்கு சாப்பிட பயன்படுத்தும் குச்சி உணவை சாப்பிட கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. நான் அப்போது தான் கத்தி மற்றும் முள்கரண்டி கையாலும் கலையைக் கற்றிருந்தேன். இரு குச்சிகளை பயன்படுத்தி என் வயிற்றை நிறைக்க வேண்டும். கடைசியில் இரு கைகளால் குச்சியை வைத்து உணவை எடுத்து வாயிக்குள் திணித்தேன். என் அணியினர் ஸ்பூனைக் கேட்டார்கள். ஆனால் நான் குச்சியை வைத்து சமாளித்து சாப்பிட்டேன். சீன உணவின் மீது ஆர்வம் இருந்தால் அது மிகவும் உதவியது. என் பசியையும் மனதையும் திருப்திபடுத்த நான் போதுமான அளவு உண்டேன். ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் பயணத்தின் பின்பு சில பதப்படுத்தப்பட்ட உணவுகளை வீட்டில் செய்து எடுத்துச் செல்லத் தொடங்கினேன்.</p>
<p>On my return, Delhi gave me a warm welcome at the airport. Back in Imphal, I was greeted with garlands and drumbeats and dancing. There was a victory ride across town, a felicitation programme was held in Langol, an area that houses the government quarters. Thanksgiving prayers were said and words of praise and adulation were showered on me. I was presented with a traditional shawl. Oja Ibomcha was also present and was duly felicitated. When I spoke to the people in Langol that day, I spoke of my hope that I would win gold in future tournaments.</p>	<p>நான் டெல்லிக்கு திரும்புகையில் விமான நிலையத்தில் உற்சாக வரவேற்பு அளித்தனர். பூங்கொத்து, கொடுத்து மேளத் தாளங்கள், ஆட்டங்கள் என உற்சாகமாக என்னை வரவேற்றனர். வெற்றி ஊர்வலம், வரவேற்பு உரை, ஆகியவை லங்கோல் அரசு குடியிருப்பு பகுதியில் நடந்தது. பாராட்டுகளும், நன்றிகளும் என் மீது தூவப்பட்டன. கலாச்சார பொன்னாடை Oja Ibomcha என்பவரால் எனக்கு அணிவிக்கப்பட்டது. அன்று நான் லங்கோல் மக்களிடம் எதிர்காலத்தில் நான் கண்டிப்பாக தங்கம் வெல்வேன் என்று கூறினேன்.</p>
<p>That first international medal, a silver, will always mean a lot to me. The fight and all that followed are clearly etched in my memory. But deep inside, I was not happy with a silver. As I touched down in India, I vowed that the next time I would bring back a gold. I knew I was good enough.</p>	<p>முதல் சர்வதேச வெள்ளிப்பதக்கம் எனக்கு பல உண்மைகளை புரியவைத்தது. குத்துச் சண்டைகள் மற்றும் அதை தொடர்ந்து பல விஷயங்கள் என் மனதில் பதிவாகி உள்ளது. வெள்ளிப்பதக்கம் எனக்கு மகிழ்ச்சி தரவில்லை. நான் இந்திய மண்ணைத் தொட்டு அடுத்த முறை தங்கப் பதக்கம் வாங்குவேன் என்று சபதமெடுத்தேன். அது என்னால் முடியும் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும்.</p>
<p>The silver in Pennsylvania and the prize money from the government had put an end to my immediate financial worries. But I wanted a job too, for that alone can bring long-term security and a steady income. Also, around the time that I was getting married, I had no savings except a couple of life insurance policies. After my second World Championship gold, the Manipur government offered me the post of Sub-Inspector, which I accepted in 2005. I had long dreamt of getting a government job through the sports quota, and it was finally fulfilled. I earned a salary of Rs. 15,000 in that first job. The thing about jobs that are obtained through the sports quota is that we are not required to go in to work as regularly as our colleagues because we tend to be away at camps and tournaments through much of the year. I go to office when necessary. And every time I need to go out of station, I am required to take leave and inform the department.</p>	<p>பென்சில்வேனியாவில் வெள்ளிப்பதக்கமும் பெற்ற பரிசுதொகையும் என்னுடைய அப்போதைய நிதி தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்தது. நிரந்தர வருமானத்திற்கும் நீண்ட கால பாதுகாப்பிற்கும் எனக்கு ஒரு வேலை தேவைப்பட்டது. அதே சமயம் எனக்கு திருமணம் முடிந்தது. பாலிசிகள் தவிர என்னிடம் வேறு பணம் ஏதும் கிடையாது. 2 வது போட்டித்தொடரில் தங்கம் வென்றேன். மனிப்பூர் அரசு எனக்கு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் (உதவி ஆய்வாளர்) பதவியை 2005 ஆம் ஆண்டு வழங்கியது. எனது பெரிய கனவு இவ்வேளையின் மூலம் நிவர்த்தியானது. முதல் வேளையில் ரூ15,000 சம்பாதித்தேன். ஸ்போர்ட்ஸ் கோட்டா மூலம் பெறும் வேலைகளுக்கு சக ஊழியர் போல நாம் சரியாக செல்ல இயலாது. அலுவலகத்தில் உதவி தேவைப்படும் நேரம் மட்டும் செல்வேன். பெரும்பாலும் நான் விடுமுறை எடுக்க வேண்டும்.</p>



<p>My medal haul continued after my marriage, putting an end to speculation among my family and friends around that particular topic. I retained the world title in the Third World Women's Boxing Championships at Podolsk in Russia, in 2005. Sarita, who had won the bronze, and I were given a hero's welcome at the Imphal airport. We were taken to the Bhagyachandra Open Air Theatre, where a grand reception was organised.</p>	<p>எனது திருமணத்திற்கு பிறகும் பதக்கம் நிறைய வென்றேன். குடும்பமும், நண்பர்களும் இதைப்பற்றி பேசாத அளவிற்கு முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைத்தேன். 2005 ஆம் ஆண்டு ரஷ்யாவில் உள்ள Podolsk ல் உலக முதன்மை நிலையில் வென்றேன். உலகளாவிய பெண்கள் போட்டித்தொடரில் சரிதா வெண்கலம் வென்றாள். என்னை ஒரு hero-வைப்போல் வரவேற்றனர். Bhagyachandra திறந்த வெளி திரையரங்கில் எங்களுக்கு வரவேற்பு நடந்தது.</p>
<p>I'd had a good run from 2001 to 2004. I won several golds: all the Senior Women's Boxing Championships; the 2nd Women's Boxing Championships, 2002; the 2<sup>nd</sup> Asian Women's Boxing Championships at Hisar in 2003; and the Witch Cup Boxing Championships at Paes, Hungary. In spite of this, when I got married, everybody was doubtful that my medal hauls would continue. But after the wedding, I participated in and won a gold in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing Championships in October 2005 and November 2006.</p>	<p>2001 முதல் 2004 வரை நான் அதிக புள்ளிகள் எடுத்தேன். நிறைய தங்கப்பதக்கங்கள் பெண்கள் குத்துச்சண்டை தொடரிலும், 2வது பெண்கள் குத்துச்சண்டை பிரிவு 2002, 2 வது ஆசிய குத்துச்சண்டை பிரிவில் இசார் 2003ல் சாம்பியன்சிப், 2013ல் ஹரிசாரியில் நடைபெற்ற போட்டியிலும் சாம்பியன் சிப் பெற்றேன். எனது திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு நான் பெற்ற பதக்கங்களை பார்த்து அனைவரும் திகைத்தனர். அக்டோபர் 2005 நவம்பர் 2006 ல் நடைபெற்ற 3-வது, 4-வது உலக பெண்கள் பிரிவில் திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு வென்றேன்.</p>
<p>There were a number of other international level championships, in Taiwan, Vietnam, Denmark and so on. But it was retaining my world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi that I consider one of my greatest achievements. It is probably the most memorable for me because I was able to win at home. The other Indian boxers also performed exceptionally well. India won four golds, one silver and three bronzes, and our team won the overall title. With this hat-trick of World Championship wins, the media christened me 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.</p>	<p>Vietnam, Denmark, Taiwan போன்ற நாடுகளில் பல சர்வதேச தொடர்கள் நடைபெற்றன. 2006-ல் 4 வது உலக தொடரில் ரோமானியாவின் Steluta Duta வை டெல்லியில் வென்றேன். அது என்னுடைய பெரிய வெற்றி என கருதுவேன். இது எனக்கு மறக்க முடியாத ஒன்று. ஏனென்றால் நான் என் வீட்டில் (நாட்டில்) வெற்றி பெற முடிந்தது. இந்தியா 4 தங்கம் ஒரு வெள்ளி மற்றும் 3 வெண்கல பதக்கங்களை வென்று டைட்டிலை வென்றது. இந்த மூன்று முறை தொடர் சாதனையால் ஊடகம் என்னை 'குத்துச் சண்டை ராணி மகத்தான மேரி' என அழைத்தது.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>ஆசிரியர்குறிப்பு</b></p> <p>மாங்க்டே சுங்னேஜங் மேரி கோம் ஐந்து முறை குத்துச்சண்டை சேம்பியன்ஷிப் பட்டத்தை வென்ற மிகச்சிறந்த குத்துச்சண்டை வீராங்கனை. 2012ல் நடைபெற்ற ஒலிம்பிக் போட்டிகளில் வெண்கல பதக்கம் வென்றவர். இவர் பள்ளி பருவத்திலேயே வளைக்கோல்பந்து, கால்பந்து, கள விளையாட்டுகள் ஆகியவற்றில் சிறந்து விளங்கினார். சிறந்த குத்துச்சண்டை வீரரும் 1998ஆம் ஆண்டில் நடைபெற்ற ஆசிய விளையாட்டு போட்டிகளில் தங்கம் வென்றவருமான டிங்கோ சிங் என்பவரால் கவரப்பட்டு மேரிக்காம் குத்துச்சண்டை விளையாட்டை விளையாட தொடங்கினார். முதன்முதலில் 2001ல் அமெரிக்காவில் உள்ள பெனிசில்வேனியாவில் நடைபெற்ற சர்வதேச குத்துச்சண்டை போட்டியில் சேம்பியன் சிப் வென்ற ஒரே பெண்மணி மேரிக்கோம் ஆவார். இவரின் சாதனைக்காக இந்திய அரசால் 2010ல் பத்மஸ்ரீ விருதும் 2013ல் பத்ம பூஷன் விருதும் வழங்கப்பட்டது. 2013ல் இவரின் சுயசரிதை நூலான 'அன்பிரேக்கபுல்' என்று நூலை எழுதினார்.</p>	
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## GLOSSARY

## TEXTUAL

S.No	Words	Tamil Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
1.	Princely	ஆடம்பரமான	Very large	Poky/mean
2.	jet lag	பயணக் களைப்பு	a tired and unpleasant feeling	refresh
3.	appetite	பசியார்வம்	Hunger <b>March 2023</b>	dislike/aversion
4.	lauded	பாராட்டத்தக்க	Appreciated	blamed, criticized
5.	conviction	திடநம்பிக்கை	firm faith or belief	disbelief/doubt
6.	Sate	திருப்தியடைதல்	Satisfy	dissatisfy
7.	palate	சுவை	sense of taste	aversion/distaste
8.	felicitation	வாழ்த்து	congratulatory address (event)	sarcasm/condolence
9.	adulation	பாராட்டுதல்	Appreciation	complaint,blame
10.	etched	பொறிக்கப்பட்ட	imprinted	Neglect
11.	speculation	ஊகித்தல்	guess	Reality
12.	Haul	திரட்டுதல்	taking a collection	diminish/deplete

## ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL

S.No	Words	Tamil Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
1.	replete	நிரப்பப்பட்ட	Filled	empty
2.	Pursuit	ஒன்றை பின் தொடர்ந்து	Chase	Retreat
3.	Confined	குறிப்பிட்ட எல்லை	Limited/enclosed	Unlimited/liberated
4.	Pleasing	மனநிறைவு அளிக்கிற	Adorable / Satisfaction	Displeasing
5.	Enormously	மிகப்பெரிய	Extremely,greatly	Little/small
6.	Vanished	மறைந்துபோ	Disappeared	Appeared
7.	Accustomed	பழக்கப்படுத்தி கொண்ட	Got used to	Unaccustomed
8.	Disappointed	ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்த	Distressed,upset	Pleased, excited
9.	Complex	சிக்கல்வாய்ந்த	Complicate,intricate	Simple
10.	Vowed	உறுதிமொழி கூறுதல்	Assured / Promise	Disavow / deny
11.	Retained	தன்வசம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுதல்	Kept / continued	Lost
12.	Christened	பெயர்கூட்டு	Entitled,named	Ignore

### ANTONYMS

Now, find and write the antonyms for the words in Box A from the set of words in Box B.

Ans:

A	Answers
amateur	professional
compulsory	optional
traditional	modern
expensive	cheap
hopeful	desperate
accepted	refused

B		
professional	leader	eccentric
respective	elusive	cheap
unnecessary	supportive	ancillary
hateful	desperate	trivial
modern	fanciful	repulsive
fulfilled	refused	showered
invaluable	novice	optional
complex	antique	determined

2. Based on your reading of the text, answer the following questions in two to three sentences each. (Pg. No. 38)

a. How did Mary Kom manage to get financial support for her trip to the USA? **June 2019**

(or)

How did Onler help Mary Kom in sending her to USA? **March 2020**

- Mary Kom managed to get financial support for her trip with the help of her friend Onler.
- Two MP's donated her a princely sum of Rs 5,000/- and 3,000/- a few amount were collected from the people. Mary Kom's dad gave her Rs 2,000/-. Onler helped her in sending her to the USA

b. Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty-handed? **March 2019**

Mary Kom thought that she should not return empty-handed as the money which the people donated for her, must not go waste.

c. What was her first impression of America? **QY - 2018**

- She heard that things were expensive in America and people were nice.
- When she stepped in, she found it was cold, beautiful and snowing.
- What ever she saw was pleasing to her eye.

d. Why did she call herself lucky?

- She did not have any match on the day of her arrival.
- So she called herself lucky. She was able to take enough rest to face her opponent in the round.

e. According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?

- The main reason for her losing in the finals was her loss of appetite.
- She was not accustomed to the food there and naturally she started losing her weight.

f. What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.

- She was the only one to win a silver medal in the competition, inspite of her weight loss.
- This made her feel confident about the competitive players.

g. What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?

She was given two chopsticks to eat her Chinese meals managing with the sticks to eat was the difficulty she faced.

- h. How was she felicitated on her return to India?** HY - 2018 Aug - 2022 March 2023
- She received a warm welcome and was greeted with garlands, drumbeats and dancing in the Delhi airport.
  - There were victory ride, thanks giving prayers and words of praise and felicitation programme held in Langol.
- i. What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?** HY - 2019 May 2022
- Defeating Steluta Duta of Romania at the fourth world championships in New Delhi was one of her greatest achievements.
  - She gained that victory at her home that is India.
- What made Mary kom feel that she was fortunate, soon after she reached the arena at Pennsylvania?** Qy 2019
- When Mary Kom reached Pennsylvania, she was tired, she did not have any match that day she was able to take rest to face her opponent in the round, which she won comfortably. So she was fortunate.

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

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

Mary Kom was selected for the World's Women Boxing Championship in USA in the 48kg category. She was much worried because she did not have enough money for the trip. Her father managed to give her only a small amount. It was with the help of her friend Onler, she received a princely sum as donation from two MP's and a few more from the people. She left for US with the thought that she could not come back empty handed for the efforts of her people must not go waste. When she entered Pennsylvania, she admired the beauty of it. She suffered from jet lag just because she travelled a long distance. Compared to her team mates she was lucky because she was able to take enough rest before she faced her opponent in each round. This made her win the match. She successfully entered the finals. To her bad luck she lost her weight to 46 kg before her finals. It happened because of her loss of appetite, she lost her gold and won only silver medal. These were her personal experiences during her first match.

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

It is a true fact that many talented sports personalities are not able to shine on time just because of their poor financial resources. In this story we come to know that though Mary Kom got selected in World Women's Boxing championship in Pennsylvania, she found it very difficult to move there just because of her poor financial background. It was her friend Onler, a few students and elders who helped her in receiving donation from two MPs and a few people. This incident makes us think of the fact that whenever some talented sports personalities got selected for national or international level competition, it is the duty of the government to gather information about their personal and financial background. If they find any setbacks based on the sports person's financial background immediately, they must arrange for some financial resources and sponsorships. Only then a country can bring out the innate talent of many sports personalities. If Mary Kom was rendered such type of helping hands in the beginning of her career it was a sure fact that she might have brought laurels to her country even earlier.

**3. Why was Mary Kom named the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary?'** GMQ, QY 2018  
June 2019, HY 2019, Sep 2020, May 2022

Mary Kom had a good run from 2001 to 2004. She won several golds. Even after her wedding she participated in boxing and won a gold medal in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing championships in October 2005 and November 2006. She also won a number of other international level championships in Taiwan, Vietnam and Denmark. Her greatest achievement was defeating

Steluta Duta of Romania at the Fourth World championships in New Delhi. It was the most memorable moment for her just because she had that victory in her home country. The other Indian boxers also performed exceptionally well. India won four golds, one silver and three bronzes. To crown it all India won the overall title too. Thus Mary Kom had a hat-trick victory of World championship. Naturally the media christened her 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

### Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):

#### Plan of the paragraph:

Introduction  
Boxing Champion  
The mark of a champion  
The queen of boxing  
Conclusion

**Introduction:** The autobiography of M.C. Mary Kom, an Indian woman boxer is an inspiring story of an amazing woman. She was selected for the world women's boxing championship in Pennsylvania, USA in 2001. For financial support she approached politicians with the help of her friend Onler. She had returned with the silver medal.

**Boxing Champion:** Mary Kom identified the cause and accustomed to the new food habits. The maiden victory at the international put an end to her financial worries. The second world championship gold fetched her government job. Speculations grew when she announced her marriage. Her medal haul continued after that. She retained the world title in the 3rd world women's boxing championships.

**The mark of a champion:** She won gold in the Asian Women's Boxing Championships. From 2001 to 2004 nothing could stop her from snatching the gold.

**The Queen of Boxing:** According to her, retaining the world title in the 4th world championship in New Delhi in 2006 was one of her greatest achievements. With this hat-trick World Championship, the media christened her 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

**Conclusion:** For every Indian woman sports person, life becomes a struggle to follow her dream, to assert her rights and to make ends meet. Her personal experiences have become a source of inspiration for young India to rise against the odds.

*Failure teaches a valuable lesson*

### Paragraph for Average students:

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

Prose	The Queen of Boxing
Author	Mary Kom
Characters	Mary Kom
Theme	Failure teaches a valuable lesson

Mary Kom is an Indian Woman Boxer. She received a silver medal in the world's women Boxing championship in Pennsylvania, USA in 2001. She got financial support by her friend Onler. Two MP's donated a sum of Rs.5000 and Rs.3000/- and a few amount from the people. Mary Kom thought she should not return empty-handed. Because the money which the people donated for her, must not go waste. She was not happy because she wanted to get gold medal. The second world championship gold brought her government job. From 2004 to 2006 she won the world championship. She won the 4th world championship in New Delhi in 2006 which was one of her greatest achievements. She became successful due to her hard work. She was called 'The Queen of Boxing', and 'Magnificent Mary'.

*Moral: Champions are not born, they are made*



**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)****Why was Mary kom named the "Queen of Boxing" and "magnificent Mary?"**

Prose	The Queen of Boxing
Author	Mary Kom
Characters	Mary Kom
Theme	Failure teaches a valuable lesson

- Mary kom is an Indian Woman Boxer.
- She received silver medal in the World's Women Boxing Championship in 2001.
- But she was not happy about the silver medal because she wanted gold medal.
- The second World Championship gold brought her government Job.
- She won the World Championship from 2004 to 2006.
- She won the 4th World Championship in New Delhi in 2006.
- Mary Kom became successful due to her hard work. She was called The 'Queen of Boxing' and "Magnificent Mary"

*Moral: Champions are not born, they are made*

**VOCABULARY****A. Abbreviations:**

**Write the expanded forms of the following abbreviations we commonly come across in our daily life. (Pg.No. 39)**

S.No	ABBREVIATION	EXPANSION
1	IELTS	International English Language Testing System
2	GST	Goods And Services Tax
3	TNPSC	Tamilnadu Public Service Commission
4	STD	Subscriber's Trunk Dialling
5	ISD	International Subscriber Dialling
6	MBA	Master Of Business Administration
7	MHRD	Ministry Of Human Resource Development
8	GPS	Global Positioning System
9	NSS	National Social Service/National Savings Scheme
10	PTA	Parent Teacher Association
11	NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
12	ICU	Intensive Care Unit
13	IIM	Indian Institute Of Management/ Individual Indian Money
14	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
15	ECG	Electro Cardio Gram
16	NCC	National Cadet Corps
17	LED	Light Emitting Diode
18	CPU	Central Processing Unit
19	CBSE	Central Board Of Secondary Education
20	GDP	Gross Domestic Product

21	LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
22	NRI	Non Resident Indian
23	IIT	Indian Institute Of Technology
24	ITI	Industrial Training Institute
25	USB	Universal Serial Bus
26	AIBA	Association Internationale de Boxe-Amateur
27	RSC	Referee Stopped Contest
28	USA	United States of America

**B. Note the underlined words in the sentences below. They are antonyms formed by adding Prefixes 'un' and 'dis' to the base words. (T.B.P.No:39)**

- The boxers were not **unbeatable** as I had earlier thought.
- The greatest **disadvantage** for me was my loss of appetite.
- **Now form the opposites of the words given below by Prefixing 'un', 'in', 'dis', 'ir', 'il' appropriately.**

-fortunate, -respect, -rational, -direct, -comfortable, -regular, -active, -agree, -obedient, -continue, -decent, -legitimate, -relevant, -aware, -finite, -necessary

**Answer:**

- |                                    |                               |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Fortunate – unfortunate         | 10. continue – discontinue    |
| 2. respect – dis respect           | 11. decent – indecent         |
| 3. rational – irrational           | 12. legitimate – illegitimate |
| 4. direct – indirect               | 13. relevant - irrelevant     |
| 5. comfortable – un/discomfortable | 14. aware – unaware           |
| 6. regular – irregular             | 15. finite – infinite         |
| 7. active – inactive               | 16. necessary – unnecessary   |
| 8. agree – disagree                |                               |
| 9. obedient – disobedient          |                               |

**C. Idioms related to sports. (Pg.No. 40)**

The world of sports has given us many idiomatic expressions like 'blow-by-blow'. Read the description of each of the idioms given below. Then match these idioms with their meaning given in the box.

- i) **Throw in the towel** : Wet towels are kept near a boxing ring to wipe the sweat of boxers between rounds. When a boxer was getting badly beaten, his manager would throw a towel in the ring to end the fight. (to give up)
- ii) **In our corner**: In a boxing match, the corners are the two opposite angles of a boxing ring where the boxers rest between rounds. (on your side in an argument or dispute)
- iii) **On the ropes**: Boxing rings are typically enclosed by four ropes. As a boxer when your, opponent has forced you against the ropes with his/her attack, you are in trouble. (a state of near collapse or defeat)
- iv) **Below the belt** : Hits below the beltline are generally considered illegal in boxing. (unfair or unsporting behaviour)
- v) **Square off**: facing each other at the beginning of a match. (prepare for a conflict)

**Meaning**

- |                                    |   |                |
|------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| a. State a near collapse or defeat | - | on the ropes   |
| b. Unfair or unsporting behaviour  | - | below the belt |

- c. Prepare for a conflict - square off  
 d. On your side in an argument or dispute - in our corner  
 e. To give up - throw in the towel

**Listening Activity** (TB P.No. : 40)

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

**1. Who faced the first ball in the 49th over?**

- a) Kulasekara                      **b) Yuvraj**                      c) Dhoni                      d) Sachin

**2. Which batsman hit a sixer?**

- a) Kulaeskara                      b) Bajji                      **c) Dhoni**                      d) Yuvraj

**3. Where was the match held?**

- a) Chennai                      b) Delhi                      c) Calcutta                      **d) Mumbai**

**4. Who were popularly called 'The Finishers?'**

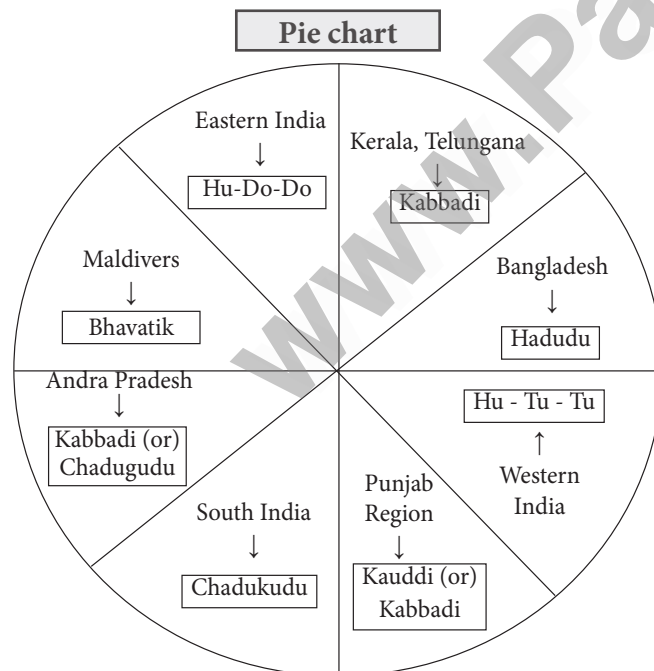
- a) Dhoni and Yuvaraj**                      b) Bajji and Malinga  
 c) Gambhir and Yuvaraj                      d) Perara and Malinga

**4. How many runs did India need to win the match in the last four overs?**

- a) 21                      **b) 27**                      c) 30                      d) 37

**READING****Encoding and Decoding.** (Pg.No. 41)

- i) **Represent the other paragraph in a visual form of your choice (flow chart, mind-map, pie-chart etc.)** (Pg.No. 42)

**ii) Choose the correct option** (Pg. No. 42)

- 1) **A contact sport usually involves a \_\_\_\_\_ contact between players.**

- a) violent                      b) gentle

**c) Physical**

- 2) **Kabbadi is a game played between \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) seven teams of two players  
**b) two teams of seven players**  
 c) four teams of seven players

- 3) **A single \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a) Player on offence is referred to as a raider**  
 b) offence is referred to as a raider  
 c) raider is an offence by the player.

**iii) Answer the following**

1. **How does a raider score points for his team?**

Points are scored for each player by tagging the opponent players.

**2. When does a raider concede a point to the opponent team?**

When the opposing team stops the raider it earns a point.

**3. Can a player be revived when he / she is out of the game? Explain your answer?**

He can be revived for each point scored by this team from a tag or tackle.

**4. Kabbadi is called by different names in different parts of India. Do you know how pallankuzhi is called in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala?**

Karnataka - Aligulimane  
Andhra Pradesh - Vamana Guntalu  
Kerala - Kuzhipara

**Grammar - Modal Auxiliaries (Pg. No. 42, 43)**

**A. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal verbs.**

- We are not completely sure but Kishore **may / would** come back tomorrow.
- When Koushik was a child, he **used to** play in the street.
- Could** I have some more juice, please?
- We **need** not paint this room now.
- I **would** rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
- May** I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.
- In schools, students **must** wear uniforms. It is compulsory.
- The voyagers did not **dare** to drop anchor at the unknown island.
- Thou **shall** love your neighbour.
- The Manager **will** not excuse you, if you fail to complete your assignment today.
- Helen jotted down the important points lest she **would/might** forget it.
- You **can** never retain me against my wishes.
- Being a Monday, the shops **will/ may** not be crowded today.
- I **would** admit my fault, if I were you.
- The groom **must** certainly be over 30 years of age.

- My brother **will** go abroad to pursue his higher studies next year.
- It's not that urgent. You **can/may** take your own time.
- There is a lot of time left, so you **need** not panic.
- May** I turn on the fan, please?
- I **can** not believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?
- Dinesh **must** be the richest person in the village. He has just bought two luxury cars.
- Nirmala **used to** write perfectly when she was seven.

**B. Practice your modal verbs. Look at these signs and write down the rules, regulations or advice they convey using the modal verbs given below. (Pg.No. 44)**

can - could - may - might - must - ought to - shall - should - will - would



- Chemical goggles **must** be worn in this area
- You **should** buckle up for your safety.
- Trespassers **will be** prosecuted.
- Passersby **must** be careful in this site as it has potentially dangerous falling material.
- You **may** use the "Right to know" information at this office.
- Doors **should** be closed when not in use.
- None **must** loiter in this area.
- One **can** use this exit during fire.
- This way **must** be used for exit.
- The floor is slippery. You **should** walk carefully only.
- Authorized person **will** be permitted.
- You **should** bend your knees while lifting.



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

I thought I **would** go to British Museum today to read the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch. I (1) **would** read all I wanted to read and then felt I (2) **Should** begin to study diseases. I started to generally turn the leaves idly.

I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms and discovered I (3) **might** be having it for months without knowing it. Cholera, I had severe complications. Diphtheria, I (4) **might** have been born with. I was relieved to find that Bright's disease, I had only in a modified form as so far as that was concerned, I (5) **would** live for years. The only disease I (6) **could** conclude I had not got was a housemaid's knee. I sat and pondered. I tried to feel my heart. I (7) **could not feel** (not feel) my heart. I walked into the reading room as a happy healthy man but crawled out as a decrepit wreck.

**Preposition.** (Pg.No. 44)

**A) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.** (TB P.No.45)

- (i) In case **of** difficulty, you should refer **to** a dictionary and then respond **to** the question.
- (ii) The clothes that he has put **on** are very impressive. He is going **to** his hometown to pay homage **to** the village head.
- (iii) The nearest hospital **to** this place is **at** a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either **by** car or **by** a bicycle.

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

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection

(1) **to** people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough (2) **for** the wearer to be able to move his head and arms (3) **around**, and a month's supply (4) **of** food and drinking water can also be stored (5) **in** it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see (6) **through** the window in the front, and breathe (7) **Through** a curved pipe. The life preserver is made (8) **Of** water proof cloth attached (9) **to/with** circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer (10) **from** sharp rocks and hungry fish.

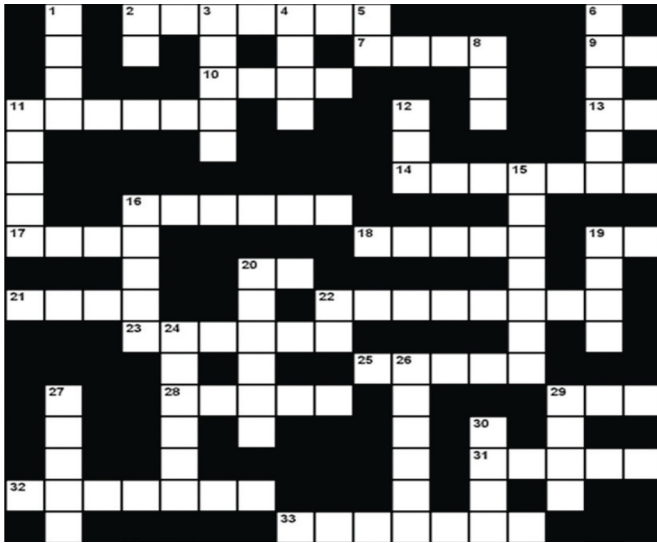
**C) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences, using prepositions if necessary.**

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

**D) Do you know what happened to the Titanic, the largest ship to sail then? She hit an iceberg and sank into the Atlantic Ocean. Now choose the right word and complete the paragraph. Read the paragraph aloud.** (P. No. 46)

The wreck (1) **of** (up/of) the RMS Titanic lies (2) **at** (in/at) a depth of (3) **about** (about/above) 12,500 feet about 370 miles south east (4) **off** (of/off) the coast of Newfoundland. It lies (5) **in** (in/on) two main pieces about a third (6) **of** (of/off) a mile apart. The bow is still largely recognizable (7) **with** (with/within) many preserved interiors, despite the damage it sustained hitting the sea floor. A debris field (8) **of** (of/for) the wreck contains thousands (9) **of** (on/ of) items spilled (10) **from** (from/of) the ship as it sank. She sank (11) **in** (in/at) the year 1912.

**E) Solve the crossword using the clues given on page 47.**



**Across**

2. We fought against the measure.(7)
7. The cat jumped onto the table.(4)
9. The cat climbed up the tree.(2)
10. My story is shorter than yours.(4)
11. Cats are unlike dogs.(6)
13. Put the cookie in the jar.(2)
14. Let's walk through the park.(7)
16. The vegetables were planted beside the apple tree.(6)
17. Banu sings like a bird.(4)
18. My story is about my pets.(5)
19. Subash is the president of our class.(2)
20. We live near / by the river (2)
21. Let's walk into the class together.(4)
22. The bank is opposite to the park.(8)

23. We live within the city limits.(6)
25. I saw John waving through / above the crowd.(5)
28. I am more cautious since the fall (5)
29. I have a present for you.(3)
31. We strolled along the river (5)
32. He ran towards / between us (7)
33. The leaves had been collected beneath the trees (7)

**Down**

1. I put the book on/upon the table (4)
2. Please meet me at the cafe (2)
3. Dessert will be served after dinner (5)
4. My house is near the school (4)
5. We walked to the store (2)
6. No eating inside/during class (6)
8. The book fell off my desk (3)
11. I will not leave until the speech is finished (5)
12. The store is open every day but Sunday (3)
15. The dog is outside the house (7)
16. The cat is hiding below my bed (5)
19. The cat jumped over the dog.(4)
20. He is hiding behind the bookcase.(6)
22. Dinner is on the table (2)
24. I put my hands inside my pockets (6)
26. We will eat before the play (6)
27. The cat is sleeping under the cot (5)
29. This letter is from my aunt (4)
30. We ran past the other kids (4)

**Writing (Pg. No. 48)**

**A. Note making:**

(Note: For model of note making please refer Pg.No. 48, 49 in the text book)

**B. Summarising (Pg.No. 50)**

**Task : On the basis of your understanding of the given sample, make notes of the following text and write a summary in about 75 words.**

1. Looking at the modern children, one striking difference between the childhood that the previous generation had and the one that this generation has is the lack of Indian or native games. In the 1970's, people used to play a variety of indoor and outdoor games that were the games of this soil.

Nowadays almost all children play games like cricket, tennis and football. Nobody is playing games like Kabaddi, Goli, Ghilli or Indoor games like the Dhaayakattam, Paramapadham, Pallanguzhi, Paandi or Aadupuliaattam. These games have a rich culture and heritage value and were tools of passing on some ancestral knowledge or the other. They also sharpened our observational and math skills unlike the hit and run games of the west that are uni-dimensional and strengthen only hand-eye coordination.

Traditional Games were not just games, they were designed in such a way that one can develop lot of skills like logical thinking, building strategy, concentration, basic mathematics, aiming, and a lot more. Nowadays we develop these skills by paying money to centres that conduct personal development courses. Traditional Games act as learning aids. They teach us many things while playing, like to learn to win and lose, develop sensory skills, count, add, improve motor skills, identify colour, improve hand-eye co-ordination and finally to have fun, either by playing the game or watching a game being played.

The values that we achieve by playing these games are more when compared to the games that we play nowadays. Some of the values that we gain are that they are environment friendly, we get a chance to learn about our culture and history, and an important thing is, it is suitable for all ages, so they increase the interaction between generations. Many modern games played around the world have their origin in these traditional games which is a pride to our country's culture.

### Note Making

#### Traditional games and Modern games

#### I. Modern child Vs child of previous generation

##### a) Games for modern child

Cricket-Tennis-Football-  
just hit and run in nature  
hand eye coordination only

##### b) Games played in 1970's

Outdoor games- Kabbadi, Goli, Ghilli, Pandi  
Indoor games-Dhayakkattam, pallanguzhi

##### c) Advantages

-retain rich culture & value  
-sharpen our observation  
-develop math skills

#### II. Tradition Games

-teach success & failure  
-improve motor skills  
-hand-eye coordination

#### III. Values gained

-Chance to learn cultural history  
-suitable for all ages  
-interaction between generations

### Summary Writing

#### Rough copy:

Today , we see the children like modern games a lot. They like to play games like cricket , tennis and football. They've forgotten the native traditional games like Dhayakattam , paramapatham , pallanguzhi and paandi. These skills came from our ancestors. The traditional games developed several skills of our children viz, logical thinking , building strategy , concentration , basic maths , aiming and a lot more. They also developed sensory skills and motor skills , identifying colours etc. Modern children pay money to learn that at special courses . In traditional games, we learn about our culture, these games environment – friendly . There are many advantages in playing traditional games .

#### Fair copy:-

#### Traditional games and Modern games

Today, we see the children like modern games a lot. They like to play games like cricket, tennis. They have forgotten Dhaayakattam, paramapatham pallanguzhi and panndi. These skills came from our ancestors. The traditional games developed several skills of our children viz logical thinking, building strategy, concentration, basic maths, motor skills, identifying colours etc. These games are environment – friendly. These are many advantages in playing traditional games.

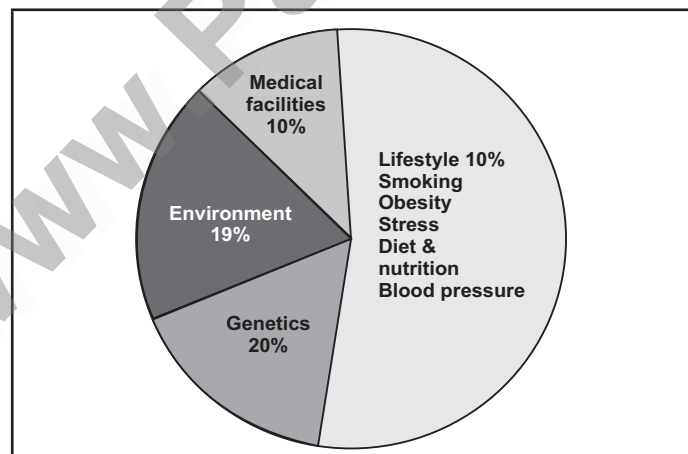
**Total No: of the words in the passage: 310**

**Total No: of the words used in Fair copy: 67**

#### D. Writing an Article (Text Book Pg.No. 51 for model)

#### Pie-Chart (Pg.No. 52)

**Task: Read and understand the data presented in the pie-chart below on factors affecting health, and write an article for your school magazine highlighting the fact that it's our lifestyle that determines how healthy we remain. Write your article in about 150 words. Give a suitable title too.**



The factors which affect health are given percentage-wise in the pie-chart.

#### **Health disorder and causes for Diseases**

The medical facilities are restricted to only 10% of the population. The study shows 19% of diseases are caused due to pollution. 20% of diseases are genetically inherited from parents 51% of the causes of illness is shared by life style smoking, obesity, stress, diet, nutrition and blood pressure. This pie chart gives an information about the several factors that contribute to the diseases of modern man.



## UNIT-2

## CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

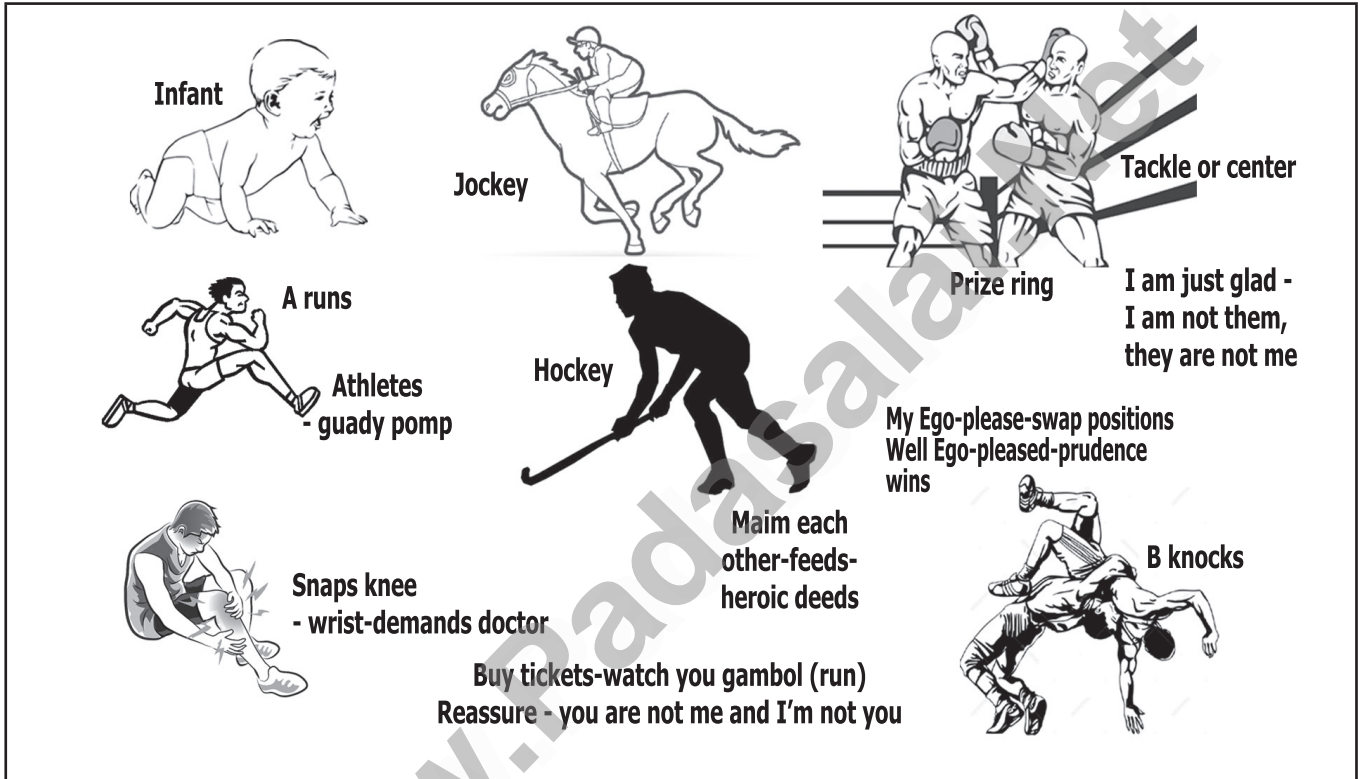
## பார்வையாளரின் ஒப்புதல் வாக்குமூலம்

- Ogden Nash

## POEM

## கவிதை சுருக்கம்

எந்த ஒரு போட்டியாக இருந்தாலும் அதில் இருவேறு செய்திகள் அடங்கி இருக்கும். ஒன்று விளையாட்டு வீரர், மற்றொன்று பார்வையாளர். வீரர் விளையாட்டில் கலந்து தன் திறமையை வெளிகாட்டுவார் பார்வையாளர் அதை வேடிக்கை பார்ப்பார். வீரர் காயப்பட்டு, எழும்புகள் உடைக்கப்பட்டு, வீரத்தை வெளிகாட்டுகிறார். ஆனால் பார்வையாளர் வெளியில் நின்று வேடிக்கை பார்த்து இரசிக்கிறார். இந்த கவிதையில் விளையாட்டு வீரர்களை வேடிக்கை பார்த்து இரசிக்கும் கவிஞர் அதை நகைச்சுவையாக பேசுகிறார்.



One infant grows up and becomes a jockey,  
Another plays basketball or hockey,  
This one the prize ring hates to enter  
That one becomes a tackle or center,  
I am just glad as glad can be  
That I am not them, that they are not me.

ஒரு குழந்தை வளர்ந்து ஒரு குதிரை வீரனாக மாறுகிறது.  
மற்றொன்று கூடைப்பந்து அல்லது ஹாக்கி விளையாடுகிறது.  
இது குத்துச் சண்டை வளையத்தில் நுழைய மறுக்கிறது.  
அது பந்தைய வீரனாக அல்லது நடுவராகிறது.  
மகிழ்ச்சியாக இருப்பதால் நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.  
நான் அவர்களும் இல்லை, அவர்கள் அனைவரும் நான் இல்லை.

With all my heart I do admire  
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire,  
Who take the field in gaudy pomp,  
And maim each other as they romp,  
My limp and bashful spirit feeds  
On other people's heroic deeds.

என் முழு உள்ளத்தோடு நான் மகிழ்கிறேன்  
வேடிக்கை அல்லது ஊதியத்திற்கு வியர்வை சிந்தும் வீரர்களை  
நான் மதிக்கிறேன்,  
அவர்கள் களத்தில் பகட்டான ஆடை அணிந்து கொள்கிறார்கள்.  
கரடுமுரடாக, ஆர்வமாக விளையாடும் போது  
ஒருவருக்கொருவர் காயம் உண்டாக்கி கொள்கிறார்கள்.  
எனது குறைகளும் ஞானமும் எனது ஆற்றலை மற்ற வீரர்களின்  
வீர செயல்களால் ஊக்கமளிக்கப்படுகிறது.

Now A runs ninety yards to score, B knocks the champion to the floor, Crisking vertebrae and spines, Lashes his steed across the line, You'd think my ego it would please To swap positions with one of these.	இப்போது A தொண்ணூறு தெலைதூரம் வெற்றிபெற ஓடுகிறார் B வெற்றியாளரை தரையில் தள்ளிவிடுகிறார். அவனது முதுகையும் முதுகெலும்புகளையும் உடைத்துக்கொண்டு பாதை முழுவதும் தனது குதிரையை சவுக்கால் அடித்து வசைப்படுகிறான் நீங்கள் என் விடா முயற்சி ஏதேனும் ஒரு இலக்கை அடைய வைக்கும் என நினைப்பீர்கள்
Well, ego it might be pleased enough, But zealous athletes play so rough They do not ever in their dealings Consider one another's feelings. I'm glad that when my struggle begins 'Twixtprudenceand ego, prudence wins	ஆம் நன்றாக விடாமுயற்சி போதுமானதாக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் ஆர்வமுள்ள விளையாட்டு வீரர்கள் மிகவும் கடினமானவர்கள் அவர்கள் எப்போதும் உணர்ச்சிகளில் வெல்பவர்கள் அல்ல ஒருவரின் உணர்வுகளினால் வெல்கிறார்கள். எனக்கு துன்பம் வரும்போதெல்லாம் என்னுடைய புத்திசாலித்தனம், விவேகம் வெற்றி பெறுகிறது.
When swollen eye meets gnarled fist When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist, When officialdom demands, Is there a doctor in the stands? My soul in true thanksgiving speaks For this modest of physiqes	வீங்கிய கண்கள் கரடுமுரடான முட்டியை சந்திக்கும்போது, என்னை வெற்றியடையச் செய்வதை என்னி மகிழ்கிறேன் முழங்கால்கள் மற்றும் மணிக்கட்டுகள் விரிசல் ஏற்படும் போது, நடுவர் கேட்கிறார் அங்கே மருத்துவர் இருக்கிறாரா? என்று என் ஆன்மா எளிமையான, உண்மையான நன்றிகளை சாதாரண உடலமைப்பிற்காக சொல்கிறது.
"Athletes, I'll drink to you Or eat with you, Or anything except compete with you, Buy tickets worth their radium, To watch you gambol in the stadium, And reassure myself anew That you are not me and I'm not you."	தடகள வீரர்களே நான் உங்களுடன் குடிக்கிறேன் அல்லது உங்களுடன் சாப்பிடுகிறேன் உங்களுடன் போட்டியிடும் எதையும் தவிர அரங்கில் உங்கள் குதுகளத்தை பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காக ரேடியம் மதிப்புள்ள டிக்கட்டை வாங்குகிறேன். இழந்துவிட்ட நம்பிக்கையை புதிதாக மறுபடியும் உறுதி செய்கிறேன் நான் நீங்கள் இல்லை, நீங்கள் நான் இல்லை, எனக்கு நானே உறுதி செய்து கொள்கிறேன்.

### கவிஞரப் பற்றி

Frederic Ogden Nash என்பவர் ஒரு அமெரிக்க கவிஞர். இவர் 500ற்கும் மேற்பட்ட நகைச்சுவை கவிதைகளை இதுவரை எழுதியுள்ளார். இவரது கவிதைகளில், கதைகளில் பயன்படுத்திய எதுகை அமைப்பு முறை இவரை மிகச்சிறந்த நகைச்சுவை கவிஞராக அமெரிக்காவில் அடையாளம் கட்டப்பட்டுள்ளார். இவரின் நினைவாக அமெரிக்காவில் தபால்தலை வெளியிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.



1. Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two. (Pg. No. 54)

a) Why does the poet feel glad that he does not play any game?

The poet feels glad that he does not play any game as he doesn't like to get injured by playing games.

b) Do you think the narrator is heroic? Why?

No, just watching the heroic deeds of enthusiastic athletes is not considered as something heroic.

- c) **The poet is satisfied just watching the heroic deeds of others. What could be the reason?**  
He satisfies his desire of playing by watching the heroic deeds of others.
- d) **The poet does not wish to exchange position with the runners. Why?**  
The athletes never care for the feelings of others when they play enthusiastically. So the poet does not wish to exchange position with them.
- e) **Are the athletes conscious of the feelings of others? Why do you say so?**  
No, when they play with an enthusiasm to win they are conscious of their victory alone and not of the feelings of others.
- f) **Why would the referee ask whether there was a doctor in the stands? What stands is he referring to?**  
The referee would ask for a doctor when any athlete cracks his wrist or got injured in any way. Stands here refer to the stadium or boxing ring.
- g) **Why does the poet prefer to buy tickets worth their weight in radium? Bring out the significance of the metal referred to here**  
As the athletes risk their life the poet prefers to buy tickets worth their weight in radium. The metal radium is more active and costly. The athletes are also very active in their play field. So the poet is ready to buy tickets even if it is costly.

2. **Read the poem again and complete the summary using the words given in the box: (P.No. 54)**

**Answers:**

(i) Confesses	(ii) Aims	(iii) Glad
(iv) Admires	(v) Exchange	(vi) Zealous
(vii) Thanks giving	(viii) Physiques	(ix) Satisfied

3. **Read the poem and answer the following in a short paragraph of 8 - 10 sentences each. (Pg.No. 55)**

- a)/b) **How does the poet establish the victory of common sense over ego? March 2023 / The poet does not wish to exchange places with athletes. How does he justify his view? Aug 2022**

The poet readily considers himself as a born spectator. He admires the talents of the athletes who are skillful in varied sports. That is running ninety yards, knocking the champion to the floor, taking hold of the horse to make it win etc. He satisfies his love for sports by watching the heroic deeds of sports persons. His ego gets slightly disturbed while watching such heroic deed which induces him to act as an athlete. Thus arise a struggle between his ego and common sense. But when he sees athletes playing, so rough injuring others and never bothers about the opponents' feeling his common sense has its victory.

- c) **According to the poet what contributes most to the injuries sustained by the athletes?**  
According to the poet the athletes perform heroic deeds and risk their life to the maximum to attain success. They have to overcome many hurdles before they taste success. Apart from this they get hurt physically too in many ways. So the poet feels that there is nothing wrong to buy tickets worth their radium. As they are very active like radium let them be given huge sum of money like that for radium. Being a spectator and realising the hard effort of the athlete the poet readily feels that he can share everything with them. It is in this way one can contribute to the injuries sustained by the athletes.

4. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow in a sentence or two.

a) **With all my heart I do admire.** (Pg.No. 55)  
**Athletes who sweat for fun or hire**

i) **Whom does the poet admire ?** (TB)

GMQ, QY + HY 2018, Aug 2022, Mar 2023

The poet admires the athletes

ii) **For what reasons do the athletes sweat ?** (TB) GMQ, HY 2018, Aug 2022, Mar 2023

The athletes sweat for money or for pleasure.

(Additional Questions)

iii) **Why does he admire?**

He admires them for their hard work and sweat for fun

iv) **What does the word 'I' refer to?** QY 2018

The word 'I' refers to the poet Frederic Ogden Nash

b) **Well, ego it might be pleased enough  
But zealous athletes play so rough**

i) **What pleases the ego ?** (TB)

The daring spirit of the athletes pleases the ego or the exchange of places with players

ii) **Why are athletes often rough during play ?** HY 2019 (TB)

They are rough because everyone wants to win

c) **When officialdom demands**

**Is there a doctor in the stands ?**

i) **Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors ?** May 2022 (TB)

Doctors are called from stands when players get injured.

ii) **Why does the poet make such an observation ?** (TB)

The poet himself is present as a spectator there in the stadium. He is not willing to exchange places with the athletes.

(Additional Questions)

iii) **Pick out the rhyming words in the given lines**

demand - stand

C. **When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist.** (Pg.No. 55)

i) **Identify and explain the use of the literary device in this line.**

The literary device used here is onomatopoeia. It imitates the natural sound of a thing. Here the snapping sound of the knee and cracking sound of the wrist is explained.

**Additional Appreciation questions:-**

1. **They do not ever in their dealings  
Consider one another's feelings** QY 18

a) **Who refers to 'they'?**

'They' refer to athletes

b) **What do they not consider?** QY 2019

They do not consider one another's feelings.

c) **Pick out the rhyming words?**

Dealing, feelings

d) **How do the athletes play?** QY 2019

The athletes play rough game

2. **I am glad that when my struggle begins  
'Twist prudence and ego, prudence wins**

a) **What is the struggle?**

Struggle is between ego and prudence to face the challenge in life.

b) **Who does win in the battle?**

The voice of wisdom.

3. **And reassure myself anew  
That you are not me and I'm not you**

a) **Who does the poet refer to as 'you'?**

'You' refer to the athletes.

March 2019

b) **Who does the poet reassure?** March 2019

The poet reassures himself

c) **Write the words that rhyme in the given lines**

anew, you

4. **Buy tickets worth their radium  
To watch you gambol in the stadium**

a) **What is meant by 'gambol'?** QY - 2019

'Gambol' means run or jump happily

b) **Pick out the rhyming words?** QY - 2019

Radium, stadium

5. **"Athletes, I'll drink to you or eat with you  
or anything except complete with you**

a) **What does the term "drink to you" mean?** June 2019

It means 'drink to wish good luck for the athletes'

b) **Does the poet want to compete with the athletes?** June 2019

No, the poet does not want to compete with the athletes



6. **One infant grows up and becomes a jockey  
Another plays basket ball or hockey**
- a) **Who is a jockey?** March 2020, Aug 2022  
A jockey is a horse rider
- b) **Pick out the rhyming words** Aug - 2022  
Jockey - hockey
7. **You'd think my ego it would please  
To swap positions with one of these**
- a) **Who are 'these'?** Sep - 2020  
'These' means the talents of the athletes
- b) **Pick out the rhyming words**  
Please - these

**Poetic lines:- (Figures of Speech).**

S.No	Poetic lines	Figure of speech
1.	I am just glad can be	Simile
2.	"When swollen eyes meet gnarled fist	Personification
3.	When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist	Onomatopoeia
4.	When officialdom demands"	Anaphora
5.	My limp and bashful spirit feeds on other people's heroic deeds.	Personification
6.	My soul in true thanks giving speaks for this modest of physiques.	
7.	I am glad that when my struggle begins twist prudence and ego, prudence wins	
8.	Well, ego it might be pleased enough	
9.	Now 'A' runs ninety yards to score	

5. **(A) Explain the following with reference to the context in about 50 - 60 words each.**  
(Pg.No. 55)

i) **I am just glad as glad can be.**

**That I am not them, that they are not me-----.** QY 2018, March 2019, QY 2019

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Confessions of a Born Spectator</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>Ogden Nash</b>

**Context:**

The poet says these words when he feels happy of not being an athlete.

**Explanation:**

The poet talks about how people choose different sports in their lives or decide to become athletes. While admiring the talents of athletes and sportsmen he confesses that he is happy that he is not a sportsman.

ii) **They do not ever in their dealings  
Consider one another's feelings**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Confessions of a Born Spectator</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>Ogden Nash</b>

**Context:**

Here the poet speaks about the behaviour of the athletes while playing.

**Explanation:**

The athletes used to play rough games when they play enthusiastically. In this regard they never care for the feelings of their sporting rivals. The poet regrets about this behaviour of the athletes.

**iii) Athletes, I'll drink to you, HY - 2019**

**Or eat with you,**

**Or anything except compete with you-----**

**Reference:** These lines are taken from

Poem	Confession of a Born Spectator
Poet	Ogden Nash

**Context:** Here the poet expresses his view of not competing with sports persons in any way.

**Explanation:** The poet is very clear of the view that he is a born spectator and not a sports person. He is ready to share everything with the athletes like spending gala time, dining together with them etc. but is not ready to compete with them in their sports activities.

**E.R.C for slow learners:-**

**குறிப்பு:** Confessions of A born Spectator poem த்தில் இருந்து எந்த poetic வரிகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ERC யை எழுதவும்.

**Key words:-**(கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Key words உங்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்)

(infant, Jockey, basketball or hockey, prize ring, a tackle or center, just glad as glad, Athletes, fun or hire, gaudy pomp, main, romp, limp, bashful, heroic deeds, A run, ninety yards, B knocks, Lashes, steed, swap ego, zealous, prudence wins, gnarled, physiques, drink to you, gambol, I am not you).

**Context:-**

Poem	The confessions of a born spectator
Poet	Ogden Nash

**Explanation:-**

The poet brings the happiness of a spectator. This poem is about the spirit of the spectator. He wants to enjoy the game from his seat. He doesn't like to take part in the game because the players play a rough game. He admires the spirit and strength. For him life is more interesting at the stands of the stadium than in the middle.

**B) Underline the alliterated words in the following lines.**

i) My soul in **true thanksgiving** speaks

ii) They **do** not ever in their **dealings**

**C) Read the poem and complete the table with suitable rhyming words. (Pg.No. 56)**

Enter	Center
Jockey	Hockey
Admire	Hire
pomp	Romp

Feeds	Deeds
Score	Floor
Please	These
First	Wrist
Demands	Stands
Radium	Stadium

**C) Underline the alliterated words in the following lines.**

- i) For this **m**ost **m**odest physiquess...  
 ii) **T**hey **d**o not ever in **t**heir **d**ealings...

**D) Find out the rhyme scheme of the given stanza.**

One infant grows up and becomes a jockey  
 Another plays basketball or hockey  
 This one the prize ring hates to enter  
 That one becomes a tackle or center...

**Rhyme scheme of the poem is aa bb**

**6. Listening Activity. Answer the questions that follow (TB. Pg. 56)**

Ans: 1. Shooter 2. 2004 3. Commonwealth games 4. Germany 5. Gold

**7-8 Speaking Activity + Short Paragraph - Write Your own ideas.**

**Govt. Questions - Paragraph Writing.**

- a) **Explain the views of Ogden Nash as expressed in his poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' QY - 2019**  
 b) **How does Ogden Nash try to explain that he is very happy being a mere spectator**

**March 2020**

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

Poem	:	Confession of a Born Spectator
Poet	:	Ogden Nash
Theme	:	Be happy with your limits

In the poem "Confessions of a born Spectator" the poet talks about how people choose to opt for different sports in their lives or decide to become athletes. At the same time he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sports person nor an athlete. He admires the talents of all athletes and derives a great satisfaction watching them. This is understood from the lines

**My limp and bashful spirit feeds  
 on other people's heroic deeds.**

Being a born spectator he does not wish to exchange places with the athletes at any cost. He doesn't like to get injured in any way. Moreover he regrets over the fact that Zealous athletes play rough games without even caring for each other's feelings. The poet conveys this idea through the lines.

**They do not ever in their dealings  
 Consider one another's feelings.**

He feels that good sense and caution win over ego. He offers thanks giving the modest of physiquess of athletes as they risk their life to a great extend like snapping their knees and cracking their wrist etc. This shows that the athletes take a lot of trail to achieve the desired results. The poet is always ready to share a drink or a meal with the athletes. In fact he is ready to do anything except compete with them. Ultimately the poet is satisfied that he himself is not an athlete which is clearly proved from the lines

**And reassure myself a new  
 That you are not me and I'm not you.**

**Paragraph for Average students:**

Poem	:	Confession of a Born Spectator
Poet	:	Ogden Nash
Theme	:	Be happy with your limits

The poet brings out the happiness of a spectator. This poem is about the spirit of the spectator. He wants to enjoy the game from his seat. He doesn't like to take part in the game because the players play a rough game. They hurt each other. They don't care about others. He hates their foul game. He follows his voice of wisdom to keep away from the fun they create in the ground. He admires the spirit and strength. He is never ready to exchange places with them. For him life is more interesting at the stands of the stadium than in the middle.

*Without challenges life will not be cheerful*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

Poem	:	Confession of a Born Spectator
Poet	:	Ogden Nash

- People choose different sports in their lives.
- The poet admires the talents of the sportsmen.
- He wants to enjoy the game from his seat.
- He doesn't like to take part in the game because
- The players play rough games.
- They hurt each other and don't care about others.
- Their mind is focused only on victory.
- He is happy to be a spectator.
- He admires their spirit and strength
- He is not ready to exchange places with them.

*Be happy with your limits*

\*\*\*\*\*



## UNIT-2

## A SHOT IN THE DARK

மூலத்தனமான கற்பனை (or) யுகம்

SUPPLEMENTARY

- Saki

## கதைச் சுருக்கம்

பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பை (Philip Sletherby) என்பவர் அரசியல்வாதியாக விரும்பும் நபர். தனக்கு அரசியலில் ஆதரவு கிடைக்க அருகில் உள்ள ஊரில் வசிக்கும் சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோ (Saltpen Jago) என்ற மிக பிரபலமான பெண்மணியை சந்தித்து அவரோடு தங்கி விருந்துண்ண இரயிலில் பயணம் மேற்கொண்டார். இரயில் பெட்டியில் அவரின் அருகில் ஒரு இளைஞன் இருப்பதையும், அவன் எதையோ தேடிக்கொண்டிருப்பதையும், மேலும் அந்த இளைஞன் சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோவின் இரண்டாவது மகனென்றும், தான் அருகிலுள்ள கிராமத்தில் மூன்று நாட்கள் தங்கி மீன் பிடிக்கப் போவதாகவும், வீட்டில் இருந்து வரும் அவசரத்தில் பணம் எடுத்து வர மறந்து விட்டதாகவும் கூறினான். ஆகவே பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பையிடம் தனக்கு பணம் தந்து உதவுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொண்டான். அவனிடம் ஸ்லெதர்பை அவன் குடும்பமுத்திரையை கேட்க அவனும் சொன்னான். பின்னர் அவனின் தாயைப் பற்றி கேட்டு தெரிந்து கொண்டார். முதலில் பணம் தருவதாக ஒப்புக்கொண்டு விட்டு, பின்னர் இளைஞன் சொன்னது பொய் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு பணம் தர மறுத்துவிட்டார். தன் புத்திசாலிதனத்தை நினைத்து மெச்சுகிறார். ஆனால் இறுதியில் இளைஞன் சொன்ன பதில் உண்மையானது என தெரிந்து கொள்கிறார்.

ENGLISH	தமிழ்
<p>Philip Sletherby settled himself down in an almost empty railway carriage, with the pleasant consciousness of being embarked on an agreeable and profitable pilgrimage. He was bound for Brill Manor, the country residence of his newly achieved acquaintance, Mrs. Saltpen-Jago.*Honorio Saltpen-Jago was a person of some social importance in London, of considerable importance and influence in the county of Chalkshire. The county of Chalkshire, or, at any rate, the eastern division of it, was of immediate personal interest to Philip Sletherby; it was held for the Government in the present Parliament by a gentleman who did not intend to seek re-election, and Sletherby was under serious consideration by the party managers as his possible successor, and with luck, the seat might be held. The Saltpen-Jago influence was not an item which could be left out of consideration, and the political aspirant had been delighted at meeting Honorio at a small and friendly luncheon-party, still more gratified when she had asked him down to her country house for the following Friday-to-Tuesday. He was obviously 'on approval', and if he could secure the goodwill of his hostess he might count on her nominating him as an assured thing. If he failed to find favour in her eyes — well, the local leaders would probably cool off in their embryo enthusiasm for him.</p>	<p>பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பை காலியான இரயில் பெட்டியில் இனிமையான உணர்வுடன் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய லாபகரமான பயணம் செல்ல இருந்தார். அவர் Brill Manor என்ற கிராமத்து வீட்டில் தனது புதிய நண்பரான Mrs.Saltpen -Jagoவின் வீட்டிற்கு பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பி பயணமணார். திருமதி. சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோ லண்டன் மாநகரில் ஒரு முக்கிய நபராக மதிக்கப்படுபவர். மிகவும் முக்கியமாக Chalkshire நாட்டில் செல்வாக்குடன் இருப்பவர். அந்த நாட்டின் கிழக்கு வட்டாரத்திற்கு Philip Sletherby மீது தனிப்பட்ட ஈர்ப்பு உண்டு. தற்போது உள்ள அரசின் சட்ட சபையில் ஒருவர்,மறு தேர்தலை விரும்பாத நபர், அந்த கூட்டத்தில் Sletherby ஒரு வெற்றியாளராக பேசப்படுபவர். அவருக்கு யோகம் இருந்தால் அந்த பதவி கிடைக்கும். Mrs.Saltpen Jago செயல் கண்டிப்பாக ஒரு தாக்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்தும். அரசியல் தலைவர்களுக்கு சிறிய தோழமைக்கான உணவு விருந்து Honorio வில் நடத்தப்பட்டது. அப்போது அங்கு அவர் Saltpen Jago வை பார்த்து ஆனந்தமடைந்தார். அவள் அவரை வெள்ளி முதல் செவ்வாய் வரையிலான நாட்களில் தனது நாட்டிற்கு விருந்தினர் இல்லத்தில், விருந்திற்கு வருமாறு அழைத்திருந்தாள். மிகவும் நன்றிக்குரியதாக இருந்தது. அவர் கட்டாயமாக அவளுடைய ஆதரவையும் அவரது பதவிக்கான உத்தரவாதத்தையும் தக்கவைத்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். அவர் அவ்வாறு செய்ய தவறிவிட்டால் சாதாரண தலைவர்கள் அவரிடம் உள்ள ஆர்வத்தை குறைத்து கொள்வார்கள்.</p>
<p>Among the passengers dotted about on the platform, awaiting their respective trains, Sletherby espied a club acquaintance, and called him up to the carriage-window for a chat. "Oh, you're staying with Mrs. Saltpen-Jago for the week-end, are you? I expect you'll have a good time; she has the reputation of being an excellent hostess. She'll be useful to you, too, if that Parliamentary project — hullo, you're off. Good-bye."</p>	<p>பிளாட்டாரத்தில் அதிகமாக பயணிகள் அவர்களுடைய ரயிலை எதிர்பார்த்து காத்திருக்க Sletherby தனக்கு கட்சிக்காரர் ஒருவரை கண்டறிந்து (espied) அவனை ஜன்னல் ஓரம் அழைத்து பேசினார். ஓ, நீங்கள் Mrs Saltpen Jago வுடன் வாரத்தின் இறுதி நாட்களை கழிக்க போகிறீர்களா? உங்களுக்கு நல்ல நேரம் இருக்கிறது . விருந்து அளிப்பதில் அவர் புகழ்பெற்றவர். அந்த சட்டசபையின் திட்டத்திற்கு உனக்கு உதவியாக இருப்பாள். சரி நான் போய் வருகிறேன்.</p>

<p>Sletherby waved good-bye to his friend, pulled up the window, and turned his attention to the magazine lying on his lap. He had scarcely glanced at a couple of pages, however, when a smothered curse caused him to glance hastily at the only other occupant of the carriage. His travelling companion was a young man of about two-and-twenty, with dark hair, fresh complexion, and the blend of smartness and disarray that marks the costume of a 'nut' who is bound on a rustic holiday. He was engaged in searching furiously and ineffectually for some elusive or non-existent object; from time to time he dug a sixpenny bit out of a waistcoat pocket and stared at it ruefully, then recommenced the futile searching operations. A cigarette-case, matchbox, latchkey, silver pencil case, and railway ticket were turned out on to the seat beside him, but none of these articles seemed to afford him satisfaction; he cursed again, rather louder than before. The vigorous pantomime did not draw forth any remark from Sletherby, who resumed his scrutiny of the magazine.</p>	<p>Sletherby அவர் நண்பரை அனுப்பிவிட்டு ஜன்னலை மூடிவிட்டு, தன் மடியில் இருந்த பத்திரிக்கையில் தன் கவனத்தை கொண்டு சென்றார். இரண்டு தாள்கள் கூட படித்திருக்காத நேரத்தில், மற்றொருவர் அந்த பெட்டியில் இருப்பதை பார்த்தார். பயணத்தில் அவரோடு இருப்பவர் சுமார் இருபத்து இரண்டு வயது மதிக்கத்தக்க ஒரு வாலிபர். கருமையான முடி, வெள்ளை நிற தோற்றம், பட்டிக்காட்டில் உள்ள பைத்தியக்காரன் போல இருந்தது அவன் தோற்றம். அவன் தீவிரமாக ஒரு பொருளை தேடுவதில் ஈடுபட்டு கொண்டிருந்தான். நேரத்துக்கு நேரம் தன் பையில் உள்ள ஆறு அனாவை எடுத்து கவலையோடு பார்த்து கொண்டிருந்தான். அடுத்து இவையனைத்தையும் பார்த்த நான் சிகரெட் பாக்ஸ் தீப்பெட்டி, சாவிக்கள், வெள்ளி pencil பெட்டி, மற்றும் ரயில் டிக்கெட் அனைத்தையும் எடுத்து அருகில் உள்ள இருக்கையில் போட்டேன். இதில் உள்ள எதுவும் அவனுக்கு நிம்மதி அளிக்கவில்லை. அவன் அவனை முன்பைவிட இப்போது கொஞ்சம் சத்தமாகவே திட்டிக்கொண்டான். அவனது கொடுமான கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான குணங்கள் எதையும் Sletherby கண்டுகொள்ளாமல் அவரது பத்திரிக்கையை மறுபடியும் வாசிக்க தொடங்கினார்.</p>
<p>"I say!" exclaimed a young voice presently, "didn't I hear you say you were going down to stay with Mrs. Saltpen-Jago at Brill Manor? What a coincidence! My *mater, you know. I'm coming on there on Monday evening, so we shall meet. I'm quite a stranger; haven't seen the mater for six months at least. I was away yachting last time she was in Town. I'm Bertie, the second son, you know. I say, it's an awfully lucky coincidence that I should run across someone who knows the mater just at this particular moment. I've done a damned awkward thing." "You've lost something, haven't you?" said Sletherby.</p>	<p>"நீங்கள் Mrs Saltpen Jagoடன் Brill Manor ல் தங்க போகிறீர்கள் என்று சொன்னதை நான் கேட்டேன் என்று அவன் ஆச்சரியத்துடன் சொன்னான். என்ன ஒரு சந்திப்பு! என்ன ஒரு பொருத்தம்! (coincidence) அவர்கள் என் அம்மா திங்கள் கிழமை மாலை நான் அங்கு இருப்பேன். அப்போது நாம் சந்திக்கலாம். நான் இன்னும் உங்களுக்கு யார் என்று அறியாதவன் தான். ஆறுமாதங்கள் நடந்த விஷயமாவது தெரியுமா? என் அம்மாவைப் பார்த்து பல நாட்களாகிறது. இவ்வளவு நேரம் சுற்றி வந்திருக்கிறேன். நான் மிகவும் அறுவருப்பான செயலை செய்து விட்டேன். 'நீ ஒன்றை தொலைத்துவிட்டாய் அப்படித்தானே?' Sletherby வினவினார்.</p>
<p>"Not exactly, but left behind, which is almost as bad; just as inconvenient, anyway. I've come away without my sovereign-purse, with four quid in it, all my worldly wealth for the moment. It was in my pocket all right, just before I was starting, and then I wanted to seal a letter, and the sovereign-purse happens to have my crest on it, so I whipped it out to stamp the seal with, and, like a double-distilled idiot, I must have left it on the table. I had some silver loose in my pocket, but after I'd paid for a taxi and my ticket I'd only got this forlorn little sixpence left. I'm stopping at a little country inn near Brondquay for three days' fishing; not a soul knows me there, and my week-end bill, and tips, and cab to and from the station, and my ticket on to Brill, that will mount up to two or three quid, won't it? If you wouldn't mind lending me two pound ten, or three for preference, I shall be awfully obliged. It will pull me out of no end of a hole." "I think I can manage that," said Sletherby, after a moment's hesitation.</p>	<p>அப்படியேதும் இல்லை, நான் வரும் போது பணப்பையை எடுத்து வர மறந்துவிட்டேன். அதில் நான்கு பவுண்ட் காசு இருந்தது. எனது மொத்த சொத்தும அது தான். அது என் பாக்கெட்டில் இருந்தது. இப்போது தான் நான் தொடங்கினேன். பிறகு ஒரு கடிதத்தில் seal வைக்க வேண்டி இருந்தது. அப்போது அந்த பை எனக்கு பொக்கிஷம் போல் இருந்தது. அதை எடுத்து ஸ்டாம்ப் செய்தேன். இரட்டை வடிகட்டிய முட்டாள் போல் அடுத்து அதை டேபிளில் வைத்தேன். வெள்ளி காசுகள் கொஞ்சம் இருந்தது. ஆனால் Taxi மற்றும் டிக்கெட் எடுத்ததில் இருந்த ஆறு காசுகள் மட்டுமே மீதம் உள்ளது. நான் மூன்று நாள் ஒரு விடுதியில் தங்கி மீன் பிடிக்கப் போகிறேன். என்னை அங்கு யாருக்கும் தெரியாது. என் வார இறுதி கணக்கு உபயோகிப்பவருக்கு கொடுக்கும் காசு, மற்றும் வண்டி வாடகை, நிலையத்தில் இருந்து வந்தது, என்னுடைய Brill டிக்கெட், எல்லாம் எப்படியும் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பவுண்ட் இருக்கும் அப்படித்தானே. அதனால் எனக்கு பத்து பவுண்ட் மற்றும் மூன்று காசு நீங்கள் தந்து உதவினால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். அது என் நெறுக்கடியிலிருந்து காக்கும் (no end of a hole) என்றார். "நான் அதை கொடுக்கமுடியும் என நினைக்கிறேன்" என்று Sletherby சிறுது நேரம் கழித்து கூறினார்.</p>

<p>"Thanks awfully. It's jolly good of you. What a lucky thing for me that I should have chanced across one of the mater's friends. It will be a lesson to me not to leave my exchequer lying about anywhere, when it ought to be in my pocket. I suppose the moral of the whole thing is don't try and convert things to purposes for which they weren't intended. Still, when a sovereign-purse has your crest on it--". "What is your crest, by the way?" Sletherby asked, carelessly. "Not a very common one," said the youth; "a demi-lion holding a cross-crosslet in its paw." "When your mother wrote to me, giving me a list of trains, she had, if I remember rightly, a greyhound *courant on her notepaper," observed Sletherby. There was a tinge of coldness in his voice.</p>	<p>மிக்க நன்றி, மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி இது உங்கள் நல்ல மனதைக்காட்டுகிறது. எனது அம்மாவின் நெருங்கிய நண்பரை சந்திக்க வாய்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. "தனியே பணத்தை விட்டு எங்கும் செல்ல கூடாது" என்பது எனக்கொரு பாடம். அது என் பாக்கெட்டில் இருக்க வேண்டும். இது எல்லாருக்கும் தெரிந்த ஒன்று தான். நமக்கு ஏற்றது போல் பொருளை மாற்றக் கூடாது. தேவை இல்லாமல் அதை மாற்ற நினைக்க கூடாது. இப்போதும் பண்பையில் எனது அடையாளம் உள்ளது" என்றார். "சரி உன்னுடைய அடையாளம் என்ன? என்று Sletherby கேட்டார். "சாதாரணமான ஒன்று இல்லை" என வாலிபன் கூறினான். ஒரு சிறு சிங்கம் கிராஸ் குறுக்கு போன்ற அடையாளத்தை காலில் வைத்திருக்கும். உனது அம்மா "எனக்கு எழுதிய கடிதத்தில் ரயில்களில் குறிப்பை கொடுத்தார். நான் யோசிப்பது சரி யென்றால், அவள் புத்தகத்தில் உள்ள அடையாளம் ஒரு சாம்பல் நிற வேட்டை நாய்" Sletherby கவனித்தார். அவரது குரலில் ஒரு நடுக்கம் இருந்தது.</p>
<p>"That is the Jago crest," responded the youth promptly; "the demi-lion is the Saltpen crest. We have the right to use both, but I always use the demi-lion, because, after all, we are really Saltpens."</p>	<p>"அது Jagoவின் முத்திரை" அந்த வாலிபன் பதில் அளித்தான், அந்த சிறு சிங்கம் Saltpenவின் முத்திரை" எங்களுக்கு இரண்டையும் உபயோகிக்க அதிகாரம் உண்டு. நான் சிறு சிங்கத்தை தான் உபயோகிப்பேன், ஏனெனில் நாங்கள் உண்மையான ஸால்ட்பென்கள்.</p>
<p>There was silence for a moment or two, and the young man began to collect his fishing tackle and other belongings from the rack. "My station is the next one," he announced.</p>	<p>சிறிது நேரம் அமைதி நிலவியது. அந்த வாலிபன் மீன் பிடிக்க தேவையான பொருளை சேகரித்து கொண்டிருந்தான். என்னுடைய ஸ்டேஷன் அடுத்தது என்று தெரிவித்தான்.</p>
<p>"I've never met your mother," said Sletherby suddenly, "though we've corresponded several times. My introduction to her was through political friends. Does she resemble you at all in feature? I should rather like to be able to pick her out if she happened to be on the platform to meet me."</p>	<p>"நான் உன் அம்மாவிடம் பலமுறை உரையாடி இருந்தாலும் ஒரு முறை கூட அவர்களை சந்தித்ததில்லை" என்றார், என்னுடைய அறிமுகம் அவளுடன் அரசியல் மூலமே. அவள் உன்னைப்போல் இருப்பாளா? நான் platform-ல் அவளைக் கண்டால் அடையாளம் காண வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>"She's supposed to be like me. She has the same dark brown hair and high colour; it runs in her family. I say, this is where I get out." "Good-bye," said Sletherby. "You've forgotten the three quid," said the young man, opening the carriage-door and pitching his suit-case on to the platform. "I've no intention of lending you three pounds, or three shillings," said Sletherby severely. "But you said--"</p>	<p>அவர்கள் என்னைப்போல் இருப்பார்கள். என்னைப் போலவே கருஞ்சாம்பல் முடி மற்றும் நல்ல நிறம். அது உங்கள் குடும்பத்தில் ஓடுகிறது. "இது வெளியே செல்லும் தருணம்" என நினைக்கிறேன். "போய் வருகிறேன்" என Sletherby கூறினார். "நீங்கள் அந்த மூன்று பவுண்டை மறந்து விட்டீர்கள்". அந்த வாலிபன் கூறினான் அவனது பெட்டி கதவை திறந்து விட்டு அவனது பொருட்களை வெளியே தள்ளினான். "உனக்கு மூன்று பவுண்ட் மற்றும் மூன்று சில்லிங் தர எனக்கு விருப்பம் இல்லை." Sletherby கூறினார் "ஆனால் நீங்கள் கூறினீர்கள்....."</p>
<p>"I know I did. My suspicions hadn't been roused then, though I hadn't necessarily swallowed your story. The discrepancy about the crests put me on my guard, notwithstanding the really brilliant way in which you accounted for it. Then I laid a trap for you; I told you that I had never met Mrs. Saltpen-Jago. As a matter of fact I met her at lunch on Monday last. She is a pronounced blonde." The train moved on, leaving the soi-disant cadet of the Saltpen-Jago family cursing furiously on the platform.</p>	<p>ஆம் உனது கதையை கேட்டதும் எனக்கு சந்தேகம் எழுந்தது. உனது அடையாளத்தின் வித்தியாசத்தை உனக்கு சிறப்பாக சொல்ல தெரியவில்லை. பிறகு உனக்கு வலை விரித்தேன். உனது அம்மாவை பார்த்ததில்லை என்று கூறினேன். நான் அவளை கடைசி திங்கள் கிழமை சந்தித்தேன். அவர்கள் தங்க நிறமுடியில் வித்தியாசமாக இருந்தார். ரயில் நகர, Saltpen Jago குடும்ப கௌரவத்தை நடைமேடையிலேயே திட்டி தீர்த்துவிட்டு சென்றார்.</p>



<p>"Well, he hasn't opened his fishing expedition by catching a flat," chuckled Sletherby. He would have an entertaining story to recount at dinner that evening, and his clever little trap would earn him applause as a man of resource and astuteness. He was still telling his adventure in imagination to an attentive audience of dinner guests when the train drew up at his destination. On the platform he was greeted sedately by a tall footman, and noisily by Claude People, K.C., who had apparently travelled down by the same train.</p>	<p>"ஆம், அவர் ஒரு வித்தியாசத்தை பிடித்துக்கொண்டு அவரது மீன்பிடி கதையை என்னிடம் சொல்லி இருக்கக் கூடாது". Sletherby சிரித்தார். அவரின் பொழுது போக்கு ஒரு சுவாரஸ்யமான கதையை மாலை நேரம் உணவின் போது சொல்வார். அவருடைய கூர்மையான வலைவீச்சு அவருக்கு கைத்தட்டு பெற்றுத்தரலாம். "வளம் மற்றும் புத்தி கூர்மை பெற்ற மனிதன் என்று" அவர் இன்னும் சொன்னார். அவர் கற்பனைகளின் சாகசம் அவரது உணவின் பார்வையாளரை இழுக்கும். நடைமேடையில் ஒரு உயர்ந்த மனிதன் கனிவாகவும் ஆர்வமாகவும் இவரை வரவேற்றார். K.C அவரை அதே வண்டியில் தான் பயணம் புரிந்துள்ளார்.</p>
<p>"Hullo, Sletherby! You spending the week-end at Brill? Good. Excellent. We'll have a round of golf together to-morrow; I'll give you your revenge for Hoylake. Not a bad course here, as inland courses go. Ah, here we are; here's the car waiting for us, and very nice, too!" The car which won the K.C.'s approval was a sumptuous-looking vehicle, which seemed to embody the last word in elegance, comfort, and locomotive power. Its graceful lines and symmetrical design masked the fact that it was an enormous wheeled structure, combining the features of a hotel lounge and an engine-room.</p>	<p>"வணக்கம் sletherby! நீங்கள் பிரில்லில் (Brill) இந்த வார நாட்களை செலவழிக்க போகிறீர்களா. மிக நன்று. நாளை ஒரு சுற்று Golf விளையாடலாம். உங்களுக்கான பதிலடியை Hoylakeல் கொடுப்பேன். அது கேவலமாக இருக்காது. கிராமங்கள் வழியே செல்லும்போது எந்த அசம்பாவிதமும் நடக்காது. ஓ! இங்கே தான்; நமக்காக காத்திருக்கும் கார், நன்றாக உள்ளது, அப்படித்தானே". K.C வைத்திருக்கும் இந்த கார் மிகவும் விலையுயர்ந்த வண்டி ஆகும். நேர்த்தியான, சௌகர்யமான மற்றும் லோகோ மோடிவ் ஆற்றல் கொண்டது. அதன் நயமுள்ள கோடுகள் மற்றும் வடிவங்கள் எண்ணற்ற விதத்தில் சக்கரங்கள் கொண்டு அமைந்த வாகனம். ஹோட்டல் லவுஞ்சில் நிற்கும் வாகனம் போல் காட்சி அளித்தது.</p>
<p>"Different sort of vehicle to the post-chaise in which our grandfathers used to travel, eh?" exclaimed the lawyer appreciatively. And for Sletherby's benefit he began running over the chief points of perfection in the fitting and mechanism of the car.</p>	<p>"குதிரைகள் இழுக்கும் பலவிதமான கார்களை எனது தாத்தா உபயோகித்தார், அப்படித்தானே", வழக்கறிஞர் கூறினார். Sletherby தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்காக இதன் குணங்கள், அதன் அமைப்பு மற்றும் செயலாற்றும் தன்மை அனைத்தையும் அவர் கூறினார்.</p>
<p>Sletherby heard not a single word, noted not one of the details that were being expounded to him. His eyes were fixed on the door panel, on which were displayed two crests: a greyhound courant and a demi-lion holding in its paw a cross-crosslet.</p>	<p>Sletherby யாரையும் கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவரிடம் விவரிக்கும் அனைத்தையும் அவர் கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவரது கண்கள் கதவை நோக்கி இருந்தது. அங்கே இரண்டு முத்திரை இருந்தன. சாம்பல் நிற மற்றும் சிறு சிங்கம் காலில் (paw) குறுக்கு சிலுவை வைத்திருந்தது.</p>
<p>The K.C. was not the sort of man to notice an absorbed silence on the part of a companion. He had been silent himself for nearly an hour in the train, and his tongue was making up for lost time. Political gossip, personal anecdote, and general observation flowed from him in an uninterrupted stream as the car sped along the country roads; from the inner history of the Dublin labour troubles and the private life of the Prince Designate of Albania he progressed with an easy volubility to an account of an alleged happening at the ninth hole at Sandwich, and a verbatim report of a remark made by the Duchess of Pathshire at a Tango tea. Just as the car turned in at the Brill entrance gates the K.C. captured Sletherby's attention by switching his remarks to the personality of their hostess.</p>	<p>K.C இவரின் மௌனத்தை கண்காணிக்கவில்லை. ரயில் பயணத்தின் ஒரு மணி நேரமும் அமைதியாக இருந்தார். அவரது நாக்கு அவருக்கு பேச நேரமும் அளிக்கவில்லை. அரசியல் பேச்சுகள், பொது விஷயங்கள் பொதுவாக அரியப்பட்ட விஷயங்கள் என அனைத்தும் அவரிடம் இருந்து பொழியப்பட்டது. கார் கிராமபுற சாலையில் போய் கொண்டிருந்தது. Dublin கூலிகளின் வேதனைகள் Prince Designate of Albania (அல்போனிய இளவரசன்) பொது வாழ்வு பற்றியும், சான்விட்சிலிருந்து ஒன்பதாவது துளையில் நடந்த Sandwich விஷயங்கள் பற்றியும் கூறினார். Dutchess of Pathshire டங்கோ (Tango) Tea பற்றியும் கூறினார். Brill கதவுகளில் கார் நுழையும் போது K.C அவரை பார்த்தார். அவர் பணியாளர்களின் குணங்களை பார்த்தார்.</p>

<p>"Brilliant woman, level-headed, a clear thinker, knows exactly when to take up an individual or a cause, exactly when to let him or it drop. Influential woman, but spoils herself and her chances by being too restless. No repose. Good appearance, too, till she made that idiotic change."</p> <p>"Change?" queried Sletherby, "what change?"</p>	<p>"அறிவார்ந்த பெண், நன்றாக யோசிப்பவர். தெளிவாக தனிநபரை எங்கு ஏற்ற வேண்டும் இறக்க வேண்டும் என அறிந்தவர். செல்வாக்குடைய பெண். ஆனால் ஓய்வில்லாத வேலையால் அவளை கெடுத்து கொள்கிறாள். கடினம் ஏதும் இல்லை. நல்ல தோற்றம் கூட, இன்னும் அந்த காரியத்தை செய்கிறாள்."</p> <p>"மாற்றம்?" Sletherby மொழிந்தார், "என்ன மாற்றம்?"</p>
<p>"What change? You don't mean to say— Oh, of course, you've only known her just lately. She used to have beautiful dark brown hair, which went very well with her fresh complexion; then one day, about five weeks ago, she electrified everybody by appearing as a brilliant blonde. Quite ruined her looks. Here we are. I say, what's the matter with you? You look rather ill."</p>	<p>"என்ன மாற்றம்? நீ சொல்ல தேவையில்லை. ஓ, இப்போது தான் அவளை பார்த்திருக்கிறாய். அவள் அழகிய அடர்ந்த BROWN முடி கொண்டவள். அது அவள் நிறத்திற்கு பொருந்தியுள்ளது; ஒரு நாள், ஐந்து வாரம் கழித்து, எல்லாருக்கும் அதிர்ச்சி கொடுத்தார். அழகிய மஞ்சள் நிற முடியில் (blonde)வந்தார். இதோ வந்துவிட்டோம். உனக்கு என்ன ஆயிற்று? நீங்கள் நோய் வாய்ப்பட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்."</p>

<b>ஆசிரியரைப் பற்றி</b>	
<p>ஹெக்டர் ஹியுமன்ரோ (1870-1916) என்பது Saki யின் இயாற்பெயர். இவர் 'சகி' என்ற புனைப்பெயரை தன் எழுத்துக்களுக்காக வைத்துக்கொண்டார். H.H.Munro என்ற இன்னும் ஒரு பெயரைக் கொண்ட இவர் ஒரு பிரித்தானிய எழுத்தாளர். இவரின் எழுத்துக்கள், நகைச்சுவையாகவும், புதினம் நிறைந்ததாகவும், திகிலூட்டக் கூடியதாகவும், இங்கிலாந்து நாட்டு அரசர் எட்வர் காலத்து சமூகத்தையும், பண்பாட்டையும் கிண்டல் செய்வதாகவும் அமைந்திருக்கும். சிறுகதை எழுதுவதில் மிகச் சிறந்தவர். இவரின் எழுத்துக்கள் O'Henry யின் எழுத்துக்களை ஒப்பிடப்பட்டதாக இருக்கும். இவர் சார்லஸ்மாத் என்பவருடன் இணைந்து The Watched Pot என்ற நாடகத்தையும் எழுதியுள்ளார்.</p>	

**1. Answer the following questions in about 30-50 words each: (Pg. No. 63)**

**a. Why did Philip Sletherby visit Brill Manor?**

Philip visited Brill Manor, the country residence of his newly achieved acquaintance, Mrs. Saltpen - Jago. 'Honoraria Saltpen - Jago in London, of considerable importance and influence in the country of chalkshire.

**b. How would Sletherby gain from his friendship with Honoraria Saltpen-Jago?**

Philip had never met Honoraria Saltpen - Jago. Though they had corresponded several times. His introduction to her was through political friends.

**c. Why did his travel companion curse and mutter?**

His travel companion in the train was a young man who was searching for something frantically. From time to time he dug a six penny bit out of waistcoat pocket and started at it ruefully. He recommenced the futile searching operations. He took all the articles out, but none of these articles seemed to afford satisfaction. So he cursed and muttered.

**d. Describe Bertie's problem.**

Bertie had left his purse behind, after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse. He need some money. So he asked Philip Sletherby to lend three pounds to him.

**e. 'There was a tinge of coldness in his voice.' Why?**

When Bertie explained that the saltpen crest was that of demi-lion, Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter head a greyhound courant crest. So there was a tinge of coldness in his voice.

**f. Compare the two crests.**

One crest is a demi-lion holding a cross - crosslet in his paw. That is the saltpen crest. Another crest is a greyhound courant. This is the Jago crest.



**g. What was Sletherby's response to Bertie's request?**

Bertie needed three pound desperately and asked sletherby to lend it to him but Philip had mistaken him a fraud and not yet fulfilled Bertie's request.

**h. What caught his attention about the car door?**

His eyes were fixed on the door panel, on which were displayed two crests, a greyhound courant and a demi-lion holding in its paw a cross - crosslet.

**i. Describe Honario Saltpen - Jago**

Honario Saltpen - Jago is a brilliant woman, level headed a clear thinker, knows exactly when to take up an individual or a cause, exactly when to let him or drop, she is an influential woman too.

**j. Why did K.C's words shock sletherby?**

Sletherby sat dumbstruck on learning that Mrs. Honario Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago.

**2. Re - arrange the sentences given below and write a summary of the story in a paragraph. (Pg. No. 63)**

**Begin with .....**

Philip sletherby was travelling by train to Brill manor.

- a. The young man introduced himself as Bertie, the son of Saltpen Jago. **2**
- b. Bertie needed three pounds desperately and asked sletherby to lend it to him. **4**
- c. All the time sletherby was gazing at the door panel of the car, on which were the two crests - a demi-lion and a greyhound courant. **9**
- d. He was received by Claude people . K.C., who had kept on talking about various things. **8**
- e. Bertie had left his purse behind, after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse. **3**
- f. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his. **7**
- g. While describing the appearance of Honario Saltpen - Jago, K.C. referred to her altered hairstyle. **10**
- h. Sletherby realized that Bertie had not lied to him but that he had mistaken him for a fraud. **12**
- i. He explained that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi-lion. **5**
- j. Sletherby sat dumbstruck on learning that Mrs. Honario Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde, just five weeks ago. **11**
- k. Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest. **6**
- l. His companion in the train was a young man who was searching for something frantically. **1**
- m. Suspecting foul play Sletherby did not give him any money, as he knew Mrs. Saltpen - Jago was a blonde. **13**

**3. Explain the following phrases selected from the story in your own words and work with a partner to make sentences using these phrases. (Pg. No. 64)****a. on approval**

a) Stamps are sent to collectors **on approval**.

**b. a rustic holiday**

b) To spend **a rustic holiday** my cousin came to my home town.

**c. a double - distilled idiot**

c) Sorry to tell that you are **a double distilled idiot**.

**d. a tinge of coldness**

d) He replied with **tinge of coldness in his voice**.

**e. making up for lost time**

e) Ravi **made up for the lost time by working hard**.

**4. Answer the following questions in a Paragraph of about 100 - 150 words.****a) Describe the youth's strange behaviour when he was in the train.**

The youth was a man of about two and twenty, with dark hair fresh complexion and the blend of smartness and disarray that marks the costume of a 'nut' who is bound on a rustic holiday. He was engaged in searching furiously and ineffectually for some elusive or non-existent object from time to time he dug a sixpenny bit out of a waist coat pocket and stared at it ruefully then recommenced a futile searching operations. A cigarette- case and railway ticket were turned out on to the seat beside him, but none of these article seemed to afford him satisfaction. He had left his purse – behind after scaling an envelope the crest on the purse. He needed three pounds desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him.

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

Sletherby exhibited caution by asking about Bertie's crest. The man said that it is a demi-lion holding a cross in its paw. He suspected that he was not the son of Mrs. Saltpen Jago, Mrs. Saltpen wrote a letter to him, giving a list of trains, He remembered that he had noticed a crest, which had a grey hound courrant on her note paper. He also asked him how his mother resembles. He answered that she was like him. She has the same dark brown hair. This incident arouses the suspicion of Sletherby, as he had recently met his mother, who is a pronounced blonde.

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

Philip companion in the train was young man who was searching for something frantically. The young man introduced himself as Bertie the son of Saltpen Jago. Bertie had left his purse behind after sealing an envelope with crest on the purse. Bertie needed three pounds desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. He explained that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi-lion. Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courrant crest. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his. Philip had mistaken him for a fraud because he knew that Jago had a type of blonde hair. Sletherby sat dumbstruck on learning that Mrs Honario Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago. Then he realized that his judgement of Bertie turned out to be a wrong one.

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

The world is full of different kinds of people. Some of them are really humble, sweet and nice whereas some happen to be abrupt, aggressive and rude. Of course, we all know that it is not easy dealing with a rude individual, but unfortunately there are times that make us rude ourselves. Some situations come up that compel you to get into rude streak and make you lose your temper. But, when you are in wrong side, you should have a mind set to ask apology immediately. In the story " shot in the dark" by Hector Munro. Bertie needed three pound desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. But he had mistaken Bertie for a fraud. He behaved rudely that he did not give three pounds. But later, Philip realized that Bertie had not lied to him. If I were in such a situation of Philip, I would ask apology to Bertie for my rude behaviour which hurted him lot.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

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

Philip - travels - train - Brill Manor - meets Bertie - Secondson - Left purse - four quids - needs money requests - Philip to lend him - two pounds - did not help - true son - mistaken for a fraud **June 19**

Introduction

Sletherby's trip to Brill Manor

Philip's suspicion and regret

Moral

**Introduction:**

H.M. Munro is better known by the pen name Saki. This is an amusing story that describes how a man who considered himself smart and very observant finds that he had mistaken the genuine plea of a stranded youth.

**Sletherby's trip to Brill Manor.**

Philip Sletherby desired to become a politician. He was travelling by train to Brill Manor to meet Mrs. Saltpen. His companion in the train was a young man. The young man introduced himself as Bertie, the son of Mrs. Saltpen. Bertie had left his purse behind, after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse. Bertie needed three pounds and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. He explained that the Saltpen crest(seal) was that of a demi-lion(half lion bearing a cross on the foot).

**Philip's suspicion and regret:**

Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had greyhound courrant (running dog's) crest. Bertie said that they use both the crests. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his. Suspecting foul play, Sletherby did not give him any money, as he knew Mrs. Saltpen was a blonde (golden colour). He was received by Claude People K.C. who had kept on talking about various things. All the time, Sletherby was gazing at the door panel of the car, on which there were two crests. While describing the appearance of Hinario Saltpen-Jago, K.C. referred to her altered hairstyle, just five weeks ago. Sletherby realized that Bertie had not lied to him, but that he had mistaken him for a fraud.

**Moral:** *Think twice before making a decision*

**Paragraph for Average students:**

Story	:	A shot in the dark
Author	:	Saki
Characters	:	Philip Sletherby, Mrs. Saltpen, Bertie, claude people
Theme	:	Don't judge a person by appearance

Philip Sletherby travels by train to Brill Manor to meet Mrs. Saltpen Jago. She was his hostess. He travelled with Bertie, the second son of Mrs. Saltpen. Bertie forgot his purse. So he asked Sletherby to lend him three pounds. Sletherby agreed but later relented. Bertie used a demi lion crest. He said that his mother had dark brown hair. Sletherby didn't believe his words. So he didn't give him money. In Brill Manor he saw the crests in the car talked about by Bertie. Later he came to know that Mrs. Saltpen had changed her dark hair to a blonde just five weeks ago. He realised that Bertie did not lie to him but he had mistaken him for a fraud.

**Moral:** *Do not judge a book by it's cover*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

Story	:	A shot in the dark
Author	:	Saki

- Philip Sletherby was travelling by train to Brill Manor to meet Mrs. Saltpen Jago.
- Mr. Saltpen Jago's son Bertie travelled with him.
- Bertie asked Sletherby to lend him three pounds.
- Bertie had left his purse.
- Sletherby agreed to give him the money.
- Bertie used a demi lion crest.
- He explained that his mother had dark brown hair.
- Philip thought he was a fraud and refused to help him.
- Later he came to know the truth
- He felt sorry for his mistake.

*Don't judge a person by appearance*

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# Unit 3

## Prose

### FORGETTING - ROBERT LYND

#### மறத்தல்

#### பாடச் சுருக்கம்

இந்த கட்டுரையில் ராபர்ட் லிண்ட் மனிதர்களில் உள்ள மறதிக்கான அடிப்படைக் காரணங்களைப் பற்றி தெளிவாக கூறுகிறார். நாம் எதை மறந்து போகிறோம், அப்படி மறந்து போவதால் ஏற்படும் விளைவுகள், ஏன் மறந்துபோகிறோம் என்று பலவிதமான வினாக்களுக்கு விடையையும் தருகிறார். மறத்தலைப் பற்றி தெளிவாக இக்கட்டுரையில் காண்போம்.

ENGLISH	தமிழ்
<p>A list of articles lost by railway travellers and now on sale at a great London station has been published, and many people who read it have been astonished at the absent-mindedness of their fellows. If statistical records were available on the subject, however, I doubt whether it would be found that absent-mindedness is common. It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder. Modern man remembers even telephone numbers. He remembers the addresses of his friends. He remembers the dates of good vintage.</p>	<p>ரயிலில் செல்லும் பயணிகள் தவறவிட்ட பொருட்களை இப்போது லண்டன் நிலையத்தில் விற்பனைக்கு உள்ளதாக அறிவித்தனர். அதை வாசித்த மக்கள் அவர்கள் மறதி மனப்பாங்கை நினைத்து திகைத்தனர். புள்ளி விவரப்படி நான் சந்தேகப்பட்டது போல் இவ்வாறு மறந்து போகாதல் பொதுவான நிகழ்வுதான். இவை மனித நினைவின் திறன் மற்றும் திறன் இல்லாததை சொல்லி அதிசயப்பட வைக்கிறது. நவீன மனிதன் கைபேசி எண்களைக்கூட நினைவில் வைத்திருப்பான். அவன் நண்பரின் முகவரியையும் நினைவில் வைத்திருப்பான். பழங்காலத்தில் நடந்த நல்ல நிகழ்வுகளை கூட அவன் நினைத்துப்பார்க்கிறான்.</p>
<p>He remembers appointments for lunch and dinner. His memory is crowded with the names of actors and actresses and cricketers and footballers and murderers. He can tell you what the weather was like in a long-past August and the name of the provincial hotel at which he had a vile meal during the summer. In his ordinary life, again, he remembers almost everything that he is expected to remember. How many men in all London forget a single item of their clothing when dressing in the morning? Not one in a hundred. Perhaps not one in ten thousand. How many of them forget to shut the front door when leaving the house? Scarcely more. And so it goes on through the day, almost everybody remembering to do the right things at the right moment till it is time to go to bed, and then the ordinary man seldom forgets to turn off the lights before going upstairs.</p>	<p>மதிய உணவு மற்றும் இரவு சாப்பாட்டிற்கான குறிப்பை அவன் ஞாபகம் வைத்திருப்பான். அவனது நினைவுகள் நடிகர், நடிகைகள், கிரிக்கெட் வீரர்கள் மற்றும் கால்பந்து வீரர்கள் மற்றும் கொள்ளையர்கள் என நெரிசலாக இருக்கும். கோடை காலத்தில் அவன் நன்றாக உணவு அருந்திய உயர்வாக ஹோட்டலையும், கடந்து சென்ற ஆகஸ்ட் பருவநிலையும் அவனால் சொல்ல முடியும். அவனது சாதாரண வாழ்விலும், அவன் எதையெல்லாம் நினைவு கூற நினைக்கிறானோ அதை அனைத்தையும் நினைவுப்படுத்துவான். லண்டனில் உள்ள ஆண்கள் எல்லோரும் காலையில் ஆடை அணியும் போது தங்களின் ஆடைகளின் சிறு துண்டினை மறப்பதுண்டா? நூற்றில் ஒருவர் கூட இல்லை. ஏன் ஆயிரத்தில் ஒருவர் கூட இல்லை. எத்தனை பேர் வீட்டை விட்டு வெளியில் செல்லும் போது வீட்டின் முன் கதவை அடைக்காமல் செல்வோம். ஒரு நாள் முழுதும் அவ்வாறு போகிறோம், நாம் படுக்கைக்கு செல்லும் வரை நமது செயலை தெளிவாக செய்கிறோம். ஆனால் ஒரு சாதாரண மனிதன் மேல் மாடிக்கு செல்வதற்கு முன் விளக்குகளை அணைக்க மறக்கிறான்.</p>



<p>There are, it must be admitted, some matters in regard to which the memory works with less than its usual perfection. It is only a very methodical man, I imagine, who can always remember to take the medicine his doctor has prescribed for him. This is the more surprising because medicine should be one of the easiest things to remember. As a rule, it is supposed to be taken before during, or after meals and the meal itself should be a reminder of it. The fact remains, however, that few but the moral giants remember to take their medicine regularly. Certain psychologists tell us that we forget things because we wish to forget them, and it may be that it is because of their antipathy to pills and potions; that many people fail to remember them at the appointed hours.</p>	<p>சில நேரத்தில் நாம் நமது நினைவுகள் சாதாரணமாக செயல்படுவதை விட குறைந்து செயல்படும். ஒரு முதுநிலை மனிதர் மருத்துவர் அவருக்கு பரிந்துரை செய்ததை மறவாமல் எடுத்து செல்கிறார் என நினைக்கிறேன். இது ஆச்சரியம் தரக்கூடிய விஷயம் தான். மருந்துகள் என்பது இயல்பாக நம் நினைவில் இருக்கக்கூடியவை. விதியின் அடிப்படையில் அவை சாப்பாட்டிற்கு முன் அல்லது சாப்பாட்டிற்கு பின்பு மற்றும் உணவு என்ன என்பது கூட நினைவில் இருக்கும். உண்மை என்னவென்றால் சில ஒழுக்க அரக்கர்கள் அவர்களது மருந்துகளை ஞாபகம் வைத்திருப்பார்கள். சில உளவியலாளர்கள் நம்மிடம் கூறுவது நாம் மறக்க நினைக்கும் விஷயத்தை மறக்கிறோம். ஏனெனில் அவை மிகுந்த வெறுப்பான மருந்தாக இருக்கும்; மனிதர்கள் குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் சாப்பிட மறக்கிறார்கள்.</p>
<p>This does not explain, however, how it is that a life-long devotee of medicines like myself is as forgetful of them as those who take them most unwillingly. The very prospect of a new and widely advertised cure-all delights me. Yet, even if I have the stuff in my pockets, I forget about it as soon as the hour approaches at which I ought to swallow it. Chemists make their fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take.</p>	<p>என்னைப்போல் மருந்துக்கு நீண்ட பக்தனாக இருப்பவர்கள் வெறுப்பாக ஆர்வமில்லாமல் மறந்து விடுகிறோம். புதிய, பரவலாக விளம்பரப்படுத்தப்படும் சிகிச்சை எனக்கு மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியளிக்கிறது. நான் மருந்துகளை என் பையில் வைத்திருந்தாலும், அதை மறந்து, ஒரு மணி நேரம் கழித்து அதை எடுத்து சாப்பிடுவேன். மருத்துவரின் பொக்கிஷம் அவரின் மருந்தை மக்கள் மறந்து சாப்பிடாமல் இருப்பது.</p>
<p>The commonest form of forgetfulness, I suppose, occurs in the matter of posting letters. So common is it that I am always reluctant to trust a departing visitor to post an important letter. So little do I rely on his memory that I put him on his oath before handing the letter to him. As for myself, anyone who asks me to post a letter is a poor judge of character. Even if I carry the letter in my hand I am always past the first pillar-box before I remember that I ought to have posted it. Weary of holding it in my hand, I then put it for safety into one of my pockets and forget all about it. After that, it has an unadventurous life till a long chain of circumstances leads to a number of embarrassing questions being asked, and I am compelled to produce the evidence of my guilt from my pocket. This, it might be thought, must be due to a lack of interest in other people's letters; but that cannot be the explanation, for I forget to post some even of the few letters that I myself remember to write.</p>	<p>பொதுவாக நான் மறந்துபோவதாக நினைப்பது கடிதம் அனுப்புவதிலே. பொதுவாக என்னை பார்க்க (சந்திக்க) வருபவரிடம் தயக்கத்துடன் எனது முக்கியமான கடிதத்தை அனுப்ப சொல்வேன். கடிதத்தை கொடுக்கும் முன் என் மீது நம்பிக்கை வர வைப்பேன். என்னிடம் கடிதத்தை அனுப்ப சொல்பவர்கள் என்னைப்பற்றி முழுதும் அறியாதவர்கள். நானே எடுத்து சென்றாலும் ஒரு பில்லர் பெட்டியை தாண்டிய பிறகு அடுத்த பெட்டியில் போட ஞாபகம் வரும். கையில் வைத்திருப்பது பதிலாக அதை என் சட்டை பையில் வைத்து அப்படியே மறந்துவிடுவேன். அதன் பிறகு, இது ஒரு மகிழ்ச்சியில்லா வாழ்க்கை. சங்கிலிப்போன்ற பிரச்சனைகள், எண்ணற்ற சொல்லமுடியா கேள்விகளை கேட்பது போன்று, என்னை வற்புறுத்தி என்னுடைய குற்ற உணர்வுகளை வெளிப்படுத்த வைக்கும். இவை அனைத்தும் மற்றவரின் கடிதம் என்பதால் ஈடுபாடு இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம், சில கடிதங்கள் நான் எழுத நினைத்தது கூட நான் அனுப்ப மறந்துள்ளேன்.</p>
<p>As for leaving articles in trains and in taxis, I am no great delinquent in such matters. I can remember almost anything except books and walking-sticks and I can often remember even books. Walking-sticks I find it quite impossible to keep. I have an old-fashioned taste for them, and I buy them frequently but no-sooner do I pay a visit to a friend's house or go a journey in a train, than another stick is on its way into the world of the lost. I dare not carry an umbrella for fear of losing it. To go through life without ever having lost an umbrella has even the grimmest-jawed umbrella-carrier ever achieved this?</p>	<p>நான் ரயிலில், Taxi யில் பொருட்களை தவறவிட்டவர்களைப் போல மிகச்சிறந்த மறதியாளன் அல்ல. என் புத்தகத்தையும், Walking stick யும் தவிர மற்ற எல்லாவற்றையும் நினைவுபடுத்திக் கொள்வேன். Walking stick வைத்திருப்பது நடக்கக்கூடிய காரியம் அல்ல. பழையகால ஆசை அதன் மேல் உண்டு, அடிக்கடி நான் அதை வாங்குவேன். எனது நண்பன் வீட்டுக்கு அல்லது ஒரு ரயில் பயணத்திற்கு பிறகு மற்றொன்றை தொலைத்துவிடுவேன். தொலைத்து விடுவேன் என்ற பயத்தில் குடை எடுத்து செல்வதில்லை. வாழ்வில் குடையை நான் தொலைத்தது இல்லை- குள்ளமான குடையை கூட தொலைத்தது உண்டா?</p>

<p>Few of us, however, have lost much property on our travels through forgetfulness. The ordinary man arrives at his destination with all his bags and trunks safe. The list of articles lost in trains during the year suggests that it is the young rather than the adult who forget things, and that sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious-minded fellows. A considerable number of footballs and cricket-bats, for instance, were forgotten. This is easy to understand, for boys, returning from the games, have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing-field, and their heads are among the stars- or their hearts in their boots - as they recall their exploits or their errors. They are abstracted from the world outside them. Memories prevent them from remembering to do such small prosaic things as take the ball or the bat with them when they leave the train.</p>	<p>நம்மில் பலர், ஞாபகம் மறதியால் பல பொருட்களை பயணங்களில் இழந்திருக்கிறோம். சாதாரண மனிதன் சேரவேண்டிய இடத்தை அடையும் போது தன் பையையும் பொருளை பத்திரமாக கொண்டு செல்கிறான். அந்த ஆண்டில் ரயிலில் பொருட்களை தவறவிட்டவர்களின் பட்டியலில் பெரும்பாலானோர் இளைஞர்களே. சாதாரண மனிதனை விட விளையாட்டு வீரனுக்கு ஞாபகமின்மை அதிகமாக உள்ளது. கிரிக்கெட் பேட், கால்பந்து போன்ற எண்ணிலடங்கா பொருட்களே மறக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. தெளிவாக புரிந்துகொள்ள, ஆண்கள் விளையாடி விட்டு வீடு திரும்பும் போது விளையாட்டு திடலின் நினைவே இருக்கும்- அவர்கள் தலைவர்கள் நட்சத்திரங்கள் மத்தியிலும் - அவர்கள் சிறந்த செயல் மற்றும் குறைகளை நினைத்து பார்ப்பார்கள். நினைக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் உலகம் அவர்களுக்கு வெளியே இருக்கும். நினைவுகளில் சில மந்தமான செயல்கள் அவர்களுடன் எடுத்து செல்ல நேரிடும்.</p>
<p>For the rest of the day, they are citizens of dreamland. The same may be said, no doubt, of anglers who forget their fishing-rods. Anglers are generally said- I do not know with what justification- to be the most imaginative of men, and the man who is inventing magnificent lies on the journey home after a day's fishing is bound to be a little absent-minded in his behaviour. The fishing-rod of reality is forgotten by him as he day-dreams over the fears of the fishing-rod of Utopia. His loss of memory is really a tribute to the intensity of his enjoyment in thinking about his day's sport. He may forget his fishing-rod, as the poet may forget to post a letter, because his mind is filled with matter more glorious. Absent-mindedness of this kind seems to me all but a virtue. The absent-minded man is often a man who is making the best of life and therefore has no time to remember the mediocre. Who would have trusted Socrates or Coleridge to post a letter? They had souls above such things.</p>	<p>மீதி நாட்களில் அவர்கள் கனவு உலகத்தின் குடியரிமை கொண்டவர்கள். இதேபோல், சந்தேகமின்றி, மீன்பிடிப்பவர்கள் தூண்டிலை மறப்பார்கள். பொதுவாக மீன்பிடிப்பவரை சொல்வது எதன் அடிப்படையில் நியாயப்படுத்த என தெரியவில்லை. மனிதர்களின் அவர்கள்தான் கற்பனையாளர்கள், அம்மனிதன் புதிதாக உருவாக்கும் கற்பனையோடு அவன் வீட்டுக்கு செல்லும்போது அது அவன் குணங்களின் சிறு மறதிமனப்பாங்கு தன்மையை காட்டுகிறது. எதார்த்தத்தில் மீன்பிடிப்பதை அவர் மறந்துவிட்டு பிறகு மீன்பிடிப்பை, அச்சத்தை மீறி கற்பனை செய்கிறார். விளையாட்டின் நினைவுகளை மறப்பது நன்மைதான். அவன் மீன்பிடிப்பை மறக்கலாம். ஒருகவிஞன் தனது கடிதத்தை மறக்கலாம், ஏனெனில் அவர் சிறந்தனை முற்றிலும் பெருமைக்குரிய விஷயங்கள் நிறைந்திருக்கும். மறதிமனப்பான்மை என்னை பொறுத்தவரை சிறந்த குணம்தான். மறதிமனப்பான்மை கொண்டவனது வாழ்க்கை சிறந்ததாக இருக்கும். சாதாரண விஷயங்கள் நினைவுப்படுத்த அவனுக்கு நேரம் இருக்காது. Socrates அல்லது Coleridge நம்பி கடிதத்தை அனுப்ப சொல்வதற்கு சமம்? அவர்களுக்கு செயலில் ஆர்வம் உள்ளது.</p>
<p>The question whether the possession of a good memory is altogether desirable has often been discussed, and men with fallible memories have sometimes tried to make out a case for their superiority. A man, they say, who is a perfect remembering machine is seldom a man of the first intelligence, and they quote various cases of children or men who had marvellous memories and who yet had no intellect to speak of. I imagine, however, that on the whole the great writers and the great composers of music have been men with exceptional powers of memory. The poets I have known have had better memories than the stockbrokers I have known. Memory, indeed, is half the substance of their art.</p>	<p>கேள்வி என்னவென்றால் நல்ல நினைவுகளை தக்கவைப்பது நல்லது என்று அடிக்கடி பேசப்பட்டு வருகிறது. மனிதனின் தவறான நினைவுகளில் தான் சிறந்தவன் என தோன்றும். அனைத்தும் நினைவில் வைத்திருக்கும் மனிதன் இயந்திரம். அவன் முதல் அறிவாளி என மதிக்கப்படுவான். சில இடங்களில் குழந்தைகள் மற்றும் மனிதரின் சிறந்த நினைவுகளை பேச சிறந்தவன் இல்லை. சிறந்த எழுத்தாளர்கள், இசை உருவாக்குபவர்கள். மொத்தத்தில் மிகுந்த ஆற்றல் கொண்ட நினைவுகள் கொண்டவர்கள் என நான் நினைக்கிறேன். நினைவுகள் தான் அவர்கள் கலையின் பாதி சகாப்தம்.</p>

<p>On the other hand, statesmen seem to have extraordinarily bad memories. Let two statesmen attempt to recall the same event- what happened, for example, at some Cabinet meeting- and each of them will tell you that the other's story is so inaccurate that either he has a memory like a sieve or is an audacious perverter of the truth. The frequency with which the facts in the autobiographies and speeches of statesmen are challenged, suggests that the world has not yet begun to produce ideal statesmen-men who, like great poets, have the genius of memory and of intellect combined.</p>	<p>அடுத்ததாக அரசியல் மேதைகள் முற்றிலும் மோசமான நினைவாற்றால் கொண்டவர்கள். இரண்டு அரசியல் மேதைகளை ஒரே செயலைப்பற்றி பேச செய்தால் என்ன நடக்கும். எடுத்துக்காட்டாக அமைச்சரவைக் கூட்டத்தில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் மற்றொருவர் கதையை உண்மையாக வடித்து தைரியமாக உரைப்பார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு அரசியல் வாழியின் சுயகுறிப்பு மற்றும் பேச்சு மொழி சவால் நிறைந்ததாக இருக்கும் , இந்த உலகம் இன்னும் சிறந்த அரசியல் வாழியை கொண்டுவரவில்லை. ஒரு சிறந்த கவிஞன் மிகுந்த நினைவாற்றல் மற்றும் புத்திசூர்மை உள்ளவனாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>At the same time, ordinarily good memory is so common that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric. I have heard of a father who, having offered to take the baby out in a perambulator, was tempted by the sunny morning to pause on his journey and slip into a public-house for a glass of beer. Leaving the perambulator outside, he disappeared through the door of the saloon bar. A little later, his wife had to do some shopping which took her past the public-house, where to her horror, she discovered her sleeping baby. Indignant at her husband's behaviour, she decided to teach him a lesson. She wheeled away the perambulator, picturing to herself his terror when he would come out and find the baby gone. She arrived home, anticipating with angry relish the white face and quivering lips that would soon appear with the news that the baby had been stolen. What was her vexation, however, when just before lunch her husband came in smiling cheerfully and asking: "Well, my dear, what's for lunch today?" having forgotten all about the baby and the fact that he had taken it out with him. How many men below the rank of a philosopher would be capable of such absent-mindedness as this? Most of us, I fear, are born with prosaically efficient memories. If it were not so, the institution of the family could not survive in any great modern city.</p>	<p>அதே நேரத்தில், சிறந்த நினைவாற்றல் கொண்ட மனிதரை மதிக்க வேண்டும். நான் ஒரு அப்பாவை அறிந்தவரை அவர் குழந்தையை குழந்தைகளுக்கான வண்டியில் வைத்து அதிகாலையில் பொது இடம் (saloon bar) ஒன்றுக்கு பீர் அருந்த சென்றார். சிறிது நேரம் கழித்து அவரது மனைவி அதே இடத்திற்கு பொருட்களை வாங்க வந்தார். அங்கே தூங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் அவர் குழந்தையை பார்க்கிறார். கணவனின் செயலால் கோபம் கொண்டார். சரியான பாடம் கற்பிக்க நினைத்தார். அவன் அந்த வண்டியை வீட்டிற்கு கொண்டு சென்றார். அவன் வெளியே வந்து பார்க்கும்போது வண்டி அங்கே இல்லை. அவன் வீட்டிற்கு சென்றான், கவலையான முகத்துடனும் நடுங்கிய உதடுகளுடனும் மனைவி முன் நின்று குழந்தையை திருடிவிட்டார்கள் எனக் கூறினான். அவளுக்கு எப்படி எரிச்சல் இருந்திருக்கும். இருந்தும் மதிய உணவின் சில நேரத்திற்கு முன்பு சிரித்தும் சந்தோஷப்படுத்தியும் கேட்டார். சரி, என் அன்பே, இன்று மதிய சாப்பாடு என்ன? அனைத்து நிகழ்வுகளையும் (குழந்தை மற்றும் நடந்த நிகழ்வுகளை) மறந்து விட்டு செயல்பட்டார். எத்தனை ஆண்கள் ஞானிகள் விட குறைந்த மறதி மனப்பான்மை பெற்றிருப்பார்கள்? என்று நினைத்து நானும் பயப்படுகிறேன். புத்திசாலித்தனமாக திறமையான நினைவுகளுடன் நாம் பிறந்திருக்கிறோம், அப்படி இல்லை எனில், எந்த ஒரு நவீன நகரத்திலும் குடும்பத்தின் நிறுவனம் உயிர்வாழ முடியாது.</p>

### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு

ராபர்ட் வில்சன் லிண்ட் (1879-1949) ஒரு ஐரிஷ் எழுத்தாளர். 20ம் நூற்றாண்டில் வாழ்ந்த கட்டுரையாளர்களில் மிகச்சிறந்தவர். சிறந்த புத்திரிக்கையாளராக தன் பணியைத் தொடங்கினார். 'தினசரி செய்தி தான்', 'புதிய செய்தி', நாடு போன்ற பல புத்திரிக்கைகளில் அதிகமான கட்டுரைகளை எழுதியுள்ளார். தன் படைப்புகள் அனைத்தும் வாசிப்பவரின் ஆர்வத்தை தூண்டக் கூடிய நகைச்சுவை, மகிழ்ச்சி, வஞ்சப்புகழ்ச்சி, விமர்சனம் அடிப்படையில் அமைந்திருக்கும். 1947ல் இவருக்கு குயின்ஸ் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தால் இலக்கியத்திற்கான கௌரவ முனைவர் பட்டம் வழங்கப்பட்டது. இலக்கியத்திற்காக இவருக்கு ராயல் சொசைட்டியால் வெள்ளி பதக்கமும், டைம்ஸ் நிறுவனத்தால் தங்க பதக்கமும் வழங்கப்பட்டது. என்ற இந்த கட்டுரையில் மறதியை பற்றியும், அதன் இயல்பையும் நகைச்சுவையாக எழுதியுள்ளார்.





## GLOSSARY

## TEXTUAL

S.NO	WORDS	TAMIL MEANING	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
1.	Vintage	உயர்தரமான தீராட்சை	Wine of high quality produced in a particular year	Non vintage/fresh
2.	antipathy	வெறுப்புணர்ச்சி	Strong dislike	Admiration
3.	fortunes	செல்வ வளம்	Huge sums of money	Misfortune
4.	reluctant	தயக்கம் காட்டுகிற	Unwilling	willing
5.	delinquent	தீயொழுக்கமுடைய	a young person who is regularly involved in wrong doing	Honest/virtuous
6.	exploits	துணிச்செயல்	Daring or heroic acts, feats	Inactive
7.	abstracted	கவனம் இல்லாத	Lacking concentration	active
8.	prosaic	மிக சாதாரண	dull	fascinating
9.	mediocre	சாதாரணமான	Not very good, ordinary	Extraordinary
10.	fallible	தவறு செய்யத்தக்க	Capable of making mistakes	Perfect/reliable
11.	sieve	சல்லடை	Strainer or filter	Anti sieve/receptacle
12.	audacious	துடுக்குமிக்க	Bold and daring	Humble/meek
13.	eccentric	அசாதாரணமான	Tending to act strangely / unusual	Common/usual
14.	indignant	சினம் கொண்ட	Being very angry / shocked	Pleased
15.	quivering	நடுங்கு	Trembling, shivering	unafraid / bold
16.	vexation March 2023	எரிச்சலடைந்த	Irritation, annoyance / upset	Delight/pleasure

## ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL

S.NO	WORDS	TAMIL MEANING	SYNONYMS	ANTONYMS
1.	fundamental	அடிப்படையான	Basic	Advanced
2.	astonished	வியப்பில் ஆழ்த்து	Surprised	Calm
3.	absent mindedness	மறதி	Forgetfulness	Remember
4.	efficiency	திறமையுடைய	Ability	Inability
5.	provincial	உள்ளாட்சி அமைப்பு	Local	Modern
6.	vile	வெறுப்பூட்டுகிற	Bad, unpleasant	Nice
7.	scarcely	அரிதாக	Barely	Commonly
8.	seldom	அரிதாக	Notoften, rarely	Frequently
9.	perfection	குறைபாடற்ற	completeness	Flaw, imperfect
10.	methodical	நன்கு திட்டமிடப்பட்ட	well organized	Chaotic/disorganized
11.	devotee	பக்தர்	supporter	Antagonist/ enemy

12.	delight	மகிழ்ச்சி	Pleasure	Sorrow/pain
13.	departing	புறப்பட்டுச்செல்	Leaving	Arriving
14.	rely	சார்ந்திரு	Trust	Distrust/doubt
15.	weary	சோர்வுற்ற	Tired	Energetic
16.	unadventurous	கவனமாக	Careful	Risky
17.	embarrassing	சங்கடப்படுத்துகிற	Confusing / uncomfortable	comfortable
18.	guilt	குற்றவுணர்வு	fault	Innocence
19.	bound	ஒன்றை உறுதியாக செய்யக்கூடிய	destined	allowed
20.	tribute	புகழுரை	praise	Criticism
21.	intensity	அச்சவுணர்வு	anxiety	Inactivity
22.	desirable	விருமப்படுகிற	attractive	unattractive
23.	superiority	உயர்தரமான	predominance	Inferiority
24.	exceptional	தனிச்சிறப்புடைய	special / unusual	Common
25.	inaccurate	தவறான	defective	Accurate
26.	anticipating	எதிர்பார்த்திருப்பது	awaiting / expect	Doubt
27.	relish	பெரு மகிழ்ச்சி	fondness/enjoyment	hatred

**1. Based on your understanding of the essay, answer the following questions in one or two sentences each. (Pg. No. 70)**

**a. What does Lynd actually wonder at?**

Lynd actually wonders at the efficiency of human memory which remembers many things.

**b. Name a few things that a person remembers easily. QY & HY 2018**

A person remembers telephone numbers, addresses of his friends, dates of good vintages, appointments for lunch and dinner etc.

**c. How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness? QY - 2019**

Psychologists tell us that people forget things because they wish to forget them.

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

According to Lynd the commonest type of forgetfulness occurs in the matter of posting letters.

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

The letter in his pocket leads an unadventurous life as it is kept safe inside his pocket for a long time without him remembering about it .

**f. What are the articles the writer forgets most often?**

The writer forgets books, umbrellas and walking sticks most often.

**g. Who are the citizens of dreamland ? Why?**

Sportsmen are the citizens of dreamland because even after returning from their games their mind is still filled with the imagination of playing.



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

The angler forgets his fishing rod and the poet forgets to post a letter just because their mind is filled with glorious matter.

**2. Based on your reading, answer the following questions in two to four sentences each:** (Pg.No. 71)**a. What made people wonder about the absentmindedness of their fellow beings?**

The people wondered about the list of articles published for sale which were lost by railway travellers.

**b. What are our memories filled with? HY - 2019**

Our memories are filled with the names of actors and actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers.

**c. When does human memory work with less than its usual capacity? GMQ**

Human memory work with less than its usual capacity when we forget things as we wish to forget them and when we have antipathy towards something.

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

Taking medicines is one of the easiest actions to remember as it should be taken before, during or after meals. The meal itself is a reminder of it.

**e. How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take? March 2019**

The medicine which is kept for long without swallowing may soon become expiry and cannot be used anymore. Thus chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take.

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

Sportsmen have worse memories as when they return from the game they have their imagination still filled with a vision of the playing field. They are abstracted from the world outside them and their memories prevent them from remembering small prosaic things.

**g. What kind of absent-mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd? March 2023**

The poet forgetting to post a letter is regarded as a virtue by Lynd. This absent mindedness is because his mind is filled with glorious matter.

**h. Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out.**

The baby taken out by its father was left outside a public house just as the father slipped in for a glass of beer. His wife who came for shopping saw the baby and took it home deciding to teach a lesson to her husband. To her surprise the husband came forgetting all about the baby.

**i. What made people wonder about the absent mindedness of their fellow beings? or****i. What does the list of articles lost in trains suggest Sep 2020**

The list of articles lost in the train tells that sportsmen have worse memories. They forget to take their footballs and cricket bats, when they leave the train. Because their imaginations are filled with a vision of the playing field.

**3. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 100-150 words each.** (Pg.No. 71)**a) You have borrowed a branded cricket bat from your reluctant friend for an outstation match. After returning home you realize you have absent – mindedly left it in the hotel room. Write a letter of apology and regret to your friend. HY - 2019**

822, Old Peter Road,  
Trichy.

Dear Akshay,

Hope this letter of mine would find you in the best of health. First of all I thank you very much for

lending me your branded cricket bat for my match in Chennai. Though you were reluctant at first, you were kind enough to lend it to me later. I really played well with that bat and scored the highest run rate. Truly it is the luckiest bat. After the match I kept it safe in the hotel room where, I stayed. Because of my weariness, I had a sound sleep that day and was in a hurry to catch my train for the return journey. In that hurry I forgot to take your bat. Only after reaching Trichy I realized that I absent mindedly left your bat in the hotel room itself. I truly regret for the mistake committed by me and beg your pardon. I know pretty well that it is your precious bat. I am also aware of the fact that you won't forgive me easily for my action. I have made arrangements to bring back the bat here which may take some time. Kindly bear the inconvenience prevailed and try to forgive me.

With lots of regret,

Yours affectionately,  
**Arun.**

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

"Forgetfulness is a form of freedom". To a greater extent this statement is true. Forgetting is the apparent loss of information already encoded and stored in an individual's long term memory. It is a gradual process in which old memories are unable to be recalled from memory storage. There is no use crowding all activities in our mind for ever. This may naturally lead to many health hazards. On the other hand a person with forgetfulness leads a peaceful life because he lives for the present moment without any botheration about the past. Scientists, poets, philosophers and creative people are most notorious for their absent minded ways. Several anecdotes revolve around Albert Einstein and Sir Isaac Newton due to their scattered, forgetful ways. Einstein once called the university he worked at to ask for his own address as he had forgotten it. Persian Poet Sumi says, "Mindlessness help you unite with the divine." So there is nothing wrong being forgetful. Far from being negative, it is a desirable state that not everyone can aspire to.

**c) Will you sympathise or ridicule someone who is intensely forgetful? Write an essay justifying your point of view.**

It is a general fact that all human beings are absent minded at times. I really sympathise with the person who is intensely forgetful. His extreme level of forgetfulness reveals that he is a creative person and a genius. We have heard of great Scientists who are often forgetful. A person becomes absent minded based on two facts. One is when his mind is completely filled with stressful thoughts. Other reason is, he may be a creative person whose mind is always thinking of creating something new and forgets the present. Whatever be the reason there is no use ridiculing at them. On the other hand we can help or guide them to note down important information in their diaries so that they can see to it when they forget something. In Kahlil Gibran's point of view "Forgetfulness is a form of freedom". So it can be rightly concluded that those who enjoy that freedom are really blessed.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

- 1. What are the observations of Robert Lynd on the capacity of humans to remember and forget things? OR Write a short note on "Absent - mindedness" with reference to the essay on 'Forgetting' by Robert Lynd OR What does Robert Lynd try to convey in his essay on 'Forgetting'. March 2019**

**Plan of the paragraph:**

Introduction  
Forgetting  
Who forget the most  
Moral

**Introduction:**

Robert Wilson Lynd is a very humorous and delightful essayist of the 20th century. In this essay 'Forgetting', Robert Lynd writes about the root causes and effects of forgetting. He wonders at the efficiency and inefficiency of the human memory.

**Forgetting:**

Robert Lynd wonders at the human memory power. It can remember several things. He analysed the reasons for forgetfulness. Man forgets to take medicines regularly, post letters in time and collect things before leaving a train. He attributes the forgetting to three main reasons. Strong dislikes, lack of interest and living in their dreamland.

**Who forgets the most:**

We find it in sports people always. People with great memory needn't always be a great intellect. The absent minded man in making the best out of his life. Great writers had exceptional ends of memory. Their memories are true to remember only facts that ensure their safety. He ends with an anecdote of a forgetful husband. He takes his baby out in a perambulator. He returns home empty handed. He forgets that he had taken the baby out..

**Conclusion:**

Lynd remarks that very few men below the rank of a philosopher would be capable of such absent mindedness as this man in the story.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

<b>Prose</b>	<b>Forgetting</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Robert Lynd</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Forgetting is also a blessing</b>

Robert Lynd wonders at the efficiency and inefficiency of the human memory. Man remembers everything for example he remembers phone numbers, addresses, appointments names of actor, actresses, and sportsmen. The young forgets more than the adult. Sportsman and anglers have worse memories. Forgetting takes place when there is a strong dislike or lack of interest. People forget to take medicines, to post letters. Forget books, walking sticks, umbrellas, in a train journey because his mind is filled with glorious matter. Boys returning from games forget their balls and bats as they are engrossed either in their success or failure. People with great memory needn't always be a great intellect. Great writers and music composers have exceptional powers of memory. Their memories are to remember only facts that makes their safety. A forgetful husband takes his baby out in a perambulator. He returns home without the baby. Psychologists says that people forget things because they wish to forget them. Forgetting becomes serious when people around suffer due to it. Otherwise all have efficient memories to be proud of.

*Forgetfulness is a form of freedom*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

<b>Prose</b>	<b>Forgetting</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Robert Lynd</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Forgetting is also a blessing</b>

- Robert Lynd speaks about the power of human memory.
- An ordinary man remembers everything.
- Forgetting takes place when there is a strong dislike or lack of interest.
- People forget to take medicines, to post letters and forget books, walking sticks, umbrellas, balls and bats in a train journey.
- Great writers and music composers had excellent memories.
- Statesmen always remembers everything.
- Psychologists says that people forget things because they wish to forget them.

*Forgetting is a form of freedom*

**VOCABULARY** (Text Book Pg. 71)**A. Homonyms and Heteronyms :** (For rules see Text Book Pg. 71)**Complete the sentences by choosing a suitable word from those given in the brackets.**

- i) Nobody can say \_\_\_\_\_ there will be an improvement in the \_\_\_\_\_ (**whether / weather**)  
Ans: **whether / weather**
- ii) Your ring is \_\_\_\_\_. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ it (**loose / lose**)  
Ans: **loose / lose**
- iii) We found a \_\_\_\_\_ of biscuits in the old man's shirt \_\_\_\_\_ (**pocket / packet**)  
Ans: **packet / pocket**
- iv) When the pole vaulter cleared 28 \_\_\_\_\_, it was declared a record \_\_\_\_\_ (**feet / feat**)  
Ans: **feet / feat**
- v) Explain the \_\_\_\_\_ 'Cut your \_\_\_\_\_ according to your cloth'. (**coat / quote**)  
Ans: **quote / coat**
- vi) The stranger \_\_\_\_\_ for a few minutes before he \_\_\_\_\_ my house (**paused / passed**)  
Ans: **paused / passed**
- vii) The \_\_\_\_\_ dancer turned \_\_\_\_\_ after the final performance (**weary / wiry**)  
Ans: **wiry / weary**
- viii) The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just \_\_\_\_\_ I am suffering from a sense of \_\_\_\_\_ (**guilt / gilt**)  
Ans: **gilt / guilt**

**Form meaningful sentences using the given words to bring out at least two different meanings.**

1. train    2. tear    3. wind    4. light    5. file    6. bear

**1. Train**

The train started at 7.30 pm. (n)  
The coach trained the players well. (v)

**2. Tear**

Tears rolled down her eyes. (n)  
She tears the papers. (v)

**3. Wind**

Gentle wind blew through the valley. (n)  
He wind up and left the place. (v)

**4. Light**

The light is bright. (n)  
The birds have light feathers. (Adjective)

**5. File**

File all these papers. (v)  
I bought a file. (n)

**6. Bear**

I saw a big bear. (n)  
She bears the pain. (v)

**B. Clipped words** (For rules and examples see Text Book Pg. No. 72)**Ex.: aeroplane - plane ; examination - exam ; demarcate - mark****Now, write the clipped and unclipped form of the given words and complete the table.**

UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
Chimpanzee	chimp
Photograph	photo
Microphone	mike
Cafeteria	cafe
Gasoline	gas
Helicopter	copter

Telephone	phone
University	varsity
Memorandum	memo
Influenza	flu
Hippopotamus	hippo
Bridegroom	groom
Fanatic	fan
Demonstration	demo
Perambulator	pram
Refrigerator	fridge

### C. Definition of the terms (Pg.No. 73)

Now, refer to a dictionary and match the professions with their relevant job descriptions.

S.No	A		B
1.	pathologist	a	Studies languages and their structure -7
2.	ornithologist	b	Studies atmosphere weather and climate- 10
3.	entomologist	c	studies the matter that constitutes the Earth -6
4.	archaeologist	d	studies earthquakes -8
5.	sociologist	e	studies reptiles and amphibians -9
6.	geologist	f	studies functioning of human society -5
7.	linguist	g	studies artefacts and physical remains -4
8.	seismologist	h	studies birds -2
9.	herpetologist	i	studies insects -3
10.	meteorologist	j	studies diseases -1
11.	psychologist	k	one who studies the human mind and behaviour

Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box. Refer to a dictionary if required. One has been done for you. (Pg.No. 73)

[thespian, sadist, polyglot, ambidextrous, philanthropist, misanthrope, bibliophile, nonagenarian, teetotaller, globetrotter, optimist]

e.g. My brother buys a load of books at the book fair every year. He is a **great lover of books** and has a huge collection at home. He is a **bibliophile**.

- i. Peter always refuses alcohol, when it is offered to him at parties and takes a softdrink instead. He says he always has abstained and will always **abstain from alcohol** as it is a matter of principle for him. We can call Peter a **teetotaller**.
- ii. Aruna always looks at the **bright side of things**. Even in the face of misfortune, she firmly believes that everything will workout for the best in the end. What can we call Aruna? **optimist**.
- iii. The rich industrialist donated a huge sum of money to set up a public library in his native village. He is a **philanthropist** and a **social reformer**.
- iv. The Chair person of our company keeps **travelling all over the world** to attend conferences and we call her a **globetrotter**.
- v. Antony has the amazing **ability to use both his hands, equally well**. He can write, draw and perform various other tasks with equal speed and efficiency with his left as well as his right hand. Antony is **ambidextrous**.



- vi. Due to some disturbing incidents in her childhood, Neetu grew into a reclusive adult. She tends to keep aloof and **avoids all kinds of social activities**. Neetu is a **misanthrope**.
- vii. Tharini acts as interpreter at meetings between statesmen from different countries. She is also a much-sought-after tour guide, as she is **well-versed and fluent in multiple languages**. Tharini is a **polyglot**.
- viii. My grandparents **are in their nineties**. I am glad that this **nonagenarian** couple are active, cheerful and in good health.
- ix. Richard Burton was a **gifted theatre artist**. He donned **several roles with ease** and is especially famous for the Shakespearean parts he played on stage. Mr. Burton is a born **thespian**.
- x. The Chairman of this concern seems to **derive pleasure from inflicting pain on others**. He humiliates and hurts his subordinates for no reason. He is a real **sadist**.

**D Find the antonyms of the following words in the puzzle and shade them with a pencil. The first one has been done for you. (Pg.No. 74)**

Seldom, admitted, methodical, reality, virtue, vile, indignant, relish, fact

**Spot the word**

Y	V	P	I	N	X	T	F	I	Y	L	M	I	J	I	G	D	W	K	R
H	O	X	J	W	F	K	R	L	W	I	A	Q	M	Z	Y	H	H	M	X
F	A	N	T	A	S	Y	R	E	J	S	R	D	M	C	Q	E	S	N	C
T	M	C	X	A	U	E	E	Y	L	H	A	T	E	E	P	D	E	F	F
O	H	Z	V	C	D	T	Q	V	J	A	F	I	N	A	E	E	D	Q	N
U	F	H	C	R	L	D	D	X	D	O	O	G	N	F	N	N	G	C	G
L	B	I	O	R	O	F	M	G	Q	A	E	X	I	N	Z	I	A	F	D
V	L	S	C	O	N	F	C	L	T	Q	H	E	E	M	Y	E	L	M	T
R	I	U	G	T	O	N	O	P	T	M	D	W	C	Q	J	D	E	G	C
D	K	L	Y	Z	I	L	D	L	H	Q	G	Q	I	D	L	E	G	T	O
E	F	D	L	R	T	O	D	E	K	B	V	M	V	A	S	P	H	M	V
L	N	X	T	M	C	C	N	A	E	V	I	R	R	A	F	R	W	S	F
I	X	M	N	H	I	H	F	S	E	N	C	L	J	P	A	K	R	O	P
G	M	N	E	X	F	C	A	C	K	Y	S	F	G	U	O	T	J	Y	N
H	M	P	U	X	P	Q	I	D	K	C	Q	J	I	Q	F	C	F	G	U
T	O	A	Q	J	H	V	D	Q	Z	R	D	I	F	N	T	X	O	I	I
E	W	P	E	L	X	Q	N	J	E	X	S	Y	B	K	E	W	A	W	O
D	I	N	R	B	U	M	Z	H	U	V	H	V	D	J	N	X	O	D	G
U	C	H	A	P	H	A	Z	A	R	D	D	I	A	V	Q	N	I	F	S
W	W	D	N	W	X	J	D	K	L	I	O	L	Q	H	H	Q	D	X	U

- Seldom × Often
- admitted × denied
- methodical × disorderly
- reality × fantasy
- virtue × vice
- vile × good
- indignant × delighted
- relish × hate
- fact × fiction.

## LISTENING ACTIVITY

**A. First, read the incomplete sentences given below. Listen to two interesting anecdotes about two scientists that your teacher will read aloud or play on the recorder. Then, based on your understanding, complete the sentences suitably.** (Pg.No. 75)

- Edison travelled to New Jersey by train
- The station master enquired Edison if he had left anything behind
- Edison raced back to the car, when he saw his bride staring from a window.
- Albert Einstein was working in Princeton University.
- One day, When he was going back home, he forgot his home address
- Einstein asked the cab driver if he knew Einsteins home.
- The driver was so good that he refused to charge Einstein.

## READING

**A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.** (Pg.No. 77)

- How was Jeeno different from other robots?
- What precaution should one take while writing science fiction stories?
- What inspired Sujatha's themes?
- Why were Sujatha's sci-fi stories impressive?

**Answer:-**

- Jeeno was an all rounder who could cook, clean and fight. He plays an important role throughout the story.
- The story should draw some parallels from the emotions and desires of the present human kind.
- Sujatha had his inspiration from Mary shelly's Frankenstein. His stories had inspired his readers to extend their reading to English sci-fi writers.
- Sujatha's sci-fi stories were impressive as he was very good at technology and expressed his views distinctively.

**B. Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following.**

- difficult to believe (para 1) - **incredible**
- a style or category of art, music or literature (para2) - genre
- having many sides (para 4) - multifaceted
- capable of being understood (para 5) - fathomable.

## GRAMMAR

(Pg.No. 77, 78)

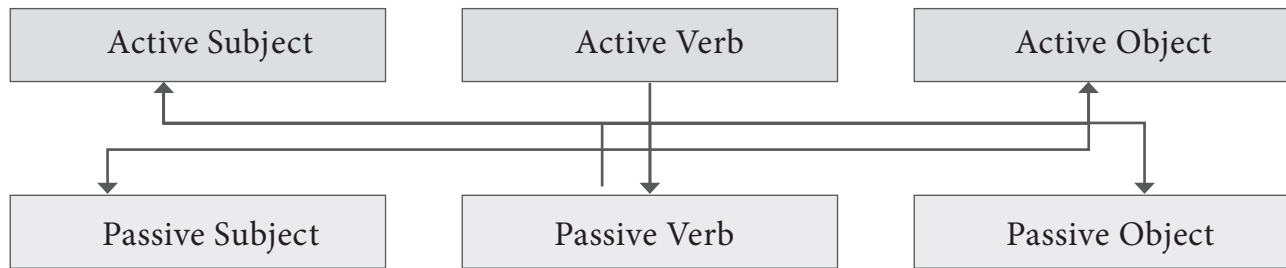
## Passivisation

We use the active form to say what the subject does.

For example- I speak English everyday.

We use the passive form to say what happens to people and things - to say what is done to them. For example-English is spoken by me everyday.

A sentence in 'Active Voice' gives more importance to the 'agent/ doer' of action, A sentence in passive voice gives importance to 'action done' செய்வினை வாக்கியம் செயலை செய்பவருக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் தருகிறது. ஆனால், செய்யப்பட்டு வாக்கியம் செய்யப்பட்ட செயலுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் தருகிறது. ஒரு வகையை இன்னொன்றாக மாற்றும்போது 'tense' மாறக்கூடாது.

**ACTIVE & PASSIVE VOICE** (Pg. No. 78)**A. Identify the changes in these pairs of active and passive constructions.**

- The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru.  
**Ans:** The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot.
- The bananas were eaten by the monkey.  
**Ans:** The monkeys ate the bananas.

**B. Change the voice of the following sentences.**

- Mohammed follows the rules.
- Mohan has completed the course.
- Magdalene is singing the prayer.
- Who wrote this complaint?
- May God bless you with happiness !
- A house is being constructed by them.
- Let the door not be slammed.
- The team was trained by the coach.

**Answer**

- The rules are followed by Mohammed.
- The course has been completed by Mohan.
- The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.
- By whom was this complaint written?
- May you be blessed by God with happiness.
- They are constructing a house.
- Don't slam the door.
- The coach trained the team.

**C. Make sentences using the passive forms of the verbs.**

- Tagore/ award/ Nobel prize/
- IIM Ahmedabad/ establish/ 1961
- Chattisgarh/ form/ 2000

- First passenger train/ inaugurated/ India/1853
- India Airlines/ Setup/ 1953

**Answer**

- Tagore was awarded Nobel prize.
- IIM Ahmedabad was established in 1961.
- Chattisgarh was formed in 2000.
- The First passenger train was inaugurated in India in 1853.
- The Indian Airlines was setup in 1953.

**D. Expand of Headlines:** (Pg.No. 78)

**Look at the newspaper items given below. Use the information in the headlines to complete the sentence.**

- Heavy Rains Lash Chennai.**  
Chennai Oct-25.  
The torrential rain came close to breaking an almost 100 year - old record for the city, and threw normal life out of gear.
- Neet classes to begin on Sept 20th**  
Chennai: Sept-15;  
The centre co-ordinator informed the candidates that the Neet classes would begin on Sept 20th 2020.
- 12 injured as buses collide.**  
Madurai: June 4  
About 12 persons were injured in the bus collision at the Dindigul busterminus here today.

**E. Expand the following news headlines in a sentence each.** (Pg. No. 79)

- Municipal elections in December.**  
Chennai – March 21;  
Municipal elections will be held in Tamil Nadu on 10<sup>th</sup> December 2017 to elect mayors throughout Tamil Nadu.

**2. Telephone customers to get video phone**

Chennai - Nov 14

BSNL will offer a New Year Bonanza to its customers on 16 November 2018 by providing them with video phone.

**3. Card license to replace paper driving license.**

Chennai - Aug 20

All paper driving license will be replaced by card license, says the Regional Transport Authority on Monday, 20 August 2018.

**4. ATMs without security guard to close**

Chennai - 14 oct

The Government has announced on 15 October 2017 that ATM centres without security guards will be closed within a month time.

**F. Describing a process.** (Pg. No. 79)

(For example see Text book Pg No. 79)

1. Complete the passage by filling the blanks with the passive forms of the verbs.

The water should be boiled in a vessel. Then tea leaves and milk are added / should be added to the water. The vessel is covered with a lid. The tea is filtered and poured into the cups. Sugar is added and stirred. The tea is served hot.

2. Here is a recipe to make a chocolate cake in a pressure cooker. Rewrite the instructions in the passive voice. The first one has been done for you.

**Rewrite in passive voice:** (Pg.No. 79)**Ingredients**

- 1 cup flour
- 1/4 cup cocoa powder
- 1 1/4 tsp baking powder
- 1/4 cup butter
- 3/4 cup castor sugar
- 1/4 cup water
- 2 eggs
- 1/2 tsp vanilla essence
- 1/8 tsp salt

- (i) The flour, cocoa powder and baking powder are first sifted in a mixing bowl.

- (ii) Butter, sugar, salt, water and vanilla are added and the ingredients are beaten using a whisk.
- (iii) Then eggs are added and the batter is beaten until it is smooth.
- (iv) The batter is then transferred into the baking tin.
- (v) The pressure cooker, covered with the lid but without the pressure is heated for 3-4 minutes on high heat. Then, the cake tin is placed in the empty cooker (water should not be added in the cooker).
- (vi) Lid is closed (without the pressure) the flame is lowered and it is let to cook for about 30 minutes.

**3. Write the process of wrapping a christmas gift in a paragraph in passive form, with the help of the pictures given below.**

(For pictures see Pg.No. 80)

1. Gift should be placed in a rectangular box to make it easier to wrap the oddly- shaped items.
2. Amount of paper needed should be measured. Gift paper must be placed on the box, loose end should be wrapped up and a cut is made.
3. The gift paper face is placed down and centred on the box. Let the first edge be brought up and taped in place into box and then the other side is brought up and taped in place.
4. The sides are folded in against the edges of the box and the diagonal flaps which have been created by you should be creased.
5. Top edge should be folded down and taped the box. Bottom edge is then folded up and taped.
6. A gift tag, bow and ribbon can be added to really class up your christmas gift and let your recipients be impressed.

**Subject and Verb Agreement (concord)**

(For rules see Text Book Pg. 80)

**A. Underline the correct verb in these sentences.**

1. Rekha and her sisters (watch, watches) television everyday.



2. Ravi (doesn't, don't) like sports.
3. My classmates (study, studies) before a test.
4. One of the cookies (is, are) missing.
5. A lady with ten cats (live, lives) in that big house.
6. Measles (is, are) very serious.
7. The committee (decide, decides) when to adjourn.
8. Our team (is, are) the best.
9. Everybody (enjoy, enjoys) a good song.
10. Either of these (is, are) suitable.

**B. Correct the following passage.**

Where do the deer and the antelope play? One place is Yellowstone National Park. It was created in 1872. Some parts of the park are in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The park is a safe place for many animals. Bears, mice, buffaloes, deer and antelope live there, Beavers, otters, fish and eagles also enjoy the park. For them, Yellowstone is 'home sweet home'.

**WRITING**

- a. **Given below are hints about a renowned British science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke. Write a biographical sketch on the author in not more than 80–100 words based on the information given below.** (Pg.No. 82)

Arthur C. Clarke wrote under his pen names Charles Wills and E.G.O' Brain. He was born on 16th December 1917 in England. He played different roles in literature, as a novelist, television host, inventor and film screen writer. He wrote different genres like science fiction, television series and film screen play. He received many awards and honours. In 1916, he received Kalinga Prize, award given by UNESCO for popularising science. Other awards were Hugo and Nebula awards. He was the Chairman of the Interplanetary Society. He received the highest civil honour of Sri Lanka, 'Sri Lankabhimanya 2005'. His famous titles are Clarke, Robert Heinlein and Isaac Asimov - 'Big

Three' of science fiction. Another title is 'The Prophet of the Space Age'. His famous works are Childhood's End, 2001: A Space odyssey and Rendezvous with Rana.

**REPORT WRITING**

(For rules see Text Book Pg. No. 88)

- a. You have recently attended a seminar on 'Science and Literature' in which writers presented papers on Science Fiction and literature and focused on the creativity of young writers. Write a short report about it for a leading newspaper in about 100–120 words. (Pg.No. 84)

**REPORT**

**SCIENCE FICTION AND LITERATURE**

Since fiction frequently builds on scientific developments that have already captured our public imagination. If you're struggling to develop a really good story, a good place to start is to turn to the recently held seminar on Science and Literature held here in Chennai. It showcased current scientific developments and related literary works. By building on the latest science, you can avoid a log of the same old cliches and write something that people are really excited to read.

The seminar opened with reading sessions that included the works of Sujatha, Isaac Asimov and various Sci-Fi Authors. Quite inspiring and motivation were the sessions, involving young authors who have recently turned from bloggers to full time authors. Every programme in the seminar had a sparkling star celebrity author from various parts of the country who have contributed to the sci-fi literature in recent times.

The seminar concluded with thank you notes from young minds who were enthralled with their experiences at the seminar. They also thanked the organizers. The Sci-fi Club, Adyar, Chennai who provided the access to scientific and literary resources they could only dream of .

- b. You are the School Pupil Leader. Your school organised an Inter-School Sports event at Nehru Stadium. Write a report on the special events conducted in 100—120 words for the school souvenir.

**REPORT****ANNUAL INTER - HOUSE SPORTS MEET**

The much awaited Annual Sports Day of our School was held in Nehru Stadium on Tuesday, March 7, 2019. The meet was inaugurated by the Principal, Ms Puspha Jayaraman and graced with the presence of Vice Principal, Ms Savithri Natarajan and Headmistress of senior, middle and junior wing, Mr. Rajagopal, Ms. Suganya Balan and Mr. Bindhy Thomas. The students entered into the spirit of the occasion in a grand way commencing with March Past of the six contingents of different houses Chenab, Ganges, Jamuna, Jhelum, Satluj and Ravi. Principal Ma'am took the salute of the

impressive March Past and also administered the oath. She declared the Meet open by releasing the balloons. The event included races in categories of 800 mtrs, 400 mtrs, 200 Mtrs, 100 mtrs, 60 mtrs and 4 x 100 mtrs relay for boys as well as girls. Once races began, the air was filled with cheering and encouragement for the young athletes. The competitors participated with great excitement in the track and field events. The girl's Self Defence Team displayed some techniques of defending oneself from impending dangers. The winners were awarded medals and certificates of merit. Outstanding Sports Performance awards were given to sports persons who have excelled in their respective fields at the State and National level. Chenab House raised the 2018-19 Cultural Trophy as well as the Sports Trophy. The day ended on a cheerful note as the Vice Principal, Ms. Savithri Natarajan who declared the meet closed.

## UNIT-3

## LINES WRITTEN IN THE EARLY SPRING

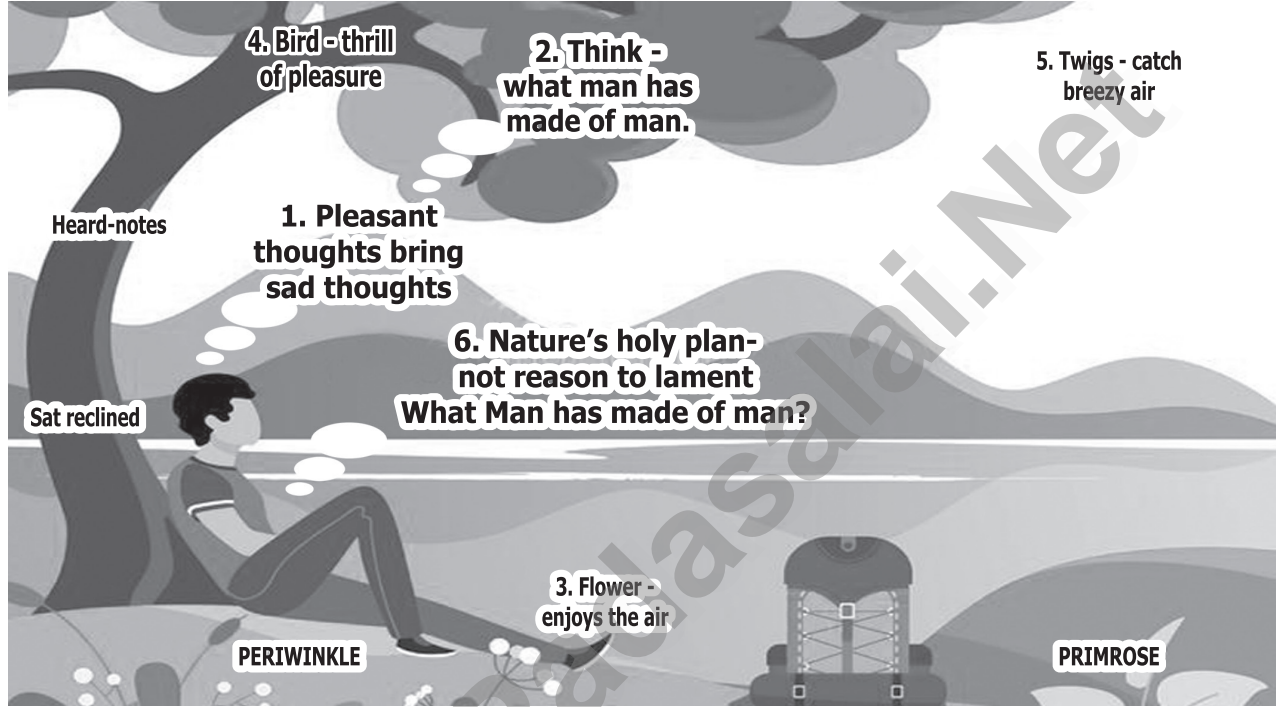
## வசந்தகாலத்தில் எழுதப்பட்ட வரிகள்

## POEM

- William Wordsworth


## கவிதை சுருக்கம்

இக்கவிதையில் கவிஞர் மனிதன் தன் சக மனிதனுக்கு செய்யும் இடையூறுகளை நினைத்து மனம் வருந்துகிறார். இயற்கை என்னும் அற்புதத்தை இறைவன் நமக்காக படைத்துள்ளார். அதில் ஒன்றாக கலந்து கவிஞர் மகிழ்ந்தாலும் மனிதர்களின் செயல்பாடுகள் இயற்கைக்கு எதிராக இருப்பதை நினைத்து மனம் வெதும்புகிறார்.



ENGLISH	தமிழ்
I heard a thousand blended notes While in a grove I sate reclined, In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts Bring sad thoughts to the mind. To her fair works did Nature link The human soul that through me ran; And much it grieved my heart to think What Man has made of Man.	சோலையொன்றில் நான் சாய்ந்தமர்ந்திருந்த போது ஆயிரம் கானங்கள் கலந்த இசையைக் கேட்டேன். அவ்வினிய தருணத்தில் இன்ப நினைவுகள் சுமந்து வந்ததோ துன்ப நினைவுகள். என்னே இயற்கையின் கைவண்ணம்! தன்னையே என் ஆன்மாவுடன் இணைந்து துன்பறுத்துகிறது என் இதயத்தை - நினைக்க வேண்டுகிறது மனிதன் மனிதனைக்கொண்டு உருவாக்கியதை
Through primrose tufts, in that green bower, The periwinkle trail'd its wreaths; And 'tis my faith that every flower Enjoys the air it breathes.	பிரிம் ரோஸ் மலர்களிடையே அம் மர நிழலடியில் பெரிவிங்கிகள் தன் ஊதா பூக்களை பரவ விட்டிருக்கிறது. என் மனம் கூறுகிறது, ஒவ்வொரு பூவும் அதன் மணத்தை சுவாசத்தில் உணர்த்து மகிழும் என்று.
The birds around me hopp'd and play'd Their thoughts I cannot measure, -- But the least motion which they made It seem'd a thrill of pleasure.	என்னைச் சுற்றி பறவைகள் துள்ளி விளையாடுகின்றன. அதன் மன அலைகளோ அளவிட முடியாதவை. ஆனால் அவற்றின் மிக எளிய அசைவுகள் கூட மகிழ்வின் உச்சமாக மாறுகின்றன.

The budding twigs spread out their fan To catch the breezy air; And I must think, do all I can, That there was pleasure there .	மலர் மொட்டுகள் (budding twigs) இதழ் விரித்தன. மணம் வீசும் தென்றல் தழுவிட நானும் சிந்தித்து (think) செயலாற்ற வேண்டும் இங்கு இருக்கும் மகிழ்வில் கலந்திட
If this belief from heaven be sent, If such be Nature's holy plan, Have I not reason to lament What Man has made of Man?	இந்நம்பிக்கை விண்ணின்று அனுப்பப்பட்ட தென்றல் இது இயற்கையின் தூய திட்டமென்றால், நான் புலம்புவதற்கு காரணமாக இல்லை. மனிதன் மனிதனைக் கொண்டு உருவாக்கியதை எண்ணி.

	<b>ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு</b>
	வில்லியம் வேர்ட்ஸ்வொர்த் (1770-1850) மிகச்சிறந்த ஆங்கிலக் கவிஞர். சாமுவேல் டெய்லர் கோல்ரிட்ஜிடன் இணைந்து Lyrical Ballads என்ற கவிதை தொகுப்பை வெளியிட்டதன் மூலம் ஆங்கில இலக்கியத்தில் புதிய ரொமாண்டிக் காலத்தை தொடங்கி வைத்தார். பிரிட்டனின் அரசவைக் கவிஞராக 1934ம் ஆண்டு முதல் வாழ்நாள் இறுதி வரை இருந்து வந்தார். இவர் இயற்கை கவிஞர் என்றே எல்லோராலும் அறியப்பட்டார். "Daffodils", "The Solitary Reaper", "To the cuckoo" "The tables turned", Lines composed a few miles above Tintern Abbey ஆகியவை இவரின் புகழ் பெற்ற கவிதைகள்.

**1. Find words from the poem that convey the following ideas.** (Pg.No. 86)

- connected together - blended / inked
- spread over the surface of the ground in a straggling manner -tuft / trailed
- make out or understand - measure
- slender woody shoots growing from branches or stems of trees - twigs

**2. Complete the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks with the words given below:** (For passage see Text book Pg. No. 86)

- |               |               |                           |
|---------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Grove     | (2) Pleasant  | (3) Sorrowful             |
| (4) Creations | (5) Savour    | (6) Ecstasy               |
| (7) Prevading | (8) Suffering | (9) Abundance (10) Lament |

**3. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.** (Pg.No. 87)

**(i) And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes...**

- What is the poet's faith?** **QY 2018, June 2019** (TB)  
The Primrose and Periwinkle share the same bower for their growth. So the poet's faith is that they enjoy the air they breathe.
- What trait of Nature do we see here?** **QY 2018** (TB)  
The trait of Nature we see here is sharing and love of nature in all its creations.

**Additional Questions :**

- Identify the poem and the poet** **HY 2018**  
Poem : Lines written in the Early Spring  
Poet : William Wordsworth
- Pick out the alliterated words** **HY 2018**  
faith - flower
- Identify the figure of speech used here** **QY 2019, June 2018**  
Personification



(ii) **And I must think, do all I can,  
That there was pleasure there...**

- (a) **What did the poet notice about the twigs?** QY 2019 (TB)  
The poet noticed it is happy to spread out its tender leaves to catch the breezy air.
- (b) **What was the poet's thought about them?** (TB)  
The poet thought that every creature in nature help each other except man.

(iii) **If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature's holy plan.**

- (a) **What does 'heaven' refer to?** (TB) QY 2018 March 2023  
Heaven refers to God.
- (b) **Why does the poet call it 'holy'?** (TB) GMQ, QY 2018 March 2023  
The poet calls it holy as it is created by God.

**Additional Questions :**

- (c) **What is the figure of speech?** GMQ  
Personification.

### Additional Appreciation Questions

1. I heard a thousand blended notes  
While in a grove I sate reclined.
  - a) **Where was the poet sitting?** March 2019  
The poet was sitting in the grove.
  - b) **What is meant by "a thousand blended notes"?** March 2019  
The Heavenly music of nature plays in the poet's mind.
  - c) **What does grove mean?**  
Grove means a small area of land with a group of trees.
2. "The birds around me hopp'd and play'd  
Their thoughts I cannot measure"
  - a) **Whose thoughts cannot be measured?** HY 2019  
The bird's thought cannot be measured
  - b) **Who does 'I' refer to?** HY 2019  
'I' refer to the poet William Wordsworth
3. "Through primrose tufts, in that green bower  
The periwinkle trail'd its wreaths"
  - a) **What is primrose?**  
It is a wild plant with yellow flowers.
  - b) **What does 'tufts' means?**  
'Tufts' means bunches.
  - c) **Where did the poet see this scene?**  
The poet saw this beautiful scene in a grove.
  - d) **What is meant by periwinkle?**  
A trailing plant with blue flowers.

4. Have I not reason to lament  
What man has made of man?
- What reason has the poet got to lament? / Why does the poet lament?**  
He is very much distressed at the plight of humanity.
  - What is the solution to the problem?**  
Man has to love the nature and live in harmony with nature.
  - What is the poetic device in the second line?**  
Aphorism
  - What does lament mean? Sep 2020**  
Lament means to express sorrow or unhappiness about something.
  - Identify the figure of speech in the second line Sep 2020**  
Aphorism
5. But the least motion which they made  
It seem'd a thrill of pleasure
- Who are they? March 2020**  
'They' are the birds
  - What are they doing? March 2020**  
The birds are singing, hopping and playing. They are moving with pleasure and joy
6. In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
bring sad thought to the mind
- Why is the poet in a sweet mood?**  
Everything is perfect and beautiful around him.
  - How can pleasant thoughts bring sad thoughts?**  
The misery of humanity makes him worry.
  - Where is the poet seated? QY 2019**  
The poet is seated under a tree in a grove
  - How does he feel while enjoying the beauty of Nature? QY 2019**  
The poet feels sad thoughts while enjoying the beauty of nature

4. Explain the following lines with reference to the context in about four to five sentences each. (Pg.No. 87)

- a. In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts  
Bring sad thoughts to the mind. GMQ

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from

Poem	<b>Lines written in the Early spring</b>
Poet	<b>William Wordsworth</b>

**Context:**

While sitting in the grove the poet utters these words.

**Explanation:**

When the poet sits in the grove taking rest he observes that all creatures on the earth are connected together in one way or the other. He gets fascinated by the divinity of nature. At that moment the impact of war between two countries and the humans killing each other comes to his mind.

- b) **The birds around me hopp'd and play'd** **March 2019**  
**their thoughts I cannot measure.**

**Reference:**

These lines are taken from

Poem	<b>Lines written in The Early Spring</b>
Poet	<b>William Wordsworth</b>

**Context:**

The poet utters these words while observing the beauty of nature.

**Explanation:**

The poet admires the beauty of nature while sitting in the grove. He observes that every creature is closely linked with nature. They not only feel happy on their own but also make others happy. He observes some birds around him which are hopping and playing happily. Though the poet cannot understand the thoughts in them, he is sure that they are happy.

- c) **Have I not reason to lament** **QY 2018, 19, HY 2019, Mar 2023**  
**What Man has made of man?**

**Reference:** These lines are taken from

Poem	<b>Lines written in The Early spring</b>
Poet	<b>William Wordsworth</b>

**Context:** The poet laments the behaviour of man.

**Explanation:**

The poet feels that as per God's creation every creature on this earth has its birth to enjoy their life to the fullest. Birds, Flowers and trees follow this holy plan of nature and make their life filled with happiness for ever. It is man who does not follow the plan of "Live and Let live". The poet laments about this innate state of man.

- d) **And I must think, do all I can,** **Sept 2020**  
**That there was pleasure there.**

**Poem** : Lines written in The Early spring.

**Poet** : William Wordsworth

**Explanation** : The twig open to take in the sweet breeze. The poet says that all that he can do is to gather pleasure in their existence

**E.R.C for slow learners:-**

**குறிப்பு:** 'Lines written in The Early spring' poem த்தில் இருந்து எந்த poetic வரிகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ERC யை எழுதவும்.

**Key words:-** (கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Key words உங்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்).

(Thousand blended notes, lament, nature, grieved, holyplan, heaven, budding twigs, measure, periwinkle, wreaths, primrose, bower, human soul, fair works, link, grove, breezy air).

**Content:-**

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Lines written in The Early spring</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>William Wordsworth</b>

**Explanation:-**

The speaker says that while sitting in a grove his mind is filled with both pleasant and sad thoughts. The peace, calm and nature makes him happy. The poet feels that man should soon change his ways and link with the divinity of nature to enjoy his stay on earth.

5. **A. Read the following lines and identify the figures of speech used in each extract.** (Pg. No. 87)

S.No	Poetic lines	Figure of Speech
a	To her fair works did Nature link The human soul that through me ran	Personification
b	And 'tis my faith that every flower Enjoys the air it breathes <b>June 2019</b>	Alliteration/Personification
c	What Man has made of Man?	Alliteration/Aphorism

- B. Read the poem once again. Identify the rhyme scheme and pick out the rhyming pairs of words.**

Rhyme scheme of the Poem is **ab ab, ab ab----**

Rhyming words are

Notes - thoughts; reclined - mind; link - think; ran - man;

Bower - flower; wreaths - breathes; play'd - made;

Measure - pleasure; fan - can; air - there; sent - lament; plan - man.

6. **Based on your reading of the poem answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.** (Pg.No. 87)

- a) **How does the poet feel while enjoying the beauty of Nature?**

The poet has both pleasant and sad thoughts in his mind while enjoying the beauty of Nature.

- b) **Does Nature affect a person's thoughts and feelings? Explain.**

Yes, the poet finds everything happy – helping and sharing with each other. He feels that man alone is not a part of it.

- c) **How do people bring grief and sorrow to one another?**

They bring grief and sorrow by fighting and being cruel to one another.

- d) **Why does the poet think that the birds were happy?**

The way in which they hop and play makes the poet think that the birds were happy.

- e) **The poet finds joy in various objects of Nature . Explain**

The Periwinkle grows around the Primrose and share the air they breath. Birds enjoy playing happily. The way in which budding twigs spread their fan to catch the breeze shows that they are happy.

- f) **Bring out the poet's thoughts, while comparing Nature with human behaviour.**

Nature's holy plan is that every creature should be happy but the humans fight with one another and lead a sorrowful life.

7. **Complete the following sentences by choosing the best options.** (Pg.No. 87)

- a) **The poet experiences sadness because \_\_\_\_\_.**

i. the blended notes are jarring

ii. Nature is filled with negativity

**iii. he is worried about the destruction caused to Nature**

iv. natural calamities occur frequently

- b) **The poem is set in a \_\_\_\_\_.**

i) city

ii) Village

iii) grove

iv) Park

- c) **The poem speaks of \_\_\_\_\_.**

i. Man's plan to shape destiny

ii. Man seeking pleasure and riches

**iii. Man indulging in wars and acts of destruction**

iv. Man's fear of Nature



Answer the following in a paragraph of about 100 – 150 words. (Pg.No. 88, 89)

**Paragraph for Toppers**

8. Do you think the poet wants to say that man is unhappy because he has lost his link with nature and forgotten how to enjoy nature or because man is cruel to other men?

or

GMQ, QY 2018

“Nature can nurture? Describe how this process happens?”

or

When humanity fails to live in harmony with Nature, its effects are felt around the world.

Why and how?

Poem	Lines written in The Early spring
Poet	William Wordsworth
Theme	Nature gives life to all

Wordsworth goes for a walk. He enjoys nature. He is impressed by the peace, beauty and harmony in nature. Even a little flower, a small bird or a tiny twig looks very happy. A sad thought about man comes into his mind. The poet brings out varied reasons for the unhappiness of man. The main reason is he is cruel to other men. In this context he brings forth the French revolution which had great impact on the people of both France and Britain. The poet laments about this behaviour of man. He also observes that the flowers, birds and trees have close link with Nature and follow the Nature's holy plan of being together and sharing the happiness. This view is made clear from the lines

**Through primrose tufts, in that sweet bower,  
The periwinkle trail'd its wreaths;**

The poet feels that man's innate state must be close to nature. His heart is filled with pain when he thinks about the behaviour of man. If a little flower enjoys the glory of nature, why can't man. His grief gets expressed from these lines.

**And much it grieved my heart to think  
What man has made of man.**

He concludes that except man all other creatures are happy as they have close link with nature and they share and care for each other. He is not able to find a positive answer for what man has made of man. That is why he says,

**Have I not reason to lament  
What man has made of man?**

Man alone is responsible for his miseries. When he links with nature, his life also will be happy.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

Poem	Lines written in The Early spring
Poet	William Words worth
Theme	Nature gives life to all

Wordsworth goes for a walk. He enjoys nature. He is impressed by the peace, beauty and harmony in nature. Even a little flower, a small bird or a tiny twig looks very happy. A sad thought about man comes into his mind. It made him think. A twig spreads its tender leaves to catch the breeze. The elements of nature find pleasure everywhere and in everything. But man lives in misery. He does not link himself with nature. Nature's divinity is common. She has holy plans for everyone. Man's foolish actions have brought his downfall. If a little flower enjoys the glory of nature, why can't man. Man alone is responsible for his glory of nature. Man alone is responsible for his miseries. When he links with nature, his life also will be happy.

*Admire Nature and be free from miseries*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

Poem	Lines written in The Early spring
Poet	William Wordsworth

- Wordsworth goes for a walk.
- He is happy to see the beautiful natural scene there.
- Even a little flower, a small bird or a tiny twig looks very happy.
- Soon he becomes sad.
- The elements of nature find pleasure everywhere and in everything.
- He thinks of the miseries of man.
- Man himself is the reason for his sorrow.
- When he links with nature, his life too would be happy.

*Nature is the best healer*

**9. Listening Activity** (Pg.No. 88)

**Some phrases have been left out in the poem below. First, read the poem. Then, fill in the missing words on listening to the reading or the recording of it in full. You may listen again, if required.**

**To Autumn**

O Autumn, laden with fruit, and stained  
 With the blood of the grape, pass not, but sit  
 Beneath my shady roof, there thou may'st rest,  
 And tune thy jolly voice to my fresh pipe  
 And all the daughters of the year shall dance!  
 Sing now the lusty song of fruits and flowers.  
 "The narrow bud opens her beauties to  
 The sun, and love runs in her thrilling veins  
 Blossoms hang round the brows of morning, and  
 Flourish down the bright cheek of modest eve,  
 Till clust'ring Summer breaks forth into singing,  
 And feather'd clouds strew flowers round her head.  
 The spirits of the air live on the smells  
 Of fruit; and joy, with opinions light roves round  
 The gardens, or sits singing in the trees."  
 Thus sang the jolly Autumn as he sat,  
 Then rose, girded himself, and o'er the bleak  
 Hills fled from our sight; but left his golden load

- William Blake

**11. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100–150 words each.** (Pg.No. 89)**a. 'Nature can nurture'. Describe how this process happens.**

With the growing use of technology and the fast pace of modern life, people spend less time in nature than ever before. People spend less than 25% of their time out doors. But Mother Nature can nurture

us with the sheer pleasure when we sit with her. Nature can do wonders for our mental health. It boosts energy and happiness levels. We should spend time in a lively, cheerful and refreshing atmosphere. Thus, Nature increase the vitality and creativity. People become rejuvenated to function correctly and peacefully because of the gentle, more relaxing stimuli in nature. Stress can increase our risk of mental and physical illnesses but Nature is the easiest way to heal the mind and recharge the soul. Finally, Nature can greatly improve our mental clarity and performance.

**b. When humanity fails to live in harmony with Nature, its effects are felt around the world. Why and how?**

Human beings are the creations of Nature. They draw everything needed for survival from Nature. But when they fail to live in a harmony, the ill effects are felt around the world. We get necessary oxygen from the air we breathe. But we are vitiating this atmosphere with millions of big and small factories. The pollution is a major problem that leads to a number of diseases. Trees, that served as natural purifiers and preservers, are cut down in large numbers for timber and human occupation. The serious effect is now the global warming, melting of glaciers and natural disasters. The earth's mean temperature has risen over the years. The rain pattern has changed. The mines of coal are depleting. The rivers are getting dry. Garbage dumps are on the high. Today, Man's attitude towards Nature is that of indifference.

**c. Write a letter to the Councillor of your Ward, explaining why a park is necessary in your locality.**

17th March, 2023

From

XXX,

YYY.

To

The Councillor,

Ward - 16, Chennai Corporation.

Sir,

**Sub:** Requisition for a park in our locality - Reg.

I, XXX, a resident of Ward - 16, on behalf of all the residents of the area, write to your esteemed self to request you to construct a public park in our area. Parks have become indispensable necessities. The young children and the very old are highly affected. They have no place to sit peacefully or play happily. Besides, the construction of a public park will be environmentally wholesome for the people of our area. It will make the area beautiful. The trees and plants will make the air pure.

Keeping the benefits in mind, I request you to construct a park in our area. We shall be grateful if you do the needful.

Place : YYYY

Date : 17<sup>th</sup> March 2023

Yours truly,

XXX.

## UNIT-3

## THE FIRST PATIENT

## முதல் நோயாளி

## SUPPLEMENTARY

- C.V. Burgess

## கதைச் சுருக்கம்

ஒரு பல் மருத்துவமனையில் நடக்கும் பலவிதமான நிகழ்வுகளை (unexpected events) நாடக வடிவில் தந்துள்ளார் கதா ஆசிரியர். எப்படிப்பட்ட நோயாளிகள் வருகின்றனர், அவர்கள் மருத்துவரைப் பார்க்க காத்திருக்கும் நேரத்தில் என்னென்ன வேலைகளைச் செய்கின்றனர், என்பதை நகைச்சுவையாக (humour) எடுத்துரைக்கிறார் ஆசிரியர். மேலும் ஒவ்வொரு நோயாளியின் தேவைகள் என்னென்ன? அதற்கான மருத்துவரின் வைத்தியங்கள் என்னென்ன என்பதையும் விளக்கியுள்ளார். இதற்கும் மேலாக மருத்துவரைப் பற்றியும், அவரது திறமைகள், மருத்துவமுறைகள், பயன்படுத்தும் சில வித்தியாசமான கருவிகளை பயன்படுத்தி மருத்துவம் பார்க்கும் விதத்தை அறிந்த நோயாளிகள் பயப்படுவது நகைச்சுவையானது.

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

திரை விலகியவுடன் இந்த கதாபாத்திரங்கள் காக்கும் அறையில் அமர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பெண்கள் 1 - 8 மற்றும் ஆண்கள் 1 - 8, சிலர் பத்திரிக்கை (செய்தித்தாளை) வாசித்து கொண்டு இருந்தனர். ஆண் 4 தாடையை சுற்றி துணிக்கட்டு கட்டியுள்ளான். அவர் தன் கையில் துணிக்கட்டை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, வலியில் கதறிகொண்டிருந்தார். ஆண் 3, பெண் 5 மற்றும் பெண் 6 அப்போது தான் காத்திருக்கும் அறையில் நுழைகின்றனர்.

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

**Woman 6** : So I see.

**Woman 5** : But I'll show you some of my holiday photographs to pass the time. (Man 3, Woman 5, and Woman 6 sit. Woman 5 takes a packet of photographs from her handbag. Throughout the play she concentrates on showing her photograph.)

**Man 5** : What time do you make it, Jack?

**Man 6** : Almost eight- thirty. The dentist should be along any moment now.

**Woman 6** : Isn't it a dreadful hour of the morning to see a Dentist! I'm not half awake yet.

**Man 5** : I hope he won't be long. I'm going to be late for work anyway.

**Man 6** : Something should be done about dental hours. I've always said so and I'll go on saying so. (Enter Nurse)

**Woman 6** : Good, the dentist shouldn't be long now.

**பெண் 5** : பல்மருத்துவரை நாம் பாற்பதற்கு கொஞ்ச நேரம் காத்திருக்கனும்?

**பெண் 6** : ஓ அப்படியானால் நான் பார்க்கிறேன்.

**பெண் 5** : நேரத்தை கழிக்க நான் விடுமுறை நாளில் எடுத்த போட்டோவை உனக்கு காண்பிக்கிறேன். (ஆண் 5, பெண் 5 மற்றும் பெண் 6 அமர், பெண் 5 போட்டோவை தன் கைப்பையில் இருந்து எடுத்தாள். இந்த நாடகம் முழுவதும் அவள் கவனம் போட்டோவில் மட்டும் தான் இருக்கும்)

**ஆண் 5** : எந்த நேரத்திற்கு நீ போகனும், Jack?

**ஆண் 6** : சரியாக எட்டு மூப்பது, பல்மருத்துவர் எந்நேரமும் வரலாம்.

**பெண் 6** : காலையில் பல்மருத்துவரைப் பாற்பது எவ்வளவு கொடுமையானது. நான் இன்னும் பாதி தூக்கத்தில் தான் இருக்கிறேன்.

**ஆண் 5** : அவர் தாமதம் செய்யமாட்டார் என நினைக்கிறேன். நான் எப்படியும் வேலைக்கு செல்ல தாமதமாகிவிடும்.

**ஆண் 6** : பல் சோதனை செய்கிற நேரத்தினை மாற்றம் செய்ய வேண்டும். நான் எப்பொழுதும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன் அப்படித்தான் சொல்வேன்.

**பெண் 6** : நல்லது பல்மருத்துவர் (செவிலி உள்ளே நுழைகிறாள்) இப்போது வந்து விடுவாள்

<b>Woman 5</b> : And this is one of the boarding houses at Waddling-on-sea. Our boarding house. Those are the steps I fell up. We nearly died laughing.	<b>பெண் 5</b> : இது Waddling ஊரில் உள்ள ஒரு தங்கும் விடுதி. இதில் தான் நாங்கள் தங்கினோம். இந்த படிகளில் தான் நான் கீழே விழுந்தேன். நாங்கள் கிட்டத்தட்ட சிரித்துக் கொண்டே இறங்கிவிட்டோம்.
<b>Woman 6</b> : It looks quite a nice place.	<b>பெண் 6</b> : பார்ப்பதற்கு இது நல்ல இடமாக உள்ளது.
<b>Woman 5</b> : Oh, it was, it was. And the landlady was a dear. (Woman 5 shows another photograph.) This is one of her. You can't quite see her face. You see, my finger got in the way, but she has such a nice face.	<b>பெண் 5</b> : ஓ, ஆமாம், உரிமையாளர் மிகுந்த அன்பானவர். (பெண் 5 எடுத்த போட்டோவை காண்பித்தார்). இது அவருடையது. அவர் முகத்தை நீ பார்க்க முடியாது. உனக்கு தெரியாது. எனது விரல் அவர்களது அழகிய முகத்தை மறைத்துவிட்டது.
<b>Woman 6</b> : I'm sure she has. (Enter Woman 7 and the Little Girl)	<b>பெண் 6</b> : அவள் அழகாய் தான் இருப்பாள் என நம்புகிறேன். (பெண் 7 மற்றும் சிறுமி உள்ளே நுழைகின்றனர்)
<b>Woman 7</b> : Oh, do come along, Dorothea.	<b>பெண் 7</b> : ஓ, என்னுடன் வா, (டோரத்தியா)
<b>Little Girl</b> : I don't want to see the dentist. I won't! I won't!	<b>சிறுமி</b> : மாட்டேன்! மாட்டேன்! நான் மருத்துவரை பார்க்கமாட்டேன்.
<b>Woman 7</b> : Now, Dorothea, remember what your daddy said. If you won't have your teeth seen to, no more ice-lollies.	<b>பெண் 7</b> : Dorothea, இப்போது, அப்பா சொன்னதை நினைத்துப்பார் உன்னுடைய பற்களை மருத்துவரிடம் காட்டாவிட்டால் உனக்கு ஜஸ்கிரீம் கிடையாது (ice lollies).
<b>Little Girl</b> : I don't want any ice-lollies. (The Little Girl is dragged to her seat by Woman 7. She sits weeping. Man 4 groans loudly)	<b>சிறுமி</b> : எனக்கு ஜஸ்கிரீம் தேவையில்லை. (பெண் 7, சிறுமியை இழுத்து இருக்கையில் அமரவைத்தார். அவள் உட்கார்ந்து அழுதாள் ஆண் 7 கவலைக்குரல் எழுப்புகிறார்)
<b>Woman 4</b> : Here's the dentist.	<b>பெண் 4</b> : இதோ மருத்துவர்.
<b>Woman 3</b> : And about time, too. (Enter Dentist)	<b>பெண் 3</b> : இது சரியான நேரம் கூட (மருத்துவர் நுழைகிறார்)
<b>Dentist</b> : Could I have the first patient, please? (Exit Dentist into surgery)	<b>பல்மருத்துவர்</b> : எனது முதல் பேசண்ட் வாருங்கள் (மருத்துவர் வெளியே சென்று அறுவைசிகிச்சை அறைக்கு செல்கிறார்).
<b>Woman 1</b> : That's you, Joe. (Man 1 and Woman 1 stand)	<b>பெண் 1</b> : அது நீதான், Joe. (ஆண் 1 மற்றும் பெண் 1 நிற்கிறார்கள்)
<b>Man 1</b> : Yes, that's me.	<b>ஆண் 1</b> : ஆம், அது நான்தான்.
<b>Woman 1</b> : Now, make sure he pulls out the right one, Joe.	<b>பெண் 1</b> : சரியான பல்லைத் தான் எடுக்கிறாரா என்று, பார்த்துக் கொள் Joe.
<b>Man 1</b> : I will.	<b>ஆண் 1</b> : ஆம் சரி.
<b>Woman 1</b> : Good-bye, Joe, I'll wait for you. (Exit Man 1 into surgery. Woman 1 sits)	<b>பெண் 1</b> : நான் உனக்காக காத்திருக்கிறேன். போய்வா, Joe (பெண் 1 அமருகிறார் ஆண் 1 சிகிச்சை அறைக்கு செல்கிறார்).
<b>Woman 2</b> : I believe the Dentist is ever so good.	<b>பெண் 2</b> : இந்த மருத்துவர் சிறந்தவர் என நான் நம்புகிறேன்.
<b>Woman 3</b> : Yes, he took out six for Mrs. Johnstone, and she never felt a thing. (Enter Woman 8 with the Small Boy)	<b>பெண் 3</b> : ஆம், Mrs Johnstone ஆறு பற்களை எடுத்தார். பிறகு அவள் வலி ஏதும் உணரவில்லை. (பெண் 8 சிறுவனுடன் உள்ளே நுழைகிறார்).



<p><b>Woman 8</b> : Now, Maurice there's nothing to be afraid of.</p> <p><b>Small Boy</b> : I'm not afraid.</p> <p><b>Woman 8</b> : Just a little pull, and ever such a weeny tug, and all the pain will be gone.</p> <p><b>Small Boy</b> : There is no need to treat me like a baby. I'm not afraid of a dentist.</p> <p><b>Woman 8</b> : Now sit down quietly, Maurice, and I'm sure the nice dentist won't be long.</p> <p><b>Small Boy</b> : I think I'll get a magazine, I feel like reading. (The Small Boy goes to the table and looks through the pile of magazines and newspapers)</p> <p><b>Woman 8</b> : All right, dear, just as you like. (Woman 8 sits)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 8</b> : Maurice, இப்போது நீ யாருக்கும் பயப்பட தேவையில்லை.</p> <p><b>சிறுவன்</b> : நான் பயப்படவில்லை.</p> <p><b>பெண் 8</b> : சும்மா ஒரு சின்ன வலிதான் இருக்கும், பிறகு எல்லா வலியும் பறந்துவிடும்.</p> <p><b>சிறுவன்</b> : என்னை குழந்தைப்போல் நடத்த வேண்டாம். நான் மருத்துவருக்கு பயப்படவில்லை.</p> <p><b>பெண் 8</b> : Maurice இப்போது அமைதியாக உட்காரு. மருத்துவர் அதிக நேரம் ஆக்கமாட்டார்.</p> <p><b>சிறுவன்</b> : எனக்கு படிக்க தோன்றுகிறது. நான் போய் பத்திரிக்கையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். (சிறுவன் அங்குள்ள மேஜைக்கு சென்று பத்திரிக்கை (செய்தித்தாளை) பார்த்தான்)</p> <p><b>பெண் 8</b> : சரி உன் விருப்பப்படி செய். (பெண் 8 அமர்ந்தாள்)</p>
<p><b>Man 5</b> : I'm going to ask for gas. I'll never forget the last time.</p> <p><b>Man 1</b> : I knew a chap once. He asked for gas. It was the last time he ever asked for anything.</p> <p><b>Man 2</b> : Is that a fact? (Enter Nurse from the surgery. She walks across the stage and exits left.)</p> <p><b>Man 4</b> : I shouldn't ask for gas, or any of these drugs either. It's unnatural I say. Give me the old-fashioned methods.</p> <p><b>Man 5</b> : You can have them. I'll have it without the pain.</p> <p><b>Woman 5</b> : And you'll love this one, dear.</p> <p><b>Woman 6</b> : I'm sure I will.</p> <p><b>Woman 5</b> : It's one of me riding a donkey along the sands.</p>	<p><b>ஆண் 5</b> : நான் சென்று (மயக்க மருந்து) கேட்க போகிறேன். கடைசி முறை நடந்ததை மறக்க மாட்டேன்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 1</b> : நான் ஒரு வரை அறிவேன். அவன் மருந்து (gas) கேட்டான். எதையும் கேட்பது அதுவே கடைசி முறை.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 2</b> : இது உண்மையா? (சிகிச்சை அறையில் இருந்து செவிலியர் வெளியேறி மேடையை கடந்து இடதுபுறம் வெளியேறினாள்)</p> <p><b>ஆண் 4</b> : நான் இனி மயக்க மருந்து கேட்க மாட்டேன். அது செயற்கையானது. பழங்கால முறையில் தரச்சொல்ல வேண்டும்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 5</b> : நீ இதை வைத்துக்கொள். வலியின்றி நான் Treatment எடுப்பேன்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 5</b> : உனக்கு இதில் பிரியம் அப்படித்தானே.</p> <p><b>பெண் 6</b> : ஆம் கண்டிப்பாக.</p> <p><b>பெண் 5</b> : மண்ணின்மேல் கழுதை சவாரி செய்யும்போது எடுத்த ஒன்று.</p>
<p><b>Woman 6</b> : Oh, I say!</p> <p><b>Woman 5</b> : Isn't it a scream, dear? I sat on it the wrong way round, just for the laugh. (Enter Nurse left ferrying a large hammer. She crosses the stage and goes into the surgery).</p> <p><b>Man 6</b> : Was that a hammer she was carrying?</p> <p><b>Man 7</b> : I've seen dentists use some queer tools.</p>	<p><b>பெண் 6</b> : ஓ, ஆமா!</p> <p><b>பெண் 5</b> : இது சிரிப்பாக உள்ளதா என்ன? நான் சிரிப்புதற்காக தான் அங்கு தவறாக உட்கார்ந்திருந்தேன். (இடது புறமாக செவிலியர் நுழைகிறார், கையில் சுத்தியுடன், அவள் மேடையை கடந்து சிகிச்சை அறைக்கு சென்றாள்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 6</b> : அவள் கையில் எடுத்துச்செல்வது சுத்தியல் தானே?</p> <p><b>ஆண் 7</b> : விசித்திரமான பொருட்களை உபயோகப் படுத்தும் மருத்துவரை நான் சந்திக்க போவதில்லை.</p>

<p><b>Woman 5</b> : I hope he isn't going to use it.</p> <p><b>Man 3</b> : It's a peculiar thing to have in a surgery. (The sound of hammering is heard from the surgery. Everyone looks at the surgery door and then at one another)</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : Oh! Joe! My poor Joe! Oh, what will I do? (standing)</p> <p><b>Woman 2</b> : I shouldn't worry. The dentist probably knows what he's doing.</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : Yes, but does Joe? Surely he's not hammering on poor Joe's tooth.</p> <p><b>Woman 2</b> : Now, sit down and don't excite yourself. I'm sure Joe is quite all right. (Woman 1 sits. There is more hammering from the surgery. Woman 1 is about to stand but Woman 2 restrains her.)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 5</b> : அவள் அதை உபயோகிக்க மாட்டாள் என நம்புகிறேன்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 3</b> : அறுவைசிகிச்சை அறையில் உபயோகிக்கும் விசித்திரமான பொருளாக உள்ளது. (அறுவைசிகிச்சை அறையில் இருந்து சுத்தியல்) சத்தம் கேட்கிறது. அனைவரும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு அறையின் கதவையும் பார்த்துக்கொண்டனர்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : ஓ! Joe! என் Joe! ஓ, நான் என்ன செய்வது? (நிற்கிறார்கள்)</p> <p><b>பெண் 2</b> : நான் கவலைப்பட போவதில்லை பம்மருத்துவர் என்ன செய்கிறார் என்பது அவருக்கு நன்றாக தெரியும்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : ஆம், ஆனால் Joe? நிச்சயமாக அவர் Joeவின் பற்களில் அடிக்க மாட்டார்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 2</b> : இப்போது அமருங்கள். பிறகு உன்னை உறுக்கப்படுத்தி கொள்ளாதே. Joe நன்றாக இருக்கிறான். (பெண் 1 அமர், அறையில் இருந்து நிறைய சத்தம் வருகிறது. பெண் 1 எழுந்து நிற்கிறாள் பெண் 2 அவளை உட்கார வைக்கிறாள்)</p>
<p><b>Woman 2</b> : There, there, dear, do sit down quietly.</p> <p><b>Man 5</b> : I don't like the sound of that.</p> <p><b>Man 4</b> : I shouldn't worry. These dentists know what they're doing. I hope. (Nurse enters from the surgery and walks across the stage and out left. Everyone watches her in silence)</p> <p><b>Woman 7</b> : She didn't look very worried, anyway.</p> <p><b>Woman 8</b> : No, it's the patient who worries.</p> <p><b>Woman 7</b> : I say let him worry. Worry is natural. It never did anyone any harm.</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : I wish you wouldn't talk like that, with my poor Joe in there, may be writhing in agony. (Enter Nurse left. She is carrying a large pair of pliers. She walks across the stage and into the surgery. Man 4 groans and everyone groans after him. Woman 1 watches in horror. She stands as the Nurse exits into the surgery)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 2</b> : இங்கே, இங்கே நீ அமைதியாக அமர்ந்து கொள்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 5</b> : அந்த சத்தம் எனக்கு பிடிக்கவில்லை.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 4</b> : நான் கவலைப்பட போவதில்லை இந்த மருத்துவர் என்ன செய்கிறார், என தெரியும் நான் நம்புகிறேன். (செவிலியர் அறையில் இருந்து வெளியே வந்து மேடையை கடந்து இடதுபுறம் செல்லுகிறார். அனைவரும் அவளை அமைதியாக நோக்கினர்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 7</b> : என்றாலும், அவள் பார்பதற்கு கவலைப்பட்டது போல் தெரியவில்லை.</p> <p><b>பெண் 8</b> : இல்லை அந்த நோயாளி தான் வருந்துகிறார்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 7</b> : நான் சொல்கிறேன் அவனை கவலைப்பட விடுங்கள் கவலைப்படுவது இயற்கைதானே. யாரும் துன்புறுத்த போவதில்லை.</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : நீ அவ்வாறு பேசாதே, என்னுடைய Joe உள்ளே இருக்கிறான். அவருக்கு வலியும் (writing in agony) இருக்கலாம். (செவிலியர் இடதுபுறமாக உள்ளே நுழைகிறார். அவர் கையில் இடுக்கி ஜோடியை கையில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு செல்கிறார். அவள் மேடையை கடந்து அறைக்கு செல்கிறார். ஆண் 4 முனங்குகிறார் அவரைப் பார்த்து எல்லாரும் அவரைப்பற்றி முனங்குகின்றனர்). பெண் 1 பதிலாக பார்க்கிறார். செவிலியர் வெளிவரும் போது அவள் நிற்கிறாள்)</p>

<p><b>Woman 1</b> : No, no, it can't be true! They can't do this to Joe. Not to my Joe. (Woman 2. forces Woman 1 back into her seat)</p> <p><b>Woman 2</b> : There, there, don't upset yourself, dear. There's nothing to worry about. (Woman 1 starts weeping and sobbing)</p> <p><b>Man 3</b> : A bit big wasn't it?</p> <p><b>Man 4</b> : Nothing to what they used in the old days. I heard of a chap once the roots of whose teeth were wrapped round his jaw-bone. He was five hours in the chair.</p> <p><b>Man 3</b> : None the worse for it, I'll bet. (There is a sudden screech of metal from the surgery. Woman 1 gasps with horror and is about to make a dash for the surgery door when she is dragged back by Woman 2. Man 4 groans loudly. The Small Boy and the Little Girl at the table start a fight about a magazine they both want. Woman 8 and Woman 7 attempt to separate them. Through all this noise Woman 5 is still trying to show her photographs)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 1</b> : இல்லை. இல்லை. இது உண்மை இல்லை. இதை Joe - க்கு செய்யக்கூடாது. (பெண் 2 பெண் 1, அவள் இருக்கையில் கஷ்டப்பட்டு அமர வைக்கிறாள்).</p> <p><b>பெண் 2</b> : இங்கப்பாரு வருத்தப்படாதே. இதில் கவலைக்கொள்ளும் அளவிற்கு ஏதும் இல்லை. (பெண் 1 அழுது கவலை கொள்கிறாள்)</p> <p><b>ஆண் 3</b> : கொஞ்சம் பெருசு, அப்படித்தானே?</p> <p><b>ஆண் 4</b> : பழங்காலத்தில் என்ன பயன்படுத்தினர், ஒன்றுமில்லை. அப்போது ஒருவரின் தாடை எலும்பின் வேரில் இருந்து பல்லை எடுத்தனர். அவர் ஐந்து மணிநேரம் நாற்காலியில் அமர்ந்திருந்தனர்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 3</b> : இதில் மோசமானது ஏதுமில்லை. நான் பந்தயம் கட்டுவேன். (திரை உலோகத்தின் சத்தம்) அறையில் இருந்து வந்தது. பெண் 1 திகிலடைந்தார் கதவை நோக்கி போனார். பெண் 2 அவளை இழுத்து உட்கார வைத்தாள் சத்தமாக முனங்கினார். சிறுமி மற்றும் சிறுவன் ஒரு பத்திரிக்கைக்கு (magazine) சண்டை போட்டனர். பெண் 8 மற்றும் பெண் 7 அவர்களை விலக்க முயன்றனர். இந்த சத்தத்திலும் பெண் 5 அவளது போட்டோவை காட்டிக் கொண்டிருந்தாள்.</p>
<p><b>Little Girl</b> : It's mine! It's mine!</p> <p><b>Small Boy</b> : No, it's mine! I saw it first.</p> <p><b>Woman 7</b> : Sit down, Dorothea. Sit down and be quiet. I'll tell your daddy about this. Then there'll be trouble. Really, it's the last time I'll bring you anywhere.</p> <p><b>Little Girl</b> : See if I care.</p> <p><b>Woman 6</b> : I wish some people would keep their children under control.</p> <p><b>Woman 7</b> : Well, really! (At last the Little Girl and Small Boy settle into their seats. They are both sulking)</p> <p><b>Man 2</b> : There should be a special waiting-room for children. (The metallic screech is heard again from the surgery. Fresh sobs from Woman1)</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : I can't stand it. Oh, Joe! Joe! Joe! (Man 4 groans)</p>	<p><b>சிறுமி</b> : என்னுடையது! என்னுடையது!</p> <p><b>சிறுவன்</b> : இல்லை, என்னுடையது! நான்தான் முதலில் பார்த்தேன்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 7</b> : உட்காரு Dorothea உட்கார்ந்து அமைதியாக இரு. உன் அப்பாவிடம் இதைப்பற்றி கூறுகிறேன். பிறகு அது பிரச்சனை ஆகும். உண்மையில், இதுவே கடைசி முறை. உன்னை இனிமேல் எங்கும் கூட்டிச்செல்ல மாட்டேன்.</p> <p><b>சிறுமி</b> : நான் கவலைப்படுகிறேனா பாரு.</p> <p><b>பெண் 6</b> : சில மக்கள் அவர்கள் குழந்தைகளை கட்டுக்குள் வைத்துக்கொள்கிறார்கள்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 7</b> : ஆம், உண்மைதான்! (கடைசியாக சிறுவர் சிறுமி இருவரும் அமைதியாக அவர்கள் இருக்கையில் அமர்ந்தனர். இருவரும் அமைதியாகவும் கவலையாகவும் இருந்தனர்)</p> <p><b>ஆண் 2</b> : சிறுவர்களுக்கு என தனியாக காத்திருக்கும் அறை உள்ளது. (உலோகத்தின் சத்தம் மறுபடி மறுபடி கேட்டது. பெண் 1 விம்மி அழு தொடங்கினாள்)</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : இதை தாங்கிக் கொள்ள முடியாதா? - ஓ! Joe! Joe! Joe! (ஆண் 4 முனங்குகிறார்)</p>

<p><b>Small Boy</b> : What was that noise, Mummy?</p> <p><b>Woman 8</b> : Don't ask awkward questions, Maurice.</p> <p><b>Man 7</b> : I'll tell you, little boy. That noise was a man having a tooth out. That's how it's going to sound when you have yours out, only much, much louder, because then it'll be inside your head.</p>	<p><b>சிறுவன்</b> : அம்மா அந்த சத்தம் என்ன சத்தம்?</p> <p><b>பெண் 8</b> : இப்படி விகாரமான கேள்வியை கேட்காதே, மோரிஸ்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 7</b> : சிறுவனே, ஒரு மனிதனின் பல்லை எடுக்கும் போது இப்படித்தான் சத்தம் கேட்கும் - உன்னுடைய பற்களை எடுக்கும் போதும் கொஞ்சம், கொஞ்சம் சத்தமாக, ஏனெனில் அது உன் தலைக்குள் இருக்கு.</p>
<p><b>Woman 6</b> : What a thing to tell a small boy!</p> <p><b>Man 6</b> : Disgusting!</p> <p><b>Man 7</b> : It'll do the lad good. Bring 'em up natural, I always say.</p> <p><b>Small Boy</b> : Oh, Mummy, Mummy, take me to school! Quick, take me to school!</p> <p><b>Woman 8</b> : Take you to school. What on earth do you mean?</p> <p><b>Small Boy</b> : I haven't got toothache at all. I was only joking. I just wanted to get off school. Take me to school. Mummy, please. (Everyone laughs)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 6</b> : சிறுவனிடம் சொல்லக்கூடிய விஷயமா!</p> <p><b>ஆண் 6</b> : வெறுக்கத்தக்கது!</p> <p><b>ஆண் 7</b> : அது பையனுக்கு நல்லது அல்ல. அவனை இயற்கை வழியே வளர்ப்போம்.</p> <p><b>சிறுவன்</b> : ஓ, அம்மா, அம்மா என்னை பள்ளிக்கு கூட்டி செல்லுங்கள்!</p> <p><b>பெண் 8</b> : பள்ளிக்கூடம் கூட்டி செல்வதா? என்ன நடக்கிறது இங்கே?</p> <p><b>சிறுவன்</b> : எனக்கு பல்வலி முற்றிலும் இல்லை நான் பொய்சொன்னேன். நான் பள்ளிக்கு போகாமல் இருக்க பொய் கூறினேன். என்னை பள்ளிக்கூடம் கூட்டி செல்லுங்கள். அம்மா, பிலிஸ். (அனைவரும் சிரித்தனர்)</p>
<p><b>Woman 8</b> : I'll take you to school all right (Woman 8 takes the Small Boy by the ear. She drags him out) and I'll get the headmaster to give you a good thrashing. (Exit Woman 8 and the Small Boy. The Small Boy is yelling)</p> <p><b>Man 5</b> : A little discipline, that's what he wants. (Woman 5 is still showing her photographs)</p> <p><b>Woman 5</b> : This one should make quite an impression on you, dear. (There is a loud hammering from the surgery)</p> <p><b>Woman 6</b> : Yes, it does. (Enter Nurse from the surgery) Dentist 's Voice (off). Do hurry, Nurse or we'll never get this thing shift. (Nurse walks across the stage and off left)</p> <p><b>Man 6</b> : Well, really, I don't think I can wait. (standing)</p> <p><b>Man 5</b> : Neither can I. I'll be very late for work. (standing) (Exit Man 5, and Man 6)</p> <p><b>Woman 6</b> : But surely, they can't really be using those tools to take out a tooth.</p>	<p><b>பெண் 8</b> : நான் உன்னை பள்ளிக்கு அழைத்து செல்கிறேன். (காதைப் பிடித்து அவனை வெளியே இழுத்து சென்றார்) மற்றும் உன் தலைமை ஆசிரியருடன் உன்னைப்பற்றி கூறுகிறேன். (பெண் 8 மற்றும் சிறுவன் வெளியேறுகின்றனர். அச்சிறுவன் திட்டுகிறான்)</p> <p><b>ஆண் 5</b> : ஒரு சிறிய ஒழுக்கம் அவனுக்கு தேவை (பெண் 5 இன்னும் போட்டோவை பார்க்கிறாள்)</p> <p><b>பெண் 5</b> : இந்த போட்டோ உனக்கு பிடிச்சிருக்குனு நினைக்கிறேன். (சத்தமாக சுத்தியல் சத்தம் அறையில் இருந்து வருகிறது)</p> <p><b>பெண் 6</b> : ஆம், அப்படியேதான். (அறையில் இருந்து செவிலியர் வருகிறார்) மருத்துவர் குரல் (முடிந்தது). சீக்கிரம் செவிலியரே அல்லது நாம் இதை எடுக்க முடியாது. (செவிலியர் மேடையை கடந்துசென்று வெளிப்புறமாக செல்கிறாள்)</p> <p><b>ஆண் 6</b> : என்னால் காத்திருக்க முடியாது என நினைக்கிறேன் (நிற்கிறார்கள்)</p> <p><b>ஆண் 5</b> : நானும்தான், எனக்கு வேலைக்கு நேரம் ஆகிறது (நிற்கிறார்கள்) (ஆண் 5 மற்றும் ஆண் 6 வெளியேறுகின்றனர்)</p> <p><b>பெண் 6</b> : கண்டிப்பாக அந்த பொருளை வைத்து பற்களை எடுக்க மாட்டீர்கள்.</p>



<b>Woman 4</b> : You heard what the Man said?	<b>பெண் 4</b> : அந்த ஆண் சொல்வதை கேட்டாயா?
<b>Woman 6</b> : And those men have gone, too.	<b>பெண் 6</b> : அந்த ஆண்களும் சென்று விட்டார்கள்
<b>Man 7</b> : Cowards, every one of them. They can't take it.	<b>ஆண் 7</b> : எல்லோரும் கோழைகள். அவர்கள் இதை தாங்கமாட்டார்கள் போல.
<b>Little Girl</b> : Mummy, I was only joking about my toothache, too. I haven't really got one. I was only trying to get off school.	<b>சிறுமி</b> : அம்மா எனக்கு பல்வலி என்று பொய்தான் சொன்னேன். எனக்கு உண்மையில் பல்வலி இல்லை. பள்ளிக்குச் செல்லாமல் இருக்க அப்படிச் சொன்னேன்.
<b>Woman 7</b> : Nonsense, Dorothea, you know your tooth is as black as the kitchen range. You're only trying to get out of it. (The Little Girl breaks into a howl)	<b>பெண் 7</b> : Dorothea, அறிவு கெட்டவளே, சமயலறை வீச்சு போல் உன் பற்கள் கருப்பாக உள்ளன நீ அதிலிருந்து வெளியே வரப் பார். (சிறுமி அலறத் தொடங்கினாள்)
<b>Man 2</b> : I can't stand howling children. I'm off. (standing)	<b>ஆண் 2</b> : குழந்தைகள் அழுதா தாங்க முடியாது - நான் போகிறேன் (நிற்கிறார்கள்).
<b>Man 3</b> : And I can't stand them either. I'm coming with you. (standing) (Exit Man 2 and Man 3)	<b>ஆண் 3</b> : நானும் அவர்களுடன் நிற்க மாட்டேன் - உன்னுடன் வருகிறேன் (நிற்கிறார்கள்) (ஆண் 2 மற்றும் ஆண் 3 வெளியேறுகிறார்கள்)
<b>Woman 7</b> : Now, see what you've done, Dorothea, you've chased those men away.	<b>பெண் 7</b> : நீ செய்த காரியத்தை பாரு. Dorothea, நீ அந்த ஆண்களை வெளியே அனுப்பி உள்ளாய்.
<b>Little Girl</b> : They're lucky. (The Little Girl howls again. The Nurse enters, this time with a hacksaw)	<b>சிறுமி</b> : அவர்கள் அதிர்ஷ்டசாலிகள். (சிறுமி திரும்பவும் கதற ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். செவிலியர் இப்போது அறுக்கும் இயந்திரத்தை கையில் எடுத்து செல்கிறார்)
<b>Woman 1</b> : Oh, Joe! Joe! He'll never stand it. The sound of sawing always did put his teeth on edge.	<b>பெண் 1</b> : ஓ, Joe! Joe! அவனால் தாங்க முடியாது. ரம்பம் போட்டு இழுக்குற சத்தம் கேட்டாலே பல் கூசும்.
<b>Man 7</b> : This time the saw will be on the edge of his teeth.	<b>ஆண் 7</b> : இப்ப ரம்பம் வச்சி தேய்ப்பாங்க.
<b>Woman 2</b> : Oh, you horrible Man!	<b>பெண் 2</b> : ஓ, பயங்கரமான ஆளுதான் நீ!
<b>Man 7</b> : Can't I even make a joke?	<b>ஆண் 7</b> : சிறு கேலி கூட செய்யக்கூடாதா?
<b>Man 8</b> : We need something to cheer us up.	<b>ஆண் 8</b> : நம்மை உற்சாகப்படுத்த ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டும்.
<b>Woman 4</b> : Surely it's against the law for a dentist to use a saw like that. (The sound of violent sawing is heard from the surgery. Man 4 groans loudly)	<b>பெண் 4</b> : மருத்துவர் இப்படி ரம்பம் உபயோகிப்பது சட்டத்துக்கு புறம்பான விஷயம். (அறையில் இருந்து கொடுமான ரம்பத்தின் சத்தம் கேட்டது ஆண் 4 சத்தமாக முனகுகிறார்)
<b>Woman 1</b> : Oh no, Joe! No, Joe! (Woman 1 makes a dash for the door but is prevented from opening it by Woman 2 and Woman 6)	<b>பெண் 1</b> : ஓ இல்லை, Joe! இல்லை Joe! (பெண் 1 ஒரு மணிநேர கதவை உடைக்க முயலுகிறார். ஆனால் பெண் 2 மற்றும் பெண் 6 அதை திறப்பதை தடுக்கின்றனர்)
<b>Woman 3</b> : You really must control yourself.	<b>பெண் 3</b> : நீ கட்டுப்பாடா இருக்கணும் .
<b>Woman 2</b> : There, there, dear. I'm sure it's not as bad as it sounds. (They place Woman 1 back in her seat)	<b>பெண் 2</b> : இதோ, இது கொடுமானது அல்ல என்னை நம்பு. (அவர்கள் பெண் 1 இருக்கையில் அமர்த்தினர்)



<p><b>Woman 6</b> : I'm not waiting to find out. I've heard enough.</p>	<p><b>பெண் 1</b> : என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று காண காத்திருக்க முடியாது. நான் அதிகமாக கேட்டுவிட்டேன்.</p>
<p><b>Woman 3</b> : I prefer to keep my toothache.</p>	<p><b>பெண் 3</b> : என் பல்வலி அப்படியே இருக்கட்டும்.</p>
<p><b>Woman 4</b> : So do I. Me too. Those pliers would never fit my mouth, anyway. It's better than being murdered, anyway. (standing) (Exit Woman 3, Woman 4 and Woman 6)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 4</b> : நானும் தான் அந்த இருக்கி என் வாயுக்கு சரியாக இருக்காது அதற்கு பதில் கொலைசெய்யப்படலாம். (நிற்கிறார்கள்) (பெண் 3, பெண் 4 மற்றும் பெண் 6 வெளியேறுகின்றனர்)</p>
<p><b>Man 7</b> : Just watch them go, cowards every one of them.</p>	<p><b>ஆண் 7</b> : பார்த்துவிட்டு செல்லுங்கள், எல்லோரும் கோழைகள்.</p>
<p><b>Woman 2</b> : It's all very well you talking this way. You don't seem to have any nerves at all.</p>	<p><b>பெண் 2</b> : நீங்க இவ்வாறு சிரிப்பது நல்லதுதான். ஆனால் உங்க கிட்டையும் தைரியம் இருக்கிற மாதிரி தெரியல.</p>
<p><b>Man 7</b> : This is nothing to some of the things I've heard of. I could tell you things that would make your hair stand on end. There was once .....</p>	<p><b>ஆண் 7</b> : நான் கேள்விப்பட்டதை விட இது ஒன்றும் பெரிது அல்ல. நான் சொல்லும் விஷயங்கள் இறுதியில் உங்கள் முடிகளை நிற்க செய்யும் அன்றொரு நாள்...</p>
<p><b>Woman 2</b> : I'm sure we don't want to hear it. My hair is standing on end already. (The sawing is heard again, even louder and harsher this time. Woman 1 wails and Man 4 groans)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 2</b> : நான் கேட்க விரும்பவில்லை, கண்டிப்பாக என் முடிகள் ஏற்கனவே நின்று கொண்டதான் இருக்கிறது. (ரம்பம் சத்தம் மறுபடியும் கேட்கிறது. இன்னும் சத்தமாக பயங்கரமாக கேட்கிறது. பெண் 1 அழுகிறாள். மற்றும் ஆண் 4 முனகுகிறான்)</p>
<p><b>Woman 5</b> : Don't you want to see any more of my holiday photos? (Exit Man 8) Well, really, how rude! (Woman 5 moves to Woman 7.) Would you like to see some of my holiday photos?</p>	<p><b>பெண் 5</b> : இன்னும் நிறைய விடுமுறை போட்டோவை பார்க்க போகிறீர்களா? (ஆண் 8 வெளியேறுகிறார்) ஆம்! (பெண் 5 சென்று பெண் 7 அருகில் அமர்கிறாள்)</p>
<p><b>Woman 7</b> : Well, I don't really.....</p>	<p><b>பெண் 7</b> : இல்லை எனக்கு வேண்டாம்</p>
<p><b>Woman 5</b> : Now, now, don't be shy. Now, this one is a bit blurred, but down in the corner you can see my sister-in-law's little boy (Woman 7 takes the offered photograph reluctantly and looks at it vacantly. The surgery door opens and the Dentist enters. He looks very hot and bothered. He stands in the doorway)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 5</b> : கூச்சம் கொள்ளாதீர்கள். இதோ, இந்த புகைப்படம் நன்றாக தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் புகைப்படத்தின் கீழ் முனையில் எனது நாத்தனாரின் (sister-in-law) சிறுபையனை பார்க்கலாம். (பெண் 7 அவளது போட்டோவை காண்பித்து அதை கூர்மையாக பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார். அறையின் கதவு திறந்தது. மருத்துவர் ரொம்ப கோபமாக கதவின் பக்கம் நின்றிருந்தார்)</p>
<p><b>Dentist</b> : I'm fed up with this. I'm off to get someone who knows something about the job. (The Dentist strides across the stage and exits left. For a moment Woman 2, Man 4, and Woman 5 sit gaping. Then Woman 1 wails, as Woman 2, Woman 7 and The Little Girl stand and make for the door left.)</p>	<p><b>பல் மருத்துவர்</b> : நான் கழைத்துவிட்டேன். அதனால், யாராவது இந்தவேலை தெரிந்தவரை செய்யசொல்ல வேண்டும். (பல் மருத்துவர் மேடையை கடந்து இடது புறம் வெளியே செல்ல அந்த நிமிடத்தில் பெண் 2, ஆண் 4 மற்றும் வாயை பிளக்க பெண் 1 அழ (wails), பின்பு பெண் 2, பெண் 7 மற்றும் சிறுமி எழுந்து இடதுபுற, கதவை அடைந்தனர்)</p>
<p><b>Man 7</b> : This is the end. I'm off. (There are cries of "Me too", "So am I", "Here I go", etc., and all except Woman 1 and Woman 5 go out in a hurry.)</p>	<p><b>ஆண் 7</b> : இதோட முடிஞ்சது நான் செல்கிறேன். ("நானும்", அதனால் நான் போகிறேன் etc... அனைவரும் தவிர பெண் 1 மற்றும் பெண் 5 சீக்கிரம் வெளியே பார்த்தனர்)</p>

<p><b>Woman 5</b> : Well, really, people are very rude. (Woman 5 looks at the wailing Woman 1) Whatever is the matter, my dear?</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : It's Joe! Poor Joe! Goodness knows what state he's in now.</p> <p><b>Woman 5</b> : Joe? Who's Joe? And what's the matter with him?</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : I'm afraid to go in. I'm afraid to look. Joe's my husband and that awful dentist has been working on him. He's in there. (Woman 1 points to the surgery.)</p>	<p><b>பெண் 5</b> : ஆமாம், உண்மையில், மக்கள் மரியாதை அற்றவர்கள். (பெண் 5 அழுதுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பெண் 1 பார்க்கிறார்) என்ன நடந்தது சொல்லு, my dear?</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : Joe! Poor Joe! அவர் என்ன நிலமையில் இருக்கிறார்? என்று எனக்கு மட்டுமே தெரியும்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 5</b> : Joe? யார் Joe? அவருக்கு என்ன ஆயிற்று?</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : உள்ளே செல்ல பயமாக உள்ளது. பார்ப்பதற்கு பயமாக உள்ளது. Joe's எனது கணவரை அந்த மோசமான பல்மருத்துவர் சோதனை செய்கிறார். அவர் உள்ளே இருக்கிறார். (பெண் 1 அறுவைசிகிச்சை அறையை பார்க்கிறார்?)</p>
<p><b>Woman 5</b> : Well ,I don't suppose he has come to any harm. (Woman 5 sits beside Woman 1) I tell you what, dear, you need cheering up. Here, you just have a look at my holiday photos. They're ever so cheerful. (Woman 1 breaks into fresh sobs)</p> <p><b>Woman 5</b> : Oh, dear me! Where's that very amusing one? (Woman 5 looks through her photographs.) I must have lost it. Ah, yes! It'll probably be over there. (Woman 5 walks across to her previous position and starts looking for the lost photograph. Woman 1 continues sobbing. Enter Man 1 from the surgery.)</p> <p><b>Man 1</b> : Why, whatever is the matter, Emily?</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : Joe, Joe, are you all right? Let me look at you, Joe!</p> <p><b>Man 1</b> : Of course I'm all right. Why shouldn't I be all right?</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : But, Joe, all that hammering and sawing.</p> <p><b>Man 1</b> : Oh, that! That was only the dentist trying to force open his instrument cabinet.</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : His cabinet?</p> <p><b>Man 1</b> : Yes, you see he lost the key.</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : So he hasn't done anything to you, Joe!</p> <p><b>Man 1</b> : Not a thing, and I can't wait any longer this morning. I've made an appointment with him for this evening instead. The nurse gave me some pills to deaden the pain in the meantime.</p> <p><b>Woman 1</b> : Oh, Joe, I was so upset.</p>	<p><b>பெண் 5</b> : அவருக்கு எந்த காயமும் இன்றி அவர் வருவார். (பெண் 5, பெண் 1 அருகில் இருந்தார்) உன்னை நான் ஊக்கப்படுத்துகிறேன். இதோ என் விடுமுறை புகைப்படங்கள், அவை மிகவும் சந்தோசமானவை (பெண் 1 விம்மி அழ ஆரம்பித்தார்)</p> <p><b>பெண் 5</b> : ஓ, என் செல்லமே! இதோ சிறந்த ஒன்று? (பெண் 5 அவனது புகைப்படத்தை உற்றுநோக்கினார்) ஐயோ, ஆமாம்! அது இங்கேதான் இருக்கும். நான் அதை தொலைத்துவிட்டேன். (பெண் 5 அவனது பழைய இருக்கைக்கு சென்று தொலைத்த புகைப்படத்தை தேடினார். பெண் 1 அழுகையை அரம்பித்தார். ஆண் 1 அறையில் இருந்து வெளியே வருகிறார்)</p> <p><b>ஆண் 1</b> : ஏன், என்ன நடந்தது Emily?</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : Joe, Joe, நீ நன்றாக இருக்கிறாயா?</p> <p><b>ஆண் 1</b> : நான் நன்றாக தான் இருக்கிறேன்? ஏன் நான் இவ்வாறு இருக்க வேண்டும்?</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : ஆனால், Joe, அந்த சுத்தி மற்றும் ரம்பம்.</p> <p><b>ஆண் 1</b> : ஓ, அதுவா! மருத்துவர் அவரது கதவையை திறக்க எடுத்த முயற்சி.</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : அவர் அறையா?</p> <p><b>ஆண் 1</b> : ஆம், அவர் சாவியைத் தொலைத்துவிட்டார்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : அவர் உன்னை ஏதும் செய்யவில்லையா?, Joe!</p> <p><b>ஆண் 1</b> : ஏதும் இல்லை. காலையில் இவ்வளவு நேரம் காக்க முடியாது. அவரிடம் சாயங்காலம் சந்திக்க Appointment வாங்கியுள்ளேன். செவிலியர் வலியை குறைக்க சில மருந்துகள் (pills) கொடுத்துள்ளார்.</p> <p><b>பெண் 1</b> : ஓ, Joe, நான் கவலை கொண்டேன்.</p>

<b>Man 1</b> : Well, it's all right now, Emily, so let's go. (Woman 1 and Man 1 go out left. A moment later the Nurse enters from the surgery. She is walking across the stage when the Dentist enters left. The Dentist is waving a key)	<b>ஆண் 1</b> : ஆம், இப்போது நன்றாக இருக்கிறேன், புறப்படலாமா? (பெண் 1 மற்றும் ஆண் 1 இடதுபுறம் வெளியேறினார் சிலநிமிடம் கழித்து செவிலியர் வெளியே வந்து. அவள் மேடையை நோக்கி நடக்க மருத்துவர் இடதுபுறம் வெளியேருகிறார். பல்மருத்துவர் கையில் சாவியை ஆட்டிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்)
<b>Dentist</b> : I found it. Believe it or not, but it was under the telephone directory. What an awful waste of time!	<b>பல் மருத்துவர்</b> : கண்டுபிடித்துவிட்டேன். நம்பு அது டெலிபோன் Directory கீழே இருந்தது. காலம் வீணாய் போனதே.
<b>Nurse</b> : I'm afraid the first patient couldn't wait. However, he made an appointment for this evening.	<b>செவிலியர்</b> : நான் பயந்தேன். அவர் காத்திருக்க விரும்பவில்லை. எப்படியோ, அவர் மாலையில் நியமனம் செய்துள்ளார்.
<b>Dentist</b> : Fair enough. I'll take the next patient. (Dentist goes into the surgery. Nurse turns to Woman 5 who is still looking at her photographs.)	<b>பல் மருத்துவர்</b> : சரி பரவாயில்லை, அடுத்த நபரை பார்க்கிறேன். (மருத்துவர் உள்ளே செல்ல செவிலியர் பெண் 5 திரும்புகிறார். அவள் இன்னும் புகைப்படத்தை பார்க்கிறார்.)
<b>Nurse</b> : Now, madam, the dentist is ready. (Woman 5 looks up.)	<b>செவிலியர்</b> : Mam, மருத்துவர் இப்போது தயாராக உள்ளார்? (பெண் 5 மேலே பார்க்கிறார்)
<b>Woman 5</b> : Do you mean me, Miss?	<b>பெண் 5</b> : என்னையா அழைக்கிறார்கள்?
<b>Nurse</b> : Yes, would you step into the surgery, please? (Nurse goes into the surgery.)	<b>செவிலியர்</b> : நீங்கள் மருத்துவர் சந்திக்க அறைக்கு செல்லுங்கள்? (செவிலியர் அறுவைசிகிச்சை அறைக்கு செல்கிறார்)
<b>Woman 5</b> : Dear me, that long queue did move quickly, didn't it? (Woman 5 follows the Nurse into the surgery.)	<b>பெண் 5</b> : அந்த பெரிய வரிசை சீக்கிரம் முடிந்துவிட்டுதா? (பெண் 5 செவிலியரை பின்தொடர்ந்து அறைக்கு சென்றார்)

### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு

கிறிஸ்டோபர் விக்டர் பர்ஜீஸ் (Christopher Victor Burgess) ஒரு நகைச்சுவை நாடக ஆசிரியர், (humorous playwright) நாடகத்தில் அவருடைய சமயோகித நகைச்சுவையானது (situational humour) கதாபாத்திரங்களின் உணர்வுகளை வலுவூட்டுகிறது. அவர் அனைவருக்குமே சி.வி.பர்ஜீஸ் என்றே அறிமுகமானவர். அவருடைய நாடகங்கள் அதிக எண்ணிக்கையிலான கதாபாத்திரங்களைக் கொண்டிருக்கும். 'Short plays for large classes', 'Teach yourself speech Training' மற்றும் 'Classroom Play house verse in Action' போன்றவை இவரின் புகழ்பெற்ற படைப்புகள் ஆகும்.

### 1. Complete the summary of the play choosing the appropriate words from the list given below the passage. (TB Pg. No 99)

A number of patients wait at the (1) **waiting room** of a dentist's clinic. Everybody is tensed at the thought of a painful (2) **tooth** being extracted. One of the women is bent on showing everyone her (3) **photographs**. After the arrival of the dentist, Joe, the first (4) **patient** is called in. Sometime later, the nurse comes out and goes in with a (5) **hammer**. Everyone is (6) **frightened** at this, imagining. Joe being subjected to a lot of hammering in the process of his tooth being pulled out. Once again the nurse comes out to fetch a large pair of (7) **plier** and later on she takes in a (8) **hacksaw**. A little boy confesses that he pretended to have (9) **toothache**, because he did not wish to go to school. The loud (10) **sawing** and screeching from within the room makes everyone leave the (11) **clinic**, one by one. Finally there are only two women in the waiting room, one of them being

Joe's wife. She weeps (12) **worried** about her husband. But Joe comes out and explains that he had shifted his (13) **appointment** to the evening and had been given some pills for the pain. After they leave, the dentist comes out and locates the key of his tool (14) **cabinet**. He had been trying to open it using the hammer, the pliers and the hacksaw only in vain. The woman with the photographs is surprised to see that the (15) **queue** had moved quickly and she was the next patient to go in.

**2. Based on your understanding of the play, complete the Graphic Organiser (GO) suitably. (Pg.No. 100)**

<b>Settings:</b> In the dentist's clinic	<b>Characters:</b> Men-8, Dentist, Women-8, a little girl Nurse, a little boy
<b>Title:</b> The first patient <b>Author:</b> C.V. Burgess	
<b>Climax:</b> The dentist had been trying to open the instrument cabinet, using the hammer, the pliers and hacksaw. because he lost the key	<b>Humorous elements:</b> 1. A little boy pretended to have toothache because he did not wish to go to the school. 2. Woman 5 is bent on showing everyone her photograph. When others are worried about horrible sound. 3. Some of them thought that Dentist was using hammer, pliers and hacksaw for treating teeth

**3. Answer the following questions in about three or four sentences each**

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

Five women eight men and a little boy and a little girl were the patient's waiting for.

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

Woman 5 spent her time in the waiting hall on showing everyone her holiday photographs.

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

The other Women reacted normally and some times got disgusted which were shown by woman 5. Sometimes their reaction were changed when they heard the horrible noise from the surgery.

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

Yes, children are afraid of visiting the dentist. The sound of hammering is heard from the surgery. They are frightened at this, imagining that dentist would treat their teeth by hammering in the process by their tooth being pulled out.

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

Hammer the pliers and hacksaw were the strange instruments the nurse carried to the surgery. Everyone was scared. They were shocked to see strange tools in the dental hospital.

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

There is a sudden screech of metal from the surgery . Everyone is frightened at this, imagining Joe being subjected to a lot of hammering in the process of his tooth being pulled out. Sawing and noises screeching from within the room makes everyone leave the clinic, one by one except two women.

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

They sympathized with the first patient because they imagined that the doctor was treating the first patient by using the hammer, the pliers and hacksaw to pullout his tooth.



**h) Why did Woman I panic more than the others?**

Woman, panicked more than the others because her husband Joe was the first patient. When the sound of hammering and sawing are heard from the surgery. She worried a lot and cried too.

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

Woman 5 took a packet of photographs from her handbag. Throughout the play, she concentrated on showing her photographs to others, and seeing her photographs. So woman 5 was not aware of what was happening.

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

The woman 5 is surprised to see that the queue had moved quickly because of the horrible sound from surgery. She was the next patient to go in.

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

Without knowing the truth, they were confused and worried. The loud sawing and screeching from within the room makes everyone leave the clinic without meeting the dentist.

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

The dentist was trying to force open his instrument cabinet as the key was lost. He found it later it was under the telephone directory.

**4. The play starts with the following dialogue. (Pg.No. 101)**

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

Here, the italicized word **dentist** refers to a person whose job is **treating people's dental problems**. Often the words ending with the suffix 'ist' denote a person who practises, is an expert in, or holds certain principles.

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

No.	A	B
1	one who specializes in lung problems	gynaecologist -3
2	one who specializes in skin problems	gastroenterologist -6
3	one who treats diseases specific to women	dermatologist -2
4	one who treats kidney diseases	neurologist -5
5	one who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system	Pulmonologist-1
6	one who treats stomach disorders	cardiologist -9
7	one who treats vision problems	nephrologist -4
8	one who specializes in critical infants	otolaryngologist10
9	one who treats heart problems	ophthalmologist -7
10	one who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue	neonatologist -8

**Cynology** - **study of dog training**

**I chthyology** - **Study of fish**

**Ornithology** - **Study of birds**

**Oology** - **Study of bird's eggs**



**LISTENING** (See the questions in Textbook Pg No. 102)

**Ans: 1. reduce 2. accepted 3. waiting room 4. spontaneous 5. living**

**5. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 80-100 words each.**

**i) Based on your understanding of the play, explain how a mistake understanding of events can lead to confusion. How has the author used this unexpected combination of events in the situation to create humour?**

A number of patients wait at the waiting room of a dentist clinic. Everybody is tensed at the thought of a painful tooth being extracted. After the arrival of the dentist, Joe, the patient is called in. Sometime later, the nurse comes out and goes in with a hammer. Everyone is frightened at this, confusion is started that they are imagining Joe being subjected to a lot of hammering in the process of his tooth being pulled out. Once again the nurse comes out to fetch a large pair of pliers and later on she is taken in a cabinet. Again all the persons who are in the waiting room get confused, They wondered that, why the dentist need such a tool for treating the tooth. Everyone is frightened. The loud sawing and screeching from within the room makes everyone leave except two women. Thus mistaken understanding of events can lead to confusion. Readers surely enjoy the humour of their confusion when the truth is revealed to the readers. Humorous elements are started when a little boy confesses that he pretended to have tooth ache because he did not wish to go to school When others are worried about the horrible sound, woman 5 is bent on showing everyone her photographs That brings humour to us for her foolish act. Some of them thought that Dentist was using hammer, pliers and hacksaw for treating tooth which were actually used to open the instrument cabinet. Finally this brings lot of humour to the reader. On the whole, readers had a visual treat to relax them from stress and they definitely enjoyed each and every humour in it.

**ii) Have you ever found yourself in such a situation ? Discuss in groups and act out such a situation.**

Once I visited the dental hospital with my mother for my cavity problem. I couldn't bear toothache. My neighbour kept on talking about their family problem and asking me to give solution But, how could I give when I had a toothache. I thought myself that they were funny people. After an hour, Nurse called in Dentist examined my mouth and was shocked that I had a rare kind of teeth. Dentist asked me what sweets were liked by me I replied, just didn't like only three kinds of sweets. Dentists wondered and laughed too. Dentists asked his assistant and other patients to look at it. I thought that I would become a one man freak show I decided to get concession when I was paying bill. Because I contributed my teeth for their further research.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

**'The first patient' by C V Burgess - dentist's waiting room - dentist arrives - first patient enters - nurse carries hammer, pair of pliers, a hacksaw - surgical room - strange sounds - reaction of patients - dentist tries to open tool cabinet - everyone leaves - except one.**

**OR**

**QY - 2019**

**The dentist's clinic - many patients wait - tensed - tooth - to be extracted - the arrival of the dentist - Joe, the first patient - called in - the nurse goes - with hammer - reaction of patients - loud sound of sawing and screeching - other patients fear - go away - Joe comes out - hammer, pliers - to open tool box** **Mar 2019, May 2022**

**OR**

**Patients wait - dental clinic - all the patients - busy talking - nurse walks about - carries - hammer - plier - hacksaw - woman creates commotion - all the patients - leave clinic - women 5 still stays - doctor has lost key - tries to open - cabinet - women - thinks - Joe - her husband - crying with pain - atleast - Joe explain actual reason** **Aug 2022**

**Plan of the paragraph:**

Introduction

First Patient

Misunderstanding

Conclusion

**Introduction:**

Christopher Victor Burgess is a humorous playwright. His situational humour reflects the emotions of the characters in the play. The author narrates the play 'The First Patient' with the help of his characters' conversation.

**First Patient:**

When the play starts, several patients are at the waiting room of a dentist's clinic. They are tensed at the thought of their painful tooth being extracted with queer looking tools. When the dentist arrives, the first patient is called in. Others wait eagerly for Joe's treatment. After sometimes the nurse comes out and goes in with a hammer followed by a pair of pliers and then a hacksaw. Everyone is imagining that Joe being subjected to a lot of hammering and sawing in the process of his tooth extraction.

**Misunderstanding:**

The small kids confess their toothache drama to be away from school. The grown-ups begin to leave the clinic with fear. Finally, only two women are left in the waiting room. When Mrs. Joe weeps bitterly, Joe comes out in fine form. He explains that the dentist had misplaced his tool cabinet key. He was trying to open it with the hammer, pair of pliers and hacksaw.

**Conclusion:**

The play appeals more to the readers with its humour arising from confusion than with its plot. The misunderstanding creates humour in the story.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

Story	The First Patient
Author	C.V. Burgess
Characters	Women 1-8, Men1-8, Dentist, Nurse, A little boy and A little girl
Theme	Un expected combination of events bring humour

The play takes place in a dentist's clinic. Several patients are waiting in the waiting room for the dentist. They are tensed at the thought of their painful tooth being pulled out with queer looking tools. The dentist arrived and called the first patient Joe in. After sometime a nurse carried a hammer, a pair of pliers and a hacksaw. Patients became afraid of the noise from the room. The small kids and grown ups began to leave the clinic one by one with fear. Finally only two women were left waiting in the waiting room. Joe came out and explained. The dentist had used the tools to open his tools cabinet. He had not used them to pull his tooth out. The misunderstanding creates humour in the story.

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

Story	The First Patient
Author	C.V. Burgess

- The play takes place in a dentist's clinic.
- Patients are waiting for the dentist.
- The dentist arrives and calls the first patient Joe.
- After sometime, a nurse carries a hammer, a pair of pliers and hacksaw to the surgical room.
- Patients are afraid of the noise from the room.
- They leave the clinic one by one.
- The first patient comes out and explains.
- The dentist had used the tools to open his tools cabinet and not for pulling the tooth out.
- The misunderstanding creates humour in the play.

*Humour springs from confusion*

# Unit 4

## Prose

### TIGHT CORNERS

- EDWARD VERRALL LUCAS

### சிக்கலான சூழல்கள்

#### பாடச் சுருக்கம்

இப்பாட பகுதியில் கதாசிரியர் தான் ஒரு இக்கட்டான சூழ்நிலையில் (tight corner) மாட்டிக் கொண்டு பின்னர் அதிலிருந்து எவ்வாறு தன் சாமர்த்தியத்தியத்தால் (sudden stroke of luck) தப்பித்துக் கொள்கிறார் என்பதை தெளிவாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். தன் நண்பருடன் ஓவியங்களை ஏலம்விடும் (auction) இடத்திற்கு செல்கிறார். எல்லோரும் ஒவ்வொன்றாய் ஏலம் விட்டுக்கொண்டும், படங்களை வாங்கிக்கொண்டும் இருக்கையில் ஆசிரியர் விளையாட்டாக ஒரு ஓவியத்தை ஏலம் கேட்கிறார். ஆனால் இவரின் வங்கிக் கணக்கில் 63 பவுண்டுகள் மட்டுமே உள்ளது. ஆனால் விளையாட்டாக ஏலம் கேட்டிருக்கும் தொகையோ 4050 இனியாக்கள். விளையாட்டாக ஏலம் கேட்டு மாட்டிக் கொள்கிறார். இந்த சிக்கலான தருணத்திலிருந்து தன் சமயோதித புத்திக்கூர்மையால் (wit) எப்படி இவர் இந்த இக்கட்டான சூழ்நிலையில் இருந்து தன்னை காத்து கொள்கிறார் என்று இக்கட்டுரையில் விரிவாகக் காண்போம்.

<p>The talk was running on the critical situations in which we had found ourselves — those of us whose lives were adventurous enough to comprise any.</p>	<p>எங்கள் பேச்சு சிக்கலான நிலையில் மாட்டிக்கொள்ளும் நிகழ்வுகளைப்பற்றி ஓடிக்கொண்டிருந்தது, அதில் வாழத் தெரிந்தவர்கள் சாகசம் நிறைந்தவர்களாகவும் மற்றும் சமரசம் செய்ய தெரிந்தவர்களாகவும் இருப்பார்கள்.</p>
<p>One man had been caught by the tide in Britany and escaped by the skin of his teeth. Another had been on an elephant when a wounded tiger charged at it. A third had been on the top storey of a burning house. A fourth was torpedoed in the War.</p>	<p>ஒரு மனிதன் கடலோரப் பகுதியில் Britainயில் பேரலையில் மாட்டிக்கொண்டதாகவும், பின்பு சாமர்த்தியமாக தன் வலிமையினால் தப்பிவிட்டதாகவும் சொன்னார். மற்றொருவர் காயப்பட்ட புலியால் தாக்கப்பட்டபோது யானையின் மீது இருந்தாக கூறினார். மூன்றாமவர் அவர் எரியும் வீட்டின் மூன்றாவது மாடியில் இருந்தார் எனவும் கூறினார். நான்காமவர் போரில் ஏவுகணையால் தாக்கப்பட்டார் எனவும் கூறினார்.</p>
<p>“But you all talk,” said one of the company, as though tight corners were always physical affairs. Surely they can be tighter when they are mental. The tightest corner I was ever in was at Christie’s.”</p>	<p>அவர்களில் ஒருவர் ‘ஆனால் நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் உடல் ரீதியாக மாட்டிக்கொண்டவர்களை பற்றியே பேசுகிறீர்கள்’. கண்டிப்பாக அவர்கள் மனநிலையை விட உடல்நிலை இருக்கக் கொண்டவர்கள். நான் மிக மோசமான சிக்கலில் இருந்தபோது சிக்கிக்கொண்டேன்”.</p>

"Christie's?"	க்ரைஸ்டீஸ்
<p>"Yes. I had been lunching rather well at a club in St. James's Street with an old friend from abroad, and passing along King Street afterwards, he persuaded me to look in at the sale-room. The place was full. They were selling Barbizon pictures, and getting tremendous sums for each: two thousand, three thousand, for little bits of things — forest scenes, pools at evening, shepherdesses, the regular subjects.</p>	<p>"ஆம். லண்டனில் பெரிதாக வணிகம் நடைபெறும் தெருவில் (St. James's street) உள்ள எனது பழைய வெளிநாட்டு நண்பருடன் மதிய உணவு சாப்பிட்டேன், பின்னர் king streetயை கடந்தபோது, அவர் விற்பனை அறையை பார்வையிட என்னை வற்புறுத்தினார். அந்த இடம் மக்களால் நிறைந்து இருந்தது. அவர்கள் Barbizon படங்களை விற்பனை, ஒவ்வொரு சிறு சிறு பொருட்களையும், படங்களையும் இரண்டாயிரம், மூவாயிரம் என நல்ல விலைக்கு விற்பனை. அவற்றில், காட்டுப்படங்கள், மாலை நேரத்து குளங்கள், மெய்ப்பார் ஆடுமேய்க்கும் சிறுவன் மற்றும் எப்போதும் போல உள்ள சாதாரண தலைப்பிலான படங்கள் இருந்தன.</p>
<p>Nothing went for three figures at all. Well, we watched for a little while and then I found myself bidding too just for fun. I had exactly sixty-three pounds in the bank and not enough securities to borrow five hundred on, and here I was nodding away to the auctioneer like a bloater.</p>	<p>எந்த ஏலமும் மூன்று இலக்க எண்களுக்கு மேல் ஏலத்திற்கு போகவில்லை. நான் வேடிக்கையாக ஏலத்தை கேட்டேன். என்னிடம் அறுபத்தி மூன்று பவுண்ட் மட்டுமே வாங்கியில் இருந்தது. ஐநூறு பவுண்ட் கடன் பெற நான் ஒரு பெரிய பணக்காரர் போல ஏல விற்பனையாளருடன் தலையை ஆட்டினேன்.</p>
<p>'You'll get caught,' my friend said to me. 'No, I shan't, I said. 'I'm not going to run any risks'. "And for a long time I didn't. And then a picture was put up and a short red-faced man in a new top-hat — some well-known dealer — who had bought quite a number, electrified the room by starting the bidding at a figure a little higher than any that he had yet given or that anything had reached.</p>	<p>'நீ கண்டிப்பாக மாட்டிக் கொள்வாய், என நண்பன் என்னிடம் கூறினான் "இல்லை, நான் மாட்டிக்கொள்ளமாட்டேன்," என்று கூறினேன். நான் எந்த விதமான இடங்களுக்கும் உள்ளாகமாட்டேன்" என்று நான் சொன்னேன். "நீண்ட நேரம் நான் சிக்கல் ஒன்றிலும் மாட்டிக்கொள்ளவில்லை ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. பின்னர் ஒரு ஓவியத்தை ஏலத்திற்கு கொண்டுவந்து வைத்தார்கள். சிவப்பு முகத்தை கொண்ட தொப்பியை அணிந்திருந்த ஒரு புதிய மனிதர் ஒரு படத்தை ஏலத்திற்காக முன்னே வைத்தார். யாரும் கேட்க இயலாத விலையை ஓவியத்திற்கு கேட்டு அனைவரையும் வியப்பில் ஆழ்த்தினார்.</p>
<p>Although the previous lots had run into four figures they had all been modestly started at fifty guineas or a hundred guineas, with a gradual crescendo to which I had often been safely contributing. But no sooner was the new picture displayed than the dealer made his sensational bid, 'Four thousand guineas,' he said.</p>	<p>முந்தைய ஏலம் நான்கு இலக்கங்களில் விற்கப் பட்டிருந்தாலும் ஐம்பது அல்லது நூறு என்று தொடங்கி, நான்கிலக்க எண்ணைத் தொடர்ந்தது. சிறப்பான முடிவை நோக்கி நான் அடிக்கடி பாதுகாப்பாக பங்களித்தேன். ஆனால் சிறிது நேரத்தில் புதியப்படம் வைக்கப்பட்டவுடன் வியாபாரி பரப்பரப்பாக ஆரம்பத் தொகையாக "நான்கு ஆயிரம் Guineas" என்று கூறினார்.</p>
<p>"There was a rustle of excitement, and at the end of it I heard my own voice saying, 'And fifty!' "A terrible silence followed, during which the auctioneer looked inquiringly first at the opener and then at the company generally.</p>	<p>மிகுந்த சலசலப்பான உற்சாக ஒலி எழுந்தது. முடிவில் என் குரல் கூறியது, "ஐம்பது!". ஆழ்ந்த அமைதி நிலவியது. அப்போது ஏல அறிவிப்பாளர் ஏலத்தொகையை கேட்டவரையும் பின்பு எல்லோரையும் பார்த்தார்.</p>
<p>To my surprise and horror the red-faced dealer gave no sign of life. I realized now, as I ought to have done at first, that he had shot his bolt. "Four thousand and fifty guineas offered", said the auctioneer, again searching the room. "My heart stopped; my blood congealed. There was no sound but a curious smothered noise from my friend.</p>	<p>வியப்புடனும், அதிர்ச்சியுடனும் சிவப்பு முகம் வியாபாரி உயிரற்றவர் போல் தோன்றினார். அவர் தன்னுடைய பலத்தை பயன்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார் என்று இப்போது நான் உணர்ந்தேன். "நான்கு ஆயிரத்து ஐம்பது Guineas வழங்கப்படும்", திரும்பவும் அறையை நோட்டமிட்டுக்கொண்டு ஏலம் விடுபவர் கூறினார். எனது இதயதுடிப்பு நின்றது. இரத்தம் உறைந்தது. எந்த சத்தமும் இன்றி என் நண்பனின் கட்டுபடுத்தப்பட்ட சத்தம் மட்டுமே கேட்டது.</p>



<p>“Four thousand and fifty guineas. Any advance on four thousand and fifty guineas?” — and the hammer fell.</p> <p>“That was a nice pickle to be in! Here was I, with sixty-three pounds in the world and not five hundred pounds’ worth of securities, the purchaser of a picture which I didn’t want, for four thousand and fifty guineas, the top price of the day.</p>	<p>“நான்கு ஆயிரத்து ஐம்பது Guineas” நான்காயிரத்து ஐம்பதிற்கு ஏதாவது கேள்வி உண்டா? பிறகு சுத்தியல் அடிக்கப்பட்டு ஏலம் முடிக்கப்பட்டது.</p> <p>ஏல அறையின் உள்ளே இருக்க எனக்கு நெருக்கடியாக இருந்தது!. அறுபத்து மூன்று பவுண்டிற்கு நானூறு பவுண்ட் விலை மதிப்பு பெறாத எனக்கு பிடிக்காத அந்தபடத்தை வேண்டாத,இந்நாளில் உயர்ந்த விலையான நான்காயிரத்து ஐம்பது guineas ற்கு வாங்கினேன்.</p>
<p>Turning for some kindly support to my friend I found that he had left me; but not, as I feared at the moment, from baseness, but, as I afterwards discovered, in order to find a remote place in which to lean against the wall and laugh.</p>	<p>கனிவான ஆறுதல் பெற என் நண்பனை நோக்கி திரும்பினேன். நான் பார்த்தபோது என்னை தனியே விட்டு சென்றிருந்தான்; அந்த நிமிடம் பயந்தேன், ஆனால், என் நண்பன், தனிமையான இடத்தில் நின்று என் நிலையை பார்த்து சிரித்தான்.</p>
<p>“Stunned and dazed as I was, I pulled myself together sufficiently to hand my card, nonchalantly (I hope) to the clerk who came for the millionaire collector’s name, and then I set to pondering on the problem what to do next. Picture after picture was put up and sold, but I saw none of them. I was running over the names of uncles and other persons from whom it might be possible to borrow, but wasn’t; wondering if the moneylenders who talk so glibly about ‘note of hand only’ really mean it; speculating on the possibility of confessing my poverty to one of Christie’s staff and having the picture put up again. That was the best way — and yet how could I do it after all the other bids I had made? The staff looked so prosperous and unsympathetic, and no one would believe it was a mistake. A genuine mistake of such a kind would have been rectified at once.</p>	<p>நான் இதைக் கண்டு அதிர்ச்சியடைந்தேன். பணம் சேகரிப்பவரிடம் என் கார்டை ஒப்படைக்க நான் அங்கு இயல்பாக இருந்தேன். அடுத்து வரும் பிரச்சனையை சமாளிக்க நான் யோசித்தேன்- படங்கள் மேல் படங்கள் வந்து விற்பனை ஆகிறது .நான் எதையும் பார்க்கவில்லை. நான் ஓடி சென்று கடன் வாங்க சாத்தியமாக இருக்குமென்று மாமாவின் பெயர் மனத்திரையில் வருகிறதா எனப் பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் வரவில்லை. மறுபடியும் இப்படத்தை ஏலம் விட சாத்தியக்கூறு உள்ளதா? என வினவினேன். எனது ஏழ்மையை நான் உள்ள ஒரு பணியாளரிடம் எடுத்துக்கூறினேன். அந்த படத்தை திரும்பவும் ஏலம் விட சொன்னேன். இதுதான் சிறந்த வழி - அனைத்து முயற்சியும் செய்தபிறகு நான் இந்த ஏலத்தை எவ்வாறு செய்ய போகிறேன், அந்த பணியாளர் வளமாக காட்சியளித்தாலும் இரக்கமற்றவர், இது ஒரு தவறு என்று யாரும் நம்பவில்லை. எத்தகைய தவறும் ஒரு நேரத்தில் சரி செய்யப்பட வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>“Meanwhile the sale came to an end and I stood on the outskirts of the little knot of buyers round the desk who were writing cheques and giving instructions. Naturally I preferred to be the last. It was there that I was joined by my friend; but only for a moment, for at a look at my face he rammed his handkerchief in his mouth and again disappeared. Alone I was to *dree this awful weird. I have never felt such a fool or had colder feet in all my life. I believe I should have welcomed a firing party.</p>	<p>சரியான நேரம் விற்பனை முடிவுக்கு வந்தது. நான் வியாபாரிகள் இருக்கும் வெளி இடத்திற்கு சென்றேன். அவர்கள் காசோலை எழுதிக்கொண்டும் வழிமுறைகள் சொன்னார்கள். எப்போதும் போல் நான்தான் கடைசி. அந்த நேரம் என் நண்பனுடன் சேர முயன்றேன், என்னை பார்த்தவுடன் அவன் கைக்குட்டையால் தன்முகத்தை மூடிக் கொண்டான். விதியின் படி நான் தனியாக விடப்பட்டேன். என் வாழ்நாளில் அதைபோல் முட்டாள்தனமாக நான் உணர்ந்ததில்லை. இரக்கமில்லாத மனிதரை பார்த்ததுமில்லை.</p>
<p>“And then the unexpected happened, and I realized that a career of rectitude sometimes has rewards beyond the mere consciousness of virtue. A voice at my ear suddenly said, ‘Beg pardon. Sir, but was you the gent that bought the big Daubigny?’”</p>	<p>நேர்மையுள்ள வாழ்க்கையில் சில நேரங்களில் நல்லொழுக்கத்திற்கு அப்பால் வெகுமதிகள் பெற்றுள்ளது என்பதை உணர்ந்தேன். எனது காதில் ஒரு குரல் திடீரென சொன்னது, “மன்னித்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள், சார், நீங்கள் பெரிய மனிதர், பெரிய Daubigny படத்தை வாங்கிய சீமான் நீங்கள் தானே?”</p>
<p>“I admitted it.</p>	<p>“நான் தான் என்று ஒப்புக்கொண்டேன்”.</p>



<p>." Well, the gent who offered four thousand guineas wants to know if you'll take fifty guineas for your bid.'</p> <p>."If ever a messenger of the high gods wore a green baize apron and spoke in husky Cockney tones this was he. I could have embraced him and wept for joy. Would I take fifty guineas."</p>	<p>நன்று, நான்கு ஆயிரம் Guineas உங்களுக்கு அளித்தபெரிய மனிதர் உங்கள் ஏலத்தை ஐம்பது Guineasற்கு பெற்றுக் கொள்வீர்களா? என தெரிந்துகொள்ள நினைக்கிறார்."</p> <p>உயர்ந்த கடவுளின் தூதர் ஒரு கரடுமுரடான பச்சை கம்பளி மேலங்கி அணிந்து கொழுகொழுவென்ற குரலில் பேசினார். அவரை கட்டி தழுவி சந்தோசத்தில் நனைந்தேன். ஐம்பது Guineas எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பேன். ஏன் நான் குறைந்த காசை எடுத்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>Why, I would have taken fifty farthings.</p> <p>."But how near the surface and ready, even in the best of us, is worldly guile! 'Is that the most he would offer?' I had the presence of mind to ask.</p> <p>." 'It's not for me to say,' he replied. 'No 'arm in trying for a bit more, is there?'" "Tell him I'll take a hundred," I said. "And I got it.</p> <p>."When I found my friend I was laughing too, but he became grave at once on seeing the cheque. "Well, I'm hanged!" he said. 'Of all the luck! Well, I'm hanged!'</p> <p>."Then he said, 'Don't forget that if it hadn't been for me you wouldn't have come into Christie's at all.' 'I shall never forget it,' I said. 'It is indelibly branded in letters of fire on my heart. My hair hasn't gone white, has it?</p>	<p>."இது தான் கேட்கக் கூடிய அதிகபட்ச விலையா?" என்று கேட்டேன்.</p> <p>."அவனிடம் சொல்லுங்கள் நான் நூறு எடுத்து கொள்கிறேன்", நான் சொல்லி பிறகு பெற்றுக்கொண்டேன்.</p> <p>என் நண்பனை நான் காணும் போது நானும் சிரித்து கொண்டிருந்தேன், ஆனால் அவன் அந்த காசோலை பார்த்தவுடன் மயங்கினான்". "எல்லாம் அதிர்ஷ்டம். நல்லது நான் தொடங்குகிறேன்" என்றான்.</p> <p>நான் அழைக்கவில்லையென்றால் நீ christie's வந்திருக்க முடியாது என்பதை மறந்துவிடாதே" என்று நண்பன் சொன்னான், "நான் அதை மறக்க மாட்டேன்" என்று கூறினேன். "இது அழிக்கமுடியாத நெருப்பாக என் நெஞ்சில் இருக்கும். எனது முடி வெள்ளையாக மாறாது, பாருங்கள்?"</p>

### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு

எ.வே.லூக்காஸ் (1868-1938) ஒரு ஆங்கில நகைச்சுவை எழுத்தாளர், கட்டுரையாளர், நாடக ஆசிரியர், வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்று எழுத்தாளர், புத்தக வெளியீட்டாளர், கவிஞர், நாவலாசிரியர், சிறுகதை எழுத்தாளர், மற்றும் பத்திரிக்கை ஆசிரியர். லண்டன் புறநகர் பகுதியில் பிறந்தவர். தன் 16 வயதில் புத்தக விற்பனையாளரின் உதவியாளராக பணியாற்றியவர். பின்னர் பத்திரிக்கை துறையில் ஆர்வம் கொண்டு பிரிட்டனில் உள்ளூர் பத்திரிக்கையிலும், லண்டன் மாத இதழ் பத்திரிக்கையிலும் பணியாற்றினார். பெர்னார்ட் பார்ட்டன் என்ற குவாக்கர் கவிஞரின் வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றை எழுத அவர் பணிக்கப்பட்டார். அதை சிறப்பாக எழுதியதால் சார்லஸ் லேம்பின் புத்தகங்களை மதிப்பிடும் வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தது. பின்பு இவர் 1904ல் 'பஞ்சு' என்ற இதழில் வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும் பணியாற்றினார். தன் சிறு கட்டுரைக்காக பிரபலமானார். பல பாடல்களையும் (verses), நாடகங்களையும் எழுதியுள்ளார்.



### GLOSSARY

#### TEXTUAL

Words	Tamil Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
1. Brittany	பிரான்ஸ் நாட்டின் வடகிழக்கில் உள்ள	A region on the coast of North – West France	-
2. St. James' street, king street	புகழ் வாய்ந்த கடைத்தெரு	well known commercial streets in London	-
3. bloatocrat	வசதிபடைத்த மனிதன்	A fat and rich person of high station	-

4. electrified	உணர்ச்சி பொங்கச் செய்	Shocked	Fearless/calm
5. crescendo	படிப்படியாக உயர்தல்	Progress towards a climax	Decreasing
6. congealed	உறைந்துபோன	Thickened as if frozen	Melt, dissolve
7. smothered	வாயடை	Suppressed	Allowed
8. nonchalantly	மனக்கிளர்ச்சியற்ற <b>March 2023</b>	Coolly / unconcernedly	Concernedly <b>Mar 23</b>
9. glibly	வெறுஞ்சொல் வளமுடைய	Smoothly but not sincerely	Awkwardly, clumsily
10. note of hand	ஏற்புடைய	Promissory note	Disagreement
11. rectitude	நேர்மை	Honesty, good behaviour	Dishonesty, infamy
12. farthing	காசுக்கு	As low as a paise	-
13. baize	மென் கம்பளி விரிப்பு	Coarse woollen material	-
14. guile	கீழ்ச்சி திறன்	Cunning, deceit	Honesty, frankness
15. indelible	நிலையான	cannot be rubbed out or removed	Delible, erasable

### ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL

Words	Tamil meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
1. rescued	காப்பாற்று	Saved	Imperil/danger
2. humiliation	அவமானப்படுத்து	Embarrassment/shame	Flattery/praise
3. critical	குற்றங்காண்கிற	Fault finding	Complimentary/praising
4. adventurous	துணிச்சலான	Daring, bold	Prudent/cautious
5. comprise	உடற்கூறுகளாக	Consist of	exclude
6. torpedoed	முடிவு	Ended	Fixed
7. persuaded	இணங்கவை	Convinced	dissuade
8. tremendous	மிகப்பெரிய	Huge	Insignificant
9. modestly	தற்பெருமை கொள்ளாத	Bashfully	boastfully
10. rustle	சரசர ஒலி	Whisper	Noisy
11. curious	ஆர்வமுள்ள	Mysterious/queer	Incurious
12. stunned	திகைப்பூட்டு	Astonished	Unsurprised
13. sufficiently	போதுமான	Amply/adequately	Insufficient/inadequate
14. pondering	தீர் எண்ணிப்பார்	Thinkout	Forget/neglect
15. speculating	அனுமானம் செய்	contemplate	Ignore/neglect
16. confess	ஒப்புக்கொள்	Admit	Deny
17. genuine	மெய்யான	Honest/real	Unreal
18. rectified	சீர்படுத்து	Repaired/revised	Damaged/ruined
19. rammed	தள்ளு	bang into/ plunge / push	tap

20. husky	கரகரப்பான	Loud	Low
21. embraced	தழுவுதல்	Hug/clasp	Release
22. have cold feet	மிகுதியான பயம்	Too fearful	
23. skin of his teeth	அதிர்த்தவசமாக	Narrowly	
24. shot his bolt	சக்திபெற்ற	Achieved the power to do	
25. a nice pickle	இக்கட்டான நிலை	Difficult position	
26. dree this weird		to put up with one's fate	

**1. Choose the most appropriate answer for the following questions. (Pg.No. 108)**

**a. 'Tight Corner' means a \_\_\_\_\_**

**i. difficult situation**

**ii. crowded corner**

**iii. tragic incident**

**iv. fierce fight**

**b. Barbizon refers to a \_\_\_\_\_**

**i. kind of paint**

**ii. type of architecture**

**iii. region in Britain**

**iv. French school of painters**

**c. The narrator visited the sale-room as he \_\_\_\_\_**

**i. wished to see an auction**

**ii. had a painting to sell**

**iii. was persuaded by his friend**

**iv. wanted to buy a painting**

**d. The narrator had been a safe contributor at the auction, as \_\_\_\_\_**

**i. there were bidders quoting higher prices**

**ii. he had a sound financial background**

**iii. his friend had lent him money**

**iv. he did not make any bidding**

**e. "And I got it." Here 'it' refers to the \_\_\_\_\_**

**i. picture he wanted to buy**

**ii. money he asked for**

**iii. card to participate in the auction**

**iv. amount he had to pay**

**2. Answer the following questions. (Pg.No. 109)**

**a. What is a tight corner? Aug 2022 What happens when one finds oneself in a tight corner? GMQ**

➤ Tight corner refers to the difficult or critical situation that one faces in his life.

➤ The person who finds himself in a tight corner becomes stressful both physically and mentally.

**b. What is the difference between a physical and mental tight corner? March 2019**

➤ Physical tight corner is something which is visualised in person on spot.

➤ One can overcome this if he has extreme courageousness.

➤ Mental tight corner affects the whole system of a man as his mind is filled with stress till he comes out of it.

➤ Infact it is more dangerous than physical tight corner.

**c. Why did the narrator visit Christie's?**

The narrator visited Christie's as his friend persuaded him to see the auction inside.

**d. The narrator heard his own voice saying, "and fifty". What does this suggest?**

The narrator without his knowledge and any understanding of the situation said, 'and fifty'.

**e. What was the narrator's financial condition?**

The narrator had exactly sixty – three pounds in the bank and he did not have securities even for five

hundred pounds.

**f. The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding. Why?**

- The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding because already he made many biddings earlier which made others think of him as a bloatocrat.
- More over a genuine mistake of such a kind would have been rectified at once.

**g. What could have been the best way for the narrator, to get himself out of the tight corner?**

The best way for the narrator to get himself out of the tight corner was to confess his poverty to one of christie's staff and having the picture put up for sale once again.

**h. Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?**

- It was his thought of bidding for fun which made him get caught in a tight corner.
- If he welcomed a firing party that would bring his death and he need not be humiliated in front of others.

**i. What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?**

The bidder's offer was to give fifty guineas to the narrator.

**j. How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?**

The narrator took advantage of the situation by asking hundred guineas from the bidder who offered four thousand guineas for big Daubigny.

### Text Inside Questions

**a. Describe the activity that was going on in the sale room at king street.**

The place was full. They were selling Barbizon pictures and getting tremendous sums even for little bits of things.

**b. What can you say about the author's attitude when he high – handedly participated in the auction?**

- The author is a nonchalant person who tries to have some fun in his life.
- At the same time he knows his limitations.

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

He was sure he would not be caught as he decided that he was not going to run any risks of bidding huge amount.

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

The author ignored his friend's warning just because he liked to have some fun and was sure that he was not going to run any risks.

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

The author managed the auction as they had been started modestly at fifty guineas and then there was a gradual crescendo. So he was contributing his part very safely.

**f. What came as a shock to the author?**

- There was a bidding for four thousand guineas and as usual he added fifty guineas to it.
- But to his surprise none of them bid more than that.

**g. What did the falling of the hammer indicate?**

The falling of the hammer indicated that the bidding got over by four thousand and fifty guineas.

**h. What made the friend laugh heartily?**

- The narrator had to pay four thousand and fifty guineas for his bidding.



- In reality he had only sixty three pounds. This made his friend laugh heartily.
- i. What kind of excuses did the narrator think he could make?**
- The narrator thought of confessing his poverty to one of christies staff and had the picture put up again.
- He thought of pretending to have made a mistake in bidding.
- j. Why did the friend desert the narrator, a second time?**
- The narrator was among the buyers to pay for his bid.
- Seeing him in a tight corner made his friend laugh and leave the place
- k. How does the narrator describe the man who approached him with an offer? March 2020**
- The man was a messenger of the high gods who wore a green baize apron and spoke in husky cockney tones.
- l. How does the Narrator show presence of mind in the sudden turn of events?**
- The man who bid for the picture first was ready to pay fifty guineas to the narrator.
- At that moment the narrator asked for hundred guineas which shows his presence of mind.
- m. The narrator would not forget two things about his friend What are they?**
- It was because of his friend he came there into Christies.
- The way he deserted him when he was in a tight corner.

**3. Form a meaningful summary of the lesson by rewriting the numbers in the correct sequence. (Pg.No. 109)**

- a) The narrator had only 63 pounds with him and did not know how to manage the situation 8
- b) The narrator thought of all his relations from whom he could borrow 10
- c) Unfortunately he had made the highest bid. 6
- d) The narrator entered Christie's as his friend persuade him to visit the sale-room. 1
- e) Every time someone else made a higher bid and the narrator was not caught. 3
- f) The narrator on a sudden impulse added 50 more guineas, to the amount offered. 5
- g) His friend joined him then but left immediately unable to control his laughter. 12
- h) He even thought of borrowing from moneylenders and confessing the truth to the staff at Christie's. 11
- i) The picture was declared sold to the narrator. 7
- j) After sometime a picture was put up and a bid for 4000 guineas was a raise. 4
- k) A sudden stroke of luck befell the narrator when he heard that the gent who had made the bid of 4000 guineas and buy the picture. 13
- l) The narrator kept bidding just for fun. 2
- m) The picture was given away to the other bidder and the narrator was saved from humiliation. 15
- n) His friend had left the place roaring with laughter at the narrator's predicament. 9
- o) The narrator was quite happy at the offer but demanded 100 guineas instead of the 50.

Now there was no need for him to make any payment. 14

**4. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100-150 words.** (Pg.No. 110)

**a) Narrate the circumstances that led to the narrator getting into a tight corner, by his own folly.**

The narrator entered Christies sales room just because his friend persuaded him to do so. There was a sale of Barbizon pictures for a huge sum of money. The narrator was well aware of the fact that he had only sixty three pounds in bank and did not have any security to borrow more than that. Though he knew well that he couldn't participate in the auction, he started bidding just for fun. His friend gave him a warning. He didn't mind it. At first there was no risk in his bidding as it started modestly and there was a gradual crescendo. Later the start of the bid itself was high. The narrator might have stopped his bidding atleast at that moment. It was because of his foolishness he raised the bidding to four thousand and fifty guineas which he knew was the top price of the day. More than that the picture was of no use to him. Thus it was very clear that because of his false judgement he got caught in a tight corner.

**b) Trace the thoughts that went on in the mind of the narrator, when picture after picture was put up and sold at the auction.**

The narrator started bidding for fun and got into difficult position of paying four thousand and fifty guineas for a picture which was useless for him. He had only sixty three pounds with him and didn't know how to pay for it. He handed over his card to the clerk and without seeing the picture put for sale he was thinking about the names of uncles and other persons from whom he might borrow money. He wondered of the money lenders who would ask promissory note. He also thought of confessing his poverty to one of Christie's staff and make them put up the picture again. All his thoughts ended in vain as the staff of Christie's seemed unsympathetic and he was sure that they wouldn't believe it to be a mistake.

**c) Explain how the narrator got out of the tight corner that he was in.** HY - 2018 Aug - 2022

The narrator got caught in a tight corner of paying huge amount for the bidding which he started for fun. After the end of the sale he was standing at last for the payment. His friend joined him but left him immediately as he could not control his laughter. The narrator never felt such a fool in all his life. A sudden stroke of luck befell the narrator when he heard that the gent who had made the bid of 4000 guineas would offer him the additional 50 guineas and buy the picture. The narrator was very happy at the offer. Suddenly an idea sparkled in his mind and he demanded hundred guineas instead of the fifty. This was how he was rescued from the humiliation at the auction house.

**d) As the narrator, make a diary entry about the tight corner you faced at Christie's and how you were saved from the dire situation.**

I entered Christie's sale room after lunch as my friend persuaded me to do so. Barbizon pictures were for sale there. I started bidding just for fun. I know that I had only sixty three pounds in bank and was confident that I would bid in a safe zone. After some time a picture was put up and a bid for 4000 guineas raised. It is in this context. I made a false judgement and offered 50 guineas more. I was shocked when the picture was declared sold to me I didn't know how to pay for it. My friend couldn't control his laughter and left me. I thought of very many ways to come out of my tight corner. There was a sudden stroke of luck. The gent who made the bid of 4000 guineas was ready to offer who made additional 50 guineas and buy the picture. I considered it to be a good chance and demanded 100 guineas. Really it was a narrow escape. I couldn't forget this incident in my life time.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

**Narrate the circumstances that led to the narrator getting into a tight corner, by his own folly and how he got out of the tight corner that he was in?**

**Plan of the paragraph:**

Introduction  
The Tight Corner  
Sudden Stroke of Luck  
Conclusion

**Introduction:**

In 'Tight Corners' E.V. Lucas narrates the story of how he was rescued from humiliation at an auction house, by a sudden stroke of luck. Let us see how he got himself in a tight corner and found his way out of that situation.

**The tight corner:**

The narrator was persuaded by his friend to visit the sale room. He started bidding for fun. Every time someone else made a higher bid and he was not caught. When a dealer made a bid of 4000 guineas for a new picture, he raised it by fifty guineas. Unfortunately there was no other bidder for the sale. The picture was declared sold to him. He had only 63 pounds in his account. He thought of all his relations and money lender to borrow. His friend too had left the place.

**Sudden stroke of luck:**

Finally he plans to confer the truth to the staff. Unexpectedly, an agent approaches the narrator with very strong proposal. The rich bidder assures as extra 50 guineas, if the narrator gives up his claim. The sudden stroke of luck assures a fortune. He demanded 100 guineas. There was no need for him to make any payment.

**Conclusion:**

E.V. Lucas points out the tight corners can be both mental as well as physical, but the mental tight corners are too difficult to bear.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

<b>Prose</b>	<b>Tight Corners</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Edward Verrall Lucas</b>
<b>Characters</b>	<b>narrator, friend, auctioneer, clerk, christie's staff, messenger</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Circumstances led one to get into a tight corner.</b>

E.V Lucas shares his experiences when once he was caught in the tight corner at the Christie's an auction sale hall. This was due to his friend's compulsion. The author took part in the auction for fun. Every time he raised the bid by a small amount, he escaped when someone else made a higher bid. When a dealer made a bid of 4000 guineas for a new picture, he raised it to fifty guineas . Unluckily there was no other bidder for the sale . The picture was sold to him. He had only 63 pounds . His friend left the place. So he wanted to tell the truth to the staff. He was in a tight corner. At that time an agent approached him. He told that a rich bidder assured an extra 50 guineas if he gave up his claim. At once he demanded 100 guineas . He became very happy because he needn't pay the amount.

*There is always aray of hope at the end of a dark tunnel*

## Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)

<b>Prose</b>	<b>Tight Corners</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Edward Verrall Lucas</b>
<b>Characters</b>	<b>narrator, friend, auctioneer, clerk, christie's staff, messenger</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Circumstances led one to get into a tight corner</b>

- E.V.Lucas shares his experiences when once he was caught in the tight corner.
- The author took part in the auction for fun.
- Every time he raised the bid by a small amount he escaped when someone else made a higher bid.
- Once he made the highest bid.
- The picture was sold to him.
- He had only 63 pounds. He had no money to buy it.
- He wanted to tell the truth to the staff.
- He was in a tight corner.
- At that time another bidder gave him extra amount for the picture.
- But he demanded 100 guineas. He became very happy as he need not pay the amount

*There is always a ray of hope at the end of a dark tunnel.*

### VOCABULARY

(i) Auction House Puzzler (Pg. No. 111)

You have come across many terms associated with an auction, in the lesson. Now solve the crossword puzzle with words from the lesson. Make use of the clues given.

					2B B	4A a													
					3C c	a	r	d											
			1D d			r	t											3C c	
			a			b													h
		1A A	u	c	t	i	o	n	e	e	r								
			b			z													i
																			s
		4B b	i	d															t
			g																i
	2A a	p	r	o	n														e
			y																



**Across Down**

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. conducts auction     | 1. painter            |
| 2. a protective garment | 2. school of painting |
| 3. strip with numbers   | 3. auction house      |
| 4. offer                | 4. panting            |

**(ii) Idioms: (Pg.No. 111)**

An idiom is an expression in English with a special meaning of its own.

Idioms do not give the literal meaning of the individual words used in them.

**Ex:** by the skin of ones teeth - a narrow escape

**A) Here are some more idioms taken from the lesson. Find out their meanings and use them in sentences of your own.****1. tight corners-difficult situation**

**Ex:** He got caught in a tight corner as he had lot of debts

**2. shot his bolt-to have already achieved the strength to do & unable to do more**

**Ex:** He started off the game well but seemed to have shot his bolt by half-time

**3. in a nice pickle-in a troublesome or difficult situation**

**Ex:** Things are in a nice pickle when I am left unassisted.

**4. have cold feet-to be too fearful**

**Ex:** I was going to try bungee jumping, but I got cold feet

**B) Match the following idioms related to difficult situations with their meanings. (Pg.No. 112)**

A		B		Answers	
1	alarm bells ringing	a	abandoning one who is in difficulty	1	c
2	back to the wall	b	try any method to overcome a crisis	2	d
3	grasp /clutch at straws	c	sign of something going wrong	3	b
4	saved by the bell	d	in serious difficulty	4	e
5	hang out to dry	e	help at the last moment rescuing one from a difficult situation	5	a

**C) We use a variety of idioms in our daily life to describe various situations. Describe the narrator's situation in your own words, making use of some of the new idioms you have just learnt.**

The narrator and his friend entered the auction hall. Out of fun, the narrator raised the bid. A dealer made his bid for 4000 guineas when a picture was put up for sale. The narrator raised it. He heard the **alarm bells ringing** in his head. The dealer kept mum, which showed that he had **shot his bolt**. The hammer fell, indicating the close of sale. As the narrator did not have that much of amount, he was **in a nice pickle**. It was a **tight corner** as there was no way to escape. When he turned to see his friend, he had changed out to dry. The narrator was **back to the wall**. He thought of confessing his poverty to the clerk. he was clutching at straws. The narrator felt desperation. He **had cold feet**. Luckily, a messenger went up to him and offered him 50 guineas more. He was relieved of the **tight corner** and **saved by the bell**.

**iii) Phrasal verbs:** (Pg.No. 112)

Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own. The first one has been done for you:

**Stand**

- i) Up – Your statement will not stand up as proof in the court of law (make others accept)
- ii) for – My father always stands for truth and honesty. (support)
- iii) by – Come what may, I will stand by you. (ready to help in difficult situations)

**Look**

- i) into : The principal promised to look into the matter (examine)
- ii) at : Have a look at the beautiful scenery in this photography (see)
- iii) through: I have looked through some catalogues (glance)

**run**

- i) Over : When the well is full, water will run over (to hit someone with a vehicle)
- ii) away : Don;t let your imagination run away with you (escape)
- iii) into : All rivers run into the sea (reach)

**Put**

- i) on : She put on her red dress (wear)
- ii) up : I thought he would put up a bit more of a fight (intended to deceive)
- iii) off : The decision was put off till December (postpone)

**LISTENING ACTIVITY**

**A. Listen to the announcement made by your teacher and answer the Questions that follow.** (Pg.No. 113)

**Complete the following sentences based on your listening .**

- i. The programme is organized by the Department of **School Education.**
- ii. The topic of the seminar is **Career Guidance and Counselling.**
- iii. The programme is to be held at 3 p.m at **D.r.A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Auditorium.**
- iv. Students are instructed to carry a **notebook** and a **pen** to the programme hall.
- v. The main purpose of the programme is to provide information on **career** optioned and the **institutions** that offer relevant courses.
- vi. Students who wish to attend the second session should register within **two days.**

**READING**

**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow .** (Pg.No. 115)

**Answer the following questions.**

**(i) Why was the accident at Union carbide unparalleled in the world's industrial history?**

The accident was unparalleled in the world's Industrial history because it affected more than 600,000 people.

**(ii) How was Dastagir affected by the poisonous gas?**

He developed a painful growth in the throat due to prolonged exposure to toxic fumes.

**(iii) What was the action taken by station superintendent?**

As soon as he heard about the deadly gas , he tried stopping the movement of trains through Bhopal.

**(iv) How did Dastagir and his staff break rules?**

Dastagir and his staff broke the rules by flagging of the train without getting permission from the head office.

**(v) What was the cause of Dastagir's death?**

Dastagir suffered from diseases caused as a direct result of exposure to Methly Isocyanate gas .

**(vi) Find words from the passage which mean the opposite of the following.**

- |              |   |        |
|--------------|---|--------|
| a) safeguard | x | risk   |
| b) common    | x | queer  |
| c) prompt    | x | delay  |
| d) cause     | x | result |

**GRAMMAR****Conditional Clause:** (Pg.No.117)

(For rules see Text Book Pg. No. 116)

**i) Complete the following with appropriate conditional clauses.**

- We will miss our train, If we are late .
- Jayashree would travel to France, If she got her visa.
- People get sun-burnt, If they stand in the sun .
- Vicky would have passed, If he had studied well .
- I wouldn't refuse, If you offered it
- Sundar would have waited, If we had informed him about our arrival.
- Vijayshree will be busy, If she starts her house hold work.
- Adhvika will not go to play, If it rains .

**ii) Complete the following paragraph.**

Did you hear about that boy who won one crore in a game show? If I had won (win) that much money, I would have quitted (quit) my job the next day. I would have travelled (travel) round the world and stayed (stay) in the most luxurious hotels. If I wanted (want) anything, I would buy (buy) it. If I saw (see) a Mercedes that I wanted, I would buy (buy) it. I could (can) do

anything in the world if I had one crore rupees. Oh, I am starting to sound a little materialistic. Well, I will do (do) good things with the money as well. If anybody needs (need) help, I will take (take) care of their needs. I will donate (donate) money to charities. I will give (give) money to help support the arts. If I won (win) that much money, I wouldn't keep it all for myself. I would help (help) as many people as possible.

**iii) Fill in the blanks in the following dialogue.**

- Gopal : What's wrong, Muthu? You look terrible!  
 Muthu : Well, you would look (look) terrible today, too, if you had (have) a day like mine yesterday. My car slid into a tree, because the roads were slippery.  
 Gopal : Oh! I was driving on the slippery roads yesterday, and I didn't have such trouble.  
 What happened?  
 Muthu : Well, I think if I had not driven (drive not) so fast, I would not have slid (slide, not) into the tree.  
 Gopal : Slippery roads and speed don't mix. If drivers speed (speed) on wet roads, they're likely to spin their car in circles.  
 Muthu : I know. But I have one more problem. I didn't have my driver's license with me. If I had had (have) it, I would not have had to (have to, not) pay an extra fine in the court next week.  
 Gopal : Why were you driving without your license?  
 Muthu : Well, I lost my wallet some days ago. It slipped out of my pocket, while I was riding the bus to work.  
 Gopal : Oh, Muthu! If you had not taken (take, not) that bus, you would not have lost (lose, not) your wallet. If you had not lost your wallet you would have had (lose, not) your driver's license with you when you hit the tree. If you had had (have) your driver's license with you, you would not have to pay (have to pay, not) a big fine when you go to court next week. And

of course, if you had not driven (drive, not) too fast, you would not have run into (run into, not) a tree, and you would not have been (be, not) in this mess now. If I were (be) you, I would take (take) it easy for a while and just stay (stay) home where you would be safe.

Muthu : Enough about me! How about you?

Gopal : Well, things are really looking up for me. I'm planning to take off for Goa as soon as I finish my finals. I'm sick of all this old, rainy weather we've been having.

Muthu : I wish I would go (go) with you. How are you planning on getting there?

Gopal : If I have (have) enough money, I will fly (fly). Otherwise, I will take (take) the bus. I wish I would drive (drive) my own car because it would be (be) nice to drive there, but it's such a long trip. I've been looking for a friend to go with me and share the driving.

Muthu : I have a super idea! Why don't I go with you? I can share the driving. I'm a great driver!

Gopal : Oh, Muthu! I can't believe it.

**Framing questions :-** (Pg.No. 118)

**A. Seema goes to a hotel for lunch. The waiter explains to her the different items available at that time. Here is the conversation between them. Complete the dialogue. You may use modals to frame questions.**

Seema : Could I get something to eat immediately?

Waiter : Yes Ma'am. We have a number of dishes. What would you like to have?

Seema : Can I have vadai?

Waiter : Yes Ma'am. It is available.

Seema : Will it take much time?

Waiter : It should not take long.  
Would you like to have a cup of tea?

Seema : Yes bring that too.  
please bring them fast.

Waiter : Ok, Do you prefer hot tea or cold tea?

Seema : I prefer it cold.  
Can you bring me an ice cream?

Waiter : Sorry Ma'am we don't have ice creams served here. But you can get it in the outlet next door.

Seema : Oh that's fine. Ok, please get these quickly.

Waiter : Sure Ma'am.

**B. Read the following story and do the exercises that follow.** (Pg.No. 119)

**Answer the questions after reading the story.** (Pg.No. 120)

**1. Did Mrs. Umar see the thief?**

No Mrs. Umar did not see the thief .

**2. What was Mrs. Umar doing when the thief broke into the house?**

Mrs. Umar was watching TV. when the thief broke into the house.

**3. Was Mr. Umar watching movie with his wife when the thief broke in the house?**

No Mr. Umar was not watching movie with his wife.

**4. What was Mr. Umar doing in the kitchen?**

He went to the kitchen to drink some water.

**Frame suitable questions for the following statements.** (Pg.No. 120)

**1. Mr. Umar was at home when the event occurred.**

Where was Mr. Umar when the event occurred?

**2. Yes, Mr. Umar saw the thief entering the neighbour's house.**

Did Mr Umar see the thief entering the neighbour's house?

**3. Mrs. Umar was watching the movie while her husband was drinking water.**

What was Mrs. Umar doing while her husband was drinking water?

**4. The thief broke into the house while they were watching a movie.**

When did the thief break into the house?

**QUESTION TAGS**

(For Rules see Text Book Pg No. 120)

**Textual examples:**

1. You are a student **aren't you?**
2. Aji is not a lawyer **is she?**
3. Lawrence saw the snake sliding into the hole **didn't he?**
4. Jordi attends the class regularly **doesn't he?**
5. Madhav doesn't speak Telugu **does he?**

**A. Add appropriate question tag to the following sentences. (Pg.No. 121)**

1. Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised, **aren't they?**
2. They experiment with various ways to improve air quality, **don't they?**
3. The aim should be to reduce congestion. **shouldn't it?**
4. There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing populations. **isn't it?**
5. Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation, **won't they?**
6. It changes the way people commute in cities, **doesn't it?**
7. Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicle (AVs) could drive people to their destinations, **couldn't it?**
8. These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates, **won't they?**
9. They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion, **can't they?**

10. These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity, **should they?**

**B. Add appropriate question tags and role play the dialogue with your friend. (Pg.No. 121)**

**Jeyanth :** Hello, Anish! It's your Physics exam today, **isn't it?**

**Anish :** Yes. They have set a very long paper. Yet, I managed to finish the paper. **-didn't I?**

**Jeyanth :** True. My maths paper too was very long. I couldn't finish it. **-could I?**

**Anish :** I could not solve my paper properly. **-could I?**

**Jeyanth :** Ok. Actually, my question paper was very easy. **-Wasn't It**

**Anish :** Mine wasn't easy. I made a silly mistake. **-Didn't I?**

**Jeyanth :** Tell me about your English paper. **-won't you?**

**Anish :** The story comprehension was very easy. I am sure to score more than ten marks for fifteen. I wrote it very well. There wouldn't be any mistake. **- would there?**

**Jeyanth :** For me, my letter- writing was the best. I didn't make a single mistake. **- did I?**

**Anish :** Ok. I've got lots to study for tomorrow's exam. **- Haven't I**

**Jeyanth :** Me too. So, see you later. All the best, bye.

**Anish :** Thank you. Wish you the same, bye

**WRITING****A. Read the information in the table below and answer the following questions. (Pg.No. 122)**

Sl No.	Event	Year	Affected Area
1.	Earthquake	2001	Bhuj, Gujarat
2.	Tsunami	2004	Coastline TN, Kerala, A.P., A&N Islands, Pondicherry
3.	Floods	July 2005	Maharashtra
4.	Earthquake	2008	Kashmir
5.	Floods	2008	North Bihar
6.	Cyclone	2008	Tamil Nadu



SI No.	Event	Year	Affected Area
7.	Floods	2009	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka
8.	Cyclone	2011	Tamil Nadu / Cuddalore
9.	Flash floods	June 2013	Uttarkhand
10.	Cyclone	Oct 2013	Coastline of Orissa & Jharkhand
11	Floods	Dec 2015	Tamil Nadu / Chennai
12.	Cyclone	Dec 2016	Tamil Nadu / Chennai

**1. What kinds of natural disasters have occurred before 2005?**

Earthquake and Tsunami are the natural disasters have occurred before 2005.

**2. Name the disasters that are common in India.**

Floods and cyclone are the common disasters in India

**3. Mention the states often affected by disasters.**

Tamilnadu & Andhra Pradesh are often affected by disasters.

**4. List out the disasters that are common in North India.**

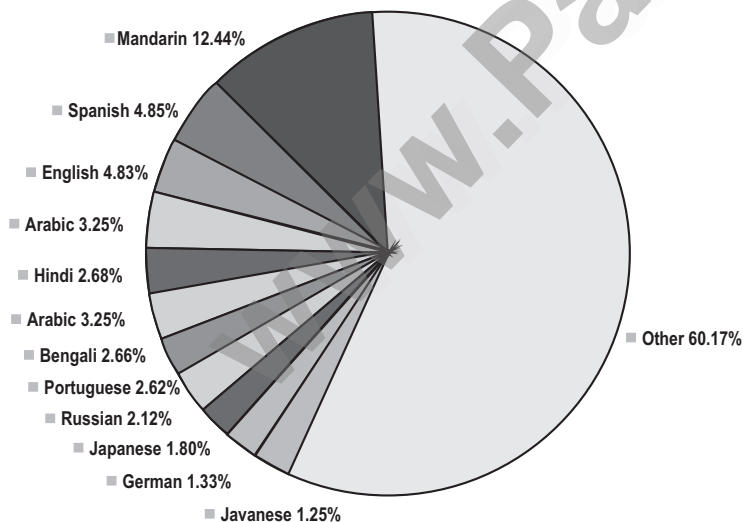
Cylone, Flood & Earthquakes are common in North India

**5. Write three sentences on your inference about the data given.**

- This data is about the natural disasters occurred in India
- Cyclone & floods are common disasters in India
- Tsunami affected Tamilnadu, Kerala, etc in 2004.

**B. Study the pie-chart carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

**Percentage of people who speak each language as their first language**



**Use expressions such as...**

Generally...

A majority\_\_\_\_\_

Most of the....

Some of the....

Minority of ....

In conclusion....

**1. Which language is spoken by most people?**

Mandarin is spoken by most people.

**2. What are the Indian languages that rank among the top five spoken languages?**

Hindi & English

**3. Which are the languages that are spoken by less than three percent of people?**

Bengali, Portuguese, Russian, German, Japanese are the languages spoken by less than three percent of people.

**4. With the help of the question and answers draw your own conclusions from the pie chart. Then write a paragraph on the popular spoken language.**

Generally people are known by their mother tongue or the language which they speak. As per the pie chart 12.44% of people speak Mandarin. Apart from this most of the people speak English and Spanish. Only two Indian languages - Hindi and Bengali find their place in this pie chart. Some of the languages are spoken by very few people when compared with other languages. For example, Japanese and German are spoken by 1.80% and 1.33% respectively. The languages which appear in the pie chart make for nearly 40% of the people

**DIALOGUE WRITING**

**Write conversations on the following situations** (Pg.No. 125)

**i. Between two friends about uses and abuses of mobile phones.**

- Seetha : Hello Geetha, your mobile is very beautiful. When did you buy?  
 Geetha : I bought it yesterday.  
 Seetha : Is it an Android phone?  
 Geetha : Yes, it is an android phone with many facilities  
 Seetha : Are these facilities essential?  
 Geetha : It depends on how we use it.  
 Seetha : Do we use it or abuse it?  
 Geetha : We should use it properly if we want.  
 Seetha : Nowadays there are many chances to misuse it. There are many problems due to mobiles.  
 Geetha : I do accept it. We have a facility to google in the phone, we can get many information with just a touch.  
 Seetha : Alright, It is time to leave.  
 Geetha : Bye, we will meet again.

**ii. Between two friends about planting trees.**

- Raju : Hai Sonu, Welcome home. How are you?  
 Sonu : Iam fine. Why are you looking muddy?  
 Raju : I was busy in planting some small herbs in my garden.  
 Sonu : What made you suddenly to think about plantation?  
 Raju : Yesterday, I attended a workshop about the plantation and its importance.  
 Sonu : Oh that's great! Can you explain me about the workshop?  
 Raju : Yes. Now-a-days trees have been cut widely in our cities which increase the pollution and even causes green house effect. So to protect our environment we should plant more trees in our surroundings.  
 Sonu : Thats a great idea. Come lets create the awareness even among others and make our environment eco-friendly

**iii. Between two friends about the importance of reading newspapers.**

- Shalu : Hai Sara, Where are you going?  
 Sara : I am going to buy a newspaper.

Shalu : Oh! Do you read newspaper regularly?  
 Sara : Yes, of course. Don't you?  
 Shalu : No, I don't. What is the use of reading it regularly?  
 Sara : Newspapers are helpful in knowing the current affairs of the country and world.  
 Shalu : Oh no! So long I have been unaware about the importance of newspaper reading.  
 Sara : Now its never late to start. Inculcate the habit of reading and enhance yourself.  
 Shalu : Yes. See you later. Bye.  
 Sara : Bye.

**iv. Between two friends about the uses of internet.**

Raju : Hello Ram, You were not available online for past few days.  
 Ram : I had some network issue. So, I couldn't connect you.  
 Sam : Is that cleared now?  
 Ram : Yes, but I really felt very difficult without internet facility.  
 Sam : You are right. Internet has become a prime part of our modern lifestyle.  
 Ram : Infact mobile and internet are used widely for its quick communication transfer.  
 Sam : Especially we use internet for onloading various data, and other social networking sites make us get new friends.  
 Ram : Right. Internet has made our life easy and comfortable.  
 Sam : Though we are getting immense benefits from it, we should use it with care to avoid it.

**v. Between a father and a son on choice of a career.**

Father : Good morning Rahul. What are you doing?  
 Son : Good morning Daddy. I am just chatting with my friends Dad.  
 Father : Okay. Now you have completed your board exams with good result. So whats your next move?  
 Son : Even I thought of discussing it with you Dad.  
 Father : Tell me about your interest for your future.  
 Son : I have decided to opt Petrochemical Engineering Dad.  
 Father : Thats really good. Whats your goal in that field?  
 Son : Actually I am interested in research and new inventions in petroleum products.  
 Father : Good job, my son. No need to worry about the expenses. Pursue your goal and be successful. All the best.  
 Son : Thank you so much Dad. So kind of you.

**vi. Between you and a bookseller on buying books.**

Book seller : Welcome sir, Good morning, May I help you?  
 Myself : I am looking for some story books in English. Do you have such books?  
 Book seller : Oh yes. I can get you some good books. Do you have any particular choice?  
 Myself : Yes, I need short stories with moral values.  
 Book seller : These books are very popular among the readers. You can just go through them and pick your favourite one.  
 Myself : Okay. Please give me these two books. What is the cost of these books?  
 Book seller : These books cost two hundred rupees.  
 Myself : Here is the money.  
 Book seller : Thank you. Visit again sir.

**vii. Between two friends on the benefits of early rising.**

- Roshan : Hai Pranav, Why are you often late to school?  
 Pranav : I never use to wake up early, that's why I am unable to reach school  
 Roshan : Oh! By what time do you wake up everyday  
 Pranav : Usually I rise by 8 am.  
 Roshan : This is something bad. You have to rise up early and be punctual to class.  
 Pranav : Why is it so important to get up early?  
 Roshan : Rising up early makes you feel energetic throughout the day. You can do your work by your own and also you can reach school on time.  
 Pranav : Thank you, you made me realise my mistake. Hereafter I will make a habit of rising early.

**viii. Between two friends on exciting cricket match.**

- Sanjay : Hello Sam! How are you?  
 Sam : I am fine. What about you?  
 Sanjay : Yeah. I am fine. Did you watch yesterday's cricket match between India and Pakistan.  
 Sam : I was very happy that India defeated Pakistan and I enjoyed the match in the stadium.  
 Sanjay : What is your impression about the match?  
 Sam : I was deeply impressed by performance of our Indian team.  
 Sanjay : Yes you are right. The fielding by our Indian players was awesome.  
 Sam : Certainly! It was the great reason behind the success of Indian team.  
 Sanjay : Let's hope they keep playing like this in future too.

**ix. Between two friends on the importance of punctuality.**

- Leela : Hai Veena, have you prepared for today's class test?  
 Veena : No dear. Since I am late to school often, I couldn't copy the notes and further I didn't prepare.  
 Leela : Why are you not regular to school?  
 Veena : Usually I don't start early, that's why I am held up in such issue.  
 Leela : Getting up early, makes us feel fresh and you can start to school on time and you can be punctual to classes.  
 Veena : How does being punctual to classes, help me solve the issue of writing notes?  
 Leela : When you are punctual to school, you can write all your notes without fail and you can study for the tests also.  
 Veena : Oh! You are right dear. Let me follow your advice and change my attitude of being late.

**x. Between two friends on a picnic they enjoyed recently.**

- Hari : Hi Kavitha. How are you?  
 Kavi : I am fine. What about you?  
 Hari : I am fine. Did you enjoy our picnic to Ooty?  
 Kavi : Yes really. It is a scenic spot and the climate was very cold and wonderful.  
 Hari. : Which place impressed you the most?  
 Kavi : All the places were amazing. Especially I loved the colourful flowers in the botanical garden. What about you?  
 Hari : Of course! The floral arrangements were beautiful.  
 Kavi : Not only that, our teachers were very friendly with us. The music, dance, games and camp-fire also added to our pleasure.  
 Hari : The picnic was so enjoyable that we will recall it for a long time,

## UNIT-4

## MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT

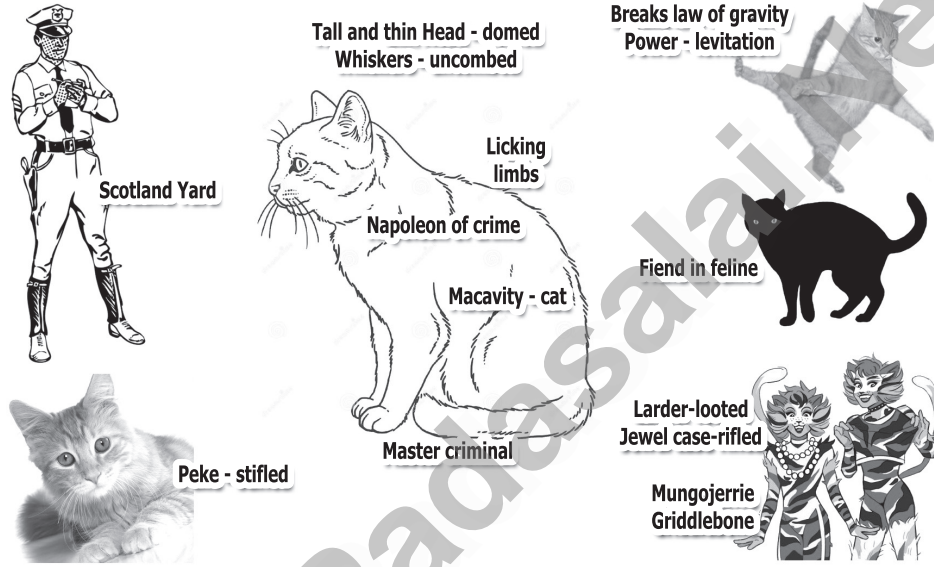
(அ) ஒரு மர்மப் பூனை

## POEM

- T.S. Eliot

## கவிதை சுருக்கம்

கவிஞர் இந்த கவிதையில் ஒரு வீட்டில் இருந்த சுட்டித்தனமான (mischievous) பூனையின் செயல்பாடுகளை விவரிப்பதாக எழுதியுள்ளார். அப்பூனையின் பெயர் மெக்காவிட்டி (macavity). பூனைகள் நாம் காணமுடியாததை காணக்கூடிய, நாம் செய்ய அச்சப்படுகிற இடத்திற்கும் செல்லக் கூடிய மர்மமான ஆற்றல் கொண்டவை. அதைப்போல இக்கவிதையில் பேசப்படும் பூனையும் யாருடைய கையிலும் சிக்காமல் பல சேட்டைகளை (tricks) செய்து வருவதாகவும், திருட்டுத்தனங்கள் செய்வதாகவும், ஆனால் திருட்டு நடந்த இடத்திற்கு காவல்துறை பிடிக்க சென்றால் அந்த இடத்தில் அந்த பூனை இருக்காது. இக்கவிதையில் மெக்காவிட்டி பூனையின் மர்மமான குண நலன்களைப் பற்றி தெளிவாகவும், நகைச்சுவையாகவும் (humorous) கூறுகிறார்.



<p>Macavity's a Mystery Cat: he's called the Hidden Paw For he's the master criminal who can defy the Law. He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair: For when they reach the scene of crime — Macavity's not there!</p>	<p>மெக்கவிட்டி மர்மமான பூனை; அவன் மறைவான பாதம் என்று அழைக்கப்படுவான். ஏனெனில் அவன் சட்டத்தை மதிக்காத முதன்மை குற்றவாளி Scotland yard-ன் குழப்பமாகவும்; Flying squad-ன் பிடிபடாத குற்றவாளி, அவர்கள் குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்திற்கு செல்லும் போது அங்கு மெக்கவிட்டி இருப்பது இல்லை.</p>
<p>Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity, He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity. His powers of levitation would make a fakir stare, And when you reach the scene of crime — Macavity's not there!</p>	<p>Macavity அவன் போல் யாரும் இல்லை. மனித சட்டத்தையும், புவி ஈர்ப்பு விசையையும் உடைத்தெரிந்தான் அவன் தாவுதல் ஆற்றல் வாய்ந்ததாக இருக்கும். நீங்கள் குற்றம் நடந்த இடத்திற்கு செல்லும்போது, - Macavity அங்கு இருப்பது இல்லை.</p>
<p>You may seek him in the basement, you may look up in the air — But I tell you once and once again, Macavity's not there! Macavity's a ginger cat, he's very tall and thin; You would know him if you saw him, for his eyes are sunken in.</p>	<p>நீங்கள் அடித்தளத்தில் அவனைத் தேடலாம்; நீங்கள் காற்றிலும் அவனை தேடலாம். ஆனால் நான் மறுபடியும் மறுபடியும் சொல்கிறேன் Macavity ஒரு எச்சரிக்கையான (ginger) பூனை அவன் மெலிந்தும் மற்றும் உயரமாகவும் இருப்பான். நீங்கள் அவனை பார்த்தவுடன் அவனை அறிவீர்கள்; அவனது கண்கள் மூழ்கி இருக்கும்.</p>



<p>His brow is deeply lined with thought, his head is highly domed; His coat is dusty from neglect, his whiskers are uncombed. He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake; And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake.</p>	<p>அவனது புருவங்கள் ஆழ்ந்த சிந்தனை கொண்டவை; அது மிகவும் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தும். அவனது உடல் முழுவதும் தூசி படிந்திருக்கும் அவனது மீசைகள் சீராக இருக்காது. அவனது தலையை பாம்பைப் போல் அங்கும் இங்கும் ஆட்டுவான். நீங்கள் அவன் கொஞ்சம் தூங்கி இருப்பான் என்று நினைப்பீர்கள், ஆனால் நன்று விழித்திருப்பான்.</p>
<p>Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity, For he's a fiend in felinshape, a monster of depravity. You may meet him in a by-street, you may see him in the square — But when a crime's discovered, then Macavity's not there!</p>	<p>Macavity யாரும் அவன் போல் இல்லை பூனை வடிவம் கொண்ட எதிரி, தீய பண்புகள் கொண்ட அரக்கர். அவனை நீங்கள் தெருவில் சந்திக்கலாம், அவனை square கூட பார்க்கலாம். ஆனால் ஒரு குற்றம் கண்டறிந்தால், Macavity அங்கு இருப்பதில்லை!</p>
<p>He's outwardly respectable. (They say he cheats at cards.) And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's. And when the larder's looted, or the jewel-case is rifled, Or when the milk is missing, or another Peke's been stifled,</p>	<p>அவனது வெளிப்படுத்தல் மதிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கும் (அவர்கள் அவன் விலை ஏமாற்றுவதை கூறுவார்கள்) அவனது காலடி தடங்கள் Scotlands Yard's எங்கும் காணப்படுவது இல்லை. முழு அலமாரியும் சூறையாடப்படும் போது, நகைகள் எல்லாம் கொள்ளையிடப்படும் போதும் பால் எல்லாம் காணாமல் போக, ஒரு பெக்கினி நாயை அடக்கப்படும் போது</p>
<p>Or the greenhouse glass is broken, and the trellis past repair Ay, there's the wonder of the thing! Macavity's not there! And when the Foreign Office find a Treaty's gone astray, Or the Admiralty lose some plans and drawings by the way,</p>	<p>அல்லது கிரீன்ஹவுஸ் கண்ணாடிகள் உடையும் போது, மரபட்டையின் பழைய பழுது இதில் திகைக்கக்கூடிய விஷயம் என்ன என்றால்! Macavity அங்கு இருப்பதில்லை! வழிகாட்டிய ஒப்பந்தத்தை வெளிநாட்டு அலுவலகம் கண்டறியும் போது அல்லது அரசு பணிகளின் திட்டங்கள் மற்றும் படங்கள் காணாமல் போகும் போது,</p>
<p>There may be a scrap of paper in the hall or on the stair But it's useless to investigate, Macavity's not there! And when the loss has been disclosed, the Secret Service say: 'It must have been Macavity!' but he's a mile away.</p>	<p>சில துண்டு காகிதங்கள் ஹால் மற்றும் படிக்கட்டுகளில் இருக்கும் ஆனால் அவை விசாரிக்க ஏதுவாக இல்லை! Macavity அங்கு இல்லை! இழப்பு வெளிப்படுத்தப்பட்டதால்; ரகசிய சேவை கூறியது, இது Macavity தான்!" ஆனால் பல மைல்கள் தள்ளி இருப்பான்.</p>
<p>You'll be sure to find him resting, or a licking of his thumbs, Or engaged in doing complicated long division sums. Macavity, Macavity, there's no one like Macavity, There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.</p>	<p>கண்டிப்பாக அவன் ஓய்வெடுக்கும் போது அவன் கட்டைவிரலை நக்குவான் அவன் தீவிரமாக பல கடினமான பெரிய செயல்களைச் செய்வான். Macavity, Macavity அவன் போல் யாரும் இல்லை நம்பிக்கையும் தந்திரமும் கொண்ட பூனையை பார்த்ததில்லை.</p>

<p>He always has an alibi, and one or two to spare: At whatever time the deed took place, MACAVITY WASN'T THERE! And they say that all the Cats whose wicked deeds are widely known, (I might mention Mungojerrie, I might mention Griddlebone) Are nothing more than agents for the Cat who all the time Just controls their operations: the Napoleon of Crime.</p>	<p>அவன் எப்போதும் வேற்றிட வாதம் (alibi) கொண்டவன், ஒன்று அல்லது இரண்டு இடங்கள் தவிர எந்த நேரத்தில் சில செயல்கள் ஏற்பட்டால், Macavity அங்கு இருப்பதில்லை! அனைத்து பூனைகளின் சிறந்த செயல்கள் அறிதாய் இருக்கும் என அவர்கள் கூறுவார்கள். (Mungojerrie பற்றி கூறுகிறேன், Griddlebone பற்றி கூறுகிறேன்) அனைத்து நேரமும் முகவர்கள் போல் சிறந்தவர்கள் இல்லை இதைப் போன்று இயக்கத்தை தடுக்க; நெட்போலியனின் குற்றங்கள். ஆகையால் Macavity யை Napoleon of crime என்று கூறினர்.</p>
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### கவிஞர் குறிப்பு

தாமஸ் ஸ்டீனஸ் எலியட் (1888-1965) மிகச்சிறந்த கட்டுரையாளர். இவர் இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டின் மிகச்சிறந்த விமர்சகர், நாடக ஆசிரியர், கவிஞர் ஆவார். இவர் அமேரிக்காவில் உள்ள ஹார்வர்ட் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் மாணவர் சமஸ்கிருதம் கற்றதன் மூலம் இந்திய தத்துவவியலையும் கற்றார். "The Wasteland", "Love Song of J Alfred Prufrock", "Ash Wednesday", Four Quartets, "Journey of the magi", "After strange gods", Naming of cats ஆகியவை இவரின் சிறந்த படைப்புகள். இவருக்கு 1948ம் ஆண்டு இலக்கியத்திற்கான நோபல் பரிசு வழங்கப்பட்டது.

**A. Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two.**

**i) What is the Macavity's nickname?**

Macavity's nickname is the Hidden Paw.

**ii) Why is the flying squad frustrated?**

Macavity is too clever to leave any evidence of his guilt. He is a puzzle for the flying squad who is specialized in investigating crime. So the flying squad is frustrated.

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

Macavity not only breaks the human law but also breaks the law of gravity.

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

Macavity's levitation is so powerful that it causes a fakir to stare bewildered.

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

Macavity is a tall and thin ginger cat whose eye brows are deep with lines. He has sunken eyes which gives him a devil look. His coat is untidy and his whiskers are uncombed.

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

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

**vii) Why does the poet say Macavity is 'out wardly respectable'?**

The poet says that Macavity is 'outwardly' respectable because he pretends to be a good one. But his actions disprove it.

**viii) Who does the secret service suspect when a loss is reported?**

The secret service suspects Macavity when a loss is reported.

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

Macavity will escape a mile away from the scene of crime.

**x) Mention any two qualities of Macavity.**

Macavity possesses supernatural powers which allow him to levitate up in the air . He is so confident in his manner that whenever the crime is discovered, he disappears without leaving a single trace.

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

Macavity is too clever to be caught and he is nowhere near at the crime spot. He is an enigmatic figure even to the specialized detective agencies.

**xii) Why is Macavity called the 'Napoleon of crime'?**

Napoleon of crime means the commanding leader of criminals. Here the Macavity is the commanding leader for other wicked cats (Mungojerrie and Griddle bone). So Macavity is called the 'Napoleon of crime'.

**B. Read the poem and complete the summary using the words given in the box:**

(a) Qualities	(e) Gravity	(i) Whiskers	(m) Green house
(b) Criminal	(f) Fakir	(j) Devil	(n) Division
(c) Detective	(g) Sunken	(k) Respectable	(o) Alibi
(d) Desperate	(h) Thought	(l) Larder	(p) Agents

**C. Read the poem and answer the following in a short paragraph of 8 to 10 sentences each. (Pg.No. 129)****i) What are the mysterious ways in which Macavity acts?****ii) Give an account of Macavity's destructive mischief?****iii) Describe the appearance and qualities of Macavity? March 2023****Paragraph for Toppers:**

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S.Eliot</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>The cat-master of crimes</b>

In T.S Eliot's poem, 'Macavity: The mystery cat, he describes the mysterious qualities of a cat of villainous characters

**'Macavity's a ginger cat, he's very tall and thin**

Macavity is a tall and thin cat who is always up to some crime. He is too clever to leave any evidence of his guilt.

**"He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the flying squad's despair"**

He is an enigma to every detective agency in the world including. Scotland Yard and flying squad who are specialized investigating crime.

**"It must have been Macavity! But he's a mile away"**

There is never enough proof to arrest and he's a mile away from all crime spots.

His brows are deeply lining as a result of continuous planning of crime. Macavity has sunken eyes and "his head is highly domed". He never combs his whiskers His movements resemble that of a snake. He spends his time plotting for the criminal acts and how to carry them out.

The poet accuses, Macavity of his behaviour, such as stealing milk, but also holds him responsible for major crimes.

**'For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity'.**

The cat is a devil in disguise and he is a monster of wickedness. He has been suspected of stifling Pokes, Vandalism, theft, cheating of cards, and spying. He has also controlled an organized crime with Mungojerrie, Griddle Bone among the members .So the poet says that all the notorious cats are nothing but the agents of Macavity, the Napoleon of crime.

**"Are nothing more than agents for the cats who all the time**

**Just controls their operations the Napoleon of Crime.**

**Paragraph for Average students:**

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S.Eliot</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>The cat-master of crimes</b>

Macavity is a cunning cat. It does all sorts of crimes, but escapes from the scene of crime leaving no evidence. Even the Scotland Yard are unable to arrest him, even though he is behind the crime. He seems to be respectable but in reality he is a monster of depravity. He commits a lot of crimes from looting the larder to robbing the Foreign office's Treaty. But he could not be arrested. He will be happily relaxing a mile away from the crime spot, when they search for him. He can float in the air and run very fast. Macavity is a ginger cat known also as Hidden Paw. All notorious cats are nothing before him. He is 'The Napoleon of Crime' who leaves a smile in the minds of the readers with its criminal master mind.

*Mysterious qualities leaves an awe in the minds.*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S.Eliot</b>

- Macavity is a cunning cat. It is called as hidden paw.
- It does a lot of crimes but escapes from the scene of crime.
- He is a monster of depravity.
- He will be happily relaxing a mile away from the crime spot, when they search for him.
- He can float in the air and run very fast.
- He is the Napoleon of crime.
- He is called the mystery cat

*Mysterious qualities leaves an awe in the minds.*

**Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow.** (Pg.No. 129)

- i) Macavity's a Mystery cat: he's called the Hidden Paw.
- a) **Does the poet talk about a real cat?**  
No, Macavity is not a real cat.
  - b) **Why is he called the Hidden Paw?**  
He is called the Hidden Paw as he is the criminal mastermind who disregards law.
- ii) He's the bafflement of Scotland yard, the Flying Squad's despair:  
For when they reach the scene of crime Macavity's not there!..
- a) **What is 'Scotland yard'?** **HY 2019**  
'Scotland yard' is the head quarters of London Metropolitan police service.
  - b) **Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?**  
Macavity is too clever to be caught and he is nowhere near at the crime spot. So the flying squad feels disappointed.
- iii) He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake; **March 2023**  
And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake....
- a) **Explain the comparison made here.** **March 2023**  
Macavity moves his head from side to side and his body movement is compared to a snake.
  - b) **What does he pretend to do?**  
He pretends to be asleep.

- c) **Who is he?**  
He is macavity, the mischievous cat **March 2019**
- d) **Mention the figure of speech used here?** **March 2019**  
Simile
- iv) For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.
- a) **How is the cat described in this line?** **June 2019**  
The cat is a devil in disguise of a cat.
- b) **Explain the phrase 'monster depravity'** **GMQ, June 2019**  
'Monster of depravity' means he is a monster of wickedness.
- c) **Identify the poem and poet - poem - Macavity - The Mystery Cat** **GMQ**  
Poet - T.S.Eliot
- v) And his foot prints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's
- a) **What seems to be a challenge for the Scotland yard?**  
Macavity's foot prints are never to be found in any file of the Scotland Yard's.
- b) **Why do they need his foot prints?** **HY 2019**  
They need his foot prints to catch him.
- c) **Whose foot prints do the police need and why** **March 2020**  
The police need the foot prints of Macavity, a mysterious cat because Macavity is the master criminal
- d) **Pickout the words in alliteration** **March 2020**  
Footprints, Found, File
- vi) 'It must have been Macavity! But he's a mile away.
- a) **What is Macavity blamed for?**  
Macavity is blamed for breaking of the green house glass and for theft. Also when the milk goes missing.
- b) **Where is he?**  
He is a mile away from the scene of crime.
- vii) There never was a cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.
- a) **Which cat is being talked of here?**  
Macavity is the cat being talked.
- b) **How is he different from the rest?**  
He is different from the rest by his dishonesty , cunningness but he pretends to be innocent.
- viii) His brow is deeply lined with thoughts his head his highly domed;  
His coat is dusty from neglect, his whiskers are uncombed.
- a) **How is the cat described in the above lines** **Sep 2020**  
The cats eyebrow is deeply lined with thought. His head is dome - like in shape. His coat is dusty His whiskers are not combed.
- b) **Why is his coat dusty?** **Sep 2020**  
Because he has never thought of cleaning it. He is busy in making a plan to commit a crime anywhere.



E. Explain the following lines with reference to the context: (Pg.No. 130)

I. His powers of Levitation would make a fakir stare' June 2019

**Reference:**

This line is taken from

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity-The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S Eliot</b>

**Context:**

Here the poet talks about power of Macavity.

**Explanation:**

The poet says that his levitation is so powerful that it causes a fakir to stare bewildered.

II. 'And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake.

**Reference:**

This line is taken from

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity-The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S Eliot</b>

**Context:**

Here the poet talks about the pretending sleep of Macavity.

**Explanation:**

Macavity is a clever fellow. When you think he is sleeping, he is wide awake in fact.

III. And his foot prints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's

**Reference:**

This line is taken from

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity-The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S Eliot</b>

**Context:**

Here the poet talks about the great escapism of Macavity.

**Explanation:**

Macavity foot prints are never to be found in any file of the Scotland Yard's. When they try to find him he is a mile away from the scene of crime.

IV. There may be a scrap of paper in the hall or on the stair

But it's useless to investigate.....

**Reference:**

This line is taken from

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity-The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S Eliot</b>

**Context:**

The poet talks about the mastermind of cat.

**Explanation:**

When the foreign office's Treaty is not found or the Admiralty Treaty loses some plans and drawing. It is useless to investigate as they all know that the mastermind behind this act is undoubtedly Macavity's.

**V. He always has an alibi, and one or two to spare.****Reference:**

This line is taken from

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Macavity – The Mystery cat</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>T.S Eliot</b>

**Context:**

Here the poet talks about making up an alibi.

**Explanation:**

The poet says that there has never been a cat of such deceitfulness and tactfulness. Macavity is always ready with an alibi or two and when the crime is discovered, Macavity is not there.

**E.R.C for slow learners:-**

குறிப்பு: **Macavity-The Mystery Cat poem** த்தில் இருந்து எந்த **poetic** வரிகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள **ERC** யை எழுதவும்.

**Key words:-**கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Keywords உங்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

(Hidden paw, Scotland yard, levitation, fakir, ginger cat, feline, friend, depravity, Admiralty, Secret Service, Napoleon of crime, cat)

**Context:-**

Poem	Macavity- The Mystery cat
Poet	T.S.Eliot

**Explanation:-**

Macavity is a mystery cat who has supernatural powers. He commits a lots of crimes. But every time he escapes from the scene of crime without leaving any evidence. He can fly and float in the air with ease. He has the wicked tricks to cheat the police. So he is called as the Napoleon of crime.

**F. Eliot has many figures of speech to present the poem to the readers in an interesting way. He has attributed human qualities of a cat in this poem. (Pg.No. 130)****i) Identify the literary devices used in the following lines:(Figure of Speech)**

- He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake – simile
- They say he cheats at cards. – metaphor/Personification
- Macavity, Macavity there's no one like Macavity -Repetition

**ii) Give four instances where the poet has used alliteration in the poem.****Alliteration in the poem**

- "His brow is deeply lined with thought, his head is highly domed."**  
Deeply – domed / head - highly.
- "For he's fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity"**  
fiend – feline.
- "Or when the milk is missing, or another Peke's been stipped."**  
Milk – missing.
- "And his foot prints are not found in any file of Scotland yard's"**  
Foot prints – found – file

iii) What is the rhyme scheme used in the poem? – aa, bb

iv) Pick out all the pairs of rhyming words used in the poem.

**Rhyming words**

1. Paw – law 2. Despair – there 3. Macavity – gravity 4. Stare – there 5. Air – there  
6. Thin – in 7. domed – uncombed 8. Snake – awake 9. Macavity – depravity  
10. Square – there; 11. Cards – yard's 12. Rifled – stifled 13. Repair – there 14. Astray – way  
15. Repair – there 16. Stair – there 17. Say – away 18. Thumbs – sums 19. Macavity – suavity  
20. Spare – there 21. Known – griddlebone 22. Time – crime.

**WRITING ACTIVITY**

**G. Complete the verse with what you hear:-** (Pg.No. 131)

I) A wonderful bird is the (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
His beak can hold more than his  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ can.  
He can hold in his beak  
Enough food for a (iii) \_\_\_\_\_!  
But I'll be darned if I know how the Peli-can?

II) There once was a (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ at the zoo  
Who always had something to do  
When it (v) \_\_\_\_\_ him, you know,  
To go to and fro,  
He (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ it and went fro and to.

III) There once was a (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ little bunny  
Who I thought was sweet and (viii) \_\_\_\_\_  
He ate all the carrots,  
And looked at the (ix) \_\_\_\_\_  
And that was my cute little (x) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Answers:**

(i)	1. pelican	2. belly	3. weak	
(ii)	1. bear	2. board	3. reversed	
(iii)	1. cut	2. funny	3. parrots	4. bunny

**SPEAKING ACTIVITY**

**H. Speaking Activity.** (Pg.No. 131)

Work with a partner. Read the following questions and share your views with the class. Have you heard of the phrase 'cat's paw'? The meaning is similar to that of 'firing from the other's shoulder'. 'Cat's paw' refers to a person who is used unwittingly or unwillingly by another person to accomplish his own purpose.

- a. **This phrase originates from the fable 'The Monkey and the Cat'. Explain how Macavity contradicts the phrase 'cat's paw'.**

'Cat's paw' means a person, who is used by someone else to achieve his end. One who acts does it not for his but for somebody else. Macavity does not use others for his crime. He is used by others also. He commits the crime for his own purpose. So he contradicts the phrase 'cat's paw'.

- b. **'When the mouse laughs at the cat, there is a hole nearby.' Explain the meaning of this statement to your friends.**

When there is a way to escape the mouse will also laugh at the cat. The mouse is sure if the cat jumps on him he can escape maybe by entering the hole which is close by. In the same way, if a weak person is happily facing a strong man in fight, it is clear he has a way to escape from him.

- c. **Compose your own limericks on a elephant, a peacock and a butterfly. Read it out to your class.**

**Elephant**

I love Elephant  
It's eyes are tiny  
But they are shiny  
It's trunk is long  
But it is very strong  
It moves slowly  
But it is brainly

**'A peacock'**

Joy is a peacock-it's beauty so rare;  
A rainbow of colours that vibrantly flare.  
After the rain, brightly they come out.  
Into a fan-like form, uniquely it creates.  
Never forget, this vision, joyfully it illuminates.

**A butterfly**

I saw a butterfly  
It wings so high  
This colourful fly  
A treat to my eye.

## UNIT-4

## WITH THE PHOTOGRAPHER

## புகை படம் பிடிப்பவருடன்

## SUPPLEMENTARY

- Stephen Leacock

## கதைச் சுருக்கம்

லீகார்ட் (leacock) இந்த கதையில் ஒரு புகைப்படக் (photographer) காரருடனான தனது அனுபவங்களை (experience) பகிர்ந்து கொள்கிறார். லீக்காக் தன்னை புகைப்படம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள ஒரு புகைப்படம் எடுக்கும் நிலையத்திற்கு சென்று புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவரிடம் தன்னை புகைப்படம் எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கூறுகிறார். புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் லீக்காக்கின் முகத்தை விமர்சிக்கிறார் (criticize). மேலும் புகைப்படம் எடுத்து விட்டு அடுத்த வாரம் புகைப்படத்தை வாங்க வரசொல்லுகிறார். மறுவாரம் புகைப்படத்தை வாங்க சென்றபோது லீக்காக்கின் மூக்கு, கண்ணாடிகள், முகத்தில் உள்ள பல பாகங்களை திருத்தம் செய்து எடுக்கப்பட்ட புகைப்படத்தை கொடுக்கிறார். ஆனால் அந்த புகைப்படத்தை பார்த்த லீக்காக் அந்த புகைப்படத்தை வாங்க மறுக்கிறார். மேலும் அவர் தன்முகமாகவே இருக்கட்டும் என்றும் அந்த முகத்தையே அவர் அதிகமாக நேசிக்கிறார் (love) எனவும் கூறி கண்ணீரோடு வெளியே செல்கிறார்.

"I want my photograph taken," I said. The photographer looked at me without enthusiasm. He was a drooping man in a gray suit, with the dim eye of a natural scientist. But there is no need to describe him. Everybody knows what a photographer is like.

"Sit there," he said, "and wait." I waited an hour. I read the Ladies Companion for 1912, the Girls Magazine for 1902 and the Infants Journal for 1888. I began to see that I had done an unwarrantable thing in breaking in on the privacy of this man's scientific pursuits with a face like mine.

After an hour the photographer opened the inner door.

"Come in," he said severely.

I went into the studio.

"Sit down," said the photographer.

I sat down in a beam of sunlight filtered through a sheet of factory cotton hung against a frosted skylight.

The photographer rolled a machine into the middle of the room and crawled into it from behind.

He was only in it a second,--just time enough for one look at me,--and then he was out again, tearing at the cotton sheet and the window panes with a hooked stick, apparently frantic for light and air. Then he crawled back into the machine again and drew a little black cloth over himself. This time he was very quiet in there. I knew that he was praying and I kept still. When the photographer came out at last, he looked very grave and shook his head.

"என்னை ஒரு புகைப்படம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்" என்று நான் கூறினேன். புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் என்னை ஆர்வமில்லாமல் பார்த்தார். அவர் கூனல் விழுந்த மனிதன். சாம்பல் நிற ஆடை அணிந்திருந்தார். இயற்கை விஞ்ஞானியைப் போல் கண்களை மூடிய வண்ணம் இருப்பார். ஆனால் அவரை விவாதிப்பதில் அர்த்தம் இல்லை அனைவரும் அறிந்தது போல் புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் போல் இருந்தார்.

"இங்கே உட்காருங்கள்", "காத்திருங்கள்" என்று அவர் என்னிடம் சொன்னார். நான் ஒருமணி நேரம் காத்திருந்தேன். பெண்கள் துணைவன் (1912) லேடிஸ் பத்திரிக்கை (1902) குழந்தை பத்திரிக்கை (1888) போன்றவற்றை படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். நான் என் முகத்தை காட்டினேன் அது அவருக்கு அறிவியல் விவாதமான பொது காரியங்களை உடைப்பது போல் தவறாக தெரிந்தது.

ஒருமணி நேரம் கழித்து புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் அவரது உள்பக்க கதவை திறந்தார்.

"உள்ளே வாருங்கள் என கடுகடுப்பான குரலில் கூறினார்.

நான் ஸ்டூடியோ உள்ளே சென்றேன்.

"அமருங்கள்" என்று புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் கூறினார்.

பனிபடர்ந்த சூரிய ஒளிக்கு எதிராக தொங்கவிடப்பட்ட தொழிற்சாலை பருத்தி.

துணி வழியாக வரும் ஒளிக்கு எதிராக நான் அமர்ந்திருந்தேன்.

அவர் அந்த இயந்திரத்தை அறையின் நடுகுதிக்கு கொண்டு வந்தார். பின்னர் ஊர்ந்து சென்று பின்பக்கம் அதில் நின்றார்.

அவர் ஒரு நிமிடம் என்னை பார்த்துவிட்டு பின்பு வெளியே சென்றார். காட்டன் சீட்டை கிழித்து, சன்னல் பேனல்கள் ஹீக்கிங் குச்சிகளுடன் இணைத்து, அவற்றை வெளிப்படையாக காற்று மற்றும் ஒளி செல்ல செய்தார். பின்னர் அவர் ஊர்ந்து இயந்திரத்திற்கு சென்று அவர் மேல் ஒரு கருப்பு துணியை போட்டு கொண்டார். நான் அமைதியாக இருந்தேன். புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் வெளியே வந்து தீவிரமாக என் முகத்தை பார்த்துவிட்டு என் தலையை அசைத்து விட்டு சென்றார்.



<p>"The face is quite wrong," he said.          "I know," I answered quietly; "I have always known it."          He sighed.          "I think," he said, "the face would be better three-quarters full."</p>	<p>"இந்த முகம் மிகவும் தவறாக உள்ளது" என கூறினார்.          "எனக்கு தெரியும்", என பதில் அளித்தேன் ,          "நான் எப்போதும் அறிந்தது தான்".          அவர் பெருமூச்சுவிட்டார்.          "உன் உடல் மூன்றில் கால்பாகமாக இருந்தால் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும், என்று "நான் நினைக்கிறேன்" என்று அவர் கூறினார்.</p>
<p>"I'm sure it would," I said enthusiastically, for I was glad to find that the man had such a human side to him. "So would yours. In fact," I continued, "how many faces one sees that are apparently hard, narrow, limited, but the minute you get them three-quarters full they get wide, large, almost boundless in----"          But the photographer had ceased to listen. He came over and took my head in his hands and twisted it sideways. I thought he meant to kiss me, and I closed my eyes. But I was wrong.</p>	<p>"நான் அதை உறுதியாக நம்புகிறேன்" நான் ஆர்வமாக கூறினேன், அவருக்கு மனித தகுதி இருந்தது நினைத்து. நான் பெருமிதம் கொள்கிறேன்.          "எனவே உன்னுடையது உண்மையானது" என்றார். அந்த புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் கேட்பதை நிறுத்திகொண்டார். அவர் என் அருகில் கையால் என் தலையை தூக்கினார். பின்பு அங்கும் இங்கும் திரும்பினார். என்னிடம் முத்தமிட வருகிறார் என நினைத்து, என் கண்களை மூடினேன்.          ஆனால் நான் தவறாக நினைத்தேன்.</p>
<p>He twisted my face as far as it would go and then stood looking at it.          He sighed again.          "I don't like the head," he said.          Then he went back to the machine and took another look.          "Open the mouth a little," he said.          I started to do so.          "Close it," he added quickly.          Then he looked again.</p>	<p>அவர் அங்கும் இங்குமாக என் முகத்தை உற்று நோக்கிப் பார்த்து கொண்டு இருந்தார்.          அவர் மறுபடியும் பெருமூச்சுவிட்டார்.          "எனக்கு உங்கள் தலையை பிடிக்கவில்லை" என்று கூறினார்.          பின்பு அவர் இயந்திரத்திற்கு உள்ளே சென்று மற்றொருமுறை அதன் வழியாக பார்த்தார்.          "வாயை சிறிதாக திறங்கள்" எனக் கூறினார்          நானும் அவ்வாறு செய்தேன்.          "மூடுங்கள்" என உடனே கூறினார்.          அவர் மறுபடியும் என்னை பார்த்தார்.</p>
<p>"The ears are bad," he said; "droop them a little more. Thank you. Now the eyes. Roll them in under the lids. Put the hands on the knees, please, and turn the face just a little upward. Yes, that's better. Now just expand the lungs! So! And hump the neck--that's it--and just contract the waist--ha!--and twist the hip up toward the elbow--now! I still don't quite like the face, it's just a trifle too full, but----"          I swung myself round on the stool.          "Stop," I said with emotion but, I think, with dignity. "This face is my face. It is not yours, it is mine. I've lived with it for forty years and I know its faults. I know it's out of drawing. I know it wasn't made for me, but it's my face, the only one I have--" I was conscious of a break in my voice but I went on--"such as it is, I've learned to love it. And this is my mouth, not yours. These ears are mine, and if your machine is too narrow--" Here I started to rise from the seat.          Snick!</p>	<p>"காதுகள் நன்றாக இல்லை" என்று சென்னார், சிரித்து கூடுதலாக அவற்றை தாழ்வடைய செய்யுங்கள். நன்றி இப்போது கண்கள் இமைகளுக்கு கீழ் அவற்றை சுழற்றுங்கள், தயவுசெய்து, கைகளை கண்ணாங்களுக்கு கீழே வையுங்கள், கொஞ்சம் மேல்புறமாக முகத்தை திருப்புங்கள், ஆம், இது நல்லது. இப்போது மார்பை விரிவுபடுத்துங்கள்! ஆம்! கழுத்தை நேராக வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள், அவ்வளவு தான். அடிவயிற்றை வெறுமனாக வையுங்கள், -ம்! பின்பு இடுப்பை முழங்கையுடன் இணைத்து வையுங்கள்! எனக்கு இப்போதும் உங்கள் முகம் தெரிய வில்லை. இது ஒரு அற்பமாக உள்ளது என்றார்--"நான் கோபத்துடன் நாற்காலியை சுற்றிக்கொண்டு "நிறுத்துங்கள்" என கோபத்துடன் கூறினேன்.          "இந்த முகம் எனது முகம், இது உன்னுடையது அல்ல, இது எனக்குரியது. நான் இந்த முகத்துடன் நாற்பது வருடங்கள் வாழ்கிறேன். அதன் குறைகள் எனக்கு தெரியும், அது அழகானது அல்ல. ஆனால் இது எனது முகம், நான் வைத்திருப்பது அது ஒன்றுதான்--" என் குரலில் சில நடுக்கம் தெரிந்தது. ஆனால் நான் பேசினேன், இவ்வாறாக, நான் அதை விரும்ப சுற்றுக்கொண்டேன் இது என்னுடைய வாய், உன்னுடையது அல்ல, எனது காதுகள், -" என்று கூறி என் இருக்கையில் இருந்து எழுந்தேன்.          Snick!</p>

<p>The photographer had pulled a string. The photograph taken. I could see the machine still staggering from the shock.</p> <p>"I think," said the photographer, pursing his lips in a pleased smile, "that I caught the features just in a moment of animation."</p>	<p>புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் ஒரு கயிற்றை பிடித்து இழுத்தார் புகைப்படம் எடுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆச்சிரியத்துடனும் தடுமாற்றத்துடனும் அந்த இயந்திரத்தை பார்த்துகொண்டிருந்தேன்.</p> <p>அவர் அமைதியாக சிரித்துக்கொண்டு "உற்சாகம் படும் நேரத்தில் உங்களை படம் பிடித்தேன்," என்று கூறினார்.</p>
<p>"So!" I said biting,--"features, eh? You didn't think I could animate them, I suppose? But let me see the picture."</p> <p>"Oh, there's nothing to see yet," he said, "I have to develop the negative first. Come back on Saturday and I'll let you see a proof of it."</p> <p>On Saturday I went back. The photographer beckoned me in. I thought he seemed quieter and graver than before. I think, too, there was a certain pride in his manner.</p>	<p>நான் எனது Photoவை பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்றேன்.</p> <p>"நான் முதலில் நகல் எடுக்க வேண்டும். சனிக்கிழமை நான் இதன் அசலைத் தருகிறேன், இப்போது பார்க்க முடியாது" என்று கூறினார்.</p> <p>சனிக்கிழமை சென்றேன். அந்த போட்டோகிராபர் என்னை உள்ளே வரவேற்றார். முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட அமைதியாகவும் பயங்கரமாகவும் தெரிந்தார். அவரது செயல்பாடுகளில் பெருமிதம் தெரிந்தது.</p>
<p>He unfolded the proof of a large photograph, and we both looked at it in silence.</p> <p>"Is it me?" I asked.</p> <p>"Yes," he said quietly, "it is you," and we went on looking at it.</p> <p>"The eyes," I said hesitatingly, "don't look very much like mine."</p> <p>"Oh, no," he answered, "I've retouched them. They come out splendidly, don't they?"</p> <p>"Fine," I said, "but surely my eyebrows are not like that?"</p>	<p>அவர் பெரிய புகைப்படத்தை விரித்தார். நாங்கள் இருவரும் அதை அமைதியாக பார்த்தோம்.</p> <p>"இது நான் தானா? எனக் கேட்டேன்.</p> <p>"ஆம் இது நீ தான் என்று அமைதியாகக் கூறினார்.</p> <p>"அந்த கண்கள் "என்னுடையதாக தெரியவில்லையே" என்று நான் தயக்கமாக கேட்டேன்.</p> <p>"நான் அவற்றை திருத்தம் செய்துள்ளேன். அது அழகாக வந்துள்ளது அப்படித்தானே?" என்று அவர் பதிலளித்தார்.</p> <p>"நன்று ஆனால் கண்டிப்பாக எனது புருவங்கள் இவ்வாறு இருக்காது?" என்று கூறினேன்.</p>
<p>"No," said the photographer, with a momentary glance at my face, "the eyebrows are removed. We have a process now--the Delphide--for putting in new ones. You'll notice here where we've applied it to carry the hair away from the brow. I don't like the hair low on the skull."</p> <p>"Oh, you don't, don't you?" I said.</p> <p>"No," he went on, "I don't care for it. I like to get the hair clear back to the superficies and make out a new brow line."</p> <p>"What about the mouth?" I said with a bitterness that was lost on the photographer; "is that mine?"</p> <p>"It's adjusted a little," he said, "yours is too low. I found I couldn't use it."</p> <p>"The ears, though," I said, "strike me as a good likeness; they're just like mine."</p>	<p>"புருவங்கள் நீக்கப்பட்டு புதிய செய்முறை மூலம் புதுபுருவம் சேர்க்கப்பட்டது என்று ஒரு நிமிடம் புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் என் முகத்தை பார்த்துவிட்டு, கூறினார். புருவத்தில் உள்ள முடிகள் நீக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கும். அந்த மண்டை ஓட்டின் கீழ் மூடி இருப்பதை நான் விரும்பவில்லை".</p> <p>எனது விருப்பம்படி அந்த பரப்புுகளில் உள்ள முடியை நீக்கிவிட்டு புது புருவ வரியை வரைந்துள்ளேன்" என்றார்.</p> <p>"காதுகள் என்ன ஆனது"? நான் கசப்புடன் அவரிடம் கூறினேன்," இது என்னுடையதா?</p> <p>"நான் சிறிது சரிசெய்தேன்" என்றார் அவர்</p> <p>"உங்களுடையது கீழே தள்ளி இருந்தது. எனக்கு அது உதவாதது போல் இருந்தது".</p> <p>"காதுகள் கூட வா" எனக் கேட்டேன். "நல்ல சாயலாக உள்ளது அதுவும் என்னுடையது போலவே இல்லை".</p>

"Yes," said the photographer thoughtfully, "that's so; but I can fix that all right in the print. We have a process now--the Sulphide--for removing the ears entirely. I'll see if...."

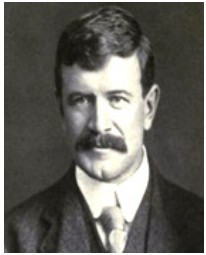
"Listen!" I interrupted, drawing myself up and animating my features to their full extent and speaking with a withering scorn that should have blasted the man on the spot. "Listen! I came here for a photograph--a picture--something which (mad though it seems) would have looked like me. I wanted something that would depict my face as Heaven gave it to me, humble though the gift may have been. I wanted something that my friends might keep after my death, to reconcile them to my loss. It seems that I was mistaken. What I wanted is no longer done. Go on, then, with your brutal work. Take your negative, or whatever it is you call it,--dip it in sulphide, bromide, oxide, cowhide,--anything you like,--remove the eyes, correct the mouth, adjust the face, restore the lips, reanimate the necktie and reconstruct the waistcoat. Coat it with an inch of gloss, shade it, emboss it, gild it, till even you acknowledge that it is finished. Then when you have done all that--keep it for yourself and your friends. They may value it. To me it is but a worthless bauble." I broke into tears and left.

"ஆம்" புகைப்படம் எடுப்பவர் யோசித்து சொன்னார், அவ்வளவு தான். ஆனால் அனைத்தையும் வலது புறத்தில் பொருத்தி உள்ளேன். புதிய முறையில் வைத்து காதுகளை முற்றிலுமாக அகற்றிவிட்டேன்.

அப்புறம் பார்த்து .....

நான் இங்கு என்னை புகைப்படம் எடுக்க வந்தேன் - ஒரு படம் - அது என்னைப்போல் காட்சியளிப்பதாக இருக்க வேண்டும். எனது முகத்தை சித்திரிக்கும் வகையிலும் மந்தமாக இருந்தாலும் என்முகம் தான் எனக்கு வேணும். எனது இறப்புக்கு பிறகு எனது நண்பர்கள் வைத்திருப்பதற்கு ஏதுவாக, அதுக்கு சரிசெய்யும் விதமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். இதை நான் தவறாக என்னுகிறேன் நான் பெற நினைப்பது இன்னும் முடிந்தபாடில்ல. உங்கள் விருப்பப்படி என் புகைப்படத்தை எடுத்துள்ளீர்கள். எனவே இப்புகைப்படத்தை உங்களுக்காகவும் உங்கள் நண்பர்களுக்காகவும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்றால் இப்புகைப்படம் மதிப்புமிக்கதாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் என்னைப் பொருத்தவரை இப்புகைப்படம் மதிப்பற்றவை என்று கூறிய அவர் கண்ணீரோடு அவ்விடத்தை விட்டு சென்றார்.

### ஆசிரியரைப்பற்றி



ஸ்டீபன் பி.ஹச் பட்ளர் லீக்காக் FRSC (Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada 1986-1944) கனடா நாட்டைச் சார்ந்த ஆசிரியர். அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானி, எழுத்தாளர், நகைச்சுவையாளர். டோரொண்டோவில் அப்பர்- கனடா கல்லூரியில் கல்வி பயின்றவர். 1981 ல் டோரொண்டோ பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் பட்டம் பெற்றவர். அரசியல் பொருளாதாரத்தில் ஸ்பெல்லோஷிப் பெற்று 1930ல் முனைவர் பட்டம் பெற்றவர். 1915 முதல் 1925 வரை உலகில் ஆங்கிலம் பேசும் நகைச்சுவை எழுத்தாளராக பிரபலமானார். மக்களின் முட்டால்தனத்தை விமர்சித்து நகைச்சுவையாக எழுதுவதில் இவர் மிகவும் பிரபலமானவர். சன்சோன் ஸ்கெட்ச்சஸ் ஆப் அ லிட்டில் டவுன், அர்காடியன், அட்வன்சர்ஸ் வித் தி ஜடியல் ரிச் போன்றவை இவரின் படைப்புகள் ஆகும்.

1. Based on your understanding of the story, answer the following questions in two or three sentences each. (Pg.No. 135)

a) Why did the author go to the photo studio?

The author went to the photo studio to take his photograph.

b) Describe the photographer .

The Photographer was a drooping man in a gray suit with dim eye of a natural scientist.

c) Bring out the significance of what Leacock was reading at the photographer's.

He read very old magazines like ladies companion, The Girls magazine and The Infant's journal.

- d) Why did Leacock assume that the photographer was praying?**  
The photographer crawled back into the machine again and drew a little black cloth over himself. That time he was very quiet. So Leacock assumed that photographer was praying in silence.
- e) How did the inner room get light?**  
A beam of sunlight filtered through a sheet of factory cotton hung against a frosted skylight. From this the inner room got light.
- f) Why did the photographer take a long time to photograph leacock?**  
The photographer wanted the best feature and expression of the author. So he took a long time in all type of arranging suggestion and criticism.
- g) What angered the author?**  
The author got angry because the photographer was continuously criticizing the author's face.
- h) Why did the photographer feel happy afer taking the photograph?**  
As photographer had caught the features just in a moment of animation, the photographer felt happy.
- i) Why did leacock visit the studio on Saturday?**  
Leacock visited the studio on Saturday to collect his phoptograph
- j) How did the author react on seeing his photograph?**  
On seeing the photograph the narrator was surprised as the photographer made so many changes in his photo.
- k) What changes had the photographer effected on Leacock's face in the picture?**  
The photographer made so many changes in his eyes, eye brow, mouth etc. He removed the eyebrows and he had retouched the eyes.
- l) What was the human side to the photographer?**  
The photographer suggested some ideas to make his photo look better. That was the human side of the photographer.
- m) Why was the photographer proud to receive Leacock on Saturday?**  
The photographer was proud to receive Leacock on Saturday as he was ready to give the photograph.
- n) What was the only similarity between Leacock face and his photograph?**  
Ears was the only similarity between Leacock's face and his photograph.
- 
- 2. Based on your understanding of the lesson, complete the sentences given below to make a summary of the story 'With the Photographer' in a paragraph. (Pg.No. 136)**
- a.** The narrator went to the photographer to take his photograph.
- b.** The photographer made the author wait for an hour.
- c.** While waiting in the studio the narrator kept reading Magazines.
- d.** The photographer told him to adjust the head.
- e.** The narrator got angry because the photographer was continuously criticizing narrator's face.
- f.** The photographer was pleased after as he had caught the features just in a moment of animation.
- g.** He was called on Saturday to collect his photograph.
- h.** On seeing the photograph the narrator was surprised as the photographer made many changes.
- i.** The photographer had made changes in eye, eyebrow, mouth, etc.
- j.** The photograph did not look like the author's photo at all.
- k.** The narrator was frustrated as the photographer never looked like his face.
- l.** He left the studio saying it is a worthless bauble.



3. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 100-150 words each. (Pg.No. 136)

a) **Stephen Leacock's visit to the photo studio turns out to be an annoying experience for him. Discuss citing relevant instances from the story.**

Stephen Leacock went to the photographer to take his photograph. The photographer made the author wait for an hour. While waiting in the studio the narrator kept reading some magazine. After an hour, the narrator was called in. The photographer told him that the face was quite wrong. The photographer wanted to prove his skill. He took the author's head in his hands and twisted it side ways and looked at it. He didn't like the author's head. He asked to open the mouth and then to close. He felt that the author's ears were bad so he asked him to drop them a little more. He asked the author to roll his eyes under the eyelids, to put the hands on knees, to turn the face little upward to expand the lungs, to bend the neck, to contract the face. The photographer was continuously criticizing the author's face as he felt that the face was not appropriate for a photograph. The author felt humiliated at this. He couldn't bear. Thus because of humiliation and insult of his face, the author was angry with the photographer.

b) **"To me it is but a worthless bauble" Why did the photographer's touch of technical expertise appear a worthless bauble to Leacock?**

On Saturday, the author went back to the photographer for his photograph. The photographer showed his photo. He looked at the photo. The author was surprised as the photographer made so many changes in his eyes, eyebrow, mouth etc. He removed the eyebrows and he retouched the eyes. The photograph didn't look like the author's photo at all. The author wanted a photograph that would have looked like himself. He wanted something that would depict the face as God gave it to him. He wanted something that his friends might have kept after his death to reconcile them to his loss. But what the author wanted was not done at all. The purpose of the photograph was wasted. So the author told him " To me it is but a worthless bauble.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

I. **Narrate the experiences of Leacock with the photographer** **GMQ**

or

a) **Leacock - goes to a studio - The photographer dislikes Leacock's face - passes several comments - Leacock gets irritated - the photo - taken - wants to see the proof - visits the studio again - The photo is edited - help of technology - Leacock upset over the changes - calls it worthless - leaves in anger.** **March 2019**

or

b) **Leacock - waits - studio - read magazines - long wait - many adjustments - got angry - took photograph - Saturday - final proof - retouched - no resemblance - frustrated - worthless bauble** **Sep 2020**

or

c) **Stephen Leacock - visits a photo studio - for photograph - the photographer - unpleasant comments - takes a long time - leacock gets angry - The photographer - rude - comments on Leacock's features - ill - treats leacock - takes photo in animation - asks to come on Saturday - Leacock goes - disappointed - does not resemble him - assures and leaves in tears.** **May 2022**

or

d) **Narrator - wants - a photograph vistis a studio - photographer acts - too smart - gives directions - comments on his face - features of his face - finally - clicks - picture narrator - goes saturday - to get his photograph - shocked face changed - gets angry - remarks on - photographers attitude - leaves studio - with a heavy heart.** **Aug 2022**

**Plan of the paragraph:**

Introduction  
At the studio  
Sad story  
Conclusion



**Introduction:**

Stephen Leacock is one of the most delightful writers of contemporary times. His experiences with the photographer in a studio made him laugh at himself.

**At the studio:**

The narrator goes to the photographer to have his photograph taken. His experience turns out to be an unforgettable one. The simple process of taking a photo becomes a nightmare. The narrator does them sincerely but the photographer prefers a candid shot. With patience, he returns on Saturday to get the proof. He goes speechless on seeing the photo. The photo is modified to such an extent that the narrator asks, "Is it me?".

**Sad story:**

The photographer expecting perfection has altered the eye brows, eyes and the mouth that the photo doesn't look like the original. The photographer has employed all his professional skills in the photo. He has completely ignored the narrator's originality. The narrator detested his fake appearance. He gets terribly angry with the photographer for destroying his real face. The narrator bursts out making the photographer realize his faults. He leaves the studio in tears refusing to take the photo with him.

**Conclusion:**

The creator has adorned every creature with its uniqueness searching for perfect alignment is a futile task. Accept the gifts bestowed on you from above with humanity and gratitude.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

Story	With the photographer
Author	Stephen Leacock
Characters	Author, Photographer
Theme	Love Yourself

The narrator wanted to take a photograph. The photographer appeared to be a scientist making a study of the faces of people who visit his studio. He had a serious face. So the photographer took it without interest. The narrator wanted to give the photo to his family and relatives, so that they remember him after his death. The narrator went to receive his photo. He got shocked on seeing the changes in it. His eyebrows were removed, eyes retouched and mouth adjusted. Only the ears remained the same. He became very angry for destroying his real face. He scolded the photographer. He asked him to do all sorts of corrections and keep it with himself. To him it was a worthless bauble. He shed tears and left the studio.

*"Don't Judge a book by its cover"*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

Story	With the photographer
Author	Stephen Leacock

- The narrator wanted his photograph taken.
- So he went to a studio.
- The photographer invited him in with a serious face.
- He adjusted him for a very long time.
- The narrator went to receive his photo on a Saturday.
- He got shocked on seeing the adjustments in it.
- His eye brows were removed, eyes touched and mouth adjusted.
- But his ears remained the same.
- He became angry and scolded the photographer for destroying his real face.
- He returned from the studio without receiving his photo.
- The photo was a worthless bauble to him.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Unit 5

Prose

## THE CONVOCATION ADDRESS - DR. ARIGNAR ANNADURAI

### பட்டமளிப்பு விழாவின் முகவுரை

#### பாடச் சுருக்கம்

1967 ஆம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 18ம் தேதி அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் நடைபெற்ற பட்டமளிப்பு (convocation) விழாவில் முன்னாள் தமிழக முதல்வர் C.N.அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் மாணவர்களுக்கு ஆற்றிய உரையின் (famous address) ஒரு பகுதி இப்பாடமாகும். இறுதி ஆண்டு பயின்று முடித்த மாணவர்கள் சமூகத்தை எதிர்கொள்ள வேண்டிய, சமூகத்திற்கு செய்யவேண்டிய பணிகள் கடமைகளை பற்றி இப்பாடத்தில் விரிவாக காண்போம்.

#### What goes around comes around

Every activity in a society, be it development of infrastructure, education, health care etc. demands resources in all forms. Resources can be mobilized only through human efforts comes from many different sections of the society. . This effort is divided among different sections of the society according to their mental and physical abilities. Thus, the fruits of development we enjoy today have come about only through the hardwork of many unsung heroes.

It is our duty to contribute to development by giving back what we have taken. When a qualified student embarks on his/her career, an element of service should always be a part of motivation. The society has cradled and nurtured every graduate to bloom and spread his/her wings. Graduation is the apt time to give back to society the gains we have obtained.

Thankful as I am for the unique honour conferred on my by this institution. I stand before this august assembly today to deliver the Convocation address, for though it is a pleasure to be present on the happy occasion of greeting the graduates of the year and wishing them all a bright and prosperous future, it is not an easy task to place appropriate guidelines before them.

#### நம்மை சுற்றி வருவது, போவது என்ன?

சமூகத்தில் நடைபெறும் செயல்கள், கட்டமைப்பின் வளர்ச்சி, கல்வி, உடல் நலம் etc... அனைத்து எல்லா வகையிலும் தேவையான வளங்கள் ஆகும். அனைத்து வகையான வளங்களும் மனித முயற்சியால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டவை. சமூகத்தில் பலதரப்பட்ட பகுதியில் இருந்து இந்த முயற்சி கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. இன்று நாம் சுவைக்கும் வளர்ச்சியின் கனிகள் பாடப்பாத பல ஹீரோக்களின் முயற்சியின் மூலமாக வந்தவை.

நாம் பெற்றதை சமூக வளர்ச்சிக்காக திரும்பக் கொடுப்பது நமது கடமை. துன்பமிக்க மாணவன்/மாணவி தனது பணியில் ஜொலித்தால் அவன்/அவள் சேவை அங்கத்தின் ஊக்கமாக கருதப்படுவர். இந்த சமூகம் ஒவ்வொரு பட்டதாரியையும் கவனமாக பேணிக்காக்கின்றது. அவன்/அவள் மலர்ந்து தன் சிறகை விரித்து பறக்க நாம் சமூகத்தில் இருந்து பெற்றதை திரும்பி கொடுப்பதற்கு பட்டமளிப்போ சிறந்த நேரம் ஆகும்.

இந்த நிறுவனத்தில் எனக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட தனிப்பட்ட மரியாதைக்காக நான் நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். இந்த பெருமைமிகு அவைக்கு முன்னால் இன்று நான் பட்டமளிப்பு முகவுரை வழங்கப்போகிறேன். இந்த மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணத்தில் இங்கே இருப்பது எனக்கு மகிழ்வைத் தருகிறது. இந்த ஆண்டு பட்டம் பெரும் பட்டதாரிகள் அனைவருக்கும் நல்ல பொழிவான எதிர்காலம் அமைய வாழ்த்துகிறேன். சரியான வழிகாட்டுதல் அவர்களுக்கு அமைவது சுலபமானது அல்ல.

<p>The fact that I am conscious of my own limitations gives me a sense of relief, for I shall not attempt to offer original ideas or theories with a special stamp, but only reiterate some of the cardinal principles enunciated by those who offered their advice in past years, perhaps with annotations here and there, bringing to bear the lay-man's point of view to the findings of experts in various fields connected with education.</p>	<p>உண்மை என்னவென்றால் என் கட்டுப்பாட்டு வரம்புகளை நான் அறிந்திருக்கிறேன் என்பது எனக்கு நிம்மதி தருகிறது. நான் என் கருத்துக்களை அல்லது கோட்பாடுகளை ஒரு சிறப்பு முத்திரையாக வழங்க முயற்சிக்க மாட்டேன். ஆனால் கடந்த ஆண்டுகளில் எனக்கு அறிவுரை வழங்கிய அனைவருக்கும் நான் திரும்பவும் சில கொள்கைகளை தெளிவாக சொல்லப்போகிறேன். ஆங்காங்கே மேற்கோள்கள் வைத்து, கல்வியுடன் தொடரப்பட்ட பல்வேறு துறைகளில் நிபுணர்களின் கண்டுபிடிப்பிற்காக சாதாரணமனிதக் கண்ணோட்டத்தை சுமந்து கொண்டு வர வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>This is the age of the common man - whatever the regrets some might have - and it is his point of view that matters most and I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness.</p>	<p>இது சாதாரண மனிதனின் காலம் - சிலர் பலவகை வேதனைகள் பெற்றிருக்கலாம் - அவனுடைய பார்வைக்கு அது பெரிதாக தெரியும். நான் அவரை அனைத்து வலிமை பிரதிநிதித்துடன் கருதுவேன்.</p>
<p>Systems and schools of thought, whether it is in philosophy or politics, ethics or economics, are certainly meant for him. Universities, as the repositories of knowledge and the nursing ground for the emissaries of thought, wisdom and service, have got a prominent role to play and the prominence is growing every day, as more and more individuals get themselves equipped for the task of bettering society in all its age when we have eschewed monarchy and autocracy and have inaugurated the era of democracy.</p>	<p>பள்ளிகளின் அமைப்பு முறை எண்ணங்கள், தத்துவம் மற்றும் அரசியல், அறநெறி மற்றும் பொருளாதாரம் அனைத்தும் அவனுக்காக அமைய வேண்டும். பல்கலைக்கழகங்கள் அறிவின் களஞ்சியங்கள் மற்றும் பிரதிநிதிகள் எண்ணத்திற்கு போலவும், மெய்யளிவு மற்றும் சேவை தனிச்சிறப்பை முக்கியத்துவம் பெற்று தினமும் வளர்ச்சி அடைகிறது. எல்லா வயதிலும் சமூகத்தை முன்னேற்றும் பொருட்டு மேலும் மேலும் தனிநபர் இந்த வேலை செய்கின்றான். நாம் பெற்று தவிர்த்த முடியாட்சி மற்றும் சர்வாதிகாரம் ஜனநாயகம் காலத்தைத் தோற்றுவிக்கும்.</p>
<p>During the monarchical or feudal days, Universities had to train scholars and poets to adorn the chambers of royalty or the gilded mansions of lords and nobles and their wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the market place. Those were days when numbers did not count, nor were eminent scholars asked to face the problems confronting the masses. They were content to work in secluded spheres, far from the din and noise of the common man and weave the costly fabric of philosophy of poetry which in turn was to be converted into dazzling garments for the select and the privileged.</p>	<p>முடியாட்சி அல்லது நிலப்பிரதித்துவ நாட்களில் பல்கலைக் கழகங்கள் அறிஞர்களுக்கும், கவிஞர்களுக்கும் பயிற்சி அளித்தது. வசதியான வாழ்க்கை வாழவும் மற்றும் lords, noblesக்கு அரண்மனைகளில் பயிற்சி வழங்கப்பட்டது. அவர்களின் மெய்யறிவு மாளிகைக்கு பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டது. சந்தை வெளியில் பயன்படுத்தப்படவில்லை. அந்த நாளில் நாட்கள் கணக்கிடப்படுவதில்லை. மக்களை ஆக்கிரமிக்கும் பிரச்சினைகளை எதிர் கொள்வதற்கு பிரத்தியேக அறிஞர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் தனியாக இடத்தில் வேலை செய்வார்கள். தத்துவ கவிதைகளின் விலையுயர்ந்த நூழிலையை ஆடையாக உடுத்தி சாதாரண மக்களின் சத்தம் கேட்காத இடத்தில் வாழ்ந்தார்கள்.</p>
<p>The role of the University today is not cloistered and confined as in the past. Its function has been enlarged - not in its fundamentals but in its domain. It has to take into account the commonness, but trim and train, guide and lead him, before being asked to do his duty as the citizen of a democracy - a task which kindles sweet hopes but which demands patience and perseverance, faith and confidence, faith in himself and in others and confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities. The common man has become the origin of a potential ruler and the duty today, the responsibility today of the universities is to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.</p>	<p>பழங்காலத்தில் இருந்ததை விட இப்போது பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் கட்டுப்படுத்த படுவதில்லை. அதன் செயல்பாடு அதன் அடிப்படையில் அல்ல. ஆனால் அதன் களம் விரிவுப்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ளது. அது பொதுவாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் செதுக்கி, பக்குவப்படுத்தி, வழிகாட்டி, நடத்தி செல்லும் முன்பு அவன் குடிமகனாக ஜனநாயகத்து கடமையைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த திட்டம் நமக்கு நம்பிக்கை தந்தாலும் இவை நமக்கு பொறுமை, விடாமுயற்சி அணிதம் உள்ள நம்பிக்கை, அவனுடன் பிறந்த செயல்கள் முக்கியத்துவத்திற்கு தோல் கொடுக்கின்றனர். பொது மனிதன் ஒரு சாத்தியமான ஆட்சியாளர் கடமையில் இருந்து தோன்றுகிறார். இன்று பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் பொறுப்பானது, ஜனநாயகம் பயனளிக்கும் திறனுடன் செயல்படுவதற்காக பயனுள்ள ஒரு தனிநபரை உருவாக்குவதாகும்.</p>



<p>While addressing the University of Brussels, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, our former President, made the following statement: "For its proper functioning democracy requires more qualities than other forms of government. It is in the universities that we can develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation of others' points of view and adjustment of differences through discussions. It can be kept healthy and strong by the exercise of individual responsibility and judgement. In universities we have to recall the struggles of the past and realize the perils and possibilities, the challenges and opportunities, of the present."</p>	<p>Brussels பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் நமது முன்னால் குடியரசுத் தலைவர் Dr. S. Radhakrishnan உரையாற்றிய போது, அவர் இவ்வாறு கூறினார், அரசு தன்மைகள் விட ஜனநாயகம், முறையான செயல்பாடாக கருதப்படுகிறது. நாம் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் ஜனநாயகத்தின் உண்மை உணர்வுகளை வளர்க்க வேண்டும். உரையாடலில் மேற்கொள்ளும் வித்தியாசங்களுக்கும் அடுத்தவர் கூறும் செய்திகளுக்கும் செவி சாய்க்க வேண்டும். அவனை திடமாகவும் சுகமாகவும் வைப்பது தனிமனிதனின் பொறுப்பு மற்றும் அனுசரிப்புமாகும். பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் பழங்காலத்தில் நடந்த பிரச்சினைகளை நினைத்து தற்போதைய நிலைமைகள், வாய்ப்புகள், சவால்கள் மற்றும் அனைத்தையும் எதிர் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>Graduates of the year, I wish you all a prosperous future - for, after all, the immediate concern of every individual, graduate or no graduate, is to acquire the means for a decent living. That is the first motivation for all human activity and no one can ignore it, but that ought not to be the sole objective. Something higher and nobler than mere individual material advancement is expected of you - for remember that this University education is a privilege that you enjoy, for which you are deeply indebted to the community of which you are a member.</p>	<p>இந்த வருடத்தின் பட்டதாரிகளே, நல்ல எதிர்காலம் அமைய உங்களை வாழ்த்துகிறேன். அடுத்து, ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் நான் தெரிவிக்க நினைப்பது, பட்டதாரிகள், மனித செயல்பாடு பெறுவதற்கான அடிதளம். மனித செயல்பாட்டின் முதல் ஊக்குவித்தல் இதுதான். யாரும் இதை நிராகரிக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் ஒரே குறிக்கோள் அல்ல. தனித்தனி பொருள் முன்னேற்றத்தைக் காட்டிலும் உயர்ந்த மற்றும் உன்னதமான ஒன்று நீங்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுவது இந்த பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் கல்வி மகிழ்ந்து பெருமைப்பட கூடியதே, நீங்கள் வாழ்ந்த இந்த சமூகத்திற்கு இந்த கல்வியை திரும்ப கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>Most of the money needed for maintaining institutions of higher education come from the revenues collected from the community through the State, and a good proportion of that revenue comes from the tillers and the toilers, men who did not enjoy this privilege, men who willingly submit themselves to discomfort, so that they can enable the next generation to lead a better life. Graduates, may I ask you, how are you going to repay - what is to be your contribution to the social chest on which you have drawn so largely. Unless you replenish it richly, coming generations will find only an empty coffer.</p>	<p>மேல்நிலை கல்வி நிலையங்கள் அமைக்க மாநிலம் முழுவதிலிருந்து வருவாய் பெறப்படுகிறது. இந்த வருவாய் அனைத்தும் உணவை விளைவிப்பவர் தினக் கூலிகள், கல்வியை அனுபவிக்க முடியாதவர்களிடமிருந்து பெறப்படுகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் அனுபவிக்க முடியாதவர்கள். அவர்கள் தங்களின் சுகத்தை இழந்து அடுத்து தலைமுறையின் நல்வாழ்விற்கு உழைக்கிறார்கள். பட்டதாரிகளே, நான் உங்களிடம் கேட்கிறேன், என்ன கைமாறு செய்ய போகிறீர்கள்? சமூகத்திற்கு உங்கள் பங்களிப்பு என்ன? நீங்கள் நிரப்பாத வரையில் வரவிருக்கும் தலை முறையினர் ஒரு வெற்றிடத்தை மட்டுமே காண முடியும்.</p>
<p>Your superior education increases your responsibility to society and therefore, apart from or along with your own individual advancement, society has got a right to expect an adequate return from you - not so much in terms of money as in terms of service - in toning up society, in bringing light into the dark alleys, sunshine into dingy places, solace into the afflicted, hope unto the despondent and a new life unto every one.</p>	<p>உனது உயர்கல்வி சமூகத்தின் பொறுப்புணர்வை மேம்படுத்தும். உனது தனிப்பட்ட முன்னேற்றம், உங்களிடமிருந்து போதுமான வருமானத்தை சமுதாயம் எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு. சமுதாயத்தை உயர்த்துவது, பணங்களில் இல்லை, உனது கடமையில் இருக்கிறது. இருளுள்ள இடத்தில் வெளிச்சம் கொண்டு வர, பாதிக்கப்பட்டோருக்கான ஆறுதல் அழிக்க, ஒவ்வொருவரும் மனச்சோர்வின்றி உழைக்க புதிய வாழ்க்கையை எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன்.</p>
<p>Unless service is the outcome, the sermons become sweet nothings. As Jefferson stated, "We must dream of an aristocracy of achievements arising out of a democracy of opportunities."</p>	<p>சேவை முடிவடையும் வரை, சொற்பொழிவுகள் இனிப்பு நாகரிகமாக மாறும். கூறுவது போல் "வாய்ப்புகள் ஜனநாயகத்தில் இருந்து எழும் சாதனைகள் ஒரு பிரதிநிதித்துவத்தை கனவு கண்டாக வேண்டும்"</p>

<p>And when I seek your help and cooperation in the supreme task of serving society, please do not wink and smile and say, it is all so easy to say. I am not unaware of the difficulties in the way, nor am I going to brush aside the influence of the environment on you. Maybe, the world in which you are to begin the journey is one which will dim your hope, disturb your determination. You may come face to face with the unpleasant sight of practices widely differing from the principles inculcated in you. You may find self-seekers enthroned and the patient worker decried. Tyranny of all sorts may stare at you and every step you take will be a struggle. I admit that the environment is such that even people with robust optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease and comfort.</p>	<p>நான் சமுதாயத்தைச் சேவிக்கும் மிகச் சிறந்த பணியில் உங்கள் உதவியையும் ஒத்துழைப்பையும் தேடும் போது, தயவுசெய்து கண் சிமிட்டி சிரிக்காமல் சொல்லுங்கள், அது சொல்வதற்கு மிகவும் இனிமையானது. என்வழியில் ஆகியோரின் துன்பங்கள் பற்றி தெரியாது, உன் சூழலில் உள்ள செல்வாக்கை ஒதுக்கி தூக்கி போடுகிறேன். உன் பயணம் தொடங்கி போகும் இந்த உலகத்தில் உன் நம்பிக்கை இருளாக இருக்கலாம். உங்கள் உறுதியை தொந்தரவாக செய்யலாம். உங்களிடம் உள்ள கோட்பாடுகளிலிருந்து பரவலாக வேறுபடுகின்ற பழக்கவழக்கங்களுடனான நேர்மையான பார்வையை நீங்கள் எதிர்கொள்ள நேரிடலாம். நீங்கள் சுயநல வாதிகள், சித்திரவதைகள், மற்றும் நோயாளி தொழிலாளி துரோகம் காணலாம். கொடுமை உன்னை நேரிட்டு பார்க்கலாம். உனது ஒவ்வொரு அடியும் உனக்கு பிரச்சனை தரும். வலுவான நம்பிக்கையுடன் கூடிய “மக்கள் உங்களுக்கு உணக்கமளிப்பார்கள்” என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். நிச்சயமாக அவர்கள் உனக்கு எளிதாகவும், ஆறுதலாகவும் இருப்பர்.</p>
<p>But, we should also realize that a continuous stream of men and women endowed with the spirit of service have been carrying on the crusade successfully and have conferred rich benefits on humanity.</p> <p>We, the Tamilians, have been holding aloft this ideal for more than two thousand years as expressed in Purananuru (182).</p> <p>As inheritors of that rich legacy, you are best suited to overcome even the environment and serve society to the best of your abilities.</p> <p>I am confident that you are being sent into the wide world. With this objective - you are bound to win, for you are adequately equipped with the spirit supplied by this great institution. May your life be a bright one, and may its lustre brighten the entire land! Accept my congratulations and march onwards, towards the land of smiles.</p>	<p>முழு முயற்சியுடன், முழு உத்வேகத்துடன் ஆண்களும் பெண்களும் சமூகத்திற்காக உழைத்தால் நம் சமூகத்தை வெற்றிகரமான சமூகமாக மாற்ற முடியும் என்பதை நாம் உணர்ந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.</p> <p>தமிழாகிய நாம் இரண்டு ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளாக நமது புறநானூறு (182)ற்றை தூக்கிநிற்கிறோம்.</p> <p>நீ தான் உன் சிறந்த ஆற்றலிலிருந்து இந்த சூழ்நிலைகளை எதிர்கொண்டு சமூக சேவை செய்யவேண்டும்.</p> <p>இந்த அகண்ட உலகத்தில் உன்னை நம்பிக்கையுடன் அனுப்புகிறேன். இதைவைத்து நீ வெற்றி பெற வேண்டும். இந்நிறுவனம் உனக்கு அளித்த உணர்வுகள் மற்றும் மனநிலை கொண்டு உனது வாழ்க்கை பிரகாசமாக அமையட்டும். உங்கள் மிளிர்வு இந்த இடத்தை பிரகாச மாக்கட்டும்! என்னுடைய வாழ்த்துக்களை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு முன்னேறி செல்லுங்கள். புன்னகை தேசத்திற்கு ...</p>

### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு



முனைவர் காஞ்சிபுரம் நடராஜன் அண்ணாதுரை (15 Sep 1909 - 3 Feb 1969) அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரை என்றும் அழைக்கப்பட்டார். அரசியல்வாதியான இவர் 1967 முதல் 1969 வரை தமிழ் நாட்டின் முதலமைச்சராக இருந்தார். நாடக ஆசிரியர், நாடக நடிகர், எழுத்தாளர், விமர்சகர், சொற்பொழிவாளர், அரசியல் நிர்வாகி, கதாசிரியர் என்ற பன்முக தன்மை கொண்டவர். சமூக அரசியல், இலக்கிய புத்தகங்கள் பலவற்றை எழுதியுள்ளார். அமேரிக்காவின் யேல் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தால் சப் ஃபெல்லோஷிப் விருது வழங்கி கௌரவிக்கப்பட்டார். இது அமேரிக்கர் அல்லாத ஒருவருக்கு வழங்கப்பட்ட முதல் கௌரவமாகும். இதே சமயம் அண்ணாமலைப் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தில் கௌரவ முனைவர் பட்டம் வழங்கி கௌரவிக்கப்பட்டார்.



## GLOSSARY

## TEXTUAL

Words	Tamil Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
1. conferred	அனுகூலம்	Granted a title, degree, benefit or right	
2. reiterate	அறிவுறுத்து	Say or do again	Take back
3. enunciated	தெளிவாக கூறு	Spoke clearly	Muffle, mumble
4. ruggedness	வலிமை	Strength, toughness	exhausted, weakened March 2023
5. repositories	களஞ்சியம்	Store houses	
6. emissaries	தூதுச் செய்தியாளர்	ambassadors	
7. eschewed	தவிர்	Have nothing to do with / avoid, stay away	Embrace, like
8. autocracy	ஏகாதிபத்தியம்	Government by one ruler	democracy
9. feudal	நிலவாரிமை முறை	Having to do with the middle ages, old	modern
10. confronting	எதிர்முகமாக நில்	Aggressively resisting / oppose	avoid, surrender
11. secluded spheres	தனி, ஒதுக்கமான இடம்	Isolated areas	Mingled, socialized
12. cloistered	மேல் வளைவு மூடுபாதை	Restricted / withdrawn	free, open
13. perseverance	விடாமுயற்சியுடன்	Continued effort, steady fastness	Idleness, lethargy
14. inherent	இயற்கூறான	Inborn	Acquired, added
15. perils	பேராபத்து	Dangers and risks	Safe
16. indebted	நன்றிக்கடன்பட்டுள்ள	Obliged to repay	Settled, paid
17. tillers	விவசாயம் செய்கிறவன்	Persons who produce crops/ raise animals, cultivators	
18. toilers	உழைப்பாளி	Workers, people who perform hard physical labour	
19. replenish	மறு நிரப்பீடு செய்	Refill	Deplete, use up
20. despondent	விரக்தியுற்ற	Depressed, frustrated	Cheerful, hopeful
21. sermons	சமயச் சொற்பொழிவு	Preaching moral teaching	
22. endowed	அறக்கொடை வழங்கு	Gifted	cursed
23. crusade	அறப்போர்	Campaign for a good cause	
24. inheritors	வாரிசுதாரர்	Successors	Predecessors
25. lustre	ஒளிர்வு	Glow of reflected light	Dullness

## ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL

1. mobilized	ஆயத்தப்படுத்து, தயார்நிலையில் இரு	Activated, impelled	Halt, hold back
2. embarks	தொடங்கு	Commence, set about	Disembark, stay

3. excerpt	குறும்பகுதி	Portion, piece	Whole
4. cardinal	முக்கியமான	Important, key	Insignificant, unimportant
5. regret	வருந்து	Grief, worry	Happy, satisfaction
6. wisdom	பகுதிதறிவு	Knowledge	ignorance
7. prominent	குறிப்பிடத்தக்க	marked, important, famous	Obscured, sunken
8. inaugurated	அறிமுகப்படுத்து	Introduced, begun	Ended
9. adorn	அழகு சேர்	Decorate, beautify	Damage, deform
10. gilded	தங்கமுலாம் பூசுதல்	Luxurious, prosperous	Poor, unsophisticated
11. eminent	புகழ்வாய்ந்த	Famous, renowned	Inferior, unnotable
12. privileged	தனிச் சலுகை	Honoured, special	Under privileged
13. domain	செயற்களம்	Rule, authority	Surrender
14. sole	ஒருவருக்கு மட்டும் உயரிய	Single, alone	Together, shared
15. adequate	போதுமான	Plenty	Inadequate
16. dingy	அழுக்கானதும் இருண்டதுமான	Shabby, soiled, dirty	Clean, spotless
17. solace	ஆறுதல் அளி	Comfort, peace	Discord, disharmony
18. afflicted	துன்புறுதல்	Suffering, depressed	Delighted/supported
19. inculcate	மனதில் ஆழப் பதியவைத்தல்	Implant, impart	Take out/remove
20. enthroned	சிம்மாசனத்திலேற்று	Adored, blessed	Condemned, curse
21. decried	கண்டி	Condemned, blamed	praised, laud
22. tyranny	அடக்குமுறை	Autocracy, cruelty	Democracy
23. robust	வலிமையும், உடல் நலமும் உள்ள	Healthy	Weak
24. optimism	அனுகூலவாதம்	Positive beliefs	Pessimism

### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

**A. Answer the following questions briefly in a sentence or two: (Pg.No. 143)**

**1. Who does the speaker claim to represent?**

The speaker claims to represent the common man, who tried to work hard to put an end to monarchy and autocracy.

**2. Why are universities necessary for a society? May 2022**

Universities are necessary because they impart wisdom and service in an individual. They equip and train the individuals for the task of bettering the society.

**3. What was the role of scholars and poets in olden days? March 2020**

- > In olden days scholars and poets were treated as private properties.
- > Their wisdom was meant for high society people not for common man.

**4. In what ways have universities improved the society?**

Universities have improved the society by training and guiding an individual before he is asked to do his duty as the citizen of a democracy.

**5. Universities develop broad-mindedness. How does Dr. Radha Krishnan drive home this idea?**

- Universities develop the true spirit of democracy.
- It develops good qualities such as appreciating others points of view and having healthy discussions etc.

**6. What should the youngsters aim in life after their graduation?**

The immediate aim is to acquire the means for a decent living but they are highly indebted to the community which they should replenish richly.

**7. How can a graduate give back to his/her society?**

A graduate can give back in terms of service like toning up society, bringing light into the dark alleys hope and new life into the suffering society.

**B. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences: (Pg.No. 143)****1. 'Wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the market place' What does this statement signify?**

This statement signifies that knowledge, in olden days was meant only for high society people and not for the common or down trodden ones.

**2. According to the speaker, how should universities mould the students of the present day?**

The universities should mould the students by putting a task before them which demands patience and perseverance, faith in himself and others and confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities.

**3. How does Arignar Anna highlight the duties and responsibilities of graduates to the society?**

The graduates must perform their duties in terms of service like toning up society, bringing light into dark alleys, sunshine into dingy places, solace into the afflicted and new life to everyone.

**4. Students are instilled with some of the essential values and skills by the universities. Enumerate them.**

The universities train and guide the students in many ways. They induce in students patience and perseverance faith in himself and others and confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities.

**5. What are the hindrances a graduate faces in their task of serving the society?**

The main hindrance is the influence of the environment which disturbs an individual's hope and determination. Apart from this unpleasant sight of practices and tyranny of all sorts discourage even the people with robust optimism.

**TEXTUAL INSIDE QUESTIONS****1. What does the speaker try to convey in the beginning of his speech?**

The speaker tries to convey that he is going to repeat some of the key principles spoken by some eminent personalities in the past years.

**2. How can a university trim and train guide and lead a person to function better in society?**

- A university can trim and train a person by making him realize his duty as the citizen of a democracy.
- It has to fashion out of him an individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective.

**3. According to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan universities ensure the democratic way of life for the future generations how?**

- Universities ensure the democratic way of life by mere appreciation of other's points of view and adjustment of differences through discussions.
- It is kept healthy by individual responsibility. Universities make a person recall the struggles of the past and realize the dangers and challenges of the present.

**4. List the contributions of the educated youth to the society.**

Educated youth must render their service in toning up the society, in bringing light into the dark alleys, sunshine into dingy places, solace into the afflicted, hope into the despondent and a new life unto everyone.

**C. Answer the following questions, based on your understanding of Dr. Arignar Annadurai's speech, adding your own ideas in a paragraph of about 100 - 150 words.**

**1. How do universities mould students apart from imparting academic education to them?**

March 2019

The role of University today is not confined as in the past. Its functions has been enlarged and plays a vital role in moulding students. It trains and guides the students before they are asked to do their duty as the citizen of democracy. It provides tasks to the students which inherits patience and perseverance, faith in himself and in others and confidence in his inherent ability to shoulder the responsibilities. Infact the main responsibility of the universities is to fashion out of a student on individual fitted and equipped for the task of making democracy fruitful and effective. It also induces in him the quality of appreciating other's point of view and adjustment of differences through discussions. In short it moulds the student in such a way that he can face any challenges of the present in an optimistic way.

**2. Common men contribute to the maintenance of institutions of higher education Explain this statement.**

The younger generation of present age are deeply indebted to their community or society for getting a privilege to enjoy university education. Most of the money needed for maintaining institutions of higher education come from the revenues collected from the community through the state. Naturally a good proportion of that revenue comes from the tillers and the toilers. These are the common men who were not provided with an opportunity to enter university. They are the one who willingly submit themselves to their discomfort. They don't like their next generation to have the same discomfort. Instead they want them to lead a better life. This thought of the common men is to be really appreciated. Thus the younger generation has got the responsibility to repay this society in terms of their service. That is the best way in which they can pay their tribute to the common men who indirectly help them in their university education.

**3. How does the speaker highlight the importance of giving back to the society?**

HY 2019 Mar 2023

The graduates must realize the contribution made by common men towards their higher education. They can aptly repay it only in terms of their service to the humanity. It is not an easy task. They have to overcome many hindrances to perform their service successfully. They may have to face unpleasant sight of practices, tyranny of all sorts which will discourage them. But they must realize that a continuous stream of men and women endowed with the spirit of service have been carrying on the crusade successfully and have conferred rich benefits on humanity. The Tamilians have been holding this ideal for more than two thousand years as expressed in Purananuru. It celebrates the selfless spirit and courage of people who served society by sharing everything with their fellow men. So as inheritors of that rich legacy the graduates must overcome their hindrances and serve society to the best of their abilities.

**You were one of the fresh graduates at the convocation function of the University. You had the rare privilege of listening to the enlightening speech of Dr Arignar Anna. Write a letter to your friend high lighting the core ideas of his speech and the impact of the speech on you.**

**5/20, II street,  
Trichy.**

**Dear Ayush,**

I am very delightful to share my experience at the convocation function of my university. I had the great privilege to listen to the speech of Dr Anna durai which imparts a great impact in me. I would like to share my experience with you. He started his speech saying universities which are the repositories of knowledge play a vital role in the life of an individual. I come to know that universities in olden age train scholars, who in turn render their service only to the royal society and not to the common men. But now the function of university has been enlarged which moulds an individual in all ways and equips him for the task of making democracy fruitful. It is the duty of the graduate to repay the society in terms of service in the path of which he has to overcome many obstacles. We are expected to follow the ideals expressed in Purananuru and serve the society to the best of our abilities. His speech was really very impressive and enlightening. It kindles the spirit in me to serve the society. His enlightened speech indulge an optimistic outlook in my view. I even took oath of serving this society to my fullest.

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

**1. How does the speaker highlight the importance of giving back to the society?** HY 2019

(or)

May 2022 Mar 2023

**How do universities mould students apart from imparting academic education to them?**

March 2019

**Plan of the paragraph:**

Introduction

Dr. Annadurai's speech

Conclusion

**Introduction:**

Dr. Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai, popularly called Arignar Anna served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. This is a famous address made by Arignar Anna at the Annamalai University on November 18, 1967, on the occasion of convocation. He defines the role of universities and responsibilities of students in the duty of nation building.

**Dr. Annadurai's Speech:**

The universities play a vital role in tuning the students. In the past, they were just training center for poets and scholars. Anna requests the universities to train, guide and lead the common man to make our democracy efficient. It should give faith and confidence to shoulder responsibilities. Only in universities, the true spirit of democracy, appreciation of other's points of view and adjustment of difference take place.

As students, the immediate concern is to earn a living. The aim of education is to contribute to the society. The society has been the backbone of the universities. The revenue is paid by the common man. Because of such selfless men, the world continues to exist. The education should bring hope and progress to the needy. Every step we put forward might be a struggle. Never allow anyone or anything to dim your hope.



**Conclusion:**

Education moulds the student in such a way that he can face any challenges of the present in an optimistic way. Graduates must overcome their hindrances and serve society to the best of their abilities.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

<b>Prose</b>	<b>Convocation Address</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Dr. Arignar Annadurai</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Duties and responsibilities of the students to the society</b>

Arignar Anna talks about the duties and responsibilities of the students towards the society. Universities should make students as better citizens. Universities should train, guide and lead the common man to make our democracy efficient. It should give faith and confidence to shoulder responsibilities. Students should get familiar with the struggles of the past and get accustomed to the dangers, challenges and opportunities of the present. Students should serve the society. Society doesn't need money. It needs the service of students. The goal of a graduate is to earn a living. The society is the backbone of universities. Education should bring hope and progress to the needy. Never allow anyone or anything dim your hope.

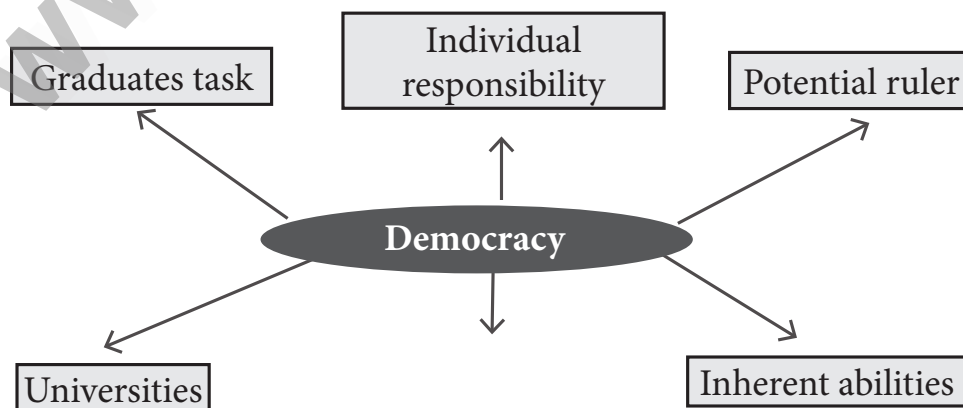
*Selfless service to society brings happiness*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

<b>Prose</b>	<b>Convocation Address</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Dr. Arignar Annadurai</b>

Arignar Anna talks about the duties and responsibilities of the universities and students. Universities should make the students as better citizens. It should give faith and confidence to shoulder responsibilities. Students should serve the society. Society doesn't need money. It needs the service of the students. Education should bring hope and progress to the needy. The graduate must overcome their hindrances and serve society to the best of their abilities.

*Selfless service to society brings happiness*

**VOCABULARY****A. Based on your understanding of paragraphs 6 and 7, complete the mind map: (Pg.No. 143)**

**B. Words belonging to different semantic field. (Pg.No. 143)**

Now, read the following statements taken from Arignar Anna's address:

'The role of the universities today is not cloistered and confined as in the past.'

The highlighted word 'universities' is used in the field of education Find other words pertaining to the field of education from the speech of Anna.

**Field of education – institution, graduates, wisdom, scholars.**

**C Look at the following words and classify them according to their fields. (Pg.No. 144)**

clinical, orthopaedic, dividend, operations, fertile, Carnatic, diagnostics, industries, keyboard, hacker, desktop, vocal, cultivation, organic, unplugged, disease, harvest, livestock, mother-board, investment, internet, proxy, recycle bin, orchestra, trade, hip-hop, uprooting, guitar, cure, contracts.

Music	Carnatic	Keyboard	Vocal
	Orchestra	Hip-Hop	Guitar
Agriculture	Fertile	Cultivation	Organic
	Harvest	Uprooting	Livestock
Computer	Desktop	Unplugged	Internet
	Hacker	Motherboard	Recycle bin
Commerce	Contract	Trade	Investment
	Dividend	Proxy	Industries
Medicine	Clinical	Orthopaedic	Operations
	Diagnostics	Disease	Cure

**D. Words with different functions**

**Read the following sentence taken from the speech of Dr Annadurai.**

- "It has to take into account the commonness but to trim and train, guide and lead him.."
- Notice the use of the words trim, train, guide and lead. Some words can be used in different contexts, so as to bring out their various meanings.
- Do you want a trim? (noun)
- Do you trim your hair regularly? (verb)

**Now, choose appropriate words to complete the sentences. The first one is done for you.**

**(frame, guide, book, play, print, plan)**

1. a. We usually book tickets for movies in advance.  
b. Thirukkural is my favourite book.
2. a. The frame of the photo is broken.  
b. We frame questions on all topics.
3. a. My teachers guide me towards the path of success.  
b. The tourist guide explained the historical importance of the site.
4. a. We enacted a humorous play in our school function.  
b. The children play in the ground every afternoon.
5. a. My plan worked out well.  
b. We should plan our work well in advance.

6. a. The print is not clear; we cannot read the sentences.  
b. We print wedding cards here

**E. Words that define belief, attitude, theory, etc. that is referred to by a word ends with the suffix '-ism'. Here is a sentence from the speech of Dr. Annadurai: 'I admit that the environment is such that even people with robust optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the part of ease and comfort'.**

**The meaning of the word 'optimism' is 'the hopeful feeling that all is going to turn out well'. Match the '-ism' words with the appropriate meanings. (Pg.No. 145)**

S.No.	Meanings	Words
1	e.g. love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it	patriotism - 1
2	a brutal barbarous, savage act	nationalism - 3
3	the doctrine that your country's interests are superior	egocentrism - 9
4	participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money	feminism - 8
5	belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued	criticism - 6
6	a serious examination and judgement of something	amateurism - 4
7	habitual failure to be present at work	barbarism - 2
8	a doctrine that advocates equal rights for women	idealism - 5
9	concern for your own interests and welfare	heroism - 10
10	exceptional courage when facing danger	absenteeism - 7

### LISTENING ACTIVITY

**Listen to the information about Vishalini and complete her profile with suitable words/phrases. (Pg.No. 145)**

Vishalini, hailing from **Tirunelveli** in Tamilnadu is **11** years old. She is endowed with an outstanding **computer** and **analytical** skills. Her IQ is **225**, higher than the previous score of **210**. She has been the **keynote** speaker in International conferences. At the Google India Summit, she was honoured as the youngest **Google speaker**. She is the recipient of **five** international awards. This child prodigy is considered a **wonder** girl.

### READING

**A. Answer the following questions. (Pg.No. 148) (For passage see Text Book Pg. No. 147)**

- Who according to Gandhi, can fight against evil and how?
- What is Gandhiji's ideal?
- According to Tagore, when will India get the opportunity to win the gift of freedom?
- How does Tagore acknowledge Gandhi's noble work?
- Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following.
  - a malevolent desire for revenge (para 1)
  - tactful (para 2)
  - despise (para 3)
- Find words from the passage which are antonyms of the following.
  - artificially (para 1)
  - strength (para 2)

**Answers:-**

1. According to Gandhi a person who follows non violent methods can fight against evil.
2. Gandhiji's ideal is against the cowardliness of hidden revenge and the cowed submissiveness of the terror stricken.
3. India will get the opportunity to win the gift of freedom when she can prove that she is morally superior to the people who rule her by their right of conquest.
4. Tagore acknowledge Gandhiji's noble work by offering or dedicating a poem to him.
5. a) Vengefulness                      b) diplomatic                      c) disdain
6. a) naturally                              b) weaken

**GRAMMAR****Grammar Reported speech: (Pg.No. 149)**

Tenses	Direct Speect	Reported Statements
<b>Present Simple</b>	Sindhu said, "I play chess."	Sindhu said that she played chess.
<b>Present Continuous</b>	Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."	Jayashree said that she was working in a school.
<b>Past Simple</b>	Mani said, "I bought a car".	Mani said that he had bought a car.
<b>Past Continuous</b>	Madhu said, "I was walking along the street."	Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Sekar said, "I haven't seen her."	Sekar said that he hadn't seen her.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons long ago."	Vijay said that he had taken swimming lesson long before.
<b>Future Simple</b>	Sunder said to me, "I'll see you later".	Sundar told me that he would see me later

Direct Question	Reported Question
Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira if she was living there.
Senthil said, "Where is the post office?"	Senthil enquired where the post office was.
Shanthy said to Baskar, "What are you doing now?"	Shanthy asked Baskar what he was doing then.

Direct Request	Reported Request
The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."	The old woman requested the boy to help her.
The librarian said to the students, "Speak softly."	The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
Raj said to Sukumar, "Please drop me at the station tonight."	Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station the night.

**Here's a table of some more conversions.**

Direct Request	Reported Request
now	then / at that time
today	that day

yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last night	the night before / the previous night
last week	the week before / the previous week
tomorrow	the next day / the following day

**Note:** The reporter's point of view governs the changes from the direct into indirect mode. These changes are in respect of - personal pronouns, tense of the verb and adverbs of time and place.

**Reported speech:** (Pg.No. 150)

**A. Report the following dialogue.**

**Prabhu :** What are you doing here, Kiran? I haven't seen you for a few months.

**Kiran :** I have just come back from my native town Virudhunagar.

**Prabhu :** Did you enjoy your vacation?

**Kiran :** Yes. I love the place. It is a clean and busy town.

**Prabhu :** Where did you go and what did you see?

**Kiran :** I went to Courtallam falls in Tenkasi.

**Prabhu :** Share some pictures of your trip.

**Kiran :** Sure. See you later.

Prabhu asked Kiran what he was doing there and added that he hadn't seen him for a few months. Kiran replied that he had just come back from his native town Virudhunagar. Prabhu enquired if Kiran had enjoyed his vacation. Kiran replied in the affirmative and stated that he loved the place and added it was a clean and busy town. Prabhu asked where he had gone and what he had seen. Kiran replied that he had gone to courtallam falls in Tenkasi. Prabhu asked Kiran to share some pictures of his trip. Kiran accepted it and informed to see him later.

**B. Rewrite Virat kohli's words in Reported speech.**

B. Virat Kohli, the Man of the match and Man of the Series in the one-day International series between India and South Africa February 2018 had this to say during the post match presentation. India won the match by 8 wickets and won the series by 5 – 1, a historic win against South Africa in their home soil.

**Rewrite his words in Reported Speech.**

"It was a day I felt really good. Last game, I was not in the right kind of mindset. This is a beautiful place to bat under lights. That's the idea behind bowling first. I like setting up for the short ball. It was a blessing in disguise, and they kept bowling short. I think the pitch got better to bat on under lights. It has been a roller coaster till now. People who are close to me deserve a lot of credit. Obviously, you want to lead from the front, and that's a wonderful feeling. I have got eight or nine years left in my career and I want to make the most of every day. It's a blessing that I am healthy and getting to captain my country. They have shown great character – especially the two young spinners. The way the series went augurs well for us. We're looking forward to the T20s. The tour is not over yet. After losing the Test series, I was talking to you. I am here talking to you after winning the ODI series."

**B. Rewrite Virat kohli's words in Reported speech**

Virat kohli said that it had been a day he had felt really good. Last game he had not been in the right kind of mindset. That was a beautiful place to bat under lights. That was the idea behind bowling first. He liked setting up for the short ball. It had been a blessing in disguise and they had kept bowling short. He thought the pitch got better to bat on under lights. It had been a roller coaster till then. People who were close to him deserve a lot of credit. Obviously, he wanted to lead from the front and that was a wonderful feeling. He had got eight or nine years left in his career and he wanted to make the most of every day. It was a blessing that he was healthy and getting to captain his country. They



had shown great character-especially the two young spinners. The way the series had gone augurs well for them. They were looking forward to the T20s. The tour was not over yet. After the Test series he had been talking to us. He was there talking to us after winning ODI series.

**C. Read the given passages and rewrite them using the direct speech.** (Pg.No. 151)

1. The cyclist warned the driver not to move his car till the police arrived. The driver pleaded that it was not his fault; he was ready to pay a hundred rupees to repair the damaged cycle. The cyclist refused the money and insisted that let the police be called.

**Ans:** The cyclist said to the driver, "Don't move my car till the police arrive". The driver said, "It

is not my fault; I am ready to pay a hundred rupees to repair the damaged cycle. The cyclist said," No, Let me call the police ".

2. The striking workers demanded an increase in salary and asked for the withdrawal of all cases. They threatened to continue the strike if the demands were not met. The manager insisted on them calling off the strike and invited them for a discussion. He agreed to listen to their demands.

**Ans:** The striking workers said, "We need an increase in salary and withdrawal of all cases. We continue the strike if the demands are not met". The manager said, "call off the strike and come for a discussion. I am ready to listen to your demands".

**Sample - @ E-mail.** (Text book Pg.No. 152)

**Inviting chief guest to Annual sports day**

To: dhoni@abcmail.com
Cc: anandv@hotmail.com, sumathy@yahoo.com
Subject: Invitation - Annual Sports Day
<p><b>Dear Sir,</b></p> <p>We are happy and honoured that you have agreed to be the chief guest on our 34th Annual Sports Day on 5th January, 2021. Our students are the thrilled about this and eagerly look forward to seeing you on that great day. We expect your esteemed presence by 5pm. at the stadium. Please find attached a copy of our invite</p> <p>Regards Principal ABC GHSS</p>

**Writing - @ E-mail.** (Pg.No. 152)

a) **Write an email to your uncle thanking him for the gift that he had sent from abroad.**

To: arjun@gmail.com
Cc: rithish@hotmail.com.
Subject: Thanks giving
<p><b>Dear uncle,</b></p> <p>Many thanks for your good wishes and for your valuable present. The camera is a good one. I have been desiring for a long time a camera of this type. I shall be able to take some really fine pictures with it.</p> <p>C. Rithish.</p>

## b) Write an e-mail to a charitable trust requesting for a scholarship.

To: sigaram thodu educational trust@yahoo.com
Cc: Arulbesil@gmail.com.
Subject: Scholarship - request.
<b>Dear Sir,</b> I came to know that your trust is providing scholarship for the poor students. I scored 90% marks in +2 and am unable to continue my studies. I request you to grant me scholarship to continue my studies. J. Arul - Palayamkottai.

## LETTER WRITING

Formal Letters (For sample letters see Text Book Pg. No. 153)

## a) Mohamed Yusuf is the student secretary of the literacy club of your school. He writes a letter to a book seller requesting him to supply some books for the school library.

(or)

b) Write a letter to a book seller placing an order for some books for your school library **Aug - 2022**

From

The Student Secretary

Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Nagarcoil - 629 002.

To

The Manager

Puthaga Ulagam, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli

Respected Sir,

I would like to place the following order for our school library. Kindly send the books by the 28th of this month. Please ensure that the books are in good condition and are neatly packed.

List of Books

1. Oxford Advanced learner's dictionary - 5 copies  
Sixth edition OUP, 2018
2. History of English literature by - 2 copies  
William J Long
3. Intermediate English Grammar - 2 copies  
by Raymond Murphy
4. A History of the English Language - 2 copies  
by A C Baugh
5. Complete works of Rabindranath - 3 copies  
Tagore, Shanti publishers

Kindly send the particulars of your bank account for immediate online payment.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

Mohmed Yusuf

Secretary, Literary club

Place: Nagercoil

Date : July 10, 2022

Address on the envelope

To The Manager Puthaga Ulagam Palayamkottai. Tirunelveli-6270 07	STAMP
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### Formal Letters

**Tasks** (Pg.No. 154)

**1. a) Write a letter to the editor of a newspaper about the need to wear seat belt while driving.**

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The Editor,  
The Daily, Tirunelveli

Sir,

Sub: Need to wear seat belt while driving - Regarding

This is regarding the use of seat belt while driving. Many drivers do not take this matter seriously though the car company has introduced many signals to use it. People have not understood the importance of the seat belt. The seat belt can save the life of the driver if the car meets with an accident. Now-a-days the hi-end cars come with many balloons to save the life of people inside the car. The balloons will open only when the seat belt is worn. So it is better that the people take it seriously and wear the belt as soon as they get into the car to drive.

Please publish this letter in your letter to the editor's column so that it will be useful to the public.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,  
XXXX

Place: Tirunelveli

Date : 6th July, 2023

Address on the envelope

To The Editor The Daily, Tirunelveli-6270 07	STAMP
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**1. b) Write a letter to your friend stating the need to use a mask for your school library. Aug - 2022**

YYYYYY

22<sup>nd</sup> Aug 2022

Dear Kalai,

I hope you and your family members are fine. Luckily none of us have been infected by the covid - 19 disease. But we have to be careful. When you go out don't forget to wear the mask and try to stay distant from others. Have a sanitizer and use it whenever you go out. Mask will prevent us from infectious disease.

Place : YYYY

Yours lovingly

Date : 22<sup>nd</sup> Aug 2022

XXXX

Address on the envelope

To Kalai XXXXXXXXX XXXXXXXXXXX	STAMP
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**2. Write a letter to the commissioner of the corporation complaining about the sanitary conditions of the streets in your locality. May 2022**

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The Commissioner,

City Corporation,

Tirunelveli

Sir,

**Sub:** Complaint about the sanitary conditions of the streets - Regarding

I would like to bring to your kind notice the insanitary condition of my street. As there is no proper drainage system, the rain water stagnates in the middle of the street. It becomes a breeding place for mosquitoes. Kindly make arrangements to provide a proper drainage system in our area.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

XXXX

Place : Tirunelveli

Date : 6th July, 2023

Address on the envelope

To	STAMP
The Commissioner, City Corporation, Tirunelveli-627007	

**3. Write a letter to a sports company ordering sports items for the Physical Education Department of your school**

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The Manager,

Rangeela Sports House,

Madurai – 25.

Sir,

**Sub:** Ordering sports good – Regarding

We are in need of the following sports goods for our school. Kindly send the goods by train to the above address and the railway receipt through V.P.P.

Items	Quantity
Foot ball	5 Nos.
Volley ball	5 Nos.
Cricket bat	6 Nos.
Cricket ball	10 Nos.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,  
S Ravi.

Place : Pudupet,

Date : 6th July, 2023

Address on the envelope

To	STAMP
The Manager, Rangeela sports House, Madurai – 25.	

**4. Write a letter to the Chief Reservation Supervisor of Railways requesting him to grant concession for your educational tour.**

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The Chief Reservation Supervisor,  
Southern Railways,  
Chennai – 75.

Sir,

**Sub:** Concession for educational tour - Regarding

We have planned to go for an educational tour to Bangalore from our school. Fifty of our school students are ready to join this tour. We will be grateful if you provide us with some concession in our train fare. Hope to receive an immediate reply from you.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,  
XXXX

Place : Chennai,

Date : 18th Sept, 2023

Address on the envelope

To	STAMP
The Chief Reservation Supervisor, Southern Railways, Chennai – 75.	



**5. Write a letter to the curator of the museum seeking permission for a school visit.**

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The curator,  
Rajaji Museum,  
Madurai.

Sir,

**Sub:** Seeking permission for a school visit - Regarding

A group of sixty students of our school has planned to visit your museum on 26th of this month. We are very much interested to see the display items of artistic, cultural and scientific significance. Kindly grant us permission to visit your museum. Expecting a positive reply from your side.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,  
XXXX

Place : Madurai,

Date : 6th Sept, 2023

Address on the envelope

To	STAMP
The curator, Rajaji museum, Madurai.	

**LETTER OF APPLICATION (TB - Pg.No. 155)****Task: a) Respond to the following advertisements. (Pg.No. 155)**

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The Manager  
MM Graphics,  
Triplicane,  
Chennai-5

Respected Sir,

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT**

**WANTED 100 Part-time Graphic Artists**  
Experienced in **Photoshop and InDesign** -  
Salary negotiable.  
Apply to: **MM Graphics**,  
Triplicane, Chennai - 5  
or Mail your Resume to mmg@xmail.com

**Sub:** Application for the post of Part-time Graphic Artist - Regarding**Ref:** Your advertisement in "The Hindu" dated 3<sup>rd</sup> July 2023

With reference to your advertisement, I apply for the post of part-time graphic artist. I have six years of experience in the field of advertisement. Moreover, I have more than 3 years of working experience in Photoshop and In Design packages. I have enclosed my bio-data for your perusal.

Looking forward for your favourable reply.

### Bio-Data

1. Name of the applicant : XXXX
2. Father's Name : YYYY
3. Date of Birth : 3rd April, 1998
4. Age : 25 years old
5. Gender (Male/Female) : Male
6. Religion (Any) : Hindu
7. Educational Qualification : Passed B.A. English in first class in Anna University
8. Additional Qualification : Diploma in Computer Application
9. Working Experience : 2 years
10. Languages Known : Tamil and English (Both speak and write)
11. Special Talent : Fluency in English, a good knowledge in computer, a good athlete
12. Salary expected : Rs. 15,000 per month

### Declaration

I XXXX hereby declare that the detail furnished above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Thanking you

Place : Tirunelveli

Date : 15th July, 2023

Yours sincerely

XXXX

Address on the envelope

To,	STAMP
The Manager MM Graphics, Triplicane, Chennai-5	

### b) Block Advertisement (Pg.No. 155)

From

XXXX

YYYY

To

The Director,  
ARV Institute of Languages,  
149B, Bose Road,  
Coimbatore

### **Female IELTS Teachers Required**

Postgraduates in English with a minimum of 3 years experience.

Must be bold and confident

Good Salary, transport and food allowance provide.

Apply to: ARV Institute of Languages,

149B, Bose Road, Coimbatore

Ph: 94400 XXXXX

E-mail: arvbe@ymail.com

Respected Sir,

**Sub:** Application for the post of IELTS Teacher - Regarding

**Ref:** Your advertisement in "The Hindu" dated 7<sup>th</sup> July 2023

With reference to your advertisement, I apply for the post of IELTS teaching faculty. I have four years of teaching experience in English at post graduate level. I have also passed IELTS test with a good score. I have enclosed my bio-data for your perusal.

Looking forward for your favourable reply.

**Bio-Data**

Name of the applicant : XXXX  
 Father's Name : YYYY  
 Date of Birth : 4<sup>th</sup> August, 1998  
 Age : 25 years old  
 Gender (Male/Female) : Female  
 Religion (Any) : Hindu  
 Educational Qualification : Passed M.A. English in first class  
 Additional Qualification : Diploma in Computer Application, IELTS Qualified  
 Working Experience : 4 years of teaching English in an International School  
 Special Talent : Orator at National level, Fluency in English, good knowledge in computer, a good athlete  
 Salary expected : Rs. 15,000 per month

**Declaration**

I XXXX hereby declare that the detail furnished above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Thanking you

Place : Tirunelveli

Yours sincerely

Date : 15th June, 2023

XXXX

Address on the envelope

To, The Director ARV Institute of Languages, 149B, Bose Road, Coimbatore.	STAMP
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## UNIT-5

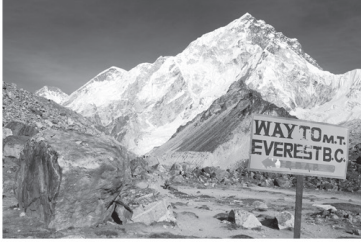
EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK  
(எவரெஸ்ட் மட்டுமே சிகரம் அல்ல)

## POEM

- Kulothungan

## கவிதை சுருக்கம்

மனித திறமைகள் சிறியதாயினும், செயல்கள் குறைவாயினும் அதை நினைத்து நாம் பெறுமை பட வேண்டும் (greatness of human virtues). சாதனைகளும், புகழும் மட்டுமே வாழ்க்கையல்ல. பிறருக்கு துன்பம் தராத, பொய்வேசம் போடாதா வாழ்க்கையே சிறந்த வாழ்க்கை தோல்வி அடைந்தவன் திறமையில்லாதவன் அல்ல. சாதிப்பவன் எல்லாம் திறமைசாலியும் அல்ல. அனைவருமே அவரவர் வாழ்வில் சாதனையாளர்களே.



Mount Everest



Do with devotion deep and true



Proud and feel tall



Hillock




We bow before competence and merit



Ours is a path of dignity and honour

We are proud and feel so tall, Our virtues though be few and small Our nature it is that whatever we try We do with devotion deep and true.	உயரமாய் ஓங்கி உயர்ந்து வளர்ந்து நிற்பதில் யாம் பெருமை கொள்கிறோம். கடவுளுடைய அனுக்கிரகம் குறைவாக இருந்தபோதிலும் கூட இயற்கையாகவே யாம் என்னதான் முயற்சித்தாலும் அதை உண்மையான ஆழமான பக்தி முயற்சியுடன் செய்வோம்.
Defeat we repel, courage our fort; Cringing from others we haven't done, To seek a gain we adore none; We are proud and feel so tall.	முற்றுகையை ஒவ்வாமையாக தைரியத்தைக் கோடடையாக ஆனால் கைப்பற்றுவது மற்றும் செய்வது இல்லை மற்றவர்களை அன்பு செய்வதை இலாபமாக கருதி ஓங்கி உயர்ந்து வளர்ந்து நிற்பதில் யாம் பெருமை கொள்கிறோம்.
We deem it our duty and mission in life, To bless and praise the deserving ones; Never shall we fail in what we commit, Shall nourish the ones that nourish the world.	இதை யாம் ஒரு கடமையாகவும், வாழ்வின் ஒரு திருப்பணியாகவும் வாடி வருந்துவோரை ஆசிரவதிக்கவும் துதிக்கவும் யாம் செய்வதில் இருந்து சற்றும் தவறாமல் உலகை உயர்த்துவதிலே உறுதியாய் நிற்கிறோம்.
We are proud of the position we Hold; humble as we are, Our pride springs from the way we live. Ours is a path of dignity and honour, A life that knows no kneeling and bending. We are proud and feel so tall.	யாம் தற்போது இருக்கின்ற நிலையைப் பார்த்து பெருமை கொள்கிறோம் பணிந்து கொண்டு நிற்கிறோம் - எங்களின் வாழ்வுப்பாதையை எண்ணி பெருமிதம் கொள்கிறோம் மதிப்பு மிக்க எங்களின் பாதை ஒரு வாழ்வில் வளையும் குறுகலானதும் இல்லாததை நினைத்து ஓங்கி உயர்ந்து வளர்ந்து நிற்பதில் யாம் பெருமை கொள்கிறோம்

<p>Everest is not the only peak, Every hillock has a summit to boast ! The height you reach is not that we care; He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore. We bow before competence and merit; The ones that are true and stand on their own Are really the ladder for the rise of Man. Honour is a property, common to all: In dignity and pride no one need to be poor. We are proud and feel so tall.</p>	<p>இமயம் ஒரு உச்சி அல்ல அனைத்து உச்சிகளும் துதித்துப் பாடவே நீங்கள் கொடுக்கின்ற உயரத்தைப் பற்றி கவலை இல்லை மேலிருந்து கீழே இறங்கி வருபவனே அரசனாக யாம் கொள்வோம் உண்மைக்கும் நீதிக்கும் முன்னால் யாம் தலை வணங்குவோம் உண்மையான காலிலே நிற்கும் ஒருவனை யாம் ஒரு ஏணியாக மதித்து மனிதனின் முழு வளர்ச்சிக்கு எல்லோருக்கும் பொதுவாக, போற்றுவதற்கு உரிய ஒரு சொத்தாக வறுமையிலும் பெருமையிலும் யாம் ஒரு ஏழை அல்ல ஓங்கி உயர்ந்து வளர்ந்து நிற்பதிலே யாம் பெருமை கொள்கிறோம்.</p>
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	<b>கவிஞர் குறிப்பு</b>
	<p>பேராசிரியர் வி.சி. குழந்தைசாமி (1929-2016) ஒரு சிறந்த பொறியியல் வல்லுனர். நீர்மேலாண்மை துறையில் சிறந்து விளங்கினார். சிறந்த எழுத்தாளர், கல்வியாளர், இலக்கியம், கல்வி என பல துறைகளில் கால் பதித்தவர். இவர் குலோத்துங்கன் என்ற புனைப்பெயரில் தன் கவிதைகளை எழுதியுள்ளார். 1988ம் ஆண்டு தனது “வாழும் வள்ளுவம்” என்ற நூலுக்கு சாகித்திய அக்காடமி விருது பெற்றவர். 1999-ல் தமிழக அரசு வழங்கிய திருவள்ளுவர் விருதைப் பெற்றார். இவர் மனித வளமேன்பாடு பற்றிய கவிதைகளை அதிகம் எழுதியுள்ளார்.</p>

- A. Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two each. (Pg.No. 158)**
- 1. Which line is repeated in the poem? What is the effect created by this repetition?**  
‘We are proud and feel so tall.’ This line is repeated in the poem. We should have pride and courage to reach the highest level of position.
  - 2. Who are the ‘deserving ones’?**  
Men who are deemed in their duty and mission in life are the ‘deserving ones’.
  - 3. Which quality does the speaker wish to nourish? What is his mission?**  
The speaker wishes to nourish the quality of doing work with determination. His mission is doing his work with full dedication and never give it up.
  - 4. Which path should we follow in life?**  
We should be happy and proud about our position and we should follow this path in life.
  - 5. What does ‘Everest’ in the title stand for?**  
‘Everest’ in the title stands for the highest position.
  - 6. What does ‘hillock’ refer to in the line ‘Every hillock’ has a summit to boast!’?**  
‘Hillock refers to whatever position one hold’.
  - 7. Why does the speaker say “Everest is not the only peak”?**  
Every hillock which one reaches is considered as a peak or height of achievement of him. So the speaker says “Everest is not the only Peak”.
  - 8. What does the ladder symbolize?**  
The ladder symbolizes truth and standing on their own.



**B. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow.**(Pg.No. 158)

1. Our nature it is that whatever we try  
We do with devotion deep and true

a) **Who does 'we' refer to?** HY - 2018

'We' refer to human beings (virtuous people)

b) **How should we carryout our duties?** HY - 2018

We should carryout our duties with devotion deep and true.

2. Defeat we repel, courage our fort:

a) **How do we react to defeat?** Aug - 2022 Mar 2023

We hate to face the defeat.

b) **Which is considered as our stronghold?** Aug - 2022 Mar 2023

Courage is considered as our strong hold.

3. We are proud of the position we hold;  
humble as we are,

a) **What is the speaker proud of?** HY - 2018

The speaker is proud of the position he holds.

b) **How is the speaker both humble and proud?**

He is happy with his position.

c) **Pick out the alliteration in these lines.** HY - 2019

Proud, position; hold, humble

4. He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.  
We bow before competence and merit.

a) **Who is adored as a king?** June 2019 / **Whom do we adore?** March 20

We adore as a king who does not sacrifice his virtues or dignity for success.

b) **What is the figure of speech used in the first line?**

Metaphor

c) **What is value and respected?** March 2020

The ability to do something efficiently and the quality of being good are valued and respected

d) **Pick out the alliterated words in the second line** June 2019

bow - before

5. Honour is a property, common to all:  
In dignity and pride no one need to be poor.

a) **Who are considered rich?** Sep 2020

Those who have honour, dignity and pride are considered rich

b) **What is their asset?** Sep 2020

Honour is their asset.

c) **What are the two things mentioned here as strength** March 2019

Dignity and pride are the two things

d) **Is the tone of the line positive or negative** March 2019

Positive

**Additional Questions :**

6. To seek again we adore none

a) **Explain the line. 'To seek a gain' we adore none'.**

Never bow and praise them for money. Never flatter anyone to gain something.

7. A life that knows no kneeling and bending  
We are proud and feel so tall

a) **What kind of a life, does the poet talk about?** GMQ

A life that knows no kneeling and bending

b) **Pick out the alliterated words** GMQ

knows - kneeling

#### FIGURE OF SPEECH

S.NO	Poetic lines	Figure of speech
1.	He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore	Metaphor
2.	Honour is a property common to all	Metaphor
3.	We bow before competence and merit	Metaphor
4.	The ones that are true and stand on their feet Are really the ladder for the rise of man	Metaphor

#### ALLITERATION

1. 'We do with devotion deep and true'

**Do – devotion - deep**

2. 'We are proud of the position we hold'

**Proud – position**

3. 'A life that knows no kneeling and bending'

**Knows – kneeling**

4. 'We deem it our duty and mission in life'

**Deem – duty**

#### Rhyming words and Rhyming scheme in the 1st stanza

Tall – small - Rhyming words, aabc – scheme

C. **Answer the following questions in a paragraph of 100 - 150 words.** (Pg.No. 159)

1. **In what way is every hillock similar to Everest?**

(or)

2. **The poem does not focus on the destination but the journey towards it - Discuss.**

3. **What are the qualities the speaker wishes to nourish and what is his mission in the poem, "Everest is not the only peak"?** HY 2018, June 2019, Sep 2020, May 2022

#### Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):

Poem	Everest is not the only peak
Poet	Kulothungan
Theme	Strength to design destiny

The poet Kulothungan says that we should do our work with full determination and honest in our activity/duty

**"We do with devotion deep and true"**

The poet wishes to nourish the quality of doing his work with full dedication and never give it up.

**"Never shall we fail in what we commit, Shall nourish the ones that nourish the world"**

Poet says that we should not depend on others but stand on our own legs. That is the ladder for the man to reach the highest position in life.

**"The ones that are true and stand on their own are really the ladder for the rise of man"**

The poet Kulothungan advises us to be happy. There is some work for everyone to do in this world. The job which is to be completed is not very far away. If we cannot be the high way but we can be the trail.

**"Everest is not the only peak,  
every hillock has a summit to boast!"**

The size doesn't matter for winning and losing, what matter is 'Be the best in whatever you are'.

The poet asks mankind to stand tall with a sincere, honest and dignified life. With courage as our strength we needn't bow before others. The endless effort to reach the summit is more important than the height.

#### Paragraph for Average students:

Poem	Everest is not the only peak
Poet	Kulothungan
Theme	Strength to design destiny

The poet advises his readers to be always proud and to stand tall. Success cannot be measured with the size of achievement, but by the path taken to achieve it. The poet ask mankind to stand tall with a sincere, honest and dignified life. It is not possible to mount the summit of Everest for everyone. So learn to appreciate and honour the efforts taken to reach the summit even if it is a hillock. Man should move away from failures and take the next step to success with courage. Never bow down to power or for favours. Fight with dignity for your rights. Respect and honour others. Efforts are more important than success.

*Big or small our achievements don't define our personality*

#### Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Everest is not the only peak</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>Kulothungan</b>

The poet advises his readers to be always proud and to stand tall. The poet says never estimate others with their success. Respect competence and merit. He says not to stoop to grasp success. Stand proud and feel tall. Be bold even when we fail. Don't bow for favours. Respect and honour others. Effects are more important than success. Fight with dignity for your rights. He advises mankind to stand tall with a sincere, honest and dignified life.

*Mysterious qualities leaves an awe in the minds.*

#### Govt. Exam Questions.

1) Honour is a property, common to all **HY 2019**

In dignity and pride no one need to be poor

**Reference:**

**Poem** : Everest is not the only peak

**Poet** : Kulothungan

**Context** : The poet says that honour is an asset

**Explanation** : The poet tells honour is our property. It is common to all. A life of truth and dignity is our property. If we follow the path of nobility and pride, we are not poor.

2) We deem it our duty and mission in life

To bless and praise the deserving ones **HY 2019**

**Reference:**

**Poem** : Everest is not the only peak

**Poet** : Kulothungan

**Context** : Here the poet talks about the determination

**Explanation** : We should consider it as our duty and aim in life to bless and praise the deserving ones.

3) Every hillock has a summit to boast! **June 2019**

**Reference:**

**Poem** : Everest is not the only peak

**Poet** : Kulothungan

**Context** : The poet advises his readers to be always proud and to stand tall

**Explanation** :

Mount Everest is not the only peak which is high. Every small hill has the highest point of which we can speak with pride. We should feel proud and high of ourselves, though our good qualities are few.

4) Our pride springs from the way we live **Aug 2022**

**Reference:**

**Poem** : Everest is not the only peak

**Poet** : Kulothungan

**Explanation** :

The poet says we are proud of the positions we hold. We are always humble. Our pride arises from the way we live. It is our duty to bless and praise the deserving ones.

#### E.R.C for slow learners:-

**குறிப்பு:** "Everest is not the only peak" poem த்தில் இருந்து எந்த poetic வரிகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ERC யை எழுதவும்.

**Key words:-**கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Keywords உங்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்).

(Virtues, devotion, everest, repel, nourish, hillock, summit, stoop, competence, merit, honour, dignity, pride)

**Context:-**

Poem	Everest is not the only peak
Poet	Kulothungan

**Explanation:-**

The poet advises his readers to be always proud and to stand tall. Success cannot be measured with size of achievement, but by the path taken to achieve it. So the poet asks mankind to stand tall with a sincere, honest and dignified life. Respect and honour others. Efforts are more important than success.

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## UNIT-5

## THE SINGING LESSON

## இசைப் பாடம்

## SUPPLEMENTARY

- Katherine Mansfield

## கதைச் சுருக்கம்

இந்த கதையில் ஒரு இசையாசிரியை தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கை அனுபவங்களை சொல்வதாக அமைந்துள்ளது. இசை ஆசிரியரின் வாழ்வில் நடந்த துன்பங்களை இசையின் மூலம் கடந்து சென்றதை விளக்குகிறது. தன் காதல் வாழ்விலும், திருமண வாழ்விலும் அனுபவித்த கசப்பான அனுபவங்களைப் பற்றி மிஸ்மெடோஸ் நீள கவுன் உடையுடன் கையில் சிறிய குச்சியுடன் (இசை மீட்டர் உதவும் குச்சி பேட்டன்) இசையின்மூலம் பகிர்ந்து கொள்கிறார். வாழ்க்கையில் குடும்பத்தை வெறுத்த இவரின் கதையை விரிவாகக் காண்போம்.

ENGLISH	தமிழ்
Now, read the story 'The Singing Lesson' in which the attitude of an aggrieved music teacher undergoes a drastic change in keeping with her moods.	“இசைப் பாடம்” என்ற இக்கதையில் ஒரு இசை ஆசிரியரின் மனநிலையானது நியாயமற்ற முறையினால் மன அமைதியிழந்து அவரின் மனநிலைக்கேற்ப எவ்வாறு கடுமையாக மாற்றத்திற்குள்ளாகிறது என்பதை வாசிப்போம்.
With despair - cold, sharp despair - buried deep in her heart like a wicked knife, Miss Meadows, in cap and gown and carrying a little baton, told the cold corridors that led to the music hall. Girls of all ages, rosy from the air, and bubbling over with that gleeful excitement that comes from running to school on a fine autumn morning, hurried, skipped, fluttered by; from the hollow classrooms came a quick drumming of voices; a bell rang; a voice like a bird cried, "Muriel." And then there came from the staircase a tremendous knock-knock-knocking. Someone had dropped her dumbbells. The Science Mistress stopped Miss Meadows.	நம்பிக்கையற்று - இதயத்தின் ஆழம் வரை சென்று புதைந்து கிடக்கும் மோசமான கத்தியைப் போன்று, செல்வி, (Miss Meadows), நீண்ட தளர் உடை மற்றும் தொப்பி அணிந்தவளாய், கையில் இசைக்குழுத் தலைவர் இசையை வழிநடத்தக் கூடிய சிறு மெல்லிய குச்சியைத் தூக்கிக் கொண்டு, இசை கற்பிக்கக் கூடிய கூடத்திற்குச் செல்லும் குளிரான நடைக் கூடத்தின் வழியாக நடந்தாள். பல்வேறு வயதுடைய சிறுமிகள் பரபரப்பான மகிழ்ச்சியான கழுவில் வளமான வாய்ப்புகளுடைய மனநிலையுடன் இதமான இலையுதிர்காலத்தின் ஒரு காலை வேளையில் பள்ளிக்கு வரும் நிலையில் விரைந்தும், குதித்துத் தாவிடும், படபடப்புடனும் கடந்து சென்றார்கள், தாழ்வான வகுப்பறைகளிலிருந்து முரசு போன்ற குரலொலிகள் கேட்டன; மணி அடித்தது; பறவையின் குரலையொத்த ஒரு குரலானது 'மீயூரியல்' என்று சப்தமாக ஒலித்தது. மாடியிலிருந்து தடாலென்ற ஒரு மாபெரும் சப்தம் வந்தது. யாரோ தசைகளை வலுப்படுத்தப் பயன்படுத்தும் இருபுறமும் சம எடையுள்ள உடற்பயிற்சிக் கருவியை நழுவ விட்டிருந்தனர். அறிவியல் ஆசிரியை செல்வி மெடோஸை நிறுத்தினார்.
"Good morning," she cried, in her sweet, affected drawl. "Isn't cold? It mightbewinter." Miss Meadows, hugging the knife, stared in hatred at the Science Mistress. Everything about her was sweet, pale, like honey. You would not have been surprised to see a bee caught in the tangles of that yellow hair "It is rather sharp," said Miss Meadows, grimly. The other smiled her sugary smile.	அவள் தன்னுடைய இனிமையான குரலில் மெல்ல இழுத்துப் பேசுவது போல “காலை வணக்கம்” என்று கத்தினாள். “கடும் குளிராக இல்லையா? இது குளிர்காலமாக இருக்கும்” என்றாள். செல்வி மெடோஸ், துயரத்தை அணைத்துக்கொண்டு, அறிவியல் ஆசிரியை வெறுப்புணர்ச்சியுடன் வெறிக்கப் பார்த்தாள். அவளது பொருத்த வரையில் எல்லாமே தேனைப் போன்று இனிமையானது, வெளிறிய நிறமுடையது. சிக்கலான முறுக்கிய அவளது மஞ்சள் நிற முடியில் தேனீ கூட சிக்கிக் கொள்வதை நீங்கள் யாரும் ஆச்சர்யப்படாமலிருக்க முடியாது. “மிகவும் கடுமையாக இருக்கிறது” என்று மிஸ் மெடோஸ் இருக்கமுடன் கூறினாள். மற்றவள் போலியான புன்னகையை உதிர்த்தாள்.
"You look frozen," said she. Her blue eyes opened wide; there came a mocking light in them. (Had she noticed anything?) "Oh, not quite as bad as that," said Miss Meadows, and she gave the Science Mistress, in exchange for her smile, a quick grimace and passed on.	“இறுக்கமான நிலையில் காணப்படுகிறீர்கள்”. என்று அவள் கூறினாள். அவளுடைய நீல நிறக் கண்கள் அகலத்திறந்தன; அதிலிருந்து கேலி செய்கின்ற ஒரு ஒளி தென்பட்டது. (அவள் எதையோ கண்டுவிட்டாளோ?) “ஓ அவ்வளவு மோசமாக இல்லை” என்றாள் மிஸ் மெடோஸ்; பதிலுக்கு அறிவியல் ஆசிரியையிடம், அவளது புன்னகைக்காக, வெறுப்பைத் தன் முகத்தில் காட்டிவிட்டுக் கடந்து சென்றாள்.



<p>Forms Four, Five, and Six were assembled in the music hall. The noise was deafening. On the platform, by the piano, stood Mary Beazley, Miss Meadows' favourite, who played accompaniments. She was turning the music stool. When she saw Miss Meadows she gave a loud, warning "Sh-sh! Girls!" and Miss Meadows, her hands thrust in her sleeves, the baton under her arm, strode down the centre aisle, mounted the steps, turned sharply, seized the brass music stand, planted it in front of her, and gave two sharp taps with her baton for silence. "Silence, please! Immediately!" and, looking at nobody, her glance swept over that sea of coloured flannel blouses, with bobbing pink faces and hands, quivering butterfly hair-bows, and music-books outspread. She knew perfectly well what they were thinking. "Meady is in a wax." Well, let them think it! Her eyelids quivered; she tossed her head, defying them. What could the thoughts of those creatures matter to someone who stood there bleeding to death, pierced to the heart, by such a letter —</p>	<p>வகுப்புப் படிநிலை நான்கு, ஐந்து மற்றும் ஆறு இசை பயிலும் அரங்கத்தில் கூடியிருந்தன. செவிகளைப் பிளக்கும் அளவுக்குச் சப்தமாக இருந்தது. மேடையில் பியானோவுக்கருகில், மேரி பெஸ்ஸி, மிஸ் மெடோஸின், பின்னணியிசை வாசிக்கின்ற செல்லப் பிள்ளை நின்று கொண்டிருந்தாள். அவள் மிஸ் மெடோஸைக் கண்டவுடன் அமைதியாய் இருக்கும்படி எச்சரிக்கைக் குரலெழுப்பினாள். மிஸ் மெடோஸ் தன் கைகளை சட்டைக் கைகளுக்குள் மறைத்துக் கொண்டும் இசைக்குமுனை வழி நடத்துகின்ற குச்சியை தன் அக்குள் பகுதியில் இடுக்கிக் கொண்டும், நடுவேயுள்ள நாற்காலி வரிசைப் பகுதிகளுக்கிடையேயான வழியில் நடந்து, படகளிலேறி, திரைனத் திரும்பி, வெண்கல இசைத் தாங்கியை இழுத்து அவள் முன்னால் நிறுத்தி, அமைதியாய் இருக்கும் படி தனது கையிலுள்ள மெல்லிய குச்சியால் இருமுறை கடுமையாகத் தட்டினாள். "அமைதி, தயவுசெய்து! உடனடியாக!" என்றும் யாரையும் குறிப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்காமல், கடல் போன்ற ஃப்ளானல் சீருடையணிந்து அலைபோன்று அசைக்கின்ற சிவந்த முகங்கள் மற்றும் கைகள், தலைகளில் பட்டாம்பூச்சி தலையணிகள் அணிந்து இசைப் புத்தகங்களை திறந்து விரித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டு நின்ற குழந்தைகளை மேலோட்டமாக பார்த்தாள். அவர்கள் என்ன நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அவளுக்கு முழுமையாகத் தெரியும். "இசையாசிரியை கோபமுடன் இருக்கிறாள்." என்று, அவர்கள் அப்படியே நினைக்கட்டும்; அவள் கண்கள் பட்டவெனத் துடித்தன; அவர்களுக்குச் சவாலாகத் தன் தலையைத் திருப்பினாள். இதயத்தை ஊடுருவிக் குத்திய இவ்வாறான ஒரு கடிதத்தினால் இரத்தம் கசிந்து இறந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்ற ஒருவருக்கு இவ்வயிரினங்களால் என்ன செய்துவிட முடியும்.</p>
<p>— "I feel more and more strongly that our marriage would be a mistake. Not that I do not love you. I love you as much as it is possible for me to love any woman, but, truth to tell, I have come to the conclusion that I am not a marrying man, and the idea of settling down fills me with nothing but—" and the word "disgust" was scratched out lightly and "regret" written over the top.</p>	<p>"நமது திருமணமானது தவறானதாகி விடும் என்று மேலும் மேலும் நான் உணர்கிறேன்". நான் உன்னை நேசிக்கவில்லை என்பதற்காக இல்லை. எந்தவொருப் பெண்ணையும் நேசிக்கக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு உன்னையும் நான் நேசிக்கிறேன் ஆனால் உண்மையைச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்றால், நான் திருமணம் செய்துகொள்கின்ற ஒரு நபரில்லை என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்து விட்டேன், மற்றும் திருமணமாகி செளகரியமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பது ஒன்றுமில்லை" -மற்றும் "ஏற்கமுடியாததென்று" என்ற அந்தச்சொல் லேசாக அடிக்கப்பட்டு "வருந்தத்தக்கது" என்ற அதன் மேலேயே எழுதப்பட்டிருந்தது.</p>
<p>Basil! Miss Meadows stalked over to the piano. And Mary Beazley, who was waiting for this moment, bent forward; her curls fell over her cheeks while she breathed, "Good morning, Miss Meadows," and she motioned towards rather than handed to her mistress a beautiful yellow chrysanthemum. This little ritual of the flower had been gone through for ages and ages, quite a term and a half. It was as much part of the lesson as opening the piano. But this morning, instead of taking it up, instead of tucking it into her belt while she leant over Mary and said, "Thank you, Mary.</p>	<p>பாசில்! என்று மிஸ் மெடோஸ் பியானோவுக்குப் பின் சென்றாள். மேலும் இந்த நேரத்திற்காகக் காத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த மேரி பிளேஸ்ஸி, முன்பக்கம் குனிந்து; அவளுடைய சுருள் போன்ற முடி கன்னங்களில் தவழ மெல்ல, "காலை வணக்கம், மிஸ் மெடோஸ்" என்று வாழ்த்தி, தன்னுடைய ஆசிரியருக்கு அழகிய மஞ்சள் வண்ணமுடைய சாமந்திப் பூ ஒன்றைக் கொடுத்தாள். இந்த சிறு சடங்கு சம்பிரதாயமானது பல காலமாக ஒன்றரைப் பருவமாக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது பியானோ இசை வகுப்பைத் தொடங்குவதன் ஒரு பகுதியாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இன்று காலையிலோ, அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளாமல், அதைத் தன் இடைப்பட்டையில் சொருகிக் கொள்ளாமல், வழக்கமாக மேரியை நோக்கி குனிந்து சொல்வாள், "நன்றி, மேரி.</p>

<p>How very nice! Turn to page thirty-two," what was Mary's horror when Miss Meadows totally ignored the chrysanthemum, made no reply to her greeting, but said in a voice of ice, "Page fourteen, please, and mark the accents well."</p>	<p>எவ்வளவு நன்றாக இருக்கிறது! பக்கம் முப்பத்தியிரண்டைத் திருப்புங்கள்". மேரியுடைய பயம் என்னவென்றால், மிஸ் மெடோஸ் சாமந்திப் பூ வழங்கிய போது முற்றிலுமாக கண்டுகொள்ளவில்லை தவிர்ந்து விட்டாள், அவளுடைய வார்த்தைக்குப் பதிலளிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் பனிக்கட்டி போன்ற குரலில், "பக்கம் பதினான்கு, தயவுசெய்து உச்சரிப்பை நன்றாகக் குறித்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள்" என்று கூறினாள்.</p>
<p>Staggering moment! Mary blushed until the tears stood in her eyes, but Miss Meadows was gone back to the music stand; her voice rang through the music hall. "Page fourteen. We will begin with page fourteen. 'A Lament.' Now, girls, you ought to know it by this time. We shall take it all together; not in parts, all together. And without expression. Sing it, though, quite simply, beating time with the left hand."</p>	<p>தடுமாற்றமான நேரம்! கண்கள் கலங்கி நிற்க மேரி முகம் சிவந்தாள். ஆனால் மிஸ் மெடோஸ் இசைத் தாங்கியிருக்கில் சென்றுவிட்டாள்; அவளுடைய குரல் இசை அரங்கம் முழுவதும் எதிரொலித்தது. "பக்கம் பதினான்கு, பக்கம் பதினான்கில் தொடங்குவோம், 'ஒரு இரங்கற்பா', இப்பொழுது, சிறுமியரே, இதை நீங்கள் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும். எல்லாரும் சேர்ந்து இதைப் பாடுவோம்; தனிக் குழுக்களில் அல்ல, எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து எந்தவொரு உணர்வையும் வெளிப்படுத்தாமல், உங்கள் இடது கையால் கால அளவைத் தட்டிக் கொண்டு, ஆனாலும் மிக எளிமையாகப் பாடுங்கள்".</p>
<p>She raised the baton; she tapped the music stand twice. Down came Mary on the opening chord; down came all those left hands, beating the air, and in chimed those young, mournful voices:- "Fast! Ah, too Fast Fade the Ro-o-ses of Pleasure; Soon Autumn yields unto Wi-i-nter Drear. Fleetly! Ah, Fleetly Mu-u-sic's Gay Measure Passes away from the Listening Ear."</p> <p>Good Heavens, what could be more tragic than that lament! Every note was a sigh, a sob, a groan of awful mournfulness. Miss Meadows lifted her arms in the wide gown and began conducting with both hands. "—I feel more and more strongly that our marriage would be a mistake —" she beat. And the voices cried: "Fleetly! Ah, Fleetly." What could have possessed him to write such a letter! What could have led up to it! It came out of nothing. His last letter had been all about a fumed-oak bookcase he had bought for "our" books, and a "natty little hall-stand" he had seen, "a very neat affair with a carved owl on a bracket, holding three hat-brushes in its claws." How she had smiled at that! So like a man to think one needed three hat-brushes! "From the Listening Ear," sang the voices.</p>	<p>மெல்ல குச்சியை உயர்த்தி; இசைத் தாங்கியை இருமுறை தட்டினாள். மேரியும் தொடக்க ஒத்திசைச் சுரங்களை இசைக்க, அவர்களுடைய இடது கைகள் கீழேவர, காற்றிலசைத்துக்கொண்டு, ஒரே குரலாய் அந்த இளமையான சோகக் குரல்கள் ஒலித்தன:— "வேகமாக! ஆ, மிகவும் வேகமாக மகிழ்ச்சியின் ரோஜாக்கள் வாடுகின்றன; விரைவிலேயே இலையுதிர்காலம் சலிப்பான குளிர்காலத்திற்கு வழிவிடுகிறது. கூட்டமாக! அ கூட்டமாக இசையின் ஈர்ப்பு அளவு கேட்கும் காதுகளிலிருந்து கடந்து செல்கிறது."</p> <p>அடகடவுளே, இந்த சோகப் பாடலைத் தவிர மோசமானது எதுவாக இருக்கமுடியும்! ஒவ்வொரு இசைக் குறியும் (குறியீடும்) ஒரு பெருமூச்சாகவும் அழகையாகவும் ஆராதனையின் மோசமான துன்ப ஒலியாக இருக்கிறது. தனது அகண்ட மேலங்கியோடு மிஸ் மெடோஸ் தன் கைகளை உயர்த்தினாள், மற்றும் தனது இரு கைகளினாலும் வழிநடத்தத் தொடக்கினாள். "நமது திருமணம் தவறானதாகிவிடும் என்று நான் மேன்மேலும் உணர்கிறேன்" அவள் தட்டினாள். எல்லாக் குரல்களுமே ஒலித்தன; "கூட்டமாக! ஆ கூட்டமாக". இந்த மாதிரியான கடிதத்தை எழுதுவதற்கு அவன் மனதில் என்ன குடி கொண்டிருக்கும்! அதற்கு என்ன வழி நடத்தியிருக்க வேண்டும்! ஒன்றுமில்லாமல் இது வரவில்லை. அவனுடைய முந்தைய கடிதத்தில் 'எங்களுடைய' புத்தகங்களை வைப்பதற்காக புகையூட்டப்பட்ட ஓக் மரத்தாலான புத்தக அலமாரியைப் பற்றியல்லாமல் கூறியிருந்தான் மற்றும் கூடத்தில் வைக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு சிறிய நேர்த்தியான, அவன் பார்த்திருந்த தாங்கி ஒன்றை, ஒரு தூய்மையான வேலைப்பாடுடைய ஆந்தை உருவம் அதன் மேற்புரத்திலிருக்க, அதன் கால்களிலிருக்கின்ற நகங்களில் மூன்று தொப்பித் தூரிகைகள்.</p>

<p>"Once again," said Miss Meadows. "But this time in parts. Still without expression" "Fast! Ah, too Fast." With the gloom of the contraltos added, one could scarcely help shuddering. "Fade the Roses of Pleasure." Last time he had come to see her, Basil had worn a rose in his buttonhole. How handsome he had looked in that bright blue suit, with that dark red rose! And he knew it, too. He couldn't help knowing it. First he stroked his hair, then his mustache; his teeth gleamed when he smiled.</p>	<p>மிஸ் மெடோஸ் "மீண்டும் ஒரு முறை" என்று கூறினார் "ஆனால் இப்போது பகுதிபகுதியாக இன்னும் முகபாடு ஏதும் இல்லாமல்." "வேகமாக ... மிக வேகமாகவோ மனச்சோர்வுடன் தாழ்ந்த பெண்குரலில் சேர்த்து வேகமாக பாட உற்சாகமூட்ட இயலாத நிலையில் "ரோஜாவை இனிமை குறைகிறது" சென்ற முறை பேசில் மெலே பார்க்க வந்தபோது ஒரு ரோஜா பூவை தனது மேர் பொத்தான் துளையில் அணிந்திருந்தான். அப்போது நீல நிற உடையில் அடர்ந்த சிவப்பு ரோஜாவுடன் எவ்வளவு ஆழகாக தெரிந்தான். அவனுக்கு தெரிந்திருந்தது. அதை தெரிவிக்க உதவவும் ஆனால் இயலவில்லை. முதலில் தனது முடியை கோதினான் தன் மீசையைத் தடவினான். அவன் சிரிக்கும்போது பிரகாசித்தான்</p>
<p>"The headmaster's wife keeps on asking me to dinner. It's a perfect nuisance. I never get an evening to myself in that place."</p>	<p>"தலைமையாசிரியரின் மனைவி இரவு உணவிற்கு வந்து மீண்டும் மீண்டும் அழைக்கிறார். இது எனக்கு தொல்லைபாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த இடத்தில் இது ஒரு நல்ல மாலைவேளை எனக்கு இங்கு இல்லை".</p>
<p>"But can't you refuse?" "Oh, well, it doesn't do for a man in my position to be unpopular."</p>	<p>"ஆனால் அதை உன்னால் மறுக்க இயலவில்லையா? "என் நிலையில் உள்ள ஒரு மனிதனுக்கு அது சேர்க்காது" என்று பேஸில் கூறினான்.</p>
<p>"Music's Gay Measure," wailed the voices. The willow trees, outside the high, narrow windows, waved in the wind. They had lost half their leaves. The tiny ones that clung wriggled like fishes caught on a line. "— I am not a marrying man " The voices were silent; the piano waited.</p>	<p>"இசையின் சிறப்பு அளவீடு" சில குரல்கள் ஒலித்தன குறுகிய ஜன்னல்கள் வழியே வெளியே வில்லோ மரங்கள் ஓங்கி உயர்ந்து வில்லோ மரங்கள் காற்றுக்கு ஆடுவது தெரிந்தது. அவற்றின் பாதி இலைகள் உதிர்ந்துவிட்டன. புதிய சிறிய இலைகள், தூண்டலில் சிக்கிய மீன்கள் போல் தொங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தன. "நான் திருமணம் ஆன மனிதன் அல்ல". குரல்கள் அமைதியாயின. பியானோ காத்திருந்தது.</p>
<p>"Quite good," said Miss Meadows, but still in such a strange, stony tone that the younger girls began to feel positively frightened. "But now that we know it, we shall take it with expression. As much expression as you can put into it. Think of the words, girls. Use your imaginations.</p>	<p>"மிக நன்று" என்று மிஸ் மெடோஸ் கூறினாள். ஆனால் இப்போதும் அதேபோல விநோதமான, கடினமான குரலில் கூறியதால் அந்த சின்ன பெண்கள் பயந்துபோயினர். "ஆனால் இப்போது நாம் உணர்ச்சிபூர்வமாக முயற்சிசெய்யலாம். எவ்வளவு உணர்வுபூர்வமாக பாடமுடியுமோ அவ்வளவு உணர்வுபூர்வமாக பாடுவோம். வார்த்தைகளை கவனித்துப் பாடுங்கள் பெண்களே! உங்களது கற்பனைகளை பயன்படுத்துங்கள்.</p>
<p>"Fast! Ah, too Fast," cried Miss Meadows. ; "That ought to break out - a loud, strong forte - a lament. And then in the second; line, 'Winter Drear,' make that 'Drear' sound as if a cold wind were blowing through it. 'Dre-ear!" said she so awfully that Mary Beazley, on the music stool, wriggled her spine. The third line should be one crescendo. 'Fleetly! Ah, Fleetly Music's Gay Measure.' Breaking on the first word of the last line, 'Passes.' And then on the word, 'Away,' you must begin to die - to fade - until The Listening Ear' is nothing more than a faint whisper — You can slow down as much as you like almost on the last line. Now, please."</p>	<p>"வேகமோ... வேகம் ... மிகவும் வேகமாக" என்று மிஸ் மெடோஸ் கூச்சலிட்டாள். "இன்னும் மூர்க்கத்தனமாக முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். சத்தமாக, பலமான சிறப்பான குரலில் 'ஒரு புலம்பல்' இரண்டாவது வரியில் 'மோசமான குளிர்காலம்' 'Dear' என்ற வார்த்தையை குளிர் காற்றைப்போலவே ஊதிக்கொண்டே பாடவேண்டும். 'Dear' என்று மீண்டும் மிகவும் சோசமாக மிகவும் பலமாக உச்சரித்தாள் மிஸ் மெடோஸ். இசைப் பலகையில் அமர்ந்திருந்த மேரி பீஸ்கே இதக்கண்டதும் சற்று வளைந்தாள். தெளிந்தாள், நெளிந்தாள். "மூன்றாவது வரி உச்சத்தில் பாடவேண்டிய வரி. 'ஒருமைப்பாடானது... ஆ... ஒருப்பாடானது... இசையின் சிறப்பு அளவீடு' கடைசி வரியின் முதல் வார்த்தை 'தேர்ச்சிகள்' அப்போது நிறுத்த வேண்டும் பிறகு 'அப்பால்' என்ற வார்த்தையை உச்சரிக்க வேண்டும் பிறகு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக சாக வேண்டும். அதாவது ஒலியை குறைக்க வேண்டும். காதில் கிசுகிசுப்பதுபோல் 'கவனிக்கும் காது' வரை இவ்வாறு செய்ய வேண்டும். கடைசி வரியை பாடும்போது உங்களால் எவ்வளவு முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு மெதுவாக பாட வேண்டும். இப்போது தயவுசெய்து பாடுங்கள்.</p>



<p>Again the two light taps; she lifted her arms again. "Fast! Ah, too Fast." —and the idea of settling down fills me with nothing but disgust—" Disgust was what he had written. That was as good as to say their engagement was definitely broken off. Broken off. Their engagement! People had been surprised enough that she had got engaged. The Science Mistress would not believe it at first. But nobody had been as surprised as she. She was thirty. Basil was twenty-five. It had been a miracle, simply a miracle, to hear him say, as they walked home from church that very dark night, "You know, somehow or other, I've got fond of you." And he had taken hold of the end of her ostrich feather boa. "Passes away from the Listening Ear." "Repeat! Repeat!" said Miss Meadows. "More expression, girls! Once more!"</p>	<p>மீண்டும் இருமுறை இசைக் கோலினை மெதுவாகத் தட்டி, அவளது கைகளை உயர்த்தி "வேகமோ வேகம்... மிக வேகம்". வாழ்க்கையை நன்கு அமைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்ற எனது எண்ணம் வேறெதுவும் இல்லை விரக்தியால் மட்டுமே நிரப்பப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. 'விரக்தி' என்பது அவள் எழுதிய வார்த்தைதான். அவள் அதை முன்னரே சொல்லியிருந்தால் அவர்களது நிச்சயதார்த்தம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்திருக்கும்! அவர்களது நிச்சயதார்த்தம்... மக்கள் அனைவரும் அவளுக்கு (மிஸ் மெடோஸ்) நிச்சயதார்த்தம் ஆகப்போகிறது என்றவுடன் மிகவும் ஆச்சரியம் அடைந்தார்த்தம் அறிவியல் ஆசிரியை முதலில் அதை நம்பவில்லை ஆனால் அவளைப் (மிஸ் மெடோஸ்) போல ஆச்சரியம் அடைந்தவர்கள் யாரும் இருக்க முடியாது. அந்த அளவு அவளே ஆச்சரியமடைந்தாள் அவளுக்கு வயது முப்பது. பேசிலுக்கு இருபத்தைந்துதான். அது விசயம்தான். தேவாலயத்திருந்து அவர்கள் வெளியே வருகிறபோது அந்த இரவு வேளையில் அவன் சொன்னது, "உனக்குத் தெரியுமா எப்படியோ உன் மீது நான் பாசம் கொண்டாவிட்டேன்" அவன் ஆஸ்ட்ரிச் பறவையின் இறகுகளால் செய்யப்பட்ட அவளது துப்பட்டாவின் நுனியை பிடித்துக்கொண்டு இவ்வாறு சொன்னான். "கவனிக்கும் காதுகளை கடந்து சென்றுவிடு" "மீண்டும் பாடுங்கள்! மீண்டும் பாடுங்கள்" என்றாள் மிஸ் மெடோஸ். "இன்னும் உணர்வுபூர்வமாக பாடுங்கள் பெண்களே! மீண்டும் ஒரு முறை பாடுங்கள்."</p>
<p>"Fast! Ah, too Fast." The older girls were crimson; some of the younger ones began to cry. Big spots of rain blew against the windows and one could hear the willows whispering, " — not that I do not love you—"</p>	<p>"வேகமோ வேகம்!... மிக வேகமாக" பெரிய மாணவிகளின் முகம் சிவந்து. சில சிறிய மாணவிகள் அழுத் தொடங்கினார். பெரிய மழைத் துளிகள் ஜன்னல்களின் மோதியது. "இல்லை, நான் உன்னை நேசிக்கவில்லை" என்று வில்லோ மரங்கள் முனகுவதை ஒருவரால் கேட்கமுடிந்தது.</p>
<p>"But, my darling, if you love me," thought Miss Meadows, "I don't mind how much it is. Love me as little as you like." But she knew he didn't love her. Not to have cared enough scratch out that word "disgust," so that she couldn't read it!</p>	<p>"ஆனால் அன்பே நீ என்னை நேசித்தால். "மிஸ் மெடோஸ் நினைத்தாள். 'எவ்வளவு என்பதைப் பற்றி நான் கவலைப் படவில்லை. உனக்குப் பிடித்த சிறிதளவாவது நேசி." ஆனால் அவளுக்குத் தெரியும் அவன் அவளை நேசிக்கவில்லை. 'விரக்தி' என்ற வார்த்தையை முழுவதும் அழிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அவன் நினைக்கவில்லை. அவ்வாறு செய்திருந்தால் அவள் அதை பார்த்திருக்க இயலாது.</p>
<p>"Soon Autumn yields unto Winter Drear." She would have to leave the school, too, She could never face the Science Mistress or the girls after it got known. She would have to disappear somewhere. "Passes away." The voices began to die, to fade, to whisper - to vanish</p>	<p>"விரைவில் இலையுதிர் காலம் மோசமான குளிர்காலமாக மாறும்" அவள் பள்ளியை விட்டு செல்லவும் நேரிடும். அது தெரிந்து விட்டால் அவள் அந்த அறிவியல் ஆசிரியையோ மாளவிகளையோ எதிர்கொள்ள முடியாது. அவள் எங்காவது காணாமல்போய் விடவேண்டும். "இறந்துபோய்விட வேண்டும்." குரல்கள் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக செத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தன குறைந்து... குறைந்து... கிசுகிசுப்பாகி... பின் மறைந்துபோனது.</p>
<p>Suddenly the door opened. A little girl in blue walked fussily up the hanging her head, biting her lips, and twisting the silver bangle on her red little wrist. She came up the steps and stood before Miss Meadows.</p>	<p>திடீரென்று கதவு திறந்தது. நீல நிற உடை அணிந்த ஒரு சிறு பெண் அரங்கின் நடை பாதையில் தலையை தாழ்த்தியபடி தனது உதடுகளை கடித்தபடி அவளது சிவந்த கைகளில் இருந்த வெள்ளி வளையலை திருகியபடியே பரபரப்பாக நடந்து வருகிறாள். அவள் படிகளில் ஏறி, மிஸ் மெடோஸின் முன்பு நிற்கிறாள்.</p>

<p>"Well, Monica, what is it?"</p> <p>"Oh, if you please, Miss Meadows," said the little girl, gasping, "Miss Wyatt wants to see you in the mistress's room."</p> <p>"Very well," said Miss Meadows. And she called to the girls, "I shall put you on your honour to talk quietly while I am away." But they were too subdued to do anything else. Most of them were blowing their noses.</p>	<p>என்ன மோனிகா, என்ன அது?</p> <p>உங்களுக்கு முடியும்னா, இப்ப, மிஸ் வயட் உங்களை அவரோட அறைக்கு வந்து பார்க்க வேண்டும் என சொல்லியிருக்காங்க. அறையில் வைத்து பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்கள்.</p> <p>நல்லது என்கிறார் மிஸ் மெடோஸ். மிஸ் மெடோஸ் பெண் பிள்ளைகளை அழைத்து நான் இப்போது வெளியே போகிறேன். நீங்கள் சத்தம் செய்யாமல் மெதுவாக பேசிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்கிறார். ஆனால் பெண் பிள்ளைகள் எதுவுமே செய்யமுடியாதபடி ஒடுங்கியிருக்கின்றனர். அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் தங்கள் மூக்கை சீந்தியபடி இருக்கின்றனர்.</p>
<p>The corridors were silent and cold; they echoed to Miss Meadows' steps. The headmistress sat at her desk. For a moment she did not look up. She was as usual disentangling her eyeglasses, which had got caught in her lace tie. "Sit down, Miss Meadows," she said very kindly. And then she picked up a pink envelope from the blotting-pad. "I sent for you just now because this telegram has come for you."</p> <p>"A telegram for me, Miss Wyatt?"</p>	<p>வராந்தாக்கள் குளிர்ச்சியாகவும் அமைதியாகவும் இருக்கின்றன. அவை மிஸ் மெடோசின் காலடிகளை எதிரொலிக்கின்றன. தலைமையாசிரியை தனது மேசையில் அமர்ந்திருக்கிறார். ஒரு தொடிப்பொழுது அவர் அவளை நிமிர்ந்து கூட பார்க்கவில்லை அவள் தனது வழக்கப்படி கண் கண்ணாடிகளை கழற்றும்போது அவளது கழுத்தில் இருக்கும் துணியின் வார் இழையில் அது சிக்கிக்கொள்கிறது. உக்காருங்க மிஸ் மெடோஸ் என்று அன்பாகச் சொன்னவர், மை ஒற்றும் பலகையிலிருந்து ஒரு இளஞ்சிவப்பு நிற உறையை எடுக்கிறார். "இந்த தந்தி உங்களுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் உங்களை வரச்சொன்னேன்."</p> <p>மிஸ் வயட் எனக்கு தந்தியா?</p>
<p>Basil! He had committed suicide, decided Miss Meadows. Her hand flew out, but Miss Wyatt held the telegram back a moment. "I hope it's not bad news," she said, so more than kindly. And Miss Meadows tore it open.</p>	<p>பசில் அவன் தற்கொலை செய்து கொண்டுவீட்டான் என்று மிஸ் மெடோஸ் முடிவு செய்துவிட்டாள். அவளது கைகள் முன்னே சென்றன. ஆனால், மிஸ் வயட் கொஞ்சம் தன் கையை பின்னுக்கு இழுத்துக்கொண்டு, இது கெட்ட செய்தி இல்லை என்று நினைக்கிறேன். எப்போதும் இல்லாத அன்போடு சொன்னாள் அவள். மிஸ் மெடோஸ் அதைப்பிரித்துப் பார்த்தாள்.</p>
<p>"Pay no attention to letter, must have been mad, bought hat-stand today Basil," she read. She couldn't take her eyes off the telegram. "I do hope it's nothing very serious," said Miss Wyatt, leaning forward.</p> <p>"Oh, no, thank you, Miss Wyatt," blushed Miss Meadows. "It's nothing bad at all. It's" - and she gave an apologetic little laugh - "it's from my fiance saying that - saying that - "</p> <p>There was a pause. "I see," said Miss Wyatt. And another pause. Then, "You've fifteen minutes more of your class, Miss Meadows, haven't you?" "Yes, Miss Wyatt." She got up. She half ran towards the door.</p>	<p>அந்தக்கடிதத்தை பொருட்டுத்தாதே. அது ஏதோ பைத்தியக்காரத்தனமாக எழுதியது. ஒரு தொப்பி வைக்கும் ஸ்டாண்டு வாங்கினேன். என்று அவள் அதில் வாசித்தாள். அந்த தந்தியிலிருந்து அவளால் கண்களை எடுக்க முடியவில்லை. அது ஏதோ ஒரு வருத்தப்படுகிற விஷயம் இல்லை என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன் என்றாள் மிஸ் வயட்.</p> <p>ஓ, அதெல்லாம் இல்ல. நன்றி மிஸ் வயட், என்றாள் மிஸ் மெடோஸ், வெட்கப்பட்டபடி, அது ஒண்ணுமே இல்ல. அதன் பின்பு மன்னிப்பு கேட்கும் விதமாக ஒரு சின்ன சிரிப்பு சிரித்தாள். இது எனக்கு மாப்பிள்ளையாகப் போகிறவர் கிட்ட இருந்து வந்திருக்கு. அதுல என்ன இருக்குன்னா. . . ஒரு இடைவெளி. . . அப்படியா அது சரி என்கிறாள் மிஸ் வயட். மீண்டும் ஒரு இடைவெளி. பிறகு உங்களுக்கு இன்னும் பதினைந்து நிமிடம் வகுப்பு இருக்கிறது இல்லையா மிஸ் மெடோஸ். ஆமா மிஸ் வயட். அவள் எழுந்தாள். அவள் கிட்டத்தட்ட கதவை நோக்கி ஓடினாள்.</p>
<p>"Oh, just one minute, Miss Meadows," said Miss Wyatt. "I must say I don't approve of my teachers having telegrams sent to them in school hours, unless in case of very bad news, such as death," explained Miss Wyatt, "or a very serious accident, or something to that effect. Good news, Miss Meadows, will always keep, you know." On the wings of hope, of love, of joy, Miss Meadows sped back to the music hall, up the aisle, up the steps, over to the piano.</p>	<p>ஒரு நிமிடம் மிஸ் மெடோஸ். உங்க கிட்ட ஒண்ணு சொல்லணும். டீச்சர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூட நேரத்துல யாராவது தந்தி அனுப்பறதை நான் ஏத்துக்கறதில்லை. அது ரொம்ப கெட்ட செய்தியா இருந்தா மட்டுமே. அதாவது செத்துப் போன செய்தி அல்லது அது மாதிரி ஒண்ணு நல்ல செய்தி தான் எப்பயும் வேணும். இதைத் தெரிஞ்சுக்கோங்க என்று மிஸ் வயட் அவளிடம் விளக்கினாள். நம்பிக்கை, நேசம், மகிழ்ச்சி ஆகிய சிறகுகளோடு இசை அரங்குக்கு விரைந்து சென்று அரங்கின் மையப் பாதையில் நடந்து சென்று படிகளில் ஏறி, பியானோவை நோக்கி சென்றாள் மிஸ் வயட்.</p>



<p>"Page thirty-two, Mary," she said, "page thirty-two," and, picking up the yellow chrysanthemum, she held it to her lips to hide her smile. Then she turned to the girls, rapped with her baton: "Page thirty-two, girls. Page thirty-two."</p> <p>"We come here To-day with Flowers o'er laden, With Baskets of Fruit and Ribbons to boot, To-oo Congratulate ..."</p>	<p>பக்கம் முப்பத்து ரெண்டு மேரி என்றாள் அவள். பக்கம் முப்பத்து ரெண்டு என்றபடி அருகிருந்த சாமந்திப் பூவை கையில் எடுத்துக் கொண்டாள். தனது புன்னகையை மறைப்பதற்காக அதை தன் உதடுகளின் அருகே கொண்டு சென்றாள். பிறகு அவள் பெண் பிள்ளைகளை நோக்கித் திரும்பி தனது (பேட்டன்) குச்சியால் தட்டியபடி பிள்ளைகளா, பக்கம் முப்பத்து ரெண்டு பக்கம் முப்பத்து ரெண்டு என்றாள்.</p> <p>மலர்கள் அதிகம் சுமந்து வந்தோம் இன்றைக்கு நாமே. அதோடு கூடைகளில் கணிகளும், ரிப்பன்களும், வாழ்த்தவே.</p>
<p>"Stop! Stop!" cried Miss Meadows. "This is awful. This is dreadful." And she beamed at her girls. "What's the matter with you all? Think, girls, think of what you're singing. Use your imaginations. 'With Flowers o'er laden. Baskets of Fruit and Ribbons to boot.' And 'Congratulate'." Miss Meadows broke off. "Don't look so doleful, girls. It ought to sound warm, joyful, eager. 'Congratulate'. Once more. Quickly. All together. Now then!"</p> <p>And this time Miss Meadows' voice sounded over all the other voices - full, deep, glowing with expression.</p>	<p>நிறுத்து. ! நிறுத்து என்று கத்தினாள் மிஸ் மெடோஸ். இது ரொம்ப மோசம்படு மோசமா இருக்கு. அவள் பெண் பிள்ளைகளை நோக்கி உங்களுக்கு என்ன ஆச்சு. யோசிச்சப்பாருங்க. நீங்க என்ன பாடுறோமனு யோசிச்சு பாடுங்க. உங்க கற்பனையை பயன்படுத்து. மலர்கள் அதிகம் சுமந்து வந்தோம். அதோடு கூடைகளில் கணிகளும் ரிப்பன்களும் வாழ்த்தவே. மிஸ் மெடோஸ் காட்டமாகச் சொன்னாள். பிள்ளைகளா ரொம்ப சோகமா பாடாதீங்க. அது கொஞ்சம் இதமா இருக்கனும். மகிழ்ச்சியா ஆர்வமா வாழ்த்தவே மறுபடி ஒருமுறை. வேகமா எல்லோரும் இப்ப பாடுங்க.</p> <p>இந்தத் தடவை, மிஸ் மெடோசின் குரல் மற்ற எல்லாக் குரலைவிட அதிக ஒலியுடன் ஒலித்தது. முழுமையாய், ஆழமாய் உணர்வுகளோடு ஒளிரும்படியாய் ஒலித்தது.</p>

### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு



கேதலீன் மேன்ஸ்பீல்டு முர்ரி (1888-1923) இவர் கேத்தரின் மேன்ஸ்பீல்டு என்ற புனைப்பெயரில் எழுதிய நியூசிலாந்தின் சிறுகதை எழுத்தாளர். இவர் புகழ்பெற்ற எழுத்தாளர்களான டி.எச்.லாரன்ஸ், விர்ஜீனியா உல்ப் ஆகியோருடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டிருந்தார். "Bliss, The garden Party" ஆகியவை இவரின் சிறுகதைத் தொகுப்பாகும். இவரால் தொகுக்கப்பட்ட கடிதங்கள் இவருக்கு மிகச்சிறந்த வெற்றியை தந்துள்ளது.

### A. Based on your understanding of the story, answer the following questions in about 30-50 words each. (Pg.No. 165)

- 1. What was the knife that Miss Meadows carried with her?**  
Miss Meadows carried with her was a wicked knife. This means a sense of how deeply affected Miss Meadows was after she had read Basil's letter.
- 2. What kind of relationship existed between Miss Meadows and the Science Mistress?**  
Meadows hated the Science Mistress for her cheerfulness, her beauty and charm. She hated her especially for her sweetness. So the kind of relationship existed between Miss Meadows and the Science Mistress was not good.
- 3. Why was Miss Meadows upset and dejected?**  
Miss. Meadows had received a letter from her bridegroom, Basil. That letter made her that their relationship was ended. So Miss Meadows was upset and dejected.
- 4. How would Miss Meadows usually treat Mary? How did her behaviour towards the girl change that day?**  
Mary was liked by Miss Meadows. Mary was her favourite student. Miss Meadows totally ignored the chrysanthemum and made no reply to her greeting. Her behaviour made Mary so scared and her eyes got filled with tears.

**5. Why had Miss Meadow chosen 'A Lament' as the lesson that particular day?**

Miss Meadows chose 'A Lament' as the lesson that particular day because she was deeply affected by the letter which was sent by Basil. That letter made that their relationship was ended. Due to her sadness every note was sob, a sigh, a groan of mournfulness.

**6. What brought agony to the girls during the music lessons?**

Miss Meadows beat the baton asking for silence. She was in bad state of mind. She ordered the girls to sing 'A Lament'. Everything brought agony to the girls during the music lessons.

**7. Bring out the substance of Basil's letter to Miss Meadows**

Basil went on to say that he was not a "marrying man" and that although he loved her, the thought of marrying her filled him with regret. Miss Meadows saw that he had written 'disgust' first and had crossed it out and wrote "regret".

**8. Why did Miss Wyatt summon Miss Meadows to her room?**

Miss Wyatt summoned Miss Meadows to her room. She walked to the head mistress office. There Miss Wyatt handed her a telegram.

**9. How did Miss Meadows express her joy, when she returned to the music class?**

Miss Meadows picked up the yellow chrysanthemum, she held it to her lips to hide her smile and asked for the students sing another song happy and sweet.

**10. Briefly explain the cause of Miss Meadow's joy at the end**

A telegram from Basil was sent to Miss Meadows, asking her to apologize him. Miss Meadows felt happy and returned to the class with vigour and good cheer.

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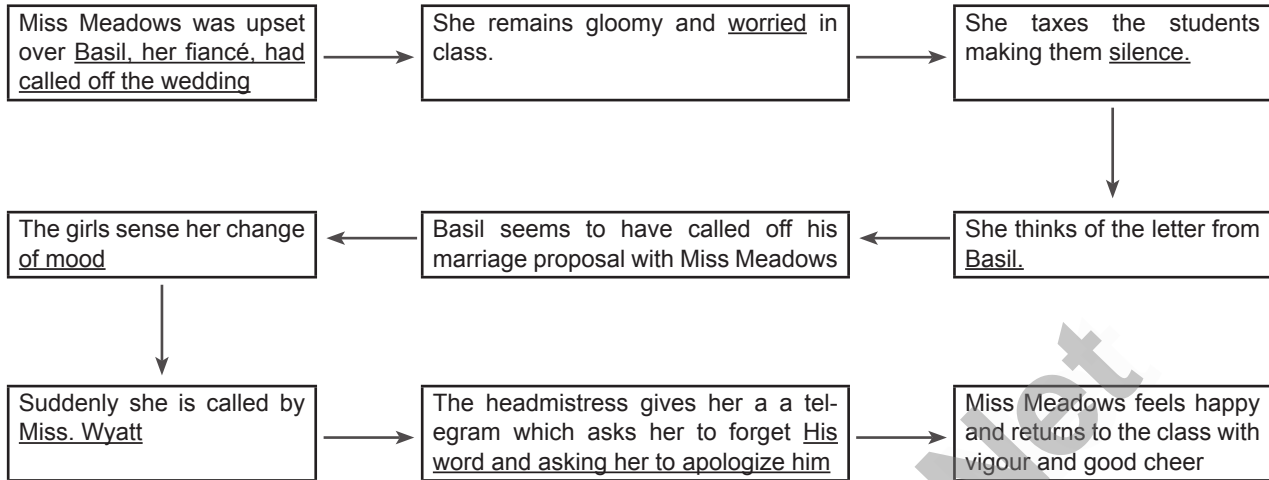
**VOCABULARY**


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**Note the following words from the story. They all refer to different ways of walking. Find out their meanings and use each of them in meaningful sentences of your own. Refer a thesaurus and add a few more to the list. (Pg.No. 165)**

- a. **trod** - put your foot on something while walking  
She trod the foot on the green grass.
- b. **fluttered**- move slightly like a bird  
The little girl fluttered around the garden.
- c. **hurried** - walked fast  
As he was late, he hurried to school
- d. **skipped** - walk with a slight jump  
The girls skipped around the playground
- e. **strode** - long step we make while walking  
He strode towards the hall
- f. **sped** - moved fast  
The car sped along the highway.

**B. Complete the mind map given below and write a brief summary of the story in your own words. (Pg.No. 166)**



**C. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 150 words each. (Pg.No. 166)**

**1. Describe Miss Meadow's mood before and after receiving the telegram. How did it affect her class? GMQ**

A despairing singing teacher, Miss Meadow has to start her class, but she has just received a letter from her fiancé, Basil. This letter makes her that their relationship was ended. As she entered the class, she doesn't answer the girl's greeting. Mary's eyes get filled with tears. The teacher orders the girls to sing a 'lament'. They sing with 'mournful voices'. The teacher contaminates them with her state of spirit. Soon a telegram -from Basil was sent to Miss Meadows, asking her to apologize him. The teacher comes back to the class smiling and ask the students to sing another song, happy and sweet without explanations as if nothing had happened.

**2. 'The only difference between good day and a bad day is your attitude' Relate this to a real life experience you have to share your thought in class.**

The difference between 'A Good day' and 'A Bad day' depends upon our attitude. Actually you can make that happen by simply changing your attitude. It really is just about our attitude that shifts one good feeling to a bad one. If we let the bad feeling overcome us, chances are no good will come out of it. Once I got scolding from mother for getting low marks in the Quarterly Exam I didn't take my breakfast. With the bad state of the mind, I went to the school. I thought that the day would be a bad day for me. During the break time I sat alone and thought about why my mother advised and scolded me. I realized my mistakes. Then I started to study well, concentrate on my class work and listened to the class with keen eyes I changed my attitude towards right way. In the evening, I went to my mother and asked her to forgive me. My mother hugged me. So, that day ended with happiness.

**3. You are busy getting ready for school. You receive a Whats App message from your best friend, saying that he/she is very upset over the fight you had yesterday and doesn't want to talk to you anymore. This distresses you as she sounds very firm. However, today is a big day at school with two tests lined up. What will be your state of mind? How will you handle this situation.**

My best friend is my soul mate If he/she fought with me I couldn't concentrate my work peacefully I will give more importance to my friendship as my family. If we got misunderstanding surely the day will be the worst day for me. Because I can't be happy without my friend. One day, I had a misunderstanding with my friend. The very next day, there were two tests in my school. My mind was totally blank. I couldn't remember a sentence to write. I kept on thinking about the fighting which

was unforgettable. Even, very known answers were not written properly. I tried to overcome my emotions. At last I decided to reconcile with my friend by taking him/her to ice cream parlour. However I did my tests very well.

#### Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):

**Miss meadows, a music teacher - gets a letter - feels upset - fiance not interested - reflects her gloom on students - changes the happy song to a sad one - Headmistress calls - delivers a telegram - fiance - agrees - to wedding - meadows happy - changes the song again - to a cheerful one** **March 2019**

**Miss Meadows - music teacher - received letter - fiance' - upset with message - affected her mood - reflected in class - called by Headmistress - gave a telegram - sender Basil - request to forget - message in letter - indicated reunion - Meadows turned happy - selected cheerful song - teach children**

**March 2020**

#### Plan of the paragraph:

Introduction  
Meadows' depressed mood  
Turn of events  
Moral

#### Introduction:

**Mansfield is a short story writer. The story is about the changing moods of a teacher filled with dismay.**

#### Meadow's depressed mood:

**Miss Meadows is a music teacher. This story tells the events that happened in a single day in her life. Miss Meadows was very serious and upset over the letter from her lover Basil. He mentioned that he was not interested in marriage. On reading this, she remained gloomy and restless in class. So she behaves arrogantly with the students. She taxed them by making them sing all together. He seems to have broken off their engagement. So, Ms. Meadows felt very sad and the girls sensed the change in her immediately.**

#### Turn of events:

**Suddenly, she was called by Ms. Wyatt. A little girl in blue walked up the aisle and came to her to give the information. The**

**headmistress gives her a telegram. In that Basil asked her to forget about the matter in the letter sent recently. Ms. Meadows felt happy and returned to the class with vigour and good cheer. She made the children sing a song of joy.**

#### Moral:

**There is calm after every storm.**

#### Paragraph for Average students:

Story	The singing Lesson
Author	Katherine Mansfield
Characters	Miss Meadows
Theme	Sufferings of a woman

Miss Meadows is a music teacher. This story tells the events that happened in a single day in her life. She was engaged to Basil. Basil wanted to break up from her. So he sent a letter to her, so she became very sad. She asked her students to sing songs to suit her mood. She was not ready to share the news with anyone. It reflected in the classroom and affected the students. She chose a song 'A lament' to suit her mood and drills the students repeatedly. Later she received a telegram from Basil. He expressed his love for her once again. She became very happy. She made the children sing a song of joy. She also sang the song in a sweet voice. This shows that attitude makes or mars things.

**A calm temperament ensures happiness.**

#### Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)

Story	The singing Lesson
Author	Katherine Mansfield

- Miss Meadows is a music teacher. She is engaged to Basil.
- Basil wants a break up from her.
- He sends a letter to her.
- So she becomes very sad.
- She makes the students sing song to suit her mood.
- Later she receives a telegram from Basil.
- He says that he wants to marry her.
- Miss Meadows becomes very happy now.
- She makes the children sing a song of joy in the class.
- She also sings the song in a sweet voice.

**A calm temperament ensures happiness.**



# Unit 6

## Prose

### THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

- Bill Bryson

#### இடருக்குள்ளான பயணி

#### பாடச் சுருக்கம்

நம்மில் ஒருசிலர் நம்முடைய சிறு தவறுகளால் சிக்களில் மாட்டிக் கொள்கிறோம். இது நாமே தேடிக்கொள்வது. பெரும்பாலும் நம்மில் சிலர், தங்களின் ஞாபக மறதியின் காரணமாக நமக்கு துன்பத்தை தேடிக்கொள்கிறோம். இதனால் நாம் அடையும் துன்பங்களை இந்த கட்டுரையின் ஆசிரியர் பில் பிரைசன் நகைச்சுவையுடன் விளக்குகிறார். தனது விமானப்பயணங்களின் போது, தான் சந்திக்கும் சிறு நெருக்கடிகளை தனக்கே உரித்தான நகைச்சுவையுடன் அவர் விளக்குவது இக்கட்டுரையின் தனிச்சிறப்பு.

ENGLISH	தமிழ்
<p>Of all the things I am not very good at, living in the real world is perhaps the most outstanding. I am constantly filled with wonder at the number of things that other people do without any evident difficulty that are pretty much beyond me. I cannot tell you the number of times that I have gone looking for the lavatory in a cinema, for instance, and ended up standing in an alley on the wrong side of a self-locking door. My particular specialty now is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day and asking what my room number is. I am, in short, easily confused.</p>	<p>எல்லாவற்றிலும் நான் மிகவும் சிறந்தவன் அல்ல, உண்மையான உலகத்தில் வாழ்வது மிகவும் சிறந்தது. சில மக்கள் தெளிவாக சிரமம்மின்றி செய்வதை நினைத்து நான் ஆச்சரியப்படுகிறேன். அது எனக்கு நன்றாக உள்ளது. உதாரணமாக, நான் தியேட்டரில் கழிப்பறை தேடி செல்லும் போது கடைசியில் ஒரு சந்தில் தானியங்கி கதவின் முன் நின்றிருப்பேன். நான் தினமும் மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு முறை ஹோட்டல் மேசைக்கு திரும்பி வந்து எனது அறை எண்ணை கேட்டு செல்வேன். நான் குட்டையாக (குள்ளமாக) இருப்பதால் எளிதில் குழம்பிவிடுவேன்.</p>
<p>I was thinking about this the last time we went en famille on a big trip. It was at Easter, and we were flying to England for a week. When we arrived at Logan Airport in Boston and were checking in, I suddenly remembered that I had recently joined British Airways' frequent flyer programme. I also remembered that I had put the card in the carry-on bag that was hanging around my neck. And here's where the trouble started.</p>	<p>நான் கடைசியாக எனது குடும்பத்துடன் பெரிய ஒரு சுற்றுலா பயணத்திற்கு சென்றதை நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். அது காலம், ஒரு வார காலம் நாங்கள் இங்கிலாந்து சென்றோம். நாங்கள் Bostonல் உள்ள விமான நிலையத்தில் டிக்கெட் சரிபார்த்து கொண்டிருந்தோம். அப்போது திடீரென பிரிட்டிஷ் விமானப்படையின் திட்டத்தில் சேர்ந்தது நினைவுக்கு வந்தது. அதன் அட்டையில் என் பையில் வைத்திருப்பது ஞாபகம் வந்தது. அது என் கழுத்தை சுற்றி இருந்ததும் நினைவில் வந்தது. அங்கு தான் பிரச்சனை தொடங்கியது.</p>



<p>The zip on the bag was jammed. So I pulled on it and yanked at it, with grunts and frowns and increasing consternation. I kept this up for some minutes but it wouldn't budge, so I pulled harder and harder, with more grunts. Well, you can guess what happened. Abruptly the zip gave way. The side of the bag flew open and everything within — newspaper cuttings and other loose papers, a 14-ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money, film — was extravagantly ejected over an area about the size of a tennis court.</p>	<p>என் பையின் ஜிப்பை திறக்கமுடியவில்லை. ஆதலால், அதை அதிக அழுத்தம் கொண்டு இழுத்தேன். அதை சில மணித்துளிகள் அழுத்தம் கொடுத்து இழுத்தேன். ஆனால் அதை திறக்கமுடியவில்லை. ஆதலால் மிக கடினமாக மிகுந்த உறுமல்வூடன் இழுத்தேன். திடீரென அந்த ஜிப் வழிவிட்டது. ஒரு வழியில் அந்த பையில் இருந்தது, செய்தித்தாள் துண்டுகள் மற்றும் இதர காசுநாடிகள், 14 ounce குழாய், புகையிலை டீன், பத்திரிக்கைகள் பாஸ்போர்ட், ஆங்கில ரூபாய்கள், படம் - ஆடம்பரமான டென்னிஸ் கோர்ட் ஆகிய அனைத்தும் வெளியே வந்தது.</p>
<p>I watched dumbstruck as a hundred carefully sorted documents came raining down in a fluttery cascade, coins bounced to a variety of noisy oblivions and the now-lidless tin of tobacco rolled crazily across the concourse disgorging disgorging its contents as it went.</p>	<p>நூறு வரிசைப்படுத்தப்பட்ட ஆவணங்கள் கவனமான நீர் வீழ்ச்சி போல் கீழே இறைச்சலோடு இயங்குவதை கண்டேன். நாணயங்கள் பல்வேறு சப்தங்களை எழுப்பியது புகையிலை டப்பாவின் தகரம் நீண்டு வழியிலேயே சிதறப்போயிருந்தது. அதன் உள்பொருளை வெளியே பரப்பிவிட்டு வெறுமையாக்கியது.</p>
<p>"My tobacco!" I cried in horror, thinking what I would have to pay for that much tobacco in England now that another Budget had come and gone, and then changed the cry to "My finger! My finger!" as I discovered that I had gashed my finger on the zip and was shedding blood in a lavish manner. (I am not very good around flowing blood generally, but when it's my own — well, I think hysterics are fully justified.) Confused and unable to help, my hair went into panic mode. It was at this point that my wife looked at me with an expression of wonder — not anger or exasperation, but just simple wonder — and said, "I can't believe you do this for a living."</p>	<p>"எனது புகையிலை" என வருந்தினேன், நான் புகையிலைக்கு இங்கிலாந்தில் அதிகமாக செலவழிக்க வேண்டுமே? என மனதில் வந்து சென்றது. பிறகு "என் விரல்! என் விரல்! எனது விரல் பையின் ஜிப்பில் பட்டு ஆழமாக கீரல் விழுந்ததால் கத்தினேன். அது விலைமதிப்பற்ற இரத்தத்தை வெளியிட்டது. (அதாவது நான் இரத்தத்தை சிந்துவதில் நல்லவன் அல்ல, ஆனால் அது என்னுடையது. வளிப்பு நோய் உள்ளோர் இதை நியாயப்படுத்துவார்கள் என நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த நேரத்தில் எனது மனைவி பதற்றத்துடன் - கோபம், எரிச்சல் இல்லாமல் ஆனால் சிறிய திகைப்புடன் "நீங்கள் வாழ்வதற்கு இப்படிச் செய்வீர்கள் என நான் நம்பவில்லை," என்று சொன்னாள்.</p>
<p>But I'm afraid it's so. I always have catastrophes when I travel. Once on an aeroplane, I leaned over to tie a shoelace just at the moment someone in the seat ahead of me threw his seat back into full recline, and found myself pinned helplessly in the crash position. It was only by clawing the leg of the man sitting next to me that I managed to get myself freed. This, however, was not my worst experience on a plane flight. My worst experience was when I was writing important thoughts in a notebook ('buy socks', 'clutch drinks carefully', etc.), sucking thoughtfully on the end of my pen as you do, and fell into conversation with an attractive young lady in the next seat. I amused her for perhaps 20 minutes with a scattering of urbane bons mots, then retired to the lavatory where I discovered that the pen had leaked and that my mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums were now a striking, scrub-resistant navy blue, and would remain so for several days.</p>	<p>ஆனால், நான் கொஞ்சம் பயந்தேன். எதிர்பாராத நிகழ்வுகள் பயணத்தின் போது நிகழும். ஒரு முறை விமானத்தில், நான் கீழே குனிந்து எனது shoe lace யை மாட்டிக்கொண்டிருந்தேன், சற்று நேரத்தில் எனது முன் இருக்கையில் இருந்தவர் பின்னாக முழுவதுமாக சாய்ந்தார். எனது அருகே இருந்தவர் கால்களை இருபக்கமும் போட்டுக் கொண்டார். நானும் அவரிடம் இருந்து விடுதலை பெற நினைத்தேன். எனது விமான பயணத்தில் இது மட்டுமே எனது மோசமான அனுபவங்கள் அல்ல. எனது முக்கியமான எண்ணங்களை நான் புத்தகங்களில் எழுதுவதே எனது மோசமான தருணங்கள். (சாக்ஸ் வாங்க கிளட்ச் பாணங்கள் கவனமாக....) யோசித்துக்கொண்டு பேனா நுனியை வாயில் வைத்து உறிஞ்சினேன். எனது அருகே உள்ள சிறுவயது பெண்மணியின் உரையாடலில் மூழ்கினேன். 20 நிமிடங்கள் அவளை தொடர்ந்து பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். பின்னர் கழிப்பறை நோக்கி சென்றேன். அப்போது தான் நான் பார்த்தேன் பேனாவின் மை என் வாய், கண்ணம், நாக்கு, பல் மற்றும் ஈறுகள் அனைத்திலும் தெரிந்தது. Navy blue, பல நாட்களாய் என் வாயிலிருந்து போகாமல் இருந்தது.</p>

<p>So you will understand, I trust, when I tell you how much I ache to be suave. I would love, just once in my life, to rise from a dinner table without looking as if I have just experienced an extremely localised seismic event, get in a car and close the door without leaving 14 inches of coat outside, wear light-coloured trousers without discovering at the end of the day that I have at various times sat on chewing gum, ice cream, cough syrup and motor oil. But it is not to be.</p>	<p>நான் சிறந்த பண்பாளனாய் இருக்க எவ்வளவு சிரமப்படுகிறேன் என நீங்கள் உணர்ந்திருப்பீர்கள் என நான் நம்புகிறேன். உணவு மேசையிலிருந்து பார்க்காமல் ஒரு Besimic event செய்தேனே என முயற்சி செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். எனது 14 இன்ச் கோர்ட்டை மறவாமல் எடுத்துவந்து காரில் ஏறி ஜன்னலை சாத்த வேண்டும். மெல்லிய நிறங்களைக் கொண்ட ஆடைகள் அணிந்து அந்த நாள் இறுதிவரை, நான் முன்பு செய்தது போல் chewing Gum, Ice cream, cough syrup and motor oil செய்யக்கூடாது. ஆனால், அது அவ்வாறு நடக்காது.</p>
<p>Now on planes when the food is delivered, my wife says: "Take the lids off the food for Daddy" or "Put your hoods up, children. Daddy's about to cut his meat." Of course, this is only when I am flying with my family. When I am on my own, I don't eat, drink or lean over to tie my shoelaces, and never put a pen anywhere near my mouth. I just sit very, very quietly, sometimes on my hands to keep them from ying out unexpectedly and causing liquid mischief. It's not much fun, but it does at least cut down on the laundry bills.</p>	<p>இப்போது விமானத்தில் உணவு உபசரிக்கப்படுகிறது. "அப்பாவின் சாப்பாட்டு மூடியை திறங்கள்" அல்லது "உங்கள் தலைகளை மூடுங்கள் குழந்தைகளே அப்பா தற்போது அவரது உணவை சாப்பிட போகிறார். என என் மனைவி கூறுகிறார் "ஆம், நான் என் குடும்பத்துடன் பறக்கும் போது நடப்பது. நான் தனியாக செல்லும் போது சாப்பிட, குடிக்க எனது shoe lace கட்ட முயற்சிக்க மாட்டேன். எனது வாயின் அருகே பேனாவை கொண்டு செல்ல மாட்டேன். நான் மிகமிக அமைதியாக இருப்பேன். சிலநேரம் என் கையில் இருந்து வடியும் நீரே எனக்கு பிரச்சனையைக் கொடுக்கும். இது சிரிப்பிற்குரிய விஷயம் அல்ல, ஆனால் இவையனைத்தும் எனது லாண்டரி பில்லில் சேர்க்கப்படும்.</p>
<p>I never did get my frequent flyer miles, by the way. I never do. I couldn't find the card in time. This has become a real frustration for me. Everyone I know — everyone — is for ever flying off to Bali first class with their air miles. I never get to collect anything. I must fly 100,000 miles a year, yet I have accumulated only about 212 air miles divided between twenty-three airlines.</p>	<p>என்னுடைய அன்றாட flyer milesயை நான் இன்னும் பெறவில்லை. நான் செய்தது இல்லை. எனது கார்டை-நேரத்திற்கு என்னால் பெற முடியாது. எனக்கு தெரிந்த அனைவரும் - Bali-க்கு முதல் வகுப்பு ஏர் மைல்ஸ் செல்கின்றனர். என்னால் எதையும் பெறமுடியவில்லை. நான் வருடத்தில் 100,000 மைல்கள் பறப்பேன், ஆனால் 23 ஏர் லைன்கள் மூலம் மொத்தம் 212 air miles உள்ளன.</p>
<p>This is because either I forget to ask for the air miles when I check in, or I remember to ask for them but the airline then manages not to record them, or the check-in clerk informs me that I am not entitled to them. In January, on a flight to Australia — a flight for which I was going to get about a zillion air miles — the clerk shook her head when I presented my card and told me I was not entitled to any.</p>	<p>இது எனது கவன கோளாறு. நான் ஞாபகம் செய்தும் அது பதிவு செய்யப்படவில்லை. எழுத்தரிடம் கேட்டபோது அவர் எனக்கு இதில் உரிமை இல்லை என்றும் தெரிவித்தார். ஜனவரி, ஆஸ்திரேலியா விமானத்தில் இந்த விமானத்தில் zillion air miles பெறப்போகிறது - நான் எனது கார்டை எழுத்தரிடம் கொடுக்கும்போது அவள் தலை நிமிர்ந்து பார்த்து இதில் "யாருக்கும் உரிமை இல்லை," என்றாள்.</p>
<p>"Why?" "The ticket is in the name of B. Bryson and the card is in the name of W. Bryson." I explained to her the close and venerable relationship between *Bill and William, but she wouldn't have it. So I didn't get my air miles, and I won't be flying to Bali first class just yet. Perhaps just as well, really. I could never go that long without eating.</p>	<p>"ஏன்"? இந்த டிக்கெட் B. Bryson பேரிலும் அந்த கார்டு W. Bryson பேரில் உள்ளது. நான் அவளிடம் விவரித்து (explained) Bill மற்றும் William பற்றிய மதிப்புகளை பற்றி எடுத்துக் கூறினேன், ஆனால் அவள் அதை ஏற்கவில்லை. அதனால் எனது air milesயை பெற வில்லை, முதல் வகுப்பில் என்னால் Bali-க்கு பயணம் செல்ல முடியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் நல்லதுதான், இவ்வளவு தூரம் என்னால் சாப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியாது.</p>

## ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு

அமேரிக்காவில், அயோவா மாகாணத்தில், 1951ல் பிறந்த இவர் ஒரு ஆங்கிலோ அமேரிக்கா இனத்தவர் ஆவார். இவரது தாய் ஜரிஷ் இனத்தவர். இவர் பெரும்பாலான காலத்தை இங்கிலாந்திலேயே கழித்துள்ளார். இவர் ஐரோப்பாவை சுற்றிப்பார்த்து அதன் அனுபவங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, புத்தகங்கள் எழுதியுள்ளார். அமேரிக்காவில் உள்ள ட்ரேக் பல்கலைக்கழகத்தின் வேந்தராக பணியாற்றியுள்ளார். Notes from a small Island neither here nor there, Travels in Europe போன்றவை இவரின் படைப்புகள் ஆகும்.

## GLOSSARY

## TEXTUAL

Words	Tamil Meaning	Synonyms	Antonyms
1. alley	சந்து	A narrow Passage	Main road
2. en famille	குடும்பமாக	As a family (French)	-
3. yanked	வெடுக்கென்று இழு	Pulled with a jerk or suddenly	Pushed
4. consternation	கலக்கம், கவலை	Worry	Happy, calm
5. extravagantly	ஊதாரித்தனமான	Excessively	Moderately
6. cascade	நீர்வீழ்ச்சி	Waterfall	drought
7. con course	பொது உட்கூடம்	a open central area hall in a Public building	Portion.
8. disgorging	ஊற்றுதல்	Discharging	Retaining
9. gashed	ஆழமான வெட்டு	Cut deeply	Healed
10. hysterics	மட்டுமீறிய அச்சம், புதற்றம்	A fit of uncontrollable laughing or crying	Calm, control
11. exasperation	மிகுதியாக எரிச்சல் படுத்து	Irritation	Pleasing, comfort
12. catastrophe	அழிசெயல், பெருங்கேடு	A terrible disaster	Good fortune
13. bons mots	சிரிப்பூட்டும் வகையில்	Witty remarks (French)	serious
14. suave	நவநாகரிகமான நடத்தை	Polite and sophisticated	Awkward, clumsy
15. venerable	வணங்குவதற்குரிய	Valued	unrespected

## ADDITIONAL TEXTUAL

1. frustration	சின உணர்ச்சி, எரிச்சல் உணர்வு	Disappointment, vexation	Assistance, support
2. globe trotter	உலகத்தை சுற்றி பயணம் செய்கிறவன்	Voyager, world traveller	Inhabitant/native
3. chaos	குழப்பம்	Confusion	Calm, normality
4. constantly	ஓயாது - அடிக்கடி	always, again & again	Discontinuously
5. evident	தெளிவான	Apparent, clear	Unclear, vague
6. jammed	நெருக்கி புகுத்து	Stuck-fast, push or force	Loose, operating
7. grunts	தாழ்குரல் குற்றோசை எழுப்பு	Cry, groan	Laugh
8. frowns	முகஞ்சுளித்துக் கோபம்	Dirty look	Grin, smile

9. budge	இடம் விட்டுக்கொடு	Give way, move	hinder/Prevent
10. ejected	வெளியேற்று	Thrown out	Take in
11. dumbstruck	திகைப்படைந்த	Shocked	calm/Peace
12. sorted	வகைப்படுத்து	Arrange, Place in order	Disorder
13. fluttery	புகழ்ச்சி	Under Pressure	Calm, laid-back
14. oblivions	மறதிநிலை	Forgetfulness	Awareness, consciousness
15. lavish	பெருமளவில் பணம் செலவழிக்கிற	Splendid	Economical, scanty
16. Panic	அச்ச உணர்வு, திகில்	Extreme fright, fear	Calm, contentment
17. clawing	கைவிரல் நகங்களால் ஒன்றை பிறாண்டு	Hurt	Heal
18. amused	வேடிக்கை காட்டு	Entertained	Bored
19. scattering	நாற்புறமும் சிதறிச்செல்	disperse	Collect, gather
20. mischief	குறும்பு	Playfulness, bad behaviour	Obedient, behaviour
21. accumulated	திரட்டு, ஒருங்குசேர்	Gathered	dispersed
22. zillion	சம்பாதித்த கோடிகணக்கான	Innumerable	Countable, limited

**A. Answer the following in one or two sentences: (Pg.No. 171)**

**1. Give a few instances of Bryson's confused acts.**

- Whenever he went looking for the lavatory in a cinema he used to stand in an alley on the wrong side of a self-locking door.
- Forgetting his room number while staying in hotel, he often visited the hotel desks.

**2. What were the contents of Bryson's bag?**

The contents of the bag were newspaper cuttings, loose papers, 14-ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money and film.

**3. Describe the fluttery cascade of things tumbling from the bag.**

Documents came raining down, coins bounced to a variety of noisy oblivions and the lidless tobacco rolled crazily disgorging its contents.

**4. Why did the author's concern over tobacco shift to his finger?**

The author's concern over tobacco shifted to his finger as he gashed his finger on the zip and blood started shedding in a lavish manner.

**5. What happened to Bryson when he leaned to tie his shoe lace? June 2019**

When he leaned to tie his shoelace someone in the seat ahead of him threw his seat back to relax and he found himself pinned in the crash position.

**6. How did Bryson free himself from the crash position?**

By clawing (hurting) the leg of the man sitting next to him, Bryson managed to free himself.

**7. What was Bryson's worst accident on a plane?**

- His worst accident was he fell into a conversation with a young lady in the next seat for 20 minutes sucking his pen.
- Later he discovered that his pen had leaked and that his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums remained navy blue for several days.



**8. What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?**

Bryson wished to avoid seismic event while rising from a dining table, leaving 14 inches of coat outside while getting into a car and dirtying light coloured trousers.

**9. How would staying away from liquid mischief benefit Bryson?**

Staying away from liquid mischief benefited Bryson by cutting down his laundry bills.

**10. Why did the clerk say that Bryson was not entitled to flyer miles? March 2023**

As the ticket was in the name of B. Bryson and the card was in the name of W. Bryson he was not entitled to flyer miles.

**B. Answer the following questions in about three to four sentences each: (Pg.No. 171)****1. Why doesn't Bryson seem to be able to do easily what others seem to ? Give a few reasons.**

Bryson does not seem to do what others do easily because he gets confused very easily. He is also a man of forgetfulness.

**2. What was the reaction of Bryson's wife to his antics?**

Bryson's wife was not angry or irritated by looking at his behaviour. She was rather struck with wonder thinking how a normal human being could behave in that manner.

**3. Briefly describe the 'accidents' encountered on the flight by Bryson.**

Once when he leaned over to tie a shoe lace, he was pinned helplessly in the crash position when some one in the seat ahead of him threw his seat back to relax. The most embarrassing situation was when he knocked down soft drink on to the lap of a lady repeatedly. The worst experience was sucking his pen thoughtfully without knowing that it was leaking and that his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums remained navy blue for several days.

**C. Based on your understanding of the text, answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100-150 words. (Pg.No. 171)****1. 'To this day, I don't know how I did it' – What does 'it' refer to?**

'It' refers to the incident which Bill Bryson experienced while knocking down a soft drink to the lap of a sweet little lady sitting beside him. It was really the most embarrassing moment for him. When he knocked a soft drink on to the lap of the lady, the flight attendant came and cleaned her up. He was then provided with a replacement drink which he knocked it onto the woman again. He was just thinking about it and could not understand how it happened repeatedly. He felt that it so happened in a strange manner as what usually happened in 1950s horror movies with the title 'The undead Limb'. The lady looked at him with the stupefied expression which was quite natural and uttered an oath that was not heard by Bryson before. Thus 'It' was really an embarrassing moment for Bryson.

**2. '\_\_\_\_ But, when it's my own-well, I think hysterics are fully justified'- How?**

It is a general fact that we human beings never worry much when something disastrous happens to others. At the same time it hurts us a lot when the same situation is being faced by us. The same is the feeling of Bill Bryson when there was a cut in his finger. When he was about to open his carryon bag for taking out the card, the zip got jammed. He enforced his utmost effort to open it. Because of this incident there was a deep cut in his finger out of which blood started shedding out in a lavish manner. He never bothered about flow of blood when it was for others. But now he was there in panic mode and felt like crying in an uncontrollable manner. This clearly justifies the statement \_\_\_\_ But, when it's my own – well, I think hysterics are fully justified'.



**3. Bring out the pun in the title "The Accidental Tourist". GMQ Sep 2020**

Pun is the humorous use of words that have two meanings. The title 'The Accidental tourist' is a pun which brings out two meanings. 'One who travels by accident' and the other meaning is the one who meets with accident often in his/her trip. The second meaning is what aptly suits this story. We come to know that Bill Bryson, a globetrotter often meets with catastrophes when he is there on travel. Once on an aeroplane when he tried to tie his shoe lace leaning down he got pinned helplessly in crash position just as the person ahead of him threw his seat back to rest. The next accident was he knocked down a soft drink on to the lap of a young lady who was sitting beside him. The worst accident was sucking his pen thought fully without knowing that it was leaking and found his mouth remained navy blue for several days. All the above incidents clearly brings out the pun in the title

**4. Can a clumsy person train himself/herself to overcome short comings? How could this be done.**

No man is perfect in this world. There may be short comings in their life in one way or the other. There is no use feeling worried about it. On the other hand one must think of some fruitful ideas to overcome those short comings. In this story we come to know that Bryson often forgets the room number of his stay. A person like him can tackle such a situation by noting down the important dates, numbers and their schedule in their diary. A person like him gets confused just because of nervousness. It is their over excitement which makes them do everything in a haphazard way. This can be controlled if they practice doing meditation regularly. Nothing is difficult. Everything lies in the hands of the clumsy person who likes to come out of it 'Practice makes a man perfect'. If he practices doing the above said ideas, naturally he can overcome his shortcomings to a great extend.

**5. As a fellow passenger of Bill Bryson on the flight, make a diary entry describing his clumsy behaviour during the trip and the inconveniences caused to others as a result of his nervousness.**

I had a trip on a plane where I happened to meet a clumsy person named Bryson. There arose many inconveniences to the fellow passengers because of his clumsy behaviour. He leaned over to tie his shoelace and was pinned in the crash position as the person ahead threw his seat back to relax. He might have informed the person in his front row to pull the seat front. Instead he hurt the leg of the man sitting next to him and freed himself. Later he knocked down a soft drink on to the lap of a young lady who was sitting next to him. The lady got drenched and was helped by the flight assistant to clean herself. To her surprise Bryson knocked down yet another cup of drink on her lap. She was really shocked of his behaviour and didn't know what to do. I understood that everything happened because of his nervousness.

**D. Briefly describe the 'accidents' encountered on the flight by Bryson. / Give an account of Bill Bryson's awkward behaviour during his trip to England**

**Paragraph for Topper (gifted students):**

**Plan of the paragraph:**

Introduction

Accidents met by Bryson

Title justified

Conclusion

**Introduction:**

Bill Bryson, the author finds it challenging to live in the world without getting into trouble or creating an accident. He has given some instances.

**Accidents met by Bryson:**

Robert Wilson meets with accidents often. He cannot even do simple activities without confusion. He gets easily confused. He struggles to go to the lavatory in a cinema theatre. He cannot remember his hotel room number. When he travels too there is confusion. He suffers or makes others suffer. He doesn't take food or drink in flight to avoid accidents. But he can never control mishaps. His funny moments occur during his travel by plane. Once while he was searching for his flying card at the reporting desk, he sets a cascade of documents falling down.

**Title justified:**

Once when he bent down to tie his shoe lace in the plane, he got caught when the passenger in front reclined his seat at the same time. While trying to impress a young lady he accidentally sucks ink from his pen and his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums were stained with blue ink. It remained for several days. Bryson wishes to be polite and refined. But the situation becomes so awkward that everything is out of control.

**Conclusion:**

He suffers or makes others suffer. His wife cautions the kids whenever he cuts his meat or opens his food, luck does not favour him. He gets knocked down badly either by fate or his own fault. The way he creates accidents justify the title "The Accidental Tourist".

*Accidents can be rectified if there is no confusion.*

**Paragraph for Average students:**

<b>Prose</b>	<b>The Accidental Tourist</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Bill Bryson</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>One's own worries bothers him a lot</b>

Bryson narrates about the confusion in his everyday life. His funny moments occur during his travel by plane. Once while searching for his flying card at the reporting desk, he sets a cascade of documents falling down. In another incident when he bent down to tie the shoelace in the plane, he got caught when the passenger in front reclined his seat at the same moment. While trying to impress a young lady, sucks his pen thoughtfully and amuses her. Bryson admits that he wishes to be polite and refined. But the situation becomes so awkward that everything goes beyond his control. His wife has begun to caution their kids with precautionary measures whenever he cuts his meat or opens his food. Luck doesn't favour him. He gets knocked down badly either by fate or his own fault.

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

<b>Prose</b>	<b>The Accidental Tourist</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Bill Bryson</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>One's own worries bothers him a lot</b>

- Bryson narrates about the confusion in his everyday life.
- Bryson meets with accidents often.
- He cannot even do simple activities without confusion.
- He gets easily confused.
- He struggles to go to the lavatory in a cinema.
- He cannot remember his hotel room number.

- When he travels too there is confusion.
- He suffers or makes others suffer.
- He doesn't take food or drink in flight to avoid accidents.
- But he can never control mishaps.
- He gets knocked down badly either by fate or his own fault.

*Accidents can be rectified if there is no confusion.*

### VOCABULARY

#### A. Foreign words and phrases. (Pg.No. 172)

You have come across the French phrases 'en famille' [ən <famille>] and 'bons mots' **ban 'ma:ts** | in the lesson. Now look at the following phrases and their meanings.

Eg : enfamille - as a family

- a) viva voce - / ,vaɪvə vəʊsi / - a spoken examination
- b) sine die - / 'sɪnə 'dɪi:/ - without a date being fixed
- c) resume- / 'rezj u:meɪ/ - a brief summary
- d) rapport - /ræ 'pɔ:(r)/ - close relationship with good understanding
- e) bonafide - / ,bəʊnə 'faɪdi/ - genuine

**Refer to the dictionary and find out the meanings of the following foreign words /phrases.**

**Use them in sentences of your own:** (Pg.No. 172)

1) bon voyage	2) in toto	3) liaison	4) ex gratia	5) en masse
6) en route	7) ad hoc	8) faux pas	9) par excellence	10) in camera
11) status quo	12) magnum opus	13) vox populi	14) in cognito	15) dejavu
16) a-la-carte	17) via-media	18) percapita	19) teta te	20) carte blanche

1. **bon voyage – have a good journey/good bye.**  
Ex: He wished us bon voyage.
2. **in toto – totally, as a whole**  
Ex: The available information amounts to very little in toto
3. **liaison – co-ordination of activities / a person who act as a link.**  
Ex: The police have appointed a liaison officer to work with the local community.
4. **ex gratia – gives as a favour of gift**  
Ex: The bank did pay me £100 ex-gratia.
5. **en masse – as a whole group / large group**  
Ex: Her supporters arrived en masse for the rally
6. **en route – on the way while travelling / along the way**  
Ex: I stopped en route (to the party) and got some wine
7. **ad hoc – arrangement made for a special purpose**  
Ex: We deal with the problems on an ad hoc basis.
8. **faux pas – social blunder**  
Ex: She made the faux pas of referring to Wales as "part of England"
9. **par excellence: - better or more** than all other of the same kind  
Shakespeare is par excellence playwright.

- 10. in camera** - secret session  
**Ex:** Judges assesses the merits of such claims in camera
- 11. status quo** - the situation or state of affairs as it is now.  
**Ex:** They have a vested interest in maintaining the status quo
- 12. magnum opus** - a great work  
**Ex:** His novel was his magnum opus
- 13. vox populi** - voice of the people  
**Ex:** The government accepted the vox populi
- 14. inognito** - in disguise  
**Ex:** Kings of ancient India travelled in cognito to get to know the problem of their subjects.
- 15. deja vu** - a feeling of having already experienced the present situation.  
**Ex:** I entered the room and immediately felt as a sense of dejavu
- 16. a-la-carte** - a menu which are priced separately.  
**Ex:** You get more choice if you eat a'la-carte
- 17. via media** - a middle course  
**Ex:** You are in a via media.
- 18. per capita** - for each person  
**Ex:** The government announced to give Rs. 1000 per capita due to corona
- 19. teta - te** - an intimate private conversation between two people.  
**Ex:** The close friends met after a long time. They had tete-te
- 20. carte blanche** - complete freedom to act as one wishes.  
**Ex:** The architect gives carte blanche to design the store.

**Here is a list of some words borrowed from Indian languages and have been included in the Dictionary of English. Add more words to the table. (Pg.No. 172)**

WORD	ORIGIN	MEANING
Veranda	Hindi	a roofed platform along the outside of a house
bungalow	Hindi	a house in the Bengal style
Chutney	Hindi	a ground or mashed relish
Cheetah	Sanskrit	uniquely marked
Coir	Malayalam	rope
Bamboo	Kannada	wood
bandicoot	Telugu	kind of rat
catamaran	Tamil	multi-hulled watercraft
Guru	Sanskrit	master
Pandal	Tamil	temporary shelter
Pitla	Telugu	young bird.
anna	Tamil	elder brother
masala	Urdu	mixture of ground spices
dabba	Punjabi	a roadside food stall or restuarant
avatar	Sanskrit	descent of a deity from heaven

**C. Idioms.** (Pg.No. 173)

Look at the list of idioms given below. Find their meanings from a dictionary. Read the sentences that follow and replace the words in italics with the appropriate idioms, making suitable changes wherever necessary.

- right up one's alley – well suited to one's tastes
- drive one up the wall –annoy or frustrate one
- hit the road – set out on a journey
- take (one) for a ride –deceive or cheat someone
- in panic mode –very strong feeling of anxiety or fear

- a) The old man got irritated at the loud noise outside. (**drove up the wall**)
- b) We were driving, when it started raining heavily. After stopping for an hour, we began the journey again. (**hit the road**)
- c) Ramesh gave false excuses for not attending the meeting and deceived me. (**took me for a ride**)
- d) At the interview when questions were fired at me rapidly, I forgot everything and grew irritated. (**was in a panic mood**)
- e) I love thrillers and this book appeals to me strongly. (**right up my alley**)

**LISTENING ACTIVITY****D. Listen to the dialogue read out by the teacher or to the recorded version and answer the questions that follow:** (Pg.No. 173)

- i) \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the places visited by Mahesh.  
a) Srilanka      b) Goa      c) Kasi      **d) Cochin**
- ii) The Art Museum at Trivandrum is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) Swarnalayam      b) Gitalayam      **c) Chitralayam**      d) Saranalayam
- iii) Varkala is the oldest port of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**a) Quilon**      b) Andhra      c) Puducherry      d) the Andamans
- iv) Mahesh had been to the \_\_\_\_\_ Lake Wild Life Sanctuary.  
a) Chidambaram      b) Pulicat      c) Kovalam      **d) Periyar**
- v) Cochin is called the \_\_\_\_\_ of the East.  
a) Granary      b) Cuba      **c) Venice**      d) Pearl

**READING****E. Read the passage and answer the questions that follow.** (Pg.No. 174, 175)

Answer the following questions.

1. Labrador retriever was covered with tri-colour. What does this signify?
2. How did Casesar save several lives at the CST railway station?
3. Which word in the third paragraph of the passage means the same as 'forced'.



4. "Services of retired members of Dog Squad during 26/11 will be unforgettable". Mention three services rendered by Caesar.
5. Caesar is a Labrador breed of dogs. Name a few other native breeds that are used by the Police force.
6. Try to rewrite the news item in your mother tongue without losing the spirit and flavour of the text. Give a suitable title to your translated version.

**Answer**

1. It signifies that Caesar was given due respect by the government during its funeral Ceremony.
2. He saved several lives by sniffing out the busy CST railway station.
3. The word which means the same as 'forced' is pressed.
4. Caesar took part in bomb detection operations during the terrorist attack on Mumbai in 2008. He sniffed out the hand grenades and saved the life of many people at CST railway station. He was also a part of the search team at Nariman house where terrorists were hold up for 3 days.
5. German Shepherd, Belgian Malinois, Boxers, Doberman Pinscher, Blood hound and Giant Schnauzer.

**GRAMMAR**

**F. Transformation of sentences.** (Pg.No. 176)  
(For rules see Text Book Pg. No. 175)

**Now complete the following:-**

**a.** Do as directed.

1. Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop.  
(Change into a compound sentence)

**Ans:** Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha and so they went to the bus stop.

2. Harsha reached the railway station. He saw his friends waiting for him.  
(Combine into complex sentence)

**Ans:** When Harsha reached the railway station, he saw his friends waiting for him.

3. The train was late. She reached on time.  
(Use In-spite of)

**Ans:** In spite of the train being late, she reached on time.

4. Hussain and Victor were too young to work in the industry.  
(change into a compound sentence)

**Ans:** Hussain and Victor were very young and so they could not work in the industry.

5. On seeing the snake, the dog barked  
(as complex sentence)

**Ans:** When the dog saw the snake, it barked.

6. Ajay and Tijo went to the canal. They wanted to catch some fish.

(into a simple sentence)

**Ans:** Ajay and Tijo went to the canal to catch some fish.

7. He tried his best, but he did not succeed.  
(Rewrite as complex sentence)

**Ans:** Though he tried his best, he did not succeed.

8. You have to hurry or you will miss the bus  
(Rewrite as simple and complex sentence)

**Ans:** Unless you hurry, you will miss the bus. In-case of your not hurrying, you will miss the bus. (simple)

9. He is a magician from Mumbai and has performed all over the world  
(rewrite as complex).

**Ans:** He is a magician from Mumbai, who has performed all over the world.

10. Though the battle has been won, the war isn't over yet.

(rewrite into compound sentence)

**Ans:** The battle has been won, but the war isn't over yet.

**b. Here is one long sentence. Split them into smaller sentences.**

Like all living things, human beings also need food in order to live as every part of the body must get a steady supply of food so that it can work properly, but first the food eaten has to be broken down through a process called digestion so that it can dissolve in the blood and carried to all parts of the body.

**Ans:**

Like all living things, human beings also need food in order to live. Every part of the body must get a steady supply of food. It can work properly. The food has to be broken down. This process is called digestion. It can dissolve in the blood. It can be carried to all parts of the body.

**WRITING**

(For example see (TB Pg. No. 176)

**Expand the proverbs:** (Pg.No. 177)

**Write a short story to explain these proverbs.**

**1. Actions speaks louder than words.**

Speech is silver. Silence is golden. Action is diamond. Action is very important than all other things. Some speak well but fail to execute them. There is no use of the above things without action. Anyone can plan, everyone can speak but only a few do. Doing is prominent. A popular saying is 'An ounce of practice is better than a tones of speech'. Action only helps us to evaluate the quality of our plan. Action without dreaming is useless. And it should be personally and socially useful. Do or die is an old proverb. Do before you die is a new one.

**2. Despair gives courage to a Coward.**

Everyone cannot be successful always. Failure and success are the two sides of a same coin. Like that we may not be loved by all at all times in the entire situation. Depends on the needs of people, choose. We should not be up due to that. Sometimes we may be in a group. Sometimes we are isolated. It helps us to understand our ability and talent. We may face failure but it's not the end. Victory is not permanent and failure is an end. We should not leave our courage and confidence. We

should plan and do all our works with good vision and mission. Our inner feeling always induces us to do wonders.

**Develop the following hints into a paragraph.**  
(Pg.No. 177)

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

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

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

**Ans:**

There were two kings ruling neighbouring kingdoms. One was King Arya who was a great warrior. He looked after the subjects very well. People loved him for looking after their safety and welfare. All the subjects were very happy and they had healthy life. The other king was King Vaishal who was a very lazy man. He spent his time in entertainment and dancing ignoring the needs or development of his people. His people were angry with him. The king never came out of his palace to listen to their vows. Once the powerful Sultan attacked the kingdoms with his strong army. King Arya's army was alert and ready with preparedness. Though the enemy army was more powerful, due to the love for the king even the women and children came out to the war front to fight

and protect the king. In the kingdom of Vaishal it was different story. The people to avoid the impending war started fleeing the battle field. The king was all alone by himself. People were not interested to protect the king who did nothing for their welfare.

King Vaishal then realised his foolishness but it was too late. He was defeated in the war and fled for his life. King Arya defeated the Sultan and his people lived in peace. King Arya had the welfare of his people at heart all the time. So his subjects returned his love. They were loyal and supportive during the testing time.

### Writing Curriculum Vitae (Pg.No. 178)

For rules see TB Pg. No. 177

#### Model

1. Name : XXXX
2. Father's name : Antony.
3. Age & Date of birth : 10<sup>th</sup> February 1997, 25 years old
4. Sex : Male
5. Nationality : Indian
6. Address : YYYY
7. Marital status : unmarried
8. Educational qualification : M.A. B.Ed., M.Phil.

S. No	Course	Institution Studied	Board/ University	Year of passing	% of marks
1.	S.S.L.C	Holy Cross Anglo Indian School, Tuticorin.	Anglo Indian Board	Mar 2010	92%
2.	H.S.C.	Vinayaka Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Kovilpatti.	State Board	Mar 2012	94%
3.	B.A.(Eng)	American College, Madurai.	Madurai Kamaraj University	May 2015	90%
4.	M.A (Eng)	St. Joseph's College, Trichy.	Bharathiyar University	Apr 2017	85%
5.	B.Ed(Eng)	Y.W.C.A. Teacher Training College	Madras University	Apr 2019	87%
6.	M.Phil.	Madras University	Madras University	May 2020	86%
7.	P.G.Dipl. Journalism	Madurai Kamaraj University	Madurai Kamaraj University	May 2022	88%

9. Mother Tongue : Tamil
10. Interest Sports : Basket ball winner in District level.  
Other activities : Journalism-writing articles to Magazines.
11. Experience : Worked as a P.G. Asst (Eng) in S.B.O.A. Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Madurai for 5 years

12. Salary expected : Rs. 12,000/- p.m.
13. Extra-curricular activities : 1. Passed Hindi Rastrabasha  
2. N.S.S. in school  
3. N.C.C. in college  
4. Active part in Oratorical Competitions at school and college level.
14. Time required to join : Can join immediately.
15. Languages known (Speak and write) : Tamil, English and Hindi
16. Special Talent : Fluency in English, good knowledge in computer

**Declaration**


I XXXX hereby declare that all the information given above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Place : YYYY

Date: 3rd March, 2023

Yours faithfully,  
XXXX.

**Task 1: You come across an advertisement in the newspaper. A publishing House in Chennai has brought out a paperback edition of the complete works of Khuswant Singh. You want to buy it. You are asked to send a Demand Draft for Rs. 1000/- Fill in the following DD chalan in favour of 'X Publishing House, New Delhi' payable at Chennai. The surcharge for ₹. 1000/- is ₹. 25/- (For sample see Text Book Pg. No. 179)**

 <b>इंडियन बैंक</b> <b>Indian Bank</b>		दिनांक/Date..6/6/2018.....	
ठेवी कर्ज, आइबी क्रेडिट कार्ड, कर इत्यादिमध्ये भरणा करण्यासाठी चलन <b>COMMON PAY IN SLIP FOR DEPOSITS, LOANS, IB CREDIT CARD, TAXES ETC.</b>			
(कृपया ✓ करा) कृपया नकद / आई वी चेक / अन्य बँकेच्या स्थानीय चेक / बाहेरगावचा चेक वेगवेगळ्या चलनात भरावे. (Please ✓) Please use separate slips for Cash/Cheque on IB/Cheques on Other Banks Local/Other Banks Outstation.			
एसबी/सीए/ओडी/ओसीसी/आरडी/ मुदत ठेव/ऋण/कर/क्रेडिट कार्ड/अन्य SB/CA/OD/OCC/RD/Term Dep/Loans/Taxes/Credit Cards/Others.....	Deposited at ..... <b>Anna Nagar</b> ..... शाखेत जमा/ Branch	खाता क्र./ क्रेडिट कार्ड क्र. <b>A/c No. / Credit Card No.</b>	
		<b>6253500171</b>	
हे खाते/ A/c maintained with ..... शाखेत आहे/ Branch		<b>A. JAYA</b>	
श्री/श्रीमती/कु/मेसर्स /For the Credit of Mr./Ms./Messrs ..... च्या नावे जमा		<b>A. JAYA</b>	
रुपये अक्षरी/Rs. in Words <b>One thousand and twenty five only</b> .....		<b>₹/Rs. 1025/- पै/Ps.</b>	
फक्त/only नकद/चेक द्वारा/By Cash/Cheque		<b>A. JAYA</b> जमाकर्त्याची सही (Signature of Remitter)	
<b>बँकेची मुद्रा</b> <b>इथे उठवा</b> <b>AFFIX BANK</b> <b>SEAL HERE</b>		नाव/Name ..... <b>A. JAYA</b>	
₹. 10 लाखपेक्षा जास्त रकम भरावयाची असल्यास रिजर्व बँकेला रिपोर्ट करण्यासाठी ही रकम कोटून आली याचा पूर्ण तपशील कृपया मागील पानावर भरावा / For Cash deposits of ₹10 Lakhs & above, Please furnish details of transaction including source of cash overleaf for RBI reporting.		पता/Address <b>19, NGO Colony</b> .....	
कॅशियर/एसडब्ल्यूओ <b>Cashier/SWO</b>		अधिकारी/Officer	
जर्नल सं./ Journal No..... क्यू. सं./ Queue No.....		फोन/Phone No. <b>9487723186</b> .....	
<b>SERVICE TAX CODE NO.:AAACI 1607GST 005</b>		<b>PAN No.:AAACI 1607G</b>	
		जमाकर्त्याचा पैन क्र./PAN of Remitter* ..... *(₹. 50,000/- पेक्षा जास्त रकमेसाठी अनिवार्य) *(Mandatory for the amount of ₹ 50,000/- & above)	



**Task2: Fill in the following forms with imaginary details.**

**2(a)**


..... RAILWAY				CM257	
<b>RESERVATION/CANCELLATION REQUISITION FORM</b>					
If you are a Medical Practitioner Please tick ( ) in Box (You could be of help in an emergency)				Dr. <input type="checkbox"/>	
Train No & Name <b>6261 Nilgiris Express</b>		Date of journey <b>20-7-2022</b>			
Class <b>11-AC</b>		No of Berth/Seat <b>1</b>			
Station from <b>Chennai</b>		To <b>Coimbatore</b>			
Boarding at <b>Central</b>		Reservation upto <b>Coimbatore</b>			
S.No.	Name in Block letter(not more than 15 chars)	Sex(M/F)	Age	Concession/Travel Authority No.	Choice if any
1.	<b>Vivek</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>25</b>		Lower/Upper berth
2.					
3.					Veg./Non-veg. Meal for Rajdhani/Shatabdi Express Only
4.					
5.					
6.					
<b>CHILDREN BELOW 5 YEARS (FOR WHOM TICKET IS NOT TO BE ISSUED)</b>					
S.No.	Name in Block Letters	Sex	Age		
<b><u>ONWARD/RETURN JOURNEY DETAILS</u></b>					
Train No. & Name		Date			
Class		Station from:		To	
Name of applicant					
Full Address					
<b>Vivek</b>					
<b>Signature of the Applicant/Representative</b>					
Telephone No., if any		<b>XXXX</b>		Date	17-7-2022 Time 6.00 pm
<b><u>FOR OFFICE USE ONLY</u></b>					
S.No. of Requisition		PNR No.			
Berth/Seat No.		Amount collected			
Signature of Reservation Clerk					



2(b)

Annexure-1											
RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARD*					Control No. (For official use only)						
<b>APPLICATION FORM FOR CEN 01/2014 (ALP &amp; Technicians Categories)</b>											
(All applications must be submitted in A4 size 80 GSM bond paper)											
1*. CATEGORY NUMBER - (I) Indicate your options below in order of preference in Numeric Form											
Option	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	
Cat. No.	✓			✓							
2*. Choice of Railway/Unit (wherever applicable)											
1st	2nd	3rd	4th								
3. Indicate your AADHAAR Card No.											
5	4	6	7	8	0	9	1				
4*. NAME OF CANDIDATE Shri/Smt/Kum.											
A	J	A	Y	A							
5*. FATHER'S NAME Shri											
J	O	H	N								
6*. COMMUNITY (Tick ✓)											
UR	*SC	*ST	*OBC	7*. DATE OF BIRTH (DD/MM/YYYY)							
				0	1	0	1	1	9	9	
* Certificate to be submitted in the format as prescribed in Annexure3 for SC/ST											
8*. Are you Govt/PSU/Rly Employee <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No											
9*. Ex-Serviceman <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No											
10*. Person with Disability <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No											
If yes, have you intimated your Employer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No											
Date of Attestation											
If Rly, Service Date from: DD MM YY To: DD MM YY											
Date of Discharge DD MM YY											
Is scribe required (Refer para 10.06 of CEN) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No											
11*. Are you seeking fee exemption (Yes / No) <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, mention* the category No. <input type="checkbox"/> (refer para - 3.01 for details)											
12*. DD/IPO/Original Post Office Receipt											
Tirunelveli Post Office, Perumalpuran		Number & Date		123456		9-12-20		Value		500	
* In case of Original Post Office Receipt, Paste the slip in the reverse side of the Application Form											
13*. Are you seeking Age Relaxation (Yes / No) <input type="checkbox"/> If yes, mention* the category No. <input type="checkbox"/> (refer para - 2.0 for details)											
14*. Qualification (Mention only those qualifications which are prescribed for the posts applied for)											
Academic and / or Technical	Qualification	Year of passing	Subjects / Trade / Branch								
	HSC	2018	All								
	SSLC	2016	All								
15*. ADDRESS (FOR CORRESPONDENCE) in CAPITAL letters only.											
Name: BERCHMANS											
19, RAJ NAGER, TIRUNELVELI											
P.O. _____ City: Palayamkottai Dist.: Tirunelveli											
State: _____ PIN CODE 6 2 7 0 0 7											
16. NEAREST RAILWAY STATION (For SC/ST candidates only)											
17*. Please copy the following declaration in the space provided below, in running handwriting (NOT in CAPITAL letters)											
"All the details given by me in the Application Form are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that I may be issued with Call letter for the exam on the basis of above information and mere issue of Call letter will not confer on me any right to be eligible for the post. I also understand that in case any of my statements are found to be untrue at any stage of recruitment or thereafter, I shall be disqualified forthwith for the post applied for and I shall be liable for any other penal action under the extant rules"											
18*. Left Thumb Impression of candidate in this box											
					XXXXXXXX						
Candidate's Signature (NOT in CAPITAL letters)											
Date :											
Note : * The column 1, 2, 4 to 15 & 17, 18 are mandatory. Non filling up of these columns will render your application totally invalid. * In case still continuing, write NA (Not Applicable)											
Mobile No. X X X X X X X X X X											

2(c)

		<b>POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK</b> <b>ATM CARD/Internet/Mobile/SMS banking REQUEST FORM</b>	
Post Office	Perumalpuram	Date	12-07-2022
Account Number		SOL ID	CIFID
3 5 7 8 0 4 4 9 3 0		9 8 4 1 7 2 3 1 8	
<b>For Applicant(s)</b> 1. ATM Card required for (please tick ✓ the empty box) Self <input type="checkbox"/> All Joint Account Holders <input type="checkbox"/>			
2. Name to be printed (embossed) on the Card (in Capital Letters)		Date of Birth	
1 A. JAYA		26-12-1961	
2			
3			
3. Please tick relevant requirement from below:			
New Card (please tick one) 1. Insta Card <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> (OR) 2. Personalized Card <input type="checkbox"/> Internet Banking Request <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Banking Request <input type="checkbox"/> SMS Banking <input type="checkbox"/> PIN regeneration request:- Net Banking PIN <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile banking <input type="checkbox"/> ATM Card Pin <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cancellation of ATM card (Please provide card number(s)) -----			
4. Internet Banking/Mobile banking and SMS alerts: (Please tick wherever applicable. Applicable only for the first time)			
Internet Banking	Applicant (1)	Applicant (2)	Applicant(3)
Mobile Banking	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
SMS Alert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
Mother's maiden Name			
<b>Declarations/Terms &amp; Conditions</b> I/We declare that above information is correct. I/We authorize Department of Posts to debit/ recover the charges as applicable from time to time from my/our account for withdrawals using my ATM/Debit Card or Internet/Mobile/SMS Banking. I/We undertake to maintain sufficient funds excluding the minimum balance stipulated in my account. I/We will accept full responsibility for transactions done through my/our ATM/Debit Card or Internet/Mobile/SMS Banking and agree not to make claims against Department of Posts in respect thereto.			
A. JAYA Signature/Thumb Impression:- 1 <sup>st</sup> Applicant 2 <sup>nd</sup> Applicant 3 <sup>rd</sup> Applicant .....			
<b>For Office Use only</b> Certified that I have verified the documents submitted with this application form and confirm that KYC norms are fully complied with. Following items issued:- Insta ATM/Debit Card No. with PIN..... Date of Issue..... Application for Internet/Mobile/SMS Banking accepted. <div style="text-align: right;">Signature of Chief/Sr./Sub/ Postmaster</div> Date Stamp of Post Office .....			

## UNIT-6

## THE HOLLOW CROWN

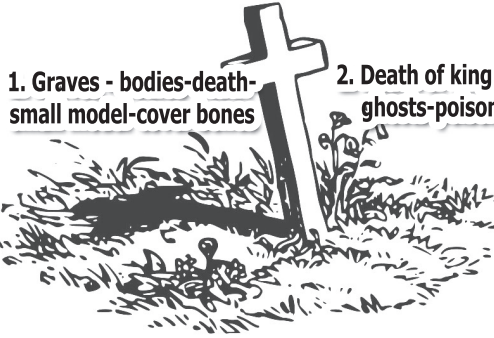
## வெறுமையான மகுடம்

- William Shakespeare

## POEM

## கவிதை சுருக்கம்

எவ்வளவு பெரிய அரசனாக இருந்தாலும் மரணம் என்பது நிச்சயம் அரசனுக்கும் உண்டு. ஏனெனில் அரசனும் மனிதன் தான். அவன் சாகா வரம் பெற்றவன் அல்ல. மனிதர்களைப் போல அவனும் மரணிப்பவனே. அதிகாரம் அவனிடம் உள்ளது. அவன் கடவுள் அல்ல என்பதை இக்கவிதை வலியுறுத்துகிறது. நேற்று பிறந்தவன் வாழ்ந்தவன் இன்று இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறான். இக்கவிதை இதை தெளிவாக சொல்கிறது.



1. Graves - bodies-death-  
small model-cover bones

2. Death of king - slain in war-haunted by  
ghosts-poisoned by wives-murdered



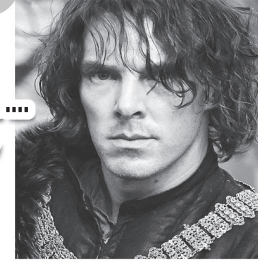
3. Death his court -  
grinning - kill with looks

4. Cover heads - throw away  
respect - ceremonious duty



Hollow crown -  
king

5. I live with bread like you ....  
How can you say to me,  
I am a king?



Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs,  
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes  
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth.  
Let's choose executors and talk of wills.  
And yet not so – for what can we bequeath

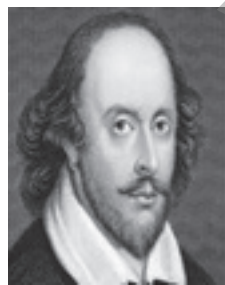
நாம் கல்லறைகள், புழுக்கள், கல்லறை கல்வெட்டுகள்  
பற்றிப்பேசுவோம்  
மண்ணையே காசுதமாக்கி, கண்களின் நீர் சொரிய பூமியின்  
மார்பின்  
மீது நம் துயரத்தை எழுதுவோம்  
நம் உயிலை நிறைவேற்றுபவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து  
நம் உயிலைப்பற்றி பேசுவோம் என்றாலும்

Save our deposed bodies to the ground?  
Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke's,  
And nothing can we call our own but death;  
And that small model of the barren earth  
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.  
For God's sake let us sit upon the ground  
And tell sad stories of the death of kings:

அதிகாரம் அகற்றப்பட்ட நம் உடல்களை  
இந்த மண்ணுக்கு தருவதைத் தவிர  
வேறு எதை சொத்தாக்கி விட்டுச் செல்ல முடியும்.  
நம் நிலங்கள் மக்கள் மற்ற யாவும் போலிங்ரோக்கினுடையது  
நமது எழும்புகளை மூடியுள்ள குழைக்கப்பட்ட மண் உள்ள  
அந்தக்களர்  
நிலமான சிறிய இடம் மற்றும் மரணத்தையும் தவிர  
வேறொன்றும்  
நமக்கு சொந்தம் என சொல்ல இயலாது.  
கடவுளின் நிமித்தம் நாம் இங்கு நிலத்தில் அமர்ந்து  
மரித்துப்போன  
மன்னர்களின் சோகக்கதைகளைப் பேசுவோம்.



<p>How some have been depos'd, some slain in war, Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed, Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping kill'd, All murdered – for within the hollow crown That rounds the mortal temples of a king Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits, Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,</p>	<p>எவ்வாறு சிலர் அரியணையிலிருந்து அகற்றப்பட்டனர் என்றும், எவ்வாறு சிலர் தங்கள் மனைவிகளால் விஷம் வைத்து கொல்லப்பட்டனர் என்றும் சிலர் தூக்கத்திலேயே கொல்லப்பட்டனர் என்றும் பேசுவோம் எல்லாரும் எப்படியோ கொலை செய்யப்பட்டனர் எவ்வாறெனில் மன்னரின் நெற்றியை சுற்றி வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள கிரீடத்தின் உள்ளே மரணம் தன் அரசவையை நடத்துகிறது அங்குதான் கோமாளித்தனம் அமர்த்திருக்கிறது. அது மன்னரின் தேசத்தைக்குறித்து பரிகாசம் பேசுகிறது. அவனது படாடோபத்தைப் பார்த்து சிரிக்கிறது.</p>
<p>Allowing him a breath, a little scene, To monarchize, be fear'd, and kill with looks; Infusing him with self and vain conceit, As if this flesh which walls about our life Were brass impregnable; and, humour'd thus,</p>	<p>என்னும், ஒரு கணநேர இடைவெளிக்கு ஒரு சிறு காட்சி அரங்கேற்ற அனுமதிக்கப்படுகிறது அவன், தன் தேசத்தின் மேல் அதிகாரம் செலுத்துகிறான். பிறரை அச்சம் கொள்ள வைக்கிறான் தன் பார்வையிலேயே பிறரைக்கொல்கிறான் அவனுக்குள்ளே சுயமும் பயன்றற அகந்தையும் நுழைகிறது தனது உயிரைச்சுற்றியுள்ள இந்த உடலின் சதை ஏதோ, பித்தளை போல் உடருருவ முடியாதது என எண்ணம் கொள்ள வைக்கிறது.</p>
<p>Comes at the last, and with a little pin Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king! Cover your heads, and mock not flesh and blood With solemn reverence; throw away respect, Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty;</p>	<p>இறுதியாய், ஒரு சிறு ஊசி அவனது சதையான கோட்டைச் சுவரினை உடருருவ, எமன்னனே போய் வா உங்கள் தலைகளை வஸ்த்திரங்களால் மூடி சதையையும் ரத்தத்தையும் மரியாதை செய்து பரிகாசம் செய்யாதீர்கள். நீங்கள் செய்யும் பயபக்தியான மரியாதை மரபுகள், சடங்கு முறைகள் சம்பிரதாயமான கடமைகளை விட்டுவிடுங்கள்.</p>
<p>For you have but mistook me all this while, I live with bread like you, feel want, Taste grief, need friends – subjected thus, How can you say to me, I am a king?</p>	<p>இது காறும், நீங்கள் என்னை தவறாக எண்ணி வந்தீர்கள். நானும் உங்களைப் போலவே ரொட்டியை சாப்பிட்டுத்தான் வாழ்கிறேன். என் தேவைகளை உணர்கிறேன். துயரத்தை ருசிக்கிறேன். நண்பர்களை நாடுகிறேன். இவ்வாறு ஆன பின்பு, நீங்கள் எப்படி நான் ஒரு அரசன் என என்னிடம் சொல்லலாம்?</p>



### கவிஞர் குறிப்பு

மேடை நாடகங்களின் தந்தை என்று கருதப்படுபவர் வில்லியம் சேக்ஸ்பியர் (1564-1616). இங்கிலாந்தில் ஸ்ட்ராட்போர்ட் என்னும் ஊரில் ஜான் ஷேக்ஸ்பியர் என்பவரின் மகனாகப்பிறந்த இவர் தன் பள்ளி படிப்பை முடிக்கவில்லை. இலண்டன் சென்ற இவர் அங்கு நாடக நிறுவனத்தில் சேர்ந்து நடத்து நாடகங்கள் எழுதி புகழ்பெற்றார். இவர் 39 நாடகங்களையும் 154 Sonnet களையும், இரண்டு நெடுங்கவிதைகளையும் எழுதியுள்ளார். Dramatic poesy என்பது சேக்ஸ்பியர் காலத்தில் மிகவும் பிரபலமான வடிவமாக இருந்தது. இவர் நகைச்சுவை, சரித்திர நாடகங்கள், ஆகியன எழுதி தனது இலக்கிய முத்திரையை அழுத்தமாகப் பதித்துள்ளார். சேக்ஸ்பியர் இலக்கியத்தை விட சொல்லில் அறிவாளி என்று விமர்சகர்கள் கூறுகின்றனர்.

**A. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box to complete the summary of the poem:**

(For Passage see Text Book Pg. 186)

- |                |                   |                 |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Rebellious | (b) Graves        | (c) Worms       |
| (d) Epitaphs   | (e) Barren- earth | (f) Slain       |
| (g) Poisoned   | (h) Death         | (i) Impregnable |
| (j) Pin        | (k) Farewell      | (l) Reverence   |
| (m) Grief      | (n) Friends       | (o) King        |

**B. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the box and complete the statements suitably:- (Pg.No. 186)****Ans:** (1) hollow (2) antics (3) bequeath (4) impregnable (5) monarchise.**b. Complete the passage given below with suitable words from box:**

(For Passage see Text Book Pg. 187)

**Ans:**

- |               |               |              |                 |
|---------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| (a) vain      | (b) conceited | (c) Scoffing | (d) Ceremonious |
| (e) sorrow    | (f) deposed   | (g) pomp     | (h) reverence   |
| (i) farewell. |               |              |                 |

**C. From your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions briefly in a sentence or two. (Pg.No. 187)****1. What do the three words, 'graves, worms and epitaphs,' refer to?**

The three words, 'graves, worms and epitaphs' refer to deep sorrow of King Richard II who was captured by rebellious cousin's Bolingbroke.

**2. What does the executor mentioned in the poem do?**

The executor mentioned in the poem fulfils our wishes.

**3. Who is Bolingbroke? Is he a friend or foe?**

Bolingbroke is King Richard II's rebellious cousin. He is a foe.

**4. Are all deposed Kings slain by the deposer?**

No. All Kings are not slain by the deposer.

**5. What does the crown of rulers stand for?**

'The crown of rulers stands for jester.

**6. What hides within the crown and laughs at the King's grandeur?**

The ghosts (soul) hides within the crown and laughs at the King's grandeur.

**7. What does 'flesh' mean here?**

Flesh means body's flesh. It stands for all perishable things.

**8. What are the various functions and objects given up by a defeated king?**

The defeated king gives up his life, power and pride.

**9. How does the king establish that he and his subjects are equal in the end?**

In the end, both their needs are common. The king and his subjects need bread to live. They fed wants and taste grief. They need friends. They are equal to other common men.

**10. Bring out King Richard's feeling when he was defeated.**

King Richard feels distress at the horror of the circumstances. He speaks of death as the final conqueror.



**D. Explain the following lines with reference to the context.** (Pg.No. 187)

- i) "Our lands, our lives and all, are Bolingbroke's. **GMQ, Sep 2020**  
And nothing can we call our own but death

**Reference:** These lines are taken from

Poem	The Hollow crown
Poet	William Shakespeare

**Context:** Here the poet talks about the disowning of King Richard II

**Explanation:**

Richard said that they have lost their lands, their lives and all things by Bolingbroke. They have nothing except their death.

- ii) "All murdered- for within the hollow crown  
That rounds the mortal temples of a king  
Keeps death his court"

**Reference:** These lines are taken from

Poem	The Hollow crown
Poet	William Shakespeare

**Context:** Here the poet talks about the temporary licence to 'Monarchise'

**Explanation:**

Richard said that the crown is empty in the middle and this shows the power of the ruler is not permanent. Anytime it may be lost.

- iii) 'Comes at the last, and with a little pin  
Bores through his castle wall and farewell king'

**Reference:** These lines are taken from

Poem	The Hollow crown
Poet	William Shakespeare

**Context:** Here the poets talks about entering of death.

**Explanation:**

Death penetrates through the castle walls, silently and unnoticed like a sharp pin, thus bidding death to him and all his pride forever.

- IV) "How can you say to me, I am a king" **March 2020**

**Reference:** This line is taken from

Poem	The Hollow crown
Poet	William Shakespeare

**Context:** Here the king Richard II urged his men not to call him a king

**Explanation:**

King Richard II said that he too needed bread to live, tasted grief and needed friends. So he concluded that he was not a king only human, just like the rest of them.

- v) Lets' choose executors and talk of wills. **Aug 2022**

**Reference:**

Poem	The Hollow crown
Poet	William Shakespeare

**Explanation:**

King Richard II wants future generation to know how the kings were killed for their power and royalty. He wants to choose executors who put someone's will into effect and talk about wills.

**E.R.C for slow learners:-**

குறிப்பு: "The Hollow Crown" poem த்தில் இருந்து எந்த poetic வரிகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ERC யை எழுதவும்.

**Key words:-**

(epitaphs bequeath, rainy eyes, deposed, Boling broke, antic, pomp, monarchize, death, hollow crown, impregnable, ceremonies, king, mock, bosom, graves, worms)

**Context:-**

Poem	The Hollow Crown
Poet	William Shakespeare

**Explanation:-**

Richard II is a deposed king, so he is very sad. He thinks about the dead kings. Death has his court in the king's crown. A king has limitless power. But he too dies one day. Everyone is equal before death.

**Read the poetic lines and answer the question given below.**

- For you have but mistook me all this while
  - How is the speaker mistaken by the people** **March 2019**  
The speaker is mistaken to be powerful and deathless.
  - Write the words in alliteration** **March 2019**  
Mistook - me
- "Our lands, our lives and all are Bolingbroke's and nothing can we call our own but death".
  - Whom does their lands and lives belong to?**  
It belongs to Bolingbroke.
  - What is remaining for them?**  
'Death' is remaining for them.
- For God's sake let us sit upon the ground.  
And tell sad stories of the death of kings :
  - What does the speaker suggest ?** **Sep 2020**  
The speaker suggest to sit on the ground and tell sadstories of the death of kings.
  - Pick out the words in alliteration.** **Sep 2020**  
Sake - sit, God's - ground, Sad - stories

**Additional Appreciation questions:-**

- How some have been deposed, some slain in war,  
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed **Aug 2022**
  - What is meant by slain?**  
Slain means to kill violently
  - By whom were the kings haunted?**  
The kings were haunted by the ghosts of the kings, they had overthrown.

**b) What does he talk about?**

He talks about deadly grave and the worms, which are found in the grave and epitaphs.

**c) What is meant by epitaph? June 2019**

Epitaphs bear the appreciatory words of dead ones and written on the tombs.

**d) Mention the figure of speech used here June 2019**

Metaphor

**e) What do 'dust' and 'rainy eyes' refer to?**

Dust refers to paper and 'rainy eyes' refer to writing instruments.

**f) Where do they write their sorrow?**

They write their sorrow on the bosom of the earth

**5. Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth**

Let's choose executors and talk of wills.

**a) What type of feelings does he want to write?**

He wants to write his melancholic feeling.

**b) What does he mean by bosom of the earth?**

He means the heart of the people.

**6. And yet not so - for what can we bequeath**

Save our deposed bodies to the ground?

**a) What is the only thing we bequeath to our descendants March 2020**

We bequeath only our decomposed bodies to the ground to our descendants

**b) Identify the figure of speech March 2020**

Interrogation

**c) What does the word 'deposed' refer to?**

It refers to the rotting bodies.

**7. And nothing can we call our own but death**

And that small model of the barren earth"

**a) Pick out the rhyming words in these lines GMQ**

death, earth

**b) What is the small model of the barren earth? GMQ**

The body's flesh is the small model of the barren earth

**F. (a). Read the poem once again carefully and identify the figure of speech that has been used in each of the following lines from the poem: (Pg.No. 188)**

S.NO	Poetic Lines	Figure of Speech
1.	"Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs; Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth".	Metaphor
2.	"And yet not so – for what can we bequeath save our deposed bodies to the ground?"	Rhetorical Question
3.	"Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits,..."	Personification

4.	"How can you say to me, I am a king?"	Rhetorical Question
5.	"Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,..."	Internal Rhyme
6.	"Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!"	Personification

**(b) Pick out the alliteration from the following lines:**

- i. "Our **lands**, our **lives**, and all, are **Boling broke's**,..."
- ii. "And tell **Sad Stories** of the death of kings:"
- iii. "Comes at the **Last**, and with A **Little** pin..."

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):**

**Based on your reading of King Richard's speech / answer the following questions in about 100 - 150 words each (3)**

or

**What are the lamentations of King Richard's in the poem "The Hollow Crown"? Aug- 2022**

1. **What are the causes for King Richard's grief? HY 2019**
2. **How are eternal truths and wisdom brought to the reader here?**

<b>Poem</b>	<b>The Hollow Crown</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>William Shakespeare</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Death brings rationalism into the minds of men</b>

The poem is an extract from William Shakespeare's play King Richard the second. King Richard the second had surrendered to his rebellious deep distress at the horror of his circumstances.

**"Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs"**

In that desperate situation, he speaks of graves, worms, epitaphs and things connected with death. He spoke of how people leave nothing behind and call nothing their own. Except for the small path of barren-earth where they will be buried.

**"Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke's  
And nothing can we call our own but death".**

Richard yielded to dejection and talked of all different ways in which defeated kings suffer how some had been deposed, slain in war, poisoned by their wives and so forth.

**"Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed  
some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping killed"**

He attributed this loss of lives to farewell, who he personified as the jester who catches over the shoulder of every ruler, who mocks kings by allowing them to think their human flesh was like impregnable brass. However Death penetrates through the castle walls, silently and unnoticed like a sharp pin, thus bidding death to him and all his pride forever.

Finally, Richard appealed to his soldiers not to mock his mere flesh and blood by showing reverence and respect to him. He added that he too needed bread to live felt want, tasted grief and needed friends. He concluded thus, urging his men not to call him a king as he was only human just like the rest of them.

**"I live with bread like you, feel want,  
Taste grief, need friends, Subjected thus,  
How can you say to me I am King?"**

**Paragraph for Average students:**

<b>Poem</b>	<b>The Hollow Crown</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>William Shakespeare</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Death brings rationalism into the minds of men</b>

Richard II is a deposed king. He is shocked as he has lost everything to his cousin. So he is very sad. The earth appears to him like a pile of dust. He thinks about the dead kings. He has lost his ownership of everything. This leads to the realization that death is always waiting. Death has his court in the king's crown. It laughs at the king from his hollow crown. The king gets shattered when death arrives. But death mocks at the monarch's temporal power. The mortal power loses its validity with death. A king has limitless power. But he too dies one day. Everyone is equal before death. Richard II rejects the tradition and respect shown to a king. On losing his power, he learns the valuable lessons of life.

*Everyone is equal in death.*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

<b>Poem</b>	<b>The Hollow Crown</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>William Shakespeare</b>

- Richard II is a deposed king.
- He is very sad as he has lost everything to his cousin.
- The earth seems to be a pile of dust.
- He thinks about the dead kings.
- Death has his court in the king's crown.
- It laughs at the king from his hollow crown.
- A king has limitless power. But he too dies one day.
- Everyone is equal before death.
- King Richard told his soldiers not to show respect to him
- As he was only human just like the rest of them.
- Losing his power, he learns the valuable lessons of life.

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## UNIT-6

## THE NEVER-NEVER NEST

## இல்லை-கூடு எப்போதும் இல்லை

## SUPPLEMENTARY

- Cedric Mount

## கதைச் சுருக்கம்

சுலப தவனைகளில் பொருள் வாங்குவதனாலும், கடன் வாங்குவதனாலும் நடுத்தர மக்கள் சந்திக்கக் கூடிய இன்னல்களை இந்த கதை நமக்கு விளக்குகிறது. தேவையின் நிமித்தம் கடன் பெறுவதும், தேவையில்லாத நிலையிலும் கடன் பெறுவதிலும் மாறுதல்கள் இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி தெளிவாக இக்கதையில் காண்போம்.

ENGLISH	தமிழ்
JACK, JILL, Aunt Jane, Nurse	ஜாக், ஜில், அத்தை ஜேன், செவிலி
The lounge of of JACK and JILL'S Villa at New Hampstead. The essential furniture consists of a table on which are writing materials, and two chairs. As the curtain rises the lounge is empty, but JACK and JILL come immediately, followed by AUNT JANE.	நியூ ஹம்ஸ்டெட் ஊரில் உள்ள ஜாக் - ஜில் ஆகியோரின் வீடு, வீட்டில் ஒரு மேசை அதன் மேல் எழுத்து பொருட்கள், இரண்டு நாற்காலிகள், திரை உயரும் போது, ஓய்வெடுக்கும் அறை காலியாக உள்ளது. ஜாக், ஜில் உள்ளே வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களின் பின்னே அத்தை Jane வருகிறார்.

Jill	: And this is the lounge.	Jill	: .... அப்புறமா இது தான் ஓய்வெடுக்குற இடம்...
Aunt Jane	: Charming! Charming! Such a cosy little room! And such pretty furniture.	Aunt Jane	: பிரமாதம்! பிரமாதம்! எவ்வளவு சின்ன நல்ல ரூம் அதோட நல்ல அழகான மேசை, நாற்காலி.
Jack	: (modestly) We like it, you know, handy place to sit in and listen to the radiogram.	Jack	: (நளிமமாக) இது எங்களுக்கு பிடிச்சிருக்கு உட்கார நல்ல இடம். ரேடியோவும் கேட்டுக்கலாம்.
Aunt Jane	: Oh, have you got a radiogram as well as a car and a piano?	Aunt Jane	: நீங்க ரேடியோ, கார், அத்தோட பியானோ இதையெல்லாம் வாங்கிட்டீங்களா?
Jack	: Why, of course, Aunt Jane. You simply must have a radio set nowadays.	Jack	: ஆமா அத்தை இப்பெல்லாம் ஒரு ரேடியோ கண்டிப்பா வெச்சுருக்கணும்.
Jill	: And it's so nice for me when Jack's away at business. I even make him move it into the kitchen, so that I can listen to it while I cook.	Jill	: ஜாக் வேலைக்கு போயிட்டா, இது கேட்க நல்லா இருக்கு, அவர் கிட்ட சொல்லி இதை சமையலறைக்குள்ள கொண்டு வரச் சொல்வேன் சமையல் செய்யும் போது, ரேடியோ கேட்பேன்.
Jack	: Sit down, Aunt Jane, you must be tired—and we've shown you everything now.	Jack	: உட்காருங்க, அத்தை. நீங்க சோர்வா இருப்பீங்க நாங்க எங்க வீடு எல்லாம் சுத்திக் காட்டிட்டோம்.
Jill	: What do you think of our little nest, Aunt Jane?	Jill	: எங்க சின்ன கூட்டைப்பத்தி என்ன நினைக்கிறீங்க அத்தை.
Aunt Jane	: I think it's wonderful, my dears. The furniture—and the car—and the piano—and the refrigerator and the radio—what's it—it's wonderful, really wonderful!	Aunt Jane	: இது ரொம்ப அழகாக இருக்கு., இந்த மேசை, நாற்காலி. அப்புறம். கார்... அப்புறமா பியானோ, பிரிட்ஜ், ரேடியோ அது என்ன...? ரொம்ப பிரமாதம்!
Jack	: And we owe it all to you.	Jack	: இது எல்லாம் எங்களுக்கு வந்தது உங்களால தான்.
Aunt Jane	: Yes, Jack, that's what's worrying me.	Aunt Jane	: ஆமா, ஜாக். அதுதான் எனக்கு கவலையா இருக்கு.
Jack	: Worrying you, Aunt Jane?	Jack	: என்ன அத்தை, கவலையா இருக்கா?

Aunt Jane	: Yes. That cheque I gave you for your wedding present—it was only two hundred pounds, wasn't it? I— didn't put two thousand by mistake?	Aunt Jane	: நான் கல்யாணத்தன்னிக்கு உங்களுக்கு அன்பளிப்பா, ஒரு செக் கொடுத்தேன் பாருங்க. அது இருநூறு பவுண்டு தான்! இல்லையா? நான், அதுல ரெண்டாயிரம் பவுண்டுன்னு எழுதலையே!.
Jill	: Why no, Aunt Jane. What on earth made you think that?	Jill	: இல்ல ஜேன்! எப்படி உங்களுக்கு அப்படி ஒரு சந்தேகம் வந்துச்சு?
Aunt Jane	: Well, that's all right. But I still don't altogether understand. This house(relieved) —it's very lovely—but doesn't it cost a great deal for rent?	Aunt Jane	: பரவாயில்ல, இருக்கட்டும். ஆனா, இன்னமும் எனக்கு ஒண்ணு புரியல. இந்த வீடு, இது ரொம்ப நல்லா இருக்கு... ஆனா, இதுக்கான வாடகை ரொம்ப அதிகமா இருக்குமே!
Jack	: Rent? Oh, no, we don't pay rent.	Jack	: வாடகையா? இல்ல.. இல்ல.. நாங்க வாடகை கொடுக்கிறது இல்லை.
Aunt Jane	: But, Jack, if you don't pay rent, you'll get turned out—into the street. And that would never do. You've Jill and the baby to think of now, you know.	Aunt Jane	: ஆனா ஜாக், நீ வாடகை குடுக்கலென்னா, உன்னைய தெருவுக்கு தள்ளிவிட்டுருவாங்களே! அது சரியில்ல. இப்ப, உனக்கு ஜில், அதோட ஒரு குழந்தை.. அதை நீ மனசுல வெச்சுக்கணும்.
Jack	: No, no, Aunt Jane. You misunderstood me. We don't pay rent because the house is ours.	Jack	: இல்ல.. இல்ல.. அதை ... நீங்க என்னைய தவறா புரிஞ்சுக்கிட்டீங்க. நாங்க வாடகை எதுவும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. ஏன்னா, இந்த வீடு எங்களுடையது.
Aunt Jane	: Yours?	Aunt Jane	: உங்களோடதா?
Jill	: Why, yes; you just pay ten pounds and it's yours.	Jill	: ஆமா, பத்து பவுண்டு பணம் கட்டுனா, இந்த வீடு என்னோடது தான்.
Jack	: You see, Aunt Jane, we realized how uneconomic it is to go on paying rent year after year, when you can buy and enjoy a home of your own for ten pounds—and a few quarterly payments, of course. Why be Mr .Tenant when you can be Mr. Owner?	Jack	: இங்க பாருங்க அதை பத்து பவுண்டு பணம் கட்டுனா, நமக்கு சொந்தமா, ஒரு வீட்டையே வாங்குற போது, வருசா .. வருசம் ... வாடகை கட்டிக்கிட்டு இருக்கறது சிக்கனமானது. இல்லை இதை நாங்க புரிஞ்சிக்கிட்டோம். அத்தோட, கால் வருட தொகை கட்டணும். அதான் பார்த்தேன். வாடகைக்காரனா குடியிருக்கறதை விட, ஓனரா இருக்கலாமே!
Aunt Jane	: I see. Yes, there's something in that. Even so, you must be getting on very well to keep up a place like this.	Aunt Jane	: சரி. அதுல ஏதோ இருக்கு. இருந்தாலும் நீங்க நல்ல சம்பாதிச்சாத்தான் இப்படி ஒரு இடத்துல இருக்க முடியும்.
Jill	: Oh, he is, Aunt Jane. Why, only last year he had a five shilling rise—didn't you, Jack?	Jill	: ஓ, ஆமா அதை. போன வருஷம் தான் இவருக்கு அஞ்சு ஷில்லிங் சம்பளம் கூட்டினார்கள் இல்லையா, ஜாக்?
Jack	: (modestly) Of course that was nothing, really. I'm expecting ten this Christmas.	Jack	: (நுளிமமாக) ஆமா, அது ஒண்ணுமில்ல. இந்த கிறிஸ்மஸ்ல எனக்கு பத்து ஷில்லிங் சம்பளம் கூட்டித்தருவாங்க.
Aunt Jane	: (suddenly) Jack! I've just thought of something. That car—is it yours?	Aunt Jane	: (சுடிரென்) ஜாக்! இப்பதான் அதைப்பத்தி யோசிச்சேன் அந்த கார். அது உண்மையில் உன்னோடது தானா?
Jill	: Of course it's ours.	Jill	: ஆமா, அது என்னோடது தான்.
Aunt Jane	: All yours?	Aunt Jane	: எல்லா காருமா?

Jack	: Well, no. Not exactly all.	Jack	: அது வந்து, எல்லா காரும் இல்லை.
Aunt Jane	: How much of it?	Aunt Jane	: அப்ப அது எவ்வளவு?
Jill	: Oh, I should say the steering wheel— and one of the tyres -- and about two of the cylinders. But don't you see, that's the wonderful thing about it.	Jill	: உண்மையா சொல்லப்போனா, அந்த ஸ்டீயரிங் அப்புறம் ஒரு டயர். அதுல இருக்கிற ரெண்டு சிலிண்டர். இவ்வளவு தான் எங்களுக்கு சொந்தம். ஆனா, அது ரொம்ப அற்புதமானது இல்லையா?
Aunt Jane	: I don't see anything wonderful about it.	Aunt Jane	: இதுல என்ன அற்புதம்ன்னு எனக்கு தெரியல.
Jill	: But there is, Aunt Jane. You see, although we could never buy a car outright, we can enjoy all the pleasures of motoring for a mere five pounds down.	Jill	: ஆனா, அதுல ஒரு அற்புதம் இருக்கு. நாம ஒரு காரையே வாங்க முடியலென்னாலும், அஞ்சு பவுண்டு குடுத்தா, அதை ஜாலியா ஓட்டலாம் இல்லையா?.
Aunt Jane	: And the rest by easy instalments, I suppose.	Aunt Jane	: மத்ததெல்லாம், சலப தவணைகள், என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.
Jill	: Exactly.	Jill	: சரியா சொன்னீங்க.
Aunt Jane	: Exactly. And what about the radio-what's it?	Aunt Jane	: சரி, அந்த ரேடியோ எப்படி? அது என்ன! ...
Jack	: Well, that's the—	Jack	: அது.... அது.....
Aunt Jane	: And the piano?	Aunt Jane	: அப்புறமா பியானோ.
Jill	: Well, of course—	Jill	: ஆமா.
Aunt Jane	: And the furniture?	Aunt Jane	: அப்புறம், மேசை நாற்காலி.
Jack	: I—I'm afraid so—	Jack	: ஆமா... அதுவும், அப்படித்தான்...
Jill	: Well, no, as a matter of fact, it's that one. (She points to another.)	Jill	: நல்லது. அங்க ஒண்ணு இருக்கே ... (எதையோ கை காட்டுகிறார்).
Aunt Jane	: And the rest belongs to Mr. Sage, I suppose?	Aunt Jane	: மத்ததெல்லாம், மிஸ்டர் சேஜுக்கு சொந்தமானது இல்லையா?
Jill	: Er—Yes.	Jill	: ஆமா.
Aunt Jane	: Well. I'm not going to sit on Mr. Sage's part for anyone. (She stands up.) Now, tell me, how much do all these instalments come to?	Aunt Jane	: நல்லது மிஸ்டர் சேஜுக்கு சொந்தமான எதிலேயும் நான் உக்கார மாட்டேன். (அவர் எழுந்து நிற்கிறார்). இப்ப சொல்லுங்க இந்த மொத்த தவணை எல்லாம் மொத்தம் எவ்வளவு வருது?
Jack	: Well, actually—(He takes out his pocket-book and consults it) actually to seven pounds eight and eight pence a week.	Jack	: அது வந்து, உண்மையிலே.. (அவன் தன்னுடைய சட்டைப்பாக்கெட் நோட்டை எடுத்து, அதைப் பார்க்கிறான்).. ஒரு வாரத்துக்கு ஏழு பவுண்டு எட்டு ஷில்லிங், எட்டு பென்னி.
Aunt Jane	: Good heavens! And how much do you earn?	Aunt Jane	: கடவுளே! நீ எவ்வளவு சம்பாதிக்கற?
Jack	: As a matter of fact—er—that is—six pounds.	Jack	: சொல்லப்போனா, வந்து ... ஆறு பவுண்டு.
Aunt Jane	: But that's absurd ! How can you pay seven pounds eight and eight pence out of six pounds?	Aunt Jane	: ஆனா, இது ரொம்ப முட்டாள்தனம் ஆறு பவுண்டு சம்பளத்தை வைத்து எப்படி ஏழு பவுண்டு எட்டு ஷில்லிங், எட்டு பென்னி கடனை கட்டுவீங்க?
Jack	: Oh, that's easy. You see, all you have to do is to borrow the rest of the money for the payments from the Thrift and Providence Trust Corporation.	Jack	: ஓ.. அது ரொம்ப ஈஸி, அதுல பாருங்க. நமக்கு அதிகமா தேவைப்படுற பணத்தை “திரிப்ட் அண்ட் ப்ரொவிடென்ஸ் டிரஸ்ட் கார்பொரேஷன்” லு கடனா வாங்கிக்க வேண்டியது தான்.

Jill	: They're only too glad to loan you any amount you like, on note of hand alone.	Jill	: அவங்க எவ்வளவு கடன் கேட்டாலும், தர்றாங்க அங்க ப்ரோ - நோட் எழுதி தரவேண்டும்.
Aunt Jane	: And how do you purpose to pay that back?	Aunt Jane	: சரி இதை எப்படி திரும்பி கட்டப்போறீங்க?
Jack	: Oh, that's easy, too. You just pay it back in instalments.	Jack	: ஓ, அதுவும் ரொம்ப ஈஸி, அதை தவணையில் திரும்பி கட்டணும்.
Aunt Jane	: Instalments! (She claps her hand to her forehead and sinks back weakly into the chair. Then realises that she is sitting on Mr. Sage's piece and leaps to her feet again with a little shriek.)	Aunt Jane	: தவணையா! (அவள் தனது தலையில் கையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு நாற்காலியில் உட்கார்ந்து விடுகிறாள். பிறகு, அது மிஸ்டர் சேஜுக்கு சொந்தமானது என்பதை உணர்ந்து உடனே அலறிக் கொண்டு, கால்களால் குதித்து தரையில் நிற்கிறாள்)
Jack	: Aunt Jane! Is anything the matter? Would you like to lie down?	Jack	: அதை என்னாச்சு? நீங்க படுத்துக்க விரும்புறீங்களா!
Aunt Jane	: Lie down? Do you suppose I'm going to trust myself in a bed that belongs to Mr. Sage, or Marks and Spencer, or somebody? No, I am going home.	Aunt Jane	: இங்கேயா? அந்த மிஸ்டர் சேஜ் அல்லது மார்க்ஸ் அல்லது ஸ்பென்ஸர்க்கு அல்லது வேற யாருக்காவது சொந்தமான படுக்கையில் விழுந்து கிடப்பேன்னு நினைக்கிறீங்களா? இல்ல, நான் வீட்டுக்குப் போறேன்.
Jill	: Oh, must you really go?	Jill	: ஓ, நீங்க போயே ஆகணுமா?
Aunt Jane	: I think I'd better.	Aunt Jane	: அதுதான் நல்லதுன்னு நினைக்கிறேன்.
Jack	: I'll drive you to the station.	Jack	: நான் உங்களை என் கார்ல கூட்டிக்கிட்டுப் போயி ஸ்டேஷன்ல விடுறேன்.
Aunt Jane	: What! Travel in a car that has only one tyre and two thingummies! No thank you—I'll take the bus.	Aunt Jane	: ஒரு டயர், ரெண்டு சாமான் மட்டுமே இருக்கிற கார்ல போகணுமா? வேணாம் நன்றி, நான் பஸ்ல போயிக்கிறேன்.
Jack	: Well, of course, if you feel like that about it...	Jack	: நல்லது, அதுதான் உங்களோட முடிவுன்னா சரி.
Aunt Jane	: Now, I'm sorry if I sounded rude, but really I'm shocked to find the way (relenting a little) you're living. I've never owed a penny in my life—cash down, that's my motto and I want you to do the same. (She opens her handbag.) Now look, here's a little cheque I was meaning to give you, anyway. (She hands it to Jill.) Suppose you take it and pay off just one of your bills—so that you can say one thing at least really belongs to you.	Aunt Jane	: நான் கொஞ்சம் கடுமையா பேசினதுக்கு வருத்தப்படுறேன். (சிறிது வருத்தத்துடன்) நீங்க குடும்பம் நடத்துற விதத்தை பாத்துட்டு, நான் அதிர்ச்சியடைஞ்சுட்டேன். என் வாழ்க்கையில் ஒருத்தருக்கும் ஒரு பைசா கடன் கொடுக்கிற மாதிரி நான் இருக்கல. உடனடி ரொக்கம் அதுதான் என் கொள்கை நீங்களும் அதே மாதிரி இருக்கணும்னு நான் விரும்புறேன். (தனது கைப்பையைத் திறந்து) இங்க பாருங்க! உங்களுக்காக நான் கொடுக்கணும்னு “வெச்சுருந்த ஒரு சின்ன தொகைக்கான செக். (அதை ஜில்லிடம் கொடுத்து விட்டு) இதை வெச்சுக்கிட்டு, நீங்க உங்களோட தவணையை கட்டி, குறைஞ்ச பட்சம் ஒரு சாமானாவது உங்களுக்கு சொந்தமாகுற மாதிரி செய்வீங்கன்னு நினைக்கிறேன்.
Jill	: Er—thank you. Aunt Jane. It's very nice of you. (awkwardly)	Jill	: வந்து.... நன்றி அதை நீங்க செஞ்சது ரொம்ப நல்லதா இருக்கு.
Aunt Jane	: There! Now I must be going. (patting her arm)	Aunt Jane	: சரி. நான் போகணும் (அவனது கையை தட்டிக் கொடுக்கிறார்)



Jack	: I'll see you to the bus, anyway.	Jack	: உங்களை நான் பஸ் வரை வந்து வழியனுப்புகிறேன்.
Jill	: Good-bye, Aunt Jane—and thanks so much for the present.	Jill	: குட்பை அத்தை, உங்க அன்பளிப்புக்கு நன்றி.
Aunt Jane	: Good-bye, my dear. (She and Jack go out. Jill looks at the cheque and (kissing her) exclaims 'Ten pounds!' Then she hurries to the table, addresses an envelope, endorses the cheque and slips it inside with a bill which she takes from the bag and seals the envelope. Then she rings the bell. In a moment the NURSE comes in with the baby in her arms.)	Aunt Jane	: குட்பை கண்ணு! (அவளும் ஜாக்கும் வெளியே போகிறார்கள். ஜில், அந்த செக்கை பார்த்து விட்டு, காற்றில் பறக்கும் முத்தமிடுகிறாள். பிறகு “பத்து பவுண்டா!” என்று ஆச்சரியத்தில் கத்துகிறாள். பிறகு மேசைக்கு சென்று, ஒரு தபால் உறை எடுத்து, அதன்மேல், ஒரு விலாசத்தை எழுதுகிறாள். அந்த செக்கை வேறொருவருக்கு பெயர் மாற்றம் செய்கிறாள். அந்த செக்குடன் ஒரு ரசீதை இணைத்து அதை அந்த தபால் உறையினுள் போடுகிறாள். பிறகு மணியடிக்கிறாள். ஒரு செவிலி ஒருநொடியில் அங்கு கையில் குழந்தையுடன் வருகிறாள்.)
Jill	: Oh, nurse. I want you to run and post this for me. I'll look after baby while you're gone.	Jill	: ஓ, நர்ஸ், உடனே ஓடிப்போய், இதை தபால்ல போட்டுட்டு வா, நீ போயிட்டு திரும்பும் வரை, நான் குழந்தையை பார்த்துக்கிறேன்.
Nurse	: Certainly, madam. (She hands the baby to Jill, takes the letter, and goes.)	Nurse	: கண்டிப்பாக, மேடம் (தன் கையில் இருக்கும் குழந்தையை, அவள் ஜில்லிடம் தந்து விட்டு, கடிதத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறாள்.)
Jack	: Well, she's gone! What a tartar! Still, she did leave us a bit on account—how much was it?	Jack	: நல்லது அத்தை போயிட்டா! என்ன ஒரு எரிச்சலாக்குற ஆளு! இருந்தாலும், அவ கொஞ்சம் பணம் கொடுத்துவிட்டு போயிருக்கா. அது எவ்வளவு?
Jill	: Ten pounds.	Jill	: பத்து பவுண்டு
Jack	: Phew! That's great! We can pay off the next two months on the car with (with a whistle) that.	Jack	: ஓ.. அது ரொம்ப அருமை..! நாம, அந்த காருக்கு அடுத்த ரெண்டு மாசத்துல கட்ட வேண்டிய தவணைக்கு இதை கட்டிவிடலாம் (விசில் அடிக்கிறான்)
Jill	: I—I'm afraid we can't—	Jill	: நாம அதை அப்படி செய்ய முடியாது.
Jack	: Why ever not?	Jack	: ஏன் முடியாது?
Jill	: You see, I—I've already sent it off for something else. Nurse has just gone to post it.	Jill	: இங்க பாருங்க, அதை வேற ஒண்ணுக்காக கொடுத்து அனுப்பிட்டேன். நம்ம நர்ஸ் அதை எடுத்துக்கிட்டு தபால்ல போட போயிருக்காங்க.
Jack	: Well that's all right. Who have you sent it to?	Jack	: நல்லது அது சரி தான்! யாருக்கு அதை அனுப்பிச்சுருக்க.
Jill	: Dr. Martin.	Jill	: டாக்டர் மார்ட்டின்.
Jack	: Dr Martin! What on earth possessed you to do that?	Jack	: டாக்டர் மார்ட்டினா! நீ என்ன பிசாசு பிடிச்சு இப்படி செய்யுறியா?
Jill	: (nearly in tears) There! Now you're going to be angry with me.	Jill	: (அழும் நிலையில்) பாருங்க! என் மேல கோபப்படுறீங்க!.
Jack	: I'm not angry! But why waste good money on the doctor? Doctors don't expect to get paid anyway.	Jack	: நான் கோபப்படல, ஆனா, ஏன் இவ்வளவு பணத்தை டாக்டருக்கு கொடுக்கிறீங்க? டாக்டர் பணம் குடுப்பாங்கன்னு எதிர்பார்த்து இருக்க மாட்டாங்க.



Jill	:	(sobbing a little) Bu—but you don't understand —	Jill	:	(சிறிது அழுகிறார்) ஆனா.... ஆனா.... நீங்க புரிஞ்சுக்க மாட்டுறீங்க!
Jack	:	Understand what?	Jack	:	என்ன புரிஞ்சுக்கல?
Jill	:	Why; just one more installment and BABY'S REALLY OURS!	Jill	:	இன்னும்... ஒரே ஒரு தவணை தான் உள்ளது. அப்புறம் இந்த குழந்தை நமக்கு சொந்தம்.
		(She is holding out the infant, a little pathetically, as we black out.)			(அவள், கொஞ்சம் பரிதாபமாக, குழந்தையை எடுத்து முன்னே நீட்டிக்காட்டுகிறாள். நாம் இருளடைகிறோம்)

### ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு

செட்ரிக் மவுண்ட் (Cedric Mount) இங்கிலாந்து நாட்டைச் சார்ந்த நாடக ஆசிரியர். சிந்தனைகளை தூண்டக்கூடிய (thoughtful) பல நாடகங்களை எழுதியுள்ளார். Twentieth “Century Lullaby”, “To cut a long short story short”, “Nature Abhors a vacuum” என பலவற்றை படைத்துள்ளார். இவரின் ஓரங்க நாடகங்கள் (satirical), நையாண்டி (witty) செய்வனவாகவும், அறிவார்ந்ததாகவும் (insightful) இருக்கும். இந்த நாடகங்கள் வாழ்வின் பொய்மையை வெளிப்படுத்துகின்றது. அதை கண்டிக்கவும் (admonishing) செய்கிறது.

#### A. Reading Comprehension Questions: (Pg.No. 195)

##### 1. What did Aunt Jane like about Jack's 'Little nest'?

Aunt Jane liked Jack's 'Little nest' because it was charming with a cosy little room.

##### 2. Aunt Jane seemed to think that there was a mistake in the wedding present she had given Jack. Why?

Aunt Jane was surprised to find that even though Jack's Salary was not very high, they lived with all comforts such as a radio, a car and a refrigerator by instalment. She wanted to give them a wedding gift of 2000 pounds instead of the 20 pounds.

##### 3. What would make Jack the owner instead of being the tenant?

Jack spent too much of money lavishly. He brought everything on the instalment basis. That would make Jack the owner instead of being the tenant.

##### 4. What sounded absurd to Aunt Jane?

Paying seven pounds eight and eight pence out of six pounds sounded absurd to Aunt Jane.

##### 5. How did Jack manage to pay seven pounds eighty and eighty pence out of six pounds?

Jack could take a loan or borrow the rest of the money for the payments from the thrift and Providence Trust Corporation.

##### 6. What advice did Aunt Jane offer the couple?

Aunt Jane was shocked at the way Jack and Jill ran their family. She advised them not to spend beyond their means.

##### 7. For what purpose did Aunt Jane wish to use the cheque given by Aunt Jane?

Jane gave ten pounds to Jill and told them to make at least one article completely theirs, using that money.

##### 8. Just one more instalment and 'Baby's really ours!'

This tells us that the couple spent beyond their means which was ridiculous.

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

(Pg.No. 195-196)

**1. Why is there a double negative in the title: The never – Never Nest? Elucidate with reasons from the play.**

The title of the play 'The Never- Never Nest' has two never in it, ensuring that the nest would never be built. The double negative is emphasizing the impossibility of home The 'nest' in the title, literally refers to the home of birds. Birds make their home by collecting straws and twigs of various trees. The nest acts as their temporary home as they do migration with respect to the changing weather conditions. Also they are not safe, as different animals might attack their nest anytime. The same is in the case with Jack and Jill. The couple can be attacked by the money – lenders anytime if the instalments are not paid on the designated time.

**2. Bring out the humorous elements in the play.**

"The Never - Never Nest" is a comic one- act play about a young couple. They make full use of the buy – now – pay – later marketing system. This comedy is very relevant today, because we can buy almost anything now on the instalment basis. The author uses the humour elements. When Jane asked about the car, Jill replied that they owned steering wheel of a car and one of the tyres and about two of the cylinders belong to them. It means the car does not belong to them. When Jane was asked to lie down by Jane. She replied that she was going to trust herself in a bed that belong to Mr.Sage or Marks and Spencer or somebody. Here the author brings out the humour element at the same time makes Jack realize his mistakes. At the end of the play humour takes on wings, when we hear that the couple had their first baby in instalment.

**3. How does the play 'The Never-Never Nest' expose the harsh reality of modern living?**

Jack and Jill bought each and every luxury of life cheerfully. Jack and Jill believe in buying furniture to house in easy instalments. They have recently purchased a house, a car and furniture in instalments is higher than his income. Sometimes Jack borrows from money lenders to pay the instalments. Even they have got their baby in instalment. The couple can be attacked by the money lender anytime if the instalments are not paid on the designated time. Such couple would make a nest but they will never settle happily. Thus the play 'The Never-Never Nest' exposes the harsh reality of modern living.

**4. Jill said that they owned the steering wheel of a car, one of the tyres, two of the cylinders and leg of the sofa. What does this convey?**

Both Jack and Jill show their instant gratification for luxuries and had bought them on instalments without saving any money. Their life is based on buy – now – pay – later marketing system, they are not secure at all. Jill said that they owned the steering wheel of a car, one of the tyres, two of the sofa temporarily belong to them. This situation tells that if anytime they would be unable to pay the instalments they might have to leave the house, which simply shows the insecurity of the luxuries of their life.

**How does the play 'The Never-Never Nest' expose the harsh reality of modern living?**

OR

**Jack and Jill - things in instalments - house on instalment - Aunt Jane visited - preached - ease and comfort of buying - first baby in instalment** June 2019

**Paragraph for Toppers (gifted students):****Plan of the paragraph:**

Introduction  
Aunt Jane's Visit  
Aunt Jane's help  
Moral

**Introduction:**

Cedric Mount is a distinguished playwright of his age. This short one act play discloses the theme of purchases on instalments. Such purchases are both a boon and bane to the people belonging to the middle classes.

**Aunt Jane's Visit:**

One day Aunt Jane visited Jack and Jill and was shocked at their life style. They led a very luxurious life. She wondered whether she gave them 2000 pounds instead of 20 pounds as a wedding gift. Jack's income was not high. When enquired about the rent of the house, Jack replied that they own the house. Though nothing really belonged to them, they bought everything on instalment basis. Jack's weekly earning was only six pounds. But the weekly instalment amount to be paid was seven pounds.

**Aunt Jane's help:**

When Aunt Jane asked how he could pay the instalment with his small income he replied that he would borrow money from leading agency. She was shocked by the way they lived. So she gave ten pounds to Jill before she left. When Jack accompanied Aunt Jane to the bus stop. Jill sent the amount to Dr. Martin. Jack came back and revealed that he wished to pay the two months instalments on the car by using that money. But Jill said that by paying the money to Dr. Martin, their baby would become completely theirs.

**Moral:**

Cut one's coat according to one's cloth.

**Paragraph for Average students:**

<b>Story</b>	<b>The Never-Never Nest</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Cedric Mount</b>
<b>Characters</b>	<b>Jack, Jill, Aunt Jane, Nurse</b>
<b>Theme</b>	<b>Look before you leap</b>

Jack and Jill were couple. They bought their house, car, refrigerator, furniture, etc, on instalments. One day Aunt Jane visited them, she was happy. She was shocked when she learnt everything was bought in the instalment scheme. Jack told her that the instalment amount exceeded his income. Aunt Jane was not happy with their life style. She told them not to borrow money in life. Cash down was her motto. She gave them 10 pounds as gift to settle their bills. Jill at once used it to pay the

doctor. Jack was confused. Jill reminded him that they had to pay one more instalment to the doctor to own their baby.

*EMI's over a longer period of time leads them to never ending debts.*

**Paragraph for Slow learners: (Late bloomers)**

<b>Story</b>	<b>The Never-Never Nest</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>Cedric Mount</b>

- Jack and Jill were couples.
- They bought their house, car, fridge, furniture on instalments. One day Aunt Jane visited them, she was very happy.
- Later she was shocked to learn that everything was bought in the instalment scheme.
- She was not happy with their life style.
- She advised them not to borrow money in life.
- Cash down' was her motto.
- She gave them 10 pounds as gift to settle their bills.
- Jill used that money to pay the doctor.
- Jack was angry with Jill.
- Jill reminded him that they had to pay one more instalment to the doctor to own their baby.
- You can never be happy, if you borrow money.

**C. LISTENING ACTIVITY**

**Listen to the passage read out aloud by the teacher or played on a recorder and answer the questions that follow. (Pg.No. 196)**

**Questions:**

- i. The speaker says that our income is sufficient to meet our needs. Is it true or false? **False**
- ii. EMI is the only \_\_\_\_\_ for people who buy very expensive things.
  - a) consolation      b) setback
  - c) option**              d) debt
- iii. One is able to buy costly things with \_\_\_\_\_ power offered by EMI.
  - a) physical              b) withstanding
  - c) honorary              **d) monetary**
- iv. If people fail to pay EMIs, they may be subjected to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) expulsion              b) high pressure
  - c) legal action**      d) dejection
- v. People should learn to spend \_\_\_\_\_ their means.
  - a) within**              b) beyond
  - c) above                  d) beneath



4. Words of praise and **adulation** were showered on me.  
a) **appreciation**                      b) criticism  
c) denial                                  d) protest
5. Mary Kom had a strong **conviction** in her passion for boxing. **Aug - 2022**  
a) struggle                                b) **belief**  
c) thought                                d) affinity
6. A **felicitation** programme was held.  
a) protest                                 b) **congratulation**  
c) condolence                          d) criticism
7. The fight and all that followed are clearly **etched** in my memory.  
a) disappeared                         b) vanished  
c) **imprinted**                            d) removed
8. The other Indian Boxers also performed **exceptionally**.  
a) normally                                b) enthusiastically  
c) usually                                 d) **especially**
9. I was tired and suffering from **jet lag**.  
a) pleasant                                b) pleasing  
c) **unpleasant**                         d) appreciation
10. They **lauded** me on the silver win./ The coaches lauded me **May 2022**  
a) gifted                                    b) garlanded  
c) **appreciated**                         d) rebuked
11. My medal **haul** continued after my marriage.  
a) pull                                        b) push  
c) give up                                 d) **take a collection**
12. It is the most **memorable** award.  
a) **remembered**                        b) forgotten  
c) challenged                            d) to be praised
- UNIT - 3**
1. He had a **vile** meal during the summer.  
a) good                                      b) gentle  
c) **bad**                                      d) nice
2. It is only a **methodical** man who can always remember to take medicines.  
a) organised                                b) disorganised  
c) confused                                d) **orderly**
3. Many people who read it have been **astonished** at the absent mindedness of others.  
a) quiet                                      b) love  
c) **surprised**                            d) worried
4. Chemists make their **fortunes** out of the medicines people forget.  
a) lucky                                      b) **huge sum**  
c) business                                d) trial
5. It is because of their **antipathy** that people forget to take medicines.  
a) love                                        b) hate  
c) **dislike**                                d) distress
6. I am compelled to produce **an evidence** of my guilt.  
a) **proof**                                 b) clarity  
c) incidence                                d) doubt
7. So common is it that I am always **reluctant** to trust a departing visitor. **Sep 2020, June 2019**  
a) eager                                      b) **unwilling**  
c) willing                                  d) anxious
8. His loss of memory is really a **tribute**.  
a) confusion                                b) blame  
c) criticize                                 d) **gift**
9. .... either he has a memory like a sieve or is an **audacious** perverter of the truth. **Mar - 2020**  
a) great                                      b) **bold**  
c) strong                                  d) perfect
10. The absent minded man has no time to remember the **mediocre**  
a) good                                        b) excellent  
c) **ordinary**                                d) extraordinary
11. A man who does not possess it as **eccentric** **Mar - 2019**  
a) **strangely / weird**                    b) extraordinary  
c) enthusiastic                            d) observable
12. She arrived home with **quivering** lips.  
a) smiling                                  b) biting  
c) loving                                    d) **shivering**
13. **Indignant** at her husband's behaviour, she decided to teach him a lesson.  
a) **angry**                                  b) smiling  
c) calm                                      d) pleasant
14. What was her **vexation**. **March 2023**  
a) pleasure                                b) happiness  
c) calm                                      d) **irritation / annoyance**
15. It is the **efficiency** of human memory that compels my wonder. **MDL**  
a) inability                                 b) **ability**  
c) superiority                              d) inferiority
- UNIT - 4**
1. He **persuaded** me to look into the saleroom.  
a) dissuaded                                b) encouraged  
c) discouraged                            d) **motivated**
2. The talk was running on the **critical** situation.  
a) praising                                 b) **severe**  
c) cold                                        d) pathetic





## UNIT - 6

- I wonder all the number of things that people do without any **evident** difficulty.  
a) clear b) unknown  
c) unsure d) **obvious**
- I had recently joined the British Airways **frequent** flyer programme.  
a) rare b) occasional  
c) continuously d) **constant**
- Awkward actions cause **discomfort** to us.  
a) comfort b) pleasure  
c) happiness d) **displeasure**
- Was **extravagantly** ejected over an area about the size of a tennis court.  
a) **excessive** b) shortage  
c) wastage d) stingy
- I **amused** her for perhaps 20 minutes.  
a) bored b) hurt  
c) **entertained** d) depressed
- I just sit very **quietly**  
a) loudly b) noisily  
c) **silently** d) chattering
- This has become a real **frustration** for me.  
a) support b) satisfaction  
c) **dissatisfaction** d) unusual

- I explained to her the close and **venerable** relationship between us  
a) dignified b) undignified  
c) **admirable** d) un respected
- I tell you how much I ache to **suave**.  
a) polished b) unpolished  
c) **sophisticated** d) awkward
- I'm afraid its so. I always have **catastrophes**.  
a) fear b) daring  
c) **disaster** d) collapse
- I can't believe this **exasperation**. **Sep - 2020**  
a) **irritation** b) annoyance  
c) disturbance d) innocence
- Tin of tobacco rolled across the **concourse**.  
a) **public building** b) excitement  
c) thrilling d) determination
- I had **gashed my** finger.  
a) great b) vexed  
c) **cut deeply** d) intense
- I watched documents in a **cascade**.  
a) hated b) denied  
c) chose d) **waterfalls**
- Frowns and increasing **consternation**.  
a) sure b) known  
c) unknown d) **worry**

Q. NO.

4 - 6

## Antonyms

Marks

3

- குறிப்பு :- Antonyms** பகுதியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் கோடிட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு எதிரான பொருள் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நான்கு வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவும்.  
(Refer T.B.P.No: 6, 38, 74)
- இப்பகுதி விடையளிக்க பாடபுத்தகத்திலும், Ec Loyola Main Book-லும் Prose பகுதியிலும் உள்ள Antonyms வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தில் உள்ள பயிற்சி வினாக்களை பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்கவும்.

## UNIT - 1

- That seemed quite **absurd** and undignified on her part.  
a) illogical b) **logical**  
c) worse d) good
- She **hobbled** about the house in spotless white dress.  
a) hopped b) **steady**  
c) unsteady d) bent
- My grandmother accepted her **seclusion**.  
a) isolation b) allotted  
c) **unison** d) integrity

- The common link of friendship was **snapped**.  
a) cut b) **joined**  
c) stress d) forwarded
- She fed the sparrows with **frivolous** rebukes. **Mar - 2019**  
a) clumsy b) comical  
c) **serious** d) mild
- She thumped the **sagging** skins of the drum.  
a) unbroken b) **strong**  
c) ancient d) damaged
- We had to **persuade** her to stop to avoid overstraining.  
a) discourage b) encourage  
c) **dissuade** d) compel









12. My wife looked at me with an expression of wonder not anger or **exasperation**. **MDL**  
 a) excitement                      b) **calmness**  
 c) enjoyment                        d) exultation
13. His actions were **venerable**.  
 a) honourable                      b) respectable  
 c) **dishonourable**                d) thoughtful
14. There was a lot of **disturbance** in his travel.  
 a) noisily                              b) **calm**  
 c) upset                                d) storm
15. He dropped back **abruptly**.  
 a) suddenly                          b) quickly  
 c) **slowly**                          d) softly

Q. NO.: 7

**Abbreviation and Acronyms**

1 Mark



குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சுருக்கத்திற்கு சரியான விரிவாக்கத்தை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள vocabulary part யும் Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள Abbreviation / Acronyms ஐயும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

**Abbreviation (TB P.No. : 39)**

It is a group of letters coined from the initial letters of an expansion.

(இது ஒரு விரிவின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களை சுருக்கமாக எழுதுவது)

Ex: BSNL-BHARAT SANCHAR NIGAM LIMITED

USA – **U**nited **S**tates of **A**merica

AIBA – **A**ssociation **I**nternationale de **B**oxe **A**mateur

RSC - **R**eferee **S**topped **C**ontest

**Acronym**

It is a word coined from the initial letters of an expansion.

(இது ஒரு விரிவின் முதல் எழுத்துக்களைக் கொண்டு உருவாகும் ஓர் புதிய வார்த்தை)

Ex: **WWW** – **W**orld **W**ide **W**eb

**ADDITIONAL**

ABBREVIATION	EXPANSION
BPO	Business Process Outsourcing
KPO	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
B.Tech	Bachelor Of Technology
MBBS	Bachelor Of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery
SSLC	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
HSC	Higher Secondary Course
SBI	State Bank Of India
IOB	Indian Overseas Bank
RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
RRB	Railway Recruitment Board
SSC	Staff Selection Commission
CAT	Common Admission Test / Career and Aptitude Test <b>May 2022</b>
SAT	Scholastic Aptitude Test (Am. Eng) Standard Assessment Test (Br. Eng)
CA	Chartered Accountant
TRB	Teachers Recruitment Board
TET	Teacher Eligibility Test
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
AICTE	All India Council For Technical Education
AIIMS	All India Institute Of Medical Sciences
BCCI	Board Of Control For Cricket In India
BSNL	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited
ICC	International Cricket Council
CBSE	Central Board Of Secondary Education

DTH	Direct To Home
DVD	Digital Versatile Disc
HIV	Human Immune-Deficiency Virus
IPC	Indian Penal Code
ISRO	Indian Space Research Organization
LPG	Liquified Petroleum Gas
NCERT	National Council Of Educational Research And Training
UGC	University Grants Commission
UPS	Uninterrupted Power Supply
WWW	World Wide Web
BITS	Birla Institute Of Technology And Science
IIT	Indian Institute Of Technology
HDTV	High Definition Television
NIT	National Institute Of Technology
HUDCO	Housing And Urban Development Corporation
IGNOU	Indira Gandhi National Open University
INSAT	Indian National Satellite
NABARD	National Bank For Agricultural And Rural Development
NASA	National Aeronautics And Space Administration
TANSI	Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
LAN	Local Area Network
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
RAM	Random Access Memory
ROM	Read Only Memory
CPU	Central Processing Unit
VISCOM	Visual Communication
US/USA	United States Of America
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific And Cultural Organization
UNO	United Nations Organization
WHO	World Health Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization
WTO	World Trade Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund (Formerly 'United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund')

AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
SIM	Subscriber's Identity Module
RADAR	Radio Detection And Ranging
MNC	Multi-National Company
NLC	Neyveli Lignite Corporation
OPEC	Organisation Of Petroleum Exporting Countries
PAN	Permanent Account Number
SAARC	South Asian Association For Regional Co-Operation
NET	National Eligibility Test
TOEFL	Test Of English as a Foreign Language
VAT	Value Added Tax
NSS	National Service Scheme
UDRS	Umpire Decision Review System
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
IPS	Indian Police Service
PTA	Parent Teacher Association
PTI	Press Trust Of India
PRO	Public Relations Officer

Govt Exam Question

- Choose the correct expansion of **CAD** **Sep 2020**
  - Computer Aided Designing
  - Computer Augmented Design
  - Computer Aided Design**
  - Computer Assisted Design
- Choose the correct expansion of **MHRD** **June 2019**
  - Member of Human Resource Department
  - Ministry of Human Resource Development**
  - Member of Housing Rural Development
  - Metro Highways and Railways Department
- Choose the correct expansion of **HDTV** **Mar 2019**
  - High Definition Television**
  - Heavy Dielectric Television
  - Heavy Distributary Television
  - Highly Decentralized Television
- Choose the correct expansion of **GST** **MDL, Aug 2022**
  - Goods and Service Trade
  - Goods and Savings Term
  - Goods and Service Tax**
  - Good Social Tax
- Choose the correct expansion **BCCI** **March 2020**
  - Board of Council for Cricket in India
  - Board of Cricket Control in India
  - Board of Cricket Council in India
  - Board of Control for Cricket in India**

6. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CAT' **May 2022**
- a) **Career and Aptitude Test / Common Admission Test**      b) Competitive Aptitude Test  
c) Capital Aptitude Test      d) Central law and Aptitude Test

Exercise :-

1. Choose the correct expansion of **CCTV**
- a) Charged Channel Television      b) Closed Channel Television  
c) **Closed - Circuit Television**      d) Checked - Circuit Television
2. Choose the correct expansion of **KPO**
- a) Kinetic Potential Output      b) **Knowledge Process Outsourcing**  
c) Keen Programme Observation      d) Knowledge Performance Outcome
3. Choose the correct expansion of **PIN**
- a) **Postal Index Number**      b) Permanent Index Number  
c) Postal Indian Number      d) Postal Indian Nadu.
4. Choose the correct expansion of **OPAC**
- a) Online Public Action Catalogue      b) Online Public Access Centre  
c) Online Private Access Catalogue      d) **Online Public Access Catalogue**
5. Choose the correct expansion **BBC**
- a) British Busy Corporation      b) **British Broadcasting Corporation**  
c) British Broadcasting Committee      d) British Broadcasting co-operation

Q. NO.: 8	Compound Word	1 Mark
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<p><b>குறிப்பு :-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தையின் சரியான combination-யை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.</li> <li>➤ அல்லது கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள combination-க்கு பொருத்தமான வார்த்தையை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.</li> <li>➤ இப்பகுதி வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்க text book prose பகுதியில் உள்ள vocabulary ஐ யும் Ec Loyola main book ல் உள்ள compound words யையும் நன்கு படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.</li> <li>➤ பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola Practice Book யை பயன்படுத்தவும்.</li> </ul>
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**Compound Word (Text Book Pg.: 6)**

Compound words are a unit of two or more words. Generally, it is used as a noun (பெயர்ச்சொல்) an adjective(பெயர் உரிச் சொல்) or an adverb (வினை உரிச் சொல்). (ஒன்று அல்லது ஒன்றிற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகள் இணைக்கப்பட்டு ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தையை உருவாக்குவது compound word ஆகும்).

**EX :** Foot + ball = foot ball  
Noun + noun > compound words

S.No	Noun + Noun	S.No	Noun + Verb	S.No	Noun + Adjective	S.No	Noun + Gerund
1	School girl	1	Sunrise	1	Duty-free	1	Air-conditioning
2	School boy	2	Headache	2	Home-sick	2	Eve-teasing
3	Head master	3	Heart attack	3	Lifelong	3	Bird-watching
4	Police station	4	Power play	4	Navy blue	4	Book binding
5	Ice cream	5	Baby sit	5	World famous	5	Sight seeing
6	Kitchen garden	6	Bus stand	6	Skin deep	6	House keeping
7	Radio station	7	Sunset	7	Milk sweet	7	Mud-slinging
8	Book worm	8	Hair cut	8	World wide	8	Nerve-racking

9	Honey moon	9	Earthquake	9	March fast	9	Watch-making
10	Room service	10	Milkshake	10	Praiseworthy	10	Home-coming
11	Wonder land	11	Day break	11	Page wise	11	Day dreaming
12	Tea shop	12	Waterfall	12	Knee deep	12	Match fixing
13	Bed time	13	Book-post	13	henpecked	13	Dress making
14	Honey-bee	14	Time pass	14	jet black	14	Evetearing
15	Dream world	15	Cat walk	15	snow white	15	Seasurfing

S.No	Gerund + Noun	S.No	Verb + Noun	S.No	Verb + Gerund	S.No	Preposition + Noun
1	Washing machine	1	Showroom	1	Call – waiting	1	Uphill
2	Dancing bird	2	Call taxi	2	Care – taking	2	Upstream
3	Swimming pool	3	Dare devil	3	Note – making	3	Downhill
4	Walking stick	4	Watchman	4	Note - taking	4	Down stream
5	Dining table	5	Cease –fire	5	Type – setting	5	Overcoat
6	Working day	6	Throw ball	6	Get – going	6	Undertake
7	Browsing centre	7	Suitcase	7	Wash - drawing	7	Over power
8	Booking clerk	8	Bathroom	8	Sleep – walking	8	Outdoor
9	Visiting card	9	Playground	9	Snow – jumping	9	Inbox
10	Fishing rod	10	Workload	10	Match – making	10	Backfire
11	Dressing room	11	Post office	11	Type – writing	11	Over confidence
12	Smiling face	12	Watch maker	12	Vote counting	12	Down stream
13	Jogging time	13	Wonderland	13	Coin collecting	13	To night
		14	Rest room	14	Clean shaving	14	overnight

S.No	Preposition + Gerund	S.No	Preposition + Verb	S.No	Adjective + Verb	S.No	Adjective + Gerund
1	Outlying	1	Outplay	1	Whitewash	1	Hard – working
2	Underlying	2	Outcry	2	Free kick	2	Hard – wearing
3	Outsourcing	3	Outsource	3	Dry clean	3	Good –looking
4	Out going	4	Input	4	Free hit	4	Easy – going
5	Incoming	5	Output	5	Safeguard	5	Hot selling
6	Overwhelming	6	Outpost	6	Hardcover	6	Free – living
7	Upcoming	7	Outlook	7	Big bang	7	Hard – hitting
8	Backpacking	8	Intake	8	White hope	8	Dry washing
9	Outstanding	9	Overthrow	9	White lie	9	Small – saving
10	undertaking	10	underplay	10	Black mark	10	White wedding

S.No	Adjective + Noun	Phrase compounds		Adjective + Adjective
1	Hot water	1. Good – for – nothing Adj + pre + noun	5. Son- in - law Noun + pre + noun	red hot kind hearted blue green red handed adverb + verb over throw upset
2	Blackboard			
3	Sweet heart	2. Down + to + earth Adj + pre + noun	6. Well – to –do Adj; + pre + noun	
4	Free bird			
5	Hot seat	3. Day –to – day Noun + pre + noun	7. Stand – at – ease Verb + pre + noun	
6	Freehand			
7	Greenhouse	4. Happy – go –lucky Adj + verb + adj		
8	White collar			
9	Blue bottle			
10	Fast food			

## I. Govt Exam Questions :-

- Choose the word that can be added after '**bee**' to form a compound word. **May 2022**  
a) piece                      b) lash  
c) gate                        d) **hive**
- Choose the word that can be added after '**key**' to form a compound word. **June 2019**  
a) note                        b) **lock**  
c) board                      d) hole
- Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**toll**'. **MDL, Aug 2022**  
a) **Plaza / gate**      b) late  
c) proof                      d) wheel
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word '**over throw**'. **Sept 2020**  
a) adjective + Verb      b) Adverb + Noun  
c) **Adverb + Verb**      d) Adjective + Noun
- Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word '**mantel**' to form a compound word. **March 2019**  
a) cover                      b) cloth  
c) picture                    d) **piece**
- Choose the word that can be added after '**good**' to form a compound word. **March 2020**  
a) Sense                      b) time  
c) form                        d) **will**

## Example :-

- Choose the word that can be added after '**moon**' to form a compound word.  
a) bed                        b) **light**  
c) head                      d) port
- Choose the word that can be added after '**child**' to form a compound word.  
a) ship                        b) law  
c) **hood**                      d) game
- Choose the word that can be added before '**load**' to form a compound word.  
a) light                        b) **over**  
c) car                         d) gentle
- Choose the word from the options given below to form a compound word with '**bee**'.  
a) piece                      b) lash  
c) gate                        d) **hive**
- Choose the word that can be added before '**ever**' to form a compound word.  
a) speak                    b) **how**  
c) hard                        d) new
- Choose the word that can be added after '**white**' to form a compound word.  
a) **wash**                    b) light  
c) line                        d) shake

Q.NO.: 9

Prefixes and suffixes [P.No.7,39]

1 Mark



## குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு பொருத்தமான prefix அல்லது suffix ஐ தெரிவுசெய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளோடு சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள vocabulary யும் Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள word ஐயும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

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

(கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் சிறு அசைகளை இணைப்பதால் Prefix உண்டாகுகிறது)

Ex: in – audible = inaudible

In the word 'constantly'. Here the suffix –ly is added to the root word 'constant'.

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

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைக்கு பின்னால் சிறு அசைகளை இணைப்பதால் suffix உண்டாகுகிறது)

Ex: constant –ly = constantly, accident - accidental **MDL**

## Words formed with the help of Prefixes and suffixes

**a:** atheist, aglow, aback, abase

**un:** uninhabited, unpopular, unused, unusual, unemployment, unfortunate, unimportant, unlawful, uneducated, unimaginable, unconscious, unpleasant,

unhappy, uneasy, unavoidable, unequal, untouchable, unknown, unbeatable, untidy

**contra:** contraindicate, untidy, contradiction, contrary, contrast, countersign.

**micro:** microorganism, microbiology, microteaching.



**counter:** counteract, counterclockwise, counterpart.

**Dia:** Dialogue, Diameter, diagnose, diagram, dialect, dialysis.

**Fore:** foretell, forecast, forearm, forbear, forego, forehead, forenoon, foresee, foresight.

**Pro:** Pronoun, Programme, prolong

**employ:** employment, employee, employer, unemployed

**dis:** disarm, disown, disorder, disconnect, disagree, disunity, disappoint, disloyal, dislike, discomfort, disobey, dishonest, disclose, discharge, disappear, disobedient

**mis:** misunderstand, mistake, misuse, mismanage, misfortune, mislead, misguide, mischief.

**il:** illegal, illiterate, illegitimate

**en-** enjoy, engagement, enlist, enable, enliven.

**in-** inact, inconvenience, inform, unequal, indirect, invaluable, input, infinite, indubitable, inoperative

**re-** rejoin, remember, re-write, recalculate, return, revalue, re-appear, refund, recall, rearrange, reassure, rewind, recast, repaid, reaction, recycle.

**im-** immobile, immeasurable, immodest, impossible, immortal, import, immovable, immoral, impatient, impure, impolite.

**bi-** bicycle, binocular, bisect, bi-colour.

**tri-** triangle, tricycle, tricolour.

**de-** degrade, delink, defeat, devalue, dethrone, depart, deworm, decode, detest.

**Pre-** preposition, precaution, prepone, preuniversity, pre-degree, preset, prefix

**uni:** uniform, unilateral, unicorn.

**hyper:** hypersensitive, hyperactive, hypertension

**non-** non-vegetarian, non-existence, non-cooperation, non-sense, non-violence, non-stop, non-detail.

**out-** outcome, outpost, outgoing, outside, outstation, output.

**tele-** tele-cast, television, telegram, telescope, telepathy, telephone

**inter-** inter-com, intermediate, interspace, inter-school, internet, interpol.

**Post-** Postgraduate, Post-operation, Postwar, Post-meridian, Post-mortem, Postpone.

**fore-** fore-see, fore-warn, foretell, fore-arm, forefront, forefathers, fore-runner, forecast.

**auto-** autocrat, automobile, autograph, automatic, autobiography, auto-cycle.

**over-** overdraft, overdo, overflow, overestimate, overall, overthrow, overbridge.

**under-** undertake, understand, underestimate, undergo, undetermine, underline, underscore, underground.

**anti-** anti-element, antiseptic, antibiotic, antidote, anti-clock, antilog, anticlimax.

**sub-** sub-title, sub-ordinate, sub-collector, sub-inspector, sub-junior, sub-merge, sub-marine, sub-station.

**vice-** vice-chancellor, vice-principal, vice-president, vice-chairman, vice-captain.

**ir-** irregular, irrelevant, irrational, irresponsible, disrespect

**ex-** ex-minister, ex-chairman, ex-MLA, ex-president, expose.

**poly-** polyclinic, poly-technic, poly-wood, polythene.

**ment-** movement, engagement, government, appointment, imprisonment, improvement, development, adjustment, judgement, management

**ish-** childish, boyish, girlish, feverish, bookish, greenish

**dom-** kingdom, dukedom, freedom, martyrdom.

**en-** tighten, fasten, strengthen, lengthen, shorten, fallen, hasten, loosen, broken.

**tion:** reception, collection, distribution, prevention, promotion, cooperation, preparation, selection, action, foundation, inspection, narration

**ful-** painful, truthful, joyful, thankful, grateful, sorrowful, peaceful, powerful, meaningful, useful, cheerful, lawful, successful, youthful, careful, beautiful, colourful

**hood-** boyhood, child-hood, manhood, brotherhood

**ity-** regularity, sensitivity, relativity, activity, possibility, ability, creativity, nobility, originality, superiority, inferiority, familiarity, formality, normality, morality.

**less-** jobless, motionless, powerless, penniless, thankless, harmless, meaningless, Peaceless, careless, useless, faithless, noiseless, colourless, fearless.

**ship:** scholarship, friendship, relationship, fellowship, township.

**able-** movable, capable, tolerable, reachable, bearable, washable,

**ance-** performance, maintenance, importance

## Govt. Exam Questions :-

- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word '**tidy**' **May 2022**  
a) ir      b) in      c) dis      **d) un**
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base - word '**animate**' **Mar 2020**  
a) de\_      b) un\_      **c) in\_**      d) ir\_
- Form a derivative for the underlined word mom told me to '**arrange**' the table. **May 2022**  
a) \_ful      **b) \_ment**      c) \_ity      d) \_ness
- Form a new word by adding suitable prefix to the underlined - word '**essential**' **Sept 2020**  
**a) \_un**      b) \_ir      c) \_in      **d) \_il**
- Form a new word by adding suitable prefix to the word '**comfort**' **June 2019**  
**a) \_dis**      b) \_de      c) \_un      d) \_under
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word '**regular**' **March 2019**  
a) \_ance      b) \_able      c) \_ful      **d) \_ity**
- Add a suitable prefix to the root word '**polite**' **March 2019**  
**a) im**      b) non      c) un      d) anti

- Form a new word by adding suitable prefix to the word '**audible**' **MDL**  
**a) in**      b) re      c) un      d) de
- Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word '**obedient**' **Aug 2022**  
a) in      **b) dis**      c) ir      d) mis
- add a suitable suffix to the word '**beauty**' to form a new word **Aug 2022**  
a) able      **b) ful**      c) ism      d) ity

## Exercise :-

- Form new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base - word '**obey**'  
a) mis\_      **b) dis\_**      c) in\_      d) over\_
- Form a new word by adding suitable suffix to the base - word '**associate**'  
a) \_by      b) \_mass      **c) \_ion**      **d) \_or**
- Form a new word by adding suitable suffix to the base - word 'hero'  
a) \_ity      **b) \_ism**      c) \_ish      d) \_ic
- Form a new word by adding a suitable suffix to the root word '**radical**'  
a) \_ment      b) \_ish      **c) \_ly**      d) \_ous

Q. NO.: 10

## Foreign words &amp; Phrase (T.B. P.No.172)

I Mark

## குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வேற்று மொழிச்சொல்லின் (word) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 2 விடைகளிலிருந்து பொருத்தமான இடத்தில் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose (P.No:172) foreign words பகுதியில் உள்ளவற்றை Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள foreign words பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

English is a rich language. Most of the words in English are borrowed from other languages. But those words are used in our day today communication.

Ab initio	from the beginning
Addenda	additions
Ad hoc	arrangement made for a special purpose
Adieu	good bye/farewell
Agenda	things to be done
Alias	also known as
Alma mater	the school or college where a person had educated
a - la - carta	
Alter ego	a close friend, another self
Anno domini	A.D. In the year of the Lord

Ante Meridiem	A.M. Before noon
Aqua	water
Aqua fortis	strong water, nitric acid
Au revoir	good bye until we meet again
Bonafide	genuine
Bon mots	witty remarks
Bon vivant	a person who enjoys luxuries
Bon voyage	have a good journey
Catamaran	a boat
Cart blanche	complete freedom to act as one wishes or thinks best
Chauffeur	driver
Corrigenda	error to be corrected
Coup d'etat	a sudden change of government

Cuisine	style of cooking
Curriculum vitae	bio data
Curry	hot, spicy dish
De facto	really
Dejavu	a feeling of having already experienced the present situation
En block	all together
En famille	as a family
En masse	as a whole group
En route	on the way while travelling
Errata / erratum	list of errors
Exchequer	royal treasury
Exempli gratia	for example
Ex gratia	given as a favour though there is no legal obligation
Ex officio	in virtue of his office
Ex parte	from one side
Extempore	without previous preparation
Faux pass	improper act or remark
In camera	secretly
In cognito	in disguise
In memoriam	to the memory of
Inter alia	among other things
In toto	totally, as a whole
Juggernaut	a large vehicle
Liaison	coordination of activities
Lingua franca	common language of all
Locus standi	right to interfere
Magnum opus	the most important piece of work done by a writer or artist
Nota bene	note well, mark well
Null and void	invalid
Per capita	used to refer the amount for each person
Par excellence	better than all others
Per diem	for a day
Per mensem	for a month
Per se	in itself
Persona grata	a person especially a diplomat, acceptable to certain others
Post meridiem	after noon
Post mortem	medical examination of a dead body
Precis	summary
Prima facie	at the first view / sight
Pro forma	standard document or form

Pros and cons	for and against
Pseudonym	false name used by an author
Questionnaire	a set of questions
Quo warranto	on what authority
Resume rapport	a summary a close relationship
Sine die	without a date being fixed
Status quo	the same state as before
Telea-tete	an intimate private conversation between two
Ultra virus	beyond one's power
Versus	against
Via	by way of
Via media	a middle course
Vice versa	reversed
Vis a vis	opposite, face to face
Viva voce	spoken examination
Viz	namely
Vox populi	voice of people

### I. Govt. Exam Questions :-

#### I. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence

- The meeting of the party leaders were adjourned **sinedie**. **Sept 2020**  
a) un announced      b) fixing a date  
c) in the middle      d) **without a date being fixed**
- Nalini is a **bonafide** student of the Madras University. **March 2019**  
a) confident      b) punctual  
c) brilliant      d) **genuine**
- Talking business at dinner is a **fauxpas** in France. **MDL**  
a) genuine      b) **social blunder**  
c) summary      d) secret session
- The protestors were arrested **enmasse** yesterday. **June 2019**  
a) mercilessly      b) before sunset  
c) **all together**      d) as usual
- The chairman was very hesitant in giving **Carte Blanche** to the manager in regard to appointment of staff. **March 2019**  
a) terms and conditions laid down to continue something  
b) **full freedom and power to do something**  
c) certain restrictions placed to attempt something  
d) complete support extended to perform something

## Exercise :-

## I. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence

- The members met **in camera** to decide.  
a) in the hall                      b) in acampus  
c) **secret session**                d) night session
- Our cricket team on the match **versus** the new school cricket team.  
a) **against**                              b) visits  
c) attends                                d) congratulates
- Rani is seriously preparing for the '**viva-voce**'  
a) aptitude test                      b) **spoken examination**  
c) written examination            d) fitness test
- The judge accepted the testimony **intoto**  
a) closely                                b) **totally**  
c) territory                                d) topper
- Her supporters arrived **enmasse** for the rally.  
a) **as a whole group**                b) mass media  
c) employees mess                    d) advance
- The poem is in **memoriam** to the poets' dead friend.  
a) in support of                        b) in need of  
c) **in memory of**                      d) in favour of

Q. NO.: 11

Definition of the term (T.B.Pg. No. 73, 74, 101, 145)

1 Mark



## குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தையின் சரியான விளக்கத்தை (definition) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தெரிவு செய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள vocabulary part (P.No:73,73,101,145) கையடி Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள Definition of the term பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.  
'Certain psychologists tell us that we forget things because we wish to forget them'.  
Who is a psychologist ?  
**psychologist** – one who studies the human mind and behaviour is a psychologist.

Term	Definition
insecticide	killing of insects
regicide	killing a member of royal family
infanticide	killing of an infant
fratricide	killing of a brother
dipsomania	a strong desire for alcoholic drinks
pyromania	a strong desire to set fire to things
squandermania	a craze to spend money waste
xenophobia	fear of strangers
agoraphobia	fear of being in public place
ornithologist	scientist who studies birds
entomologist	one who studies insects
archaeologist	one who studies ancient culture by analyzing the physical remains
pathologist	one who studies diseases
musicologist	one who studies music
palaeontologist	one who studies the fossils
sinologist	one who studies china
optimist	a person who is always hopeful

Term	Definition
pessimist	a person who believe that worst will happen
teetotaller	a person who never drinks alcohol
philanthropist	a person who seeks to promote the welfare of others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
misanthrope	a person who dislike humankind and avoids human society.
Sadist	a person who derives pleasure, from inflicting pain or humiliation on others.
octogenarian	a person who is between 80 and 89 years old.
polyglot	knowing or using several languages.
hedonist	a person who believes that the pursuit of pleasure is the most important thing in life; a pleasure-seeker.
misogynist	a person who dislike, despises, or is strongly prejudiced against women.





8) Choose the right definition for the word

'cardiologist'

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

9) Oology is the study of .....

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

Exercises :-

Choose the right definition of the given term.

1) genocide

- a) killing rodents  
 b) killing plants  
**c) killing people**  
 d) killing posts

2) ablutophobia

- a) fear of bathing  
 b) fear of climbing  
 c) fear of writing  
 d) fear of thinking

3) 'Anglophobia'

- a) fear of meeting strangers  
 b) fear of drinking  
**c) fear of using English**  
 d) fear of playing outdoor

4) orgophobia

- a) abnormal fear of work  
 b) abnormal fear of fire  
 c) abnormal fear of space  
 d) abnormal fear of light

5) theophobia

- a) fear of food  
 b) fear of dreams  
**c) fear of God**  
 d) fear of home

Q. NO.: 12

Question Tags

1 Mark



குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள கோழ்ட்ட இடத்திற்கு சரியான Question tag யை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள P.No:120-121 ல் உள்ள Question Tags யும் நம் Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Question Tags :

(eg) 1. She is dancing.

(Aux/no negative/subject is 'she')  
 isn't she?  
 She is dancing , **isn't she?**

**Note** : The full stop at the end of the sentence should be removed and a comma should be used in its place . Use a question mark at the end.

(eg) 2. The dog barks at the stranger.  
 (It/does+bark/No negative)  
 The dog barks at the stranger, **doesn't it?**

3. My friends solved the problem.  
 (They/did+solve/no negative)  
 My friends solved the problem,  
**didn't they?**

4. They have not seen the TajMahal.  
 (They/auxiliary/negative removed)  
 They have not seen the Tajmahal , **have they?**

5. I am not a doctor  
 (I/aux/negative removed)  
 I am not a doctor, **am I?**

6. I am your friend  
 I am your friend, **aren't I?**

**Note** : The negative auxiliary for "am" is "aren't" in the tag.

**Some special cases**

a) After an order or a request with an imperative - **will you ?**, **"can you?"** or **'could you?'**

b) After "Don't....." **" will you?"**

c) After "Lets ....."- **"shall we?"**

(eg)- Please, wait a moment , **can you?**

- Shut the door , **could you?**

- Don't shout, **will you?**

- Let's make a move , **shall we?**

d) **"None , no-one , nothing and where" take positive tags.**

(eg) He goes nowhere these days, **does he?**

e) **"Little, few, hardly, scarcely, rarely and seldom" are treated as negative.**

**They take positive tags.**

(eg) Few people knew the way , **did they?**

f) **A few and a little as positive , They take negative tags.**

(eg) A few people knew the answer, **didn't they?**

g) **The adverb 'only' can take either a positive or a negative tag.**

(eg) In 1994 only three people from Tamil Nadu were selected for the project , **weren't they?**

**(or) were they?**



Q. NO.: 13

Phrasal verb

1 Mark

குறிப்பு :-

- Exercise-1 ற்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள அடிகோட்டி Phrasal verb ற்கு சரியான விடையை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- Exercise-2 ற்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள அடிகோட்டி சொற்களுக்குப் பொருத்தமான Phrasal verb யை தெரிவு செய்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள vocabulary part Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள Phrasal verb பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

**Phrasal verbs**

A 'phrasal verb' is nothing but a verb. Many verbs, when followed by various prepositions, or adverbs, acquire an idiomatic sense. They generally acquire a new meaning which is different from the literal meaning of the verb.  
Ex: Look in (verb + adverb) – pay a short visit look after (verb+preposition) – take care of, look upto (verb + adverb= pre) – respect

(phrasal verb என்பது சொற்றொடர் வடிவிலுள்ள ஒரு வினைச் சொல் verb உடன் preposition (or) adverb இணைப்பதன் மூலம் phrasal verb உருவாகிறது.

**Note:** same time a Phrasal verb has a social or idiomatic meaning independent of the individual words, For example, the Phrase ' give up' means stop having or doing'

**Ex:** He gave up smoking.

Phrasal Verbs – Their meanings and examples.

PHRASAL VERBS	MEANING	EXAMPLE
1. Get up	Rise, wake up	I usually get up at 6 O' clock in the morning
Get ahead	Make Progress	Uma is getting on well in maths
Get through	Pass(an examination)	Somu got through the +2exam
Get at	Find	The police enquired the people to get at the truth about the murder.
Get off	Escape punishment	The murderer got off with only rigorous imprisonment for five years
Get over	overcome	My mother got over all difficulties by hard work.
Get in	arrive	The train got in at midnight.
Get out	Abandon gradually	After the doctor's advice he got out of smoking.
Get back	return recover	He has just got back from his tour. He got back the money he had invested.
2. Put on	Dress, wear	Raja put on his shirt and went out.
Put off	postpone	The meeting was put off to next week.
Put out	Stop burning	I put out the light and went to bed.
Put down	control	The army put down the rebels.
Put up	propose	They put up Seenu as their candidate for the election
Put up	Lodge or accommodate	The hostel students were put up in an old building.
Put up with	Endure, bear Tolerate	Poor people have to put up with many hardships.
Put forth	Try hard, send out	1. She put forth all her efforts to win the race.
Put by	Save	The mother is putting by a hundred rupees a month for the education of her son.
3. take up	occupy	The work took up two months.
Take off	Remove / Start	The plane took off at 5' o clock.
Take over	Receive charge of office	Mr. Prem has taken over as manager.
Take down	Record in writing	Take down what I am dictating

Take after	resemble	Geetha takes after her mother.
Take away	remove	She took away all her ornaments
Take to	Get into a habit	Ramu has taken to collecting stamp.
Take in	understand deceive	The boys could not take in the new lessons.
Take for	take one to be	We took him for a rich man (but he was not).
4. break in	Enter by force	The bull broke in through the fence.
Break into	Force one's way into	A burglar broke into my house last night.
Break out	Appear suddenly	Cholera broke out in the village after the rain.
Break down	Fail, collapse	The bus broke down after 10 kms.
Break up	Come to an end Split	The school broke up for the summer holidays
Break with	Cease to be friendly with	He broke with his friend over a money matter.
Break off	interval	After 3 hours of hard work they broke off for coffee.
5. bring up	Rear; educate	Valli brought up the orphan as her own child.
Bring forth	produce	She brought forth a male baby.
Bring about	cause	John's laziness brought about his failure.
Bring in	Yield	The exhibition brought in a thousand rupees.
Bring down	Uproot, destroy	Many trees were brought down by the storm
6. Call on	Visit a person	We called on the Education minister when we went to Madras.
Call off	stop; cancel	The strike was called off at the request of the people.
Call for	demand	His action called for punishment
Call upon	Urge	The President called upon Mr. Mohan to deliver his speech.
Call out	Summon for action	The fire brigade was called out to put out the fire
Call in	Ask to come	Call in a doctor at once.
7. Carry on	Manage, continue	The son carried on the business in the absence of his father
Carry out	Give effect to, fulfil	The secretary carried out the orders of the president.
Carry off	Take by force	The disease carried off ten people.
Carry away	Take away, remove	The kite carried away a chicken.
Carry through	Support	His courage carried him through to success.
8. Come about	Occur, take place	We do not know how the accident came about
Come across	Meet accidentally	I came across my friend at a cinema.
Come by	acquire	He came by riches in a foreign country.
Come down	descend	The price of oil has come down
Come round	Agree	He came round to our views.
Come off	Take place, be the result of, acquit oneself	When do the school sports come off?
9. Give away	distribute	The president gave away the prizes.
Give out	Omit	The rose gives out a sweet smell.
Give off	Send out	This firewood gives off a lot of smoke.
Give up	Part with	He has given up his claim to the property.
Give in	Stop fighting	The enemy was forced to give in.
Give in	Submit, yield	We should not give into temptations.
Give way	break	The rope gave way and the bucket fell into the well
Give over	Hand over	I gave charge of my office to the new manager
Go against	oppose	The son went against the wishes of his father.
Go away	Leave	He has gone away with my book.
Go down	To sink or set	He will go down in history as a good ruler.
Go beyond	exceed	Don't go beyond the rules of the company.
10. Look after	Take care of	My uncle looked after our family when my father was away.

Look down upon	despise	Don't look down upon a poor beggar.
Look for	search	We are looking for our lost keys.
Look forward	Expect with pleasure	We are looking forward to the visit of the minister to our school.
Look up	Refer	We look up the dictionary to find the meaning of words.
Look into	examine	The Director looked into the complaint.
Look up to	respect	We look up to our teachers for guidance.
Look out	Be careful	While walking barefoot., look out for thorns.

**Govt. Exam Question :-**

**Replace the underlined word in the sentence with the suitable phrasal verb.**

- The actor **rehearsed** his dialogues quickly before going to the stage **March 2020**  
a) ran around                      b) ran away  
c) ran up                              d) **ran over**
- I couldn't **understand** what you meant **March 2019**  
a) break out                      b) find out  
c) iron out                              d) **figure out**
- Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verb **May 2022**  
The rebellion was \_\_\_\_\_ by the officers.  
a) put off                              b) put on  
c) **put down**                              d) put up
- John **recovered** after an illness. **Sept 2020, June 2019**  
a) **got over**                              b) got up  
c) got to                              d) got back
- The meeting will **continue** in your absence. **MDL**  
a) **carry on**                              b) carry out  
c) carry off                              d) carry in

**Replace the underline phrasal verb into a single word.**

- The bike **blew up** as soon as it hit the median  
a) capsized                              b) stopped **March 2020**  
c) **exploded**                              d) rolled
- I cannot **put up with** this nonsense, anymore.  
a) **tolerate**                              b) handle **June 2019**  
c) witness                              d) rectify
- Never **put off** until tomorrow what you can do today **March 2019**  
a) continue                              b) finish  
c) halt                                      d) **postpone**

- The dog was \_\_\_\_\_ by a heavy vehicle. **Aug 2022**  
a) runaway                              b) **runover**  
c) run into                              d) runoff

**Exercise :-**

**Replace the underlined word in the sentence with the suitable phrasal verb.**

- He **distributes** his business card to everyone  
a) **gives out**                              b) gives in  
c) gives up                              d) gives with
- I used to **spend time** with my friends in the park.  
a) hang on                              b) **hang out**  
c) hang up                              d) hang off

**Replace the underline phrasal verb into a single word.**

- He was asked to **pull back** from confrontation  
a) run away                              b) **refrain**  
c) get lost                              d) continue with
- The mutiny **broke out** in several places.  
a) escaped                              b) ended  
c) **started**                              d) involved
- You must **goby** the rules of the institution.  
a) **follow**                              b) avoid  
c) check                              d) watch
- His life was **cut short** because of smoking.  
a) **reduce**                              b) end  
c) broaden                              d) discourage
- The Sub Inspector will **look into** the matter soon.  
a) avoid                                      b) **examine**  
c) accept                                      d) reveal

Q. NO.: 14

Preposition TB Pg No.44

1 Mark

**குறிப்பு :-**

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களுக்கு சரியான preposition களை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளைகளில் இருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள P.No:44 ல் உள்ள preposition யும் நமது Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.



**Preposition :**

A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words and they are placed before the nouns.

**Look at the following sentences.**

- i) The English language is vital **in** the medical field.  
 ii) He climbed **up** the stairs to get **into** the terrace.  
 Note that the words in bold letters in the above sentences link the two parts of the sentence. These words are called Prepositions.

**Look at some more examples of prepositions and prepositional phrases.**

on, off, up, in, out, above, below, over, under, to, from, with, without, before, after, at, during, according to, a head of, a part of, from, as far as, in spite of, owing to, in addition to, in case of, in front of, but for, on account of, on behalf of, with reference to etc.

**Sometimes, a sentence can end with a preposition.****Read the sentences given below.**

- This seat is not very comfortable to sit \_\_\_\_\_.  
 ➤ My father gave me some pictures to look \_\_\_\_\_.  
 ➤ Was it worth waiting \_\_\_\_\_?

The preposition 'in', 'at', and 'for' occur at the end of the sentence and it is acceptable in usage.

**There are three kinds of preposition:****1. Simple prepositions:**

At, by, for, from, in, of, off, on, up, out, to, through, till, with

**2. Compound prepositions:**

About, above, across, along, among, around, amidst, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, inside, outside, underneath, within, without.

**3. Phrase prepositions:**

According to, along with, away from, because of, by means of, by reason of, by way of, for the sake of, in addition to, in course of, in front of, in favour of, in order to, in spite of, instead of, in the vent of, on account of, on behalf of, owing to, with reference to, with regard to.

**Uses Of Some Prepositions:**

	<p>i) 'At' is used with small towns and villages. Ramu lives at Melur.</p> <p>ii) 'At' is used for point of time. Balu starts at 7 0' clock</p> <p>iii) 'At' for things at rest. Nepal is at the foot of the Himalayas.</p>
<b>In: (இல்)</b>	<p>i) 'In' is used for a period of time I can finish this exercise in an hour.</p> <p>ii) 'In' is used with name of countries and large towns He lives in America</p> <p>iii) 'In' for things at rest. She is in her house.</p> <p>iv) 'In' is used before months and years He married her in November. India got freedom in 1947.</p>
<b>On: (மேல்)</b>	<p>i) 'On' is used for things at rest The book is on the table.</p> <p>ii) 'On' is used before days and dates He married Susan on a Saturday He died on 15th September 1948. By: 'By' is used to indicate the doer of the action A letter was written by me.</p>

For: (ஆக)	'For' is used to denote a period of time. She has been sleeping for the past three hours.
With: (உடன்)	'With' is used for the instrument with which the action is done. He cut the tree with an axe.
Upon: (அதன் மேல்)	'Upon' is used in speaking of things in motion. The cat jumped upon the table.
Into: (உள்ளே)	'Into' denotes motion He jumped into the river.
Since: (அன்றிலிருந்து)	'Since' is used to denote a point of time in the past. He has been working in this office since 1980.
Between: ( இருவருக்கு இடையில்)	'Between' is used in speaking of two persons or things. Valli is seated between Selvi and Rama.
Among: (அதிக நபருக்கு இடையில்)	'Among' is used to refer to more than two persons or things. There is a quarrel among the villagers.
From: (கிளம்பும் இடம்)	They come from Italy.
To: (சேரும் இடம்)	I go to Chennai
Beside, Near: (அருகில்)	He sat beside/near me.
Along: (வழியாக)	They ride along the way
Of: (அடைய/ன்)	I'm the uncle of Sekhar.
Down: (கீழே)	We walk down a hill
Up: (மேலே)	They climb up a hill
About: (பற்றி)	Arul talks about me
After: (பிறகு)	We'll go after 8.30
Beyond: (அப்பால்)	The college is beyond the station.
Before: (முன்)	We are before him
Under: (கீழ்)	The cat is under the cot
Above: (மேல்)	Sparrows fly above the building
Round: (சுற்று)	I walk round the house
Within: (உள்)	Be here within an hour

## Govt. Exam Questions :-

## I. Choose the appropriate preposition to complete the sentence.

- I saw the cat sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the table **May 2022**  
a) on      b) in      c) of      d) at
- The pear fell \_\_\_\_\_ the tree **Sept 2020**  
a) of      b) from      c) off      d) by
- A cool and moist breeze drifted \_\_\_\_\_ the open. **June 2019**  
a) from      b) within      c) against      d) through
- The angry champion broke the crystal up \_\_\_\_\_ million pieces **March 2019**  
a) into      b) with      c) against      d) upon
- Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositional phrase.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the present situation, people need to be more cautious. **Aug 2022**  
a) But for      b) on behalf of  
c) according to      d) with reference

6. I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea **Aug 2022**      Ans : to

## Exercises :-

## I. Choose the appropriate preposition to complete the sentence.

- Hang the charts \_\_\_\_\_ the wall  
a) in      b) on      c) by      d) over
- My uncle will visit me \_\_\_\_\_ May  
a) at      b) in      c) on      d) )  
by
- We are going \_\_\_\_\_ a holiday next week.  
a) in      b) on      c) for      d) at
- In case \_\_\_\_\_ difficulty you should refer to a dictionary.  
a) of      b) to      c) in      d) on
- He broke the glass \_\_\_\_\_ pieces  
a) into      b) with      c) against      d) upon

Q. NO.: 15

## Clipped Word

1 Mark

## குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொல்லின் சரியான சுருக்கத்தை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளில் இருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இந்த பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள vocabulary part (P.No:72) கையடிம் Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள clipped word யும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

## Clipped Words :-

It is a word formed by dropping one or more syllables from a longer word or phrase with no change in meaning,

**Ex-** delicatessen – deli  
influenza – flu

We came across the word 'perambulator' in the last paragraph of the story. The word 'perambulator' can also be expressed as 'pram' in short. The word 'perambulator' is an unclipped word and the word 'pram' is a clipped word.

**Ex-** aeroplane–plane  
examination – exam  
demarcate – mark

## Clipped Words

1. advertisement	ad	34. mobike	bike
2. agriculture	agri	35. necktie	tie
3. alchemist	chemist	36. newsflash	flash
4. ampere	amp	37. okay	ok
5. aeroplane	plane	38. omnibus	bus
6. beef burger	burger	39. pantaloons	pants
7. bride groom	groom	40. pathway	path
8. bicycle	cycle	41. perambulator	pram
9. caravan	van	42. perquisites	perks
10. co-education	co-ed.	43. photo graph	photo
11. cinematography	cinema	44. pianoforte	piano
12. daddy	dad	45. poliomyelitis	polio
13. diskette	disk	46. pop music	pop
14. doctor	doc	47. paragraph	para
15. demarcate	mark	48. representative	rep
16. discotheque	disco	49. reverend	rev
17. fanatics	fan	50. refrigerator	fridge
18. gentleman	gent	51. signature	sign
19. gymnasium	gym	52. spectacles	specs
20. hippopotamus	hippo	53. suit case	case
21. hitch hike	hitch	54. saxophone	sax
22. ham burger	burger	55. taxi cab	taxi
23. hand kerchief	kerchief	56. tubelight	tube
24. helicopter	copter	57. telephone	phone

25. kilogram	kilo	58. tram car	tram
26. identity	ID	59. top brass	brass
27. laboratory	lab	60. university	varsity.
28. luncheon	lunch	61. vegetarian	veg
29. mathematics	maths	62. veterinary	vet
30. memorandum	memo	63. viva voce	viva
31. microphone	mike	64. zoological park	zoo
32. mummy/mother	mom	65. zoological garden	zoo
33. matriculation	matric	66. veterinary surgeon	vets.

**Govt. Exam Questions :-**

- Choose the clipped word for **demonstration** **MDL**  
a) demon                      b) monster  
**c) demo**                      d) station
- Choose the clipped word for **alchemist** **Sept 2020**  
a) alchemy                      b) chemistry  
**c) chemist**                      d) mist
- Choose the unclipped form of the word '**Champ**' **Mar 2020**  
**a) champion**                      b) chamberlin  
c) champagne                      d) chimpanzee
- Choose the unclipped form of '**mark**' **MDL**  
a) remark                      b) market  
**c) demarcate**                      d) marks
- Choose the unclipped form of '**memo**' **June 2019**  
a) memorabilia                      b) memorizer  
**c) memorandum**                      d) memento

- Choose the clipped form of the word '**helicopter**' **June 2019**  
a) heli                      b) helicop  
**c) copter**                      d) helter
- Choose the clipped form of the word '**dormitory**' **March 2019**  
a) dormy                      b) dory  
**c) dorm**                      d) dormit

**Excercise :-**

- Choose the clipped word for **gymnasium**  
**a) gym**                      b) jim  
c) museum                      d) symposium.
- Choose the clipped word for **taxicab**  
**a) taxi**                      b) cab                      c) car                      d) auto
- Choose the clipped word for **demarcate**  
a) market                      **b) mark**                      c) decade                      d) term
- Choose the clipped word for **telephone**  
**a) phone**                      b) telly                      c) tally                      d) tone

**Q. NO.: 16****Phrases with polite alternatives****1 Mark****குறிப்பு :-**

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அமங்கலச் சொல்லுக்குப் இணையான மங்கலச் சொல்லை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளை நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

அமங்கல சொல்லுக்கு இணையான மங்கலச் சொல்லை இப்பகுதியில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும்.

Word	Polite Alternatives	Word	Polite Alternative
military attack	armed intervention	slow learners	late bloomers
visit the lavatory	be executed	lavatory	rest room
unemployed	between jobs	genitals	private parts
vomit	blow chunks	short	vertically challenged
die	breathe one's last/kick the basket	house wife	home maker
military destruction	collateral damage	the urge to	the call of nature
disabled / handicapped	differently abled	drunk	tried and over emotional
death	eternal rest	short-sighted	visually challenged
racial genocide	ethnic cleansing	blind	visually impaired / Challenged
lover	gentleman friend	undertaker	funeral director

unemployed	laid off	fat woman	full figured
stupid	mentally challenged/ intellectually challenged	poor accidental death	low income level/economically disadvantaged/collateral damage

**Govt. Exam Questions :-**

1. Choose the polite alternative for the word "barber" **March 2019**  
 a) hair clipper                      b) hair remover                      c) hair splitter                      **d) hair dresser**

**Exercise :-**

1. Choose the polite alternative for the word "slow-learners"  
 a) bad ones                      **b) late-bloomers**                      c) useless boys                      d) worst students
2. This school is for the **blind**.  
 a) unsighted                      b) sightless                      **c) visually challenged**                      d) visual failure
3. **Accidental deaths** are increased nowadays.  
**a) collateral damage**                      b) collapsed life                      c) lives taken                      d) passed away
4. The free distribution of clothes is for those who are very **poor**  
 a) in the high income level                      b) in the average income level  
 c) in the extraordinary level                      **d) in the low income level**

Q. NO.: 17

Relative clause/Relative pronoun

1 Mark

**குறிப்பு :-**

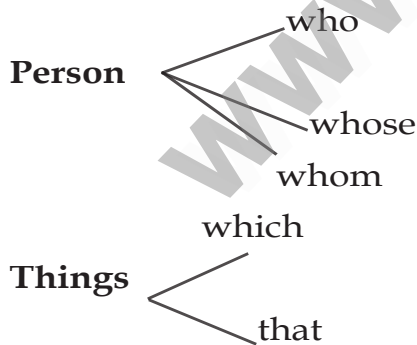
- இவ்வகை வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Ec Loyola main புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

**Read the following sentences.**

People who have poor self- concept feel insecure

People, who have poor self- concept feel insecure.

Both the sentences have the same words in the same order. The only difference is the second sentence has comma separating the items. They have different meaning on that basis relative clause is classified into 'Defining' and Non- Defining relative clauses.

**Relative clause****Relative adverbs**

<b>When</b>	- எப்போது ( indicating time
	- நேரம்)
<b>Where</b>	- எங்கே ( indicating place
	- இடம்)
<b>Why</b>	- ஏன் ( indicating reason
	- காரணம்)
<b>How</b>	- எப்படி ( manner )
<b>What</b>	- என்ன ( கேள்வி எழுப்பதில்)

**Tips combine using relative pronoun:**

- Study the sentences
- Identify the relevant relative pronoun
- Substitute in proper place.



**I. Govt. Exam Questions**

1. Do you know \_\_\_ car that is **Sep 2020**  
a) who b) whom  
c) which d) whose
2. The books \_\_\_ are bought are often not read  
**a) that** b) what **March 2019**  
c) who d) whose

**II. Exercise :**

1. The book \_\_\_ you gave me is lost  
**a) which** b) when  
c) where d) how
2. You are the man \_\_\_ I wanted to see  
a) that b) who  
**c) whom** d) which

3. I don't understand \_\_\_ he says.  
a) whom b) that  
**c) what** d) when
4. This is the boy \_\_\_ won the race.  
**a) who** b) whose  
c) whom d) that
5. I met a girl \_\_\_ father is a painter.  
a) who **b) whose**  
c) whom d) that

**Model:**

**Tagore was given the Nobel prize, [He] wrote "the gitanjali"**

[who]

**Answer:** Tagore who wrote the gitanjali, was given the noble prize.

Q. NO.: 18

Common Idioms and Phrases TB Pg No.40, 111

1 Mark

**குறிப்பு :-**

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தையின் சரியான விளக்கத்தை (Idioms) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள (P.No:40, 111, 173) Idioms and its meaning யையும் Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள Idioms பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

**Idioms:** An idiom is an expression in English with a special meaning of its own. Idioms do not give the literal meaning of the individual words used in them.

You come across the idiom ' **by the skin of one's teeth** ' in the lesson. It means ' **a narrow escape** '.

(Idiom என்பது ஒரு கருத்தினை குறிப்பால் உணர்த்தும் சொற்கள் ஆகும்).

Ex: He is in deep waters என்பதன் பொருள் அவர் ஆழ்ந்த துன்பத்தில் உள்ளார் என்பதாகும்.

IDIOMS	MEANING	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
Nip in the bud	Stop at the very beginning	முளையிலேயே கிள்ளி எறி
Fool's errand	A fruitless undertaking	பயனற்ற திட்டம்
Raining cats and dogs	Raining heavily	கடும் மழை
Turn over a new leaf	Make a new beginning	புதிய அத்தியாயத்தை தொடங்கு
Make a mountain out of molehill	Exaggerate a problem/ make a big deal out of nothing	சிறிய விஷயங்களை ஊதி பெரிதாக்குல்
Not let the grass grow under one's feet	Not to waste time by delaying/doing something	தாமதிப்பதன்மூலம் நேரத்தை வீணாக்காமல் ஏதேனும் செய்
Under the sun	Anywhere on earth	பூமியில் எந்த இடத்திலும்
Move heaven and earth	Do everything possible	முயன்றால் முடியாதது இல்லை
In deep waters	In big trouble	மிகுந்த துயரத்தில்
Thank one's lucky stars	To be thankful for one's good luck	அதிர்ஷ்டத்திற்கு நன்றி சொல்
Apple of one's eye	One's favourite person	ஒருவருக்கு பிரியமானவன்

Have an axe to grind	Have a personal cause for actions	தனிப்பட்ட நோக்கத்துடன் நடத்தல்
To bark at the moon	To make a fuss with no effect	தேவையில்லாமல் குறை கூறுதல்
Full of beans	Lively, in high spirits	புத்துணர்ச்சியுடன்
Out of the blue	As a total surprise	ஆச்சரியத்துடன்
Caught red-handed	Caught when doing something wrong	கையும் களவுமாக
At the crack of dawn	Very early in the morning	வைகறையில்
Pay back in the same coin	Treating others in the same way	சமமான பதில் மரியாதை தருதல்
Take a trip down memory lane	Recollect pleasant memories	கடந்தகால நினைவுகளுக்குச் செல்லுதல்
To be on tenterhooks	To be in a state of nervous suspense	புட்டத்துடன் இருத்தல்
A penny for thoughts	Thinking something about	எதனையாவது யோசித்தல்
A chance in a million	Very slim chance	குறைந்த வாய்ப்பு
Two sides of the same coin	Two contrasting characters in the same category	ஏதிரெதிர் துருவங்கள்
Pick someone's brains	Use someone's ideas	பிறரது யோசனைகளை பயன்படுத்துதல்
In barren statement	State without value, interest or result	ஆர்வமின்றி சொல்லுதல்
Bear one's burden in silence	To regret or suffer quietly	துன்பம் பொறுத்தல்
To get on at/in something	To make progress	முன்னேறிச்செல்லுதல்
Put on airs	Behave in an unnatural way to impress others	பிறரைக்கவர் செய்யும் வித்தைகள்
In short supply	Less than is needed, lacking	குறைவான தேவை, பற்றாக்குறை
A wild goose chase	Waste of time/useless effort	காலத்தை வீணடிப்பது
The burning question	The main question or problem	முக்கியமான வினா
Once and for all	As a finally settled matter	இறுதி முடிவுக்கு வந்த விசயம்
One thing leads to another	Doing one thing set the stage for something else	ஒரு செயல் மற்றொரு செயலுக்கு வழியாக அமைதல்
A drop in the ocean	Very small, unimportant	சிறிய , பயனற்ற
Draw a blank	To fail to get an answer	விடை காணமுடியாத
At a stone's throw	Very near	மிக அருகில்
The whys and wherefores	All the underlying causes and reasons	காரண காரியங்களை (தகவல்களை) ஆய்தல்
To give (someone) a piece of mind	To scold or criticise someone	குறை கூறுதல் , திட்டூதல்
To be at the end of one's tether	To have no power, to reach the last part of patience	அதிகாரம் , அமைதியின்றி இருத்தல்
To be at loggerheads	To disagree strongly	உறுதியாக மறுத்தல்
To be on cloud nine	To be extremely happy	அதீத மகிழ்ச்சியுடனிருத்தல்
A bolt from the blue	Unexpected event; complete surprise (usually unwelcome)	எதிர்பாராத நிகழ்வு
Holds good	Be valid at the time of discussion	சிறந்தவற்றை பெற்ற

Tricks of the trade	The expertise of doing business	வியாபார நுணுக்கம்
A yellow streak	Cowardice in one's character	கோழைத்தனமான
In the pink (of health)	Extremely healthy, in perfect condition	நல்ல ஆரோக்கியம்
A shadow of one's self	Not having the strength, former influence etc., that one had earlier	பிறர் அரவணைப்பில் இருத்தல்
Honour bound	(to do: required to do something) as a moral duty but not by Law	மரியாதையின் பொருட்டு
Once in a blue moon	Rare event	அரிதான நிகழ்வு
In two minds	Not decided/ in a dilemma	இரண்டும்கெட்டான் மனது
Taking a hard line	Not giving up easily	சுலபத்தில் கிடையாது
Stand a chance	To be in a favourable position	ஒரு வாய்ப்பு இருக்கு
Go a long way	To last for a long time	ரொம்பநாள் வரும்
Alarm bells ringing	Sign of something going wrong	தவறு நேருவது அறிகுறி
A million dollar question	A question with a valuable answer	சிறந்த கேள்வி
Have cold feet	Feel nervousness and anxiety	பதற்ற நிலை
Below the belt	Unfair or unsupportive behaviour	காரிசனை அல்லாத
On the ropes	State of near collapse or defeat	தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்ட
To drag up a child	Bring up a child without proper training	சரியான வளர்ப்பு இல்லாமல்
In our corner	On your side in an argument or dispute	துணை போதல்
Square off	Prepare for a conflict	சன்டைக்கு தயாராதல்
Dropouts	Those who withdraw	கல்வியில் இடைநின்றோர்
In a nice pickle	In a trouble some ore difficult situation	இக்கட்டான நிலை
Feather in one's cap	Something one may feel proud of ; one more achievement	மேலும் ஒரு வெற்றி மூலம் பெருமைப்படுவது
Follow something up	Pursue	பின்பற்றுதல்
Heart and soul	Completely, with utter dedication	கைவிடுதல்
Throw in the towel	To give up	கைவிடுதல்
Hit the road	To leave to depart	பயணம் செல்லுதல்
Fish out of water	A person who does not fit in, out of place	பிறருடன் அனுசரிக்காத
Drive one up the wall	To annoy or irritate some one	எரிச்சலூட்டுதல்
Square off <b>May 2022</b>	in the two opposite angles	இரு துருவமாக இருத்தல்

**Govt. Exam Questions :-**

1. Choose the appropriate idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase **May 2022**

The Two players were in **the two opposite angles** of the boxing ring, resting between rounds.

- a) in our corner      b) gift of the gab  
c) **square off**      d) turning over a new leaf

2. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence **Sept 2020**

The hotel staff **bend over backwards** to make the visit of dignitaries a memo.

- a) tried to please      b) **made every effort**  
c) was hospitable      d) carried the boys

3. Innocent people are being **taken for a ride** by the cunning people **March 2020**

- a) uplifted      b) safe guarded  
c) discouraged      d) **deceived**

4. It is raining **on and off** for the post two days

- a) normally      b) violently **June 2019**  
c) continuously      d) **intermittently**

5. Choose the meaning for the idiom **"Back to the Wall"** **MDL**

- a) **In a serious difficulty**  
b) abandoning one who is in difficulty  
c) try any method to overcome a crisis  
d) sign of something going wrong

6. The players were "**facing each other**" at the beginning of the match **Aug 2022**
- a) square off                      b) on the ropes  
c) in our corner                      d) cooking an account
- Exercise :-**  
**Choose the suitable meaning for the idioms found in the following sentences.**
1. He was **on cloud nine** the moment he met his granny.  
a) began to cry                      b) learning to fly  
**c) extremely happy**                      d) very talkative
2. I'm sick of within and the way she **puts on air**  
a) acting like you don't know anything  
**b) acting as though you know better than anyone**  
c) Pretending to be frightened of everything  
d) Enjoying all silly situation
3. The soldier showed his **yellow streak** when the sneaked away from the battle field.  
a) happiness                      b) courage  
**c) cowardice**                      d) shyness
4. The leader's death came like **a bolt from the blue**  
**a) unexpected event**  
b) expected happening  
c) sudden happening  
d) serious accident
5. Evil practice must **be nipped in the bud.**  
**a) cut off in the early stage**  
b) grow fast  
c) throw in the dustbin  
d) plan carefully

Q. NO.: 19

Homophones (Confusables) TB Pg No.7

1 Mark

**குறிப்பு :-**

- தரப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள கோட்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு சரியான வார்த்தையை (word) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 2 விடைகளிலிருந்து பொருத்தமான இடத்தில் எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose (P.No:7) பகுதியில் உள்ளவற்றை Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள Homophones பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

**Homophones** are two or more words with the same sound but with different spellings and meanings. (ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பைக் கொண்ட அதே சமயம் வேறு அர்த்தத்தையும் எழுத்துக்களையும் கொண்ட வார்த்தையாகும்). e.g dear – a loved one / deer – a wild animal

**Heteronyms** also known as heterophones are two or more words with same spelling but different sounds and meanings.

e.g lead – a metal / lead – guide

minute – a period of time / minute – very small

**Here is a list of homophones and their meaning. Read each pair carefully and remember the spelling and meaning.**

- |             |  |           |   |
|-------------|--|-----------|---|
| 1. Adapt    | - to change and make suitable to be used in a different way. | 6. Artist | - a person who is skilled in painting drawing etc.,             |
| Adopt       | - to take someone's child and look after it.                 | Artiste   | - a performer in the theatre, circus, concert hall or film      |
| 2. Alms     | - charity  | 7. Award  | - a prize given to someone in recognition of some act well done |
| Arms        | - weapons  | Reward    | - something given as payment for carrying out certain acts.     |
| 3. Altar    | - a platform for offerings sacrifices in a holy place;       | 8. Ball   | - a round playing like foot ball                                |
| Alter       | - change   | Baul      | - cry out loudly  |
| 4. Appraise | - to fix the value of  | 9. Bail   | - come out of prison on condition                               |
| Apprise     | - to inform  | Bale      | - bundle  |
| 5. Ascent   | - climb up   | 10. Bare  | - uncovered   |
| Assent      | - agree  | Bear      | - endure; an animal; carry                                      |

<b>11.</b> Beach	- the sea-shore	<b>29.</b> Complement	- complement a person or thing that completes
Beech	- a forest tree	Compliment	- an expression of praise or admiration
<b>12.</b> Blew	- past tense of blow	<b>30.</b> council	- a group of people that guides others
Blue	- a colour	council	- advise; a legal name for an advocate
<b>13.</b> Birth	- coming to life	<b>31.</b> currant	- a dried fruit
Berth	- place	current	- a flow of stream
<b>14.</b> Beside	- near; at the side of	<b>32.</b> coarse	- rough
Besides	- in addition to	course	- a class
<b>15.</b> Boar	- a male pig	<b>33.</b> dear	- beloved one
Bore	- past tense of bear	deer	- an animal
<b>16.</b> Bough	- branch	<b>34.</b> dairy	- a place where milk is processed
Bow(v)	- courteous bending of the body	diary	- a book containing a daily record, of events in a person's life
Bow(n)	- an instrument of wood and string used to shoot arrows	<b>35.</b> decease	- death
<b>17.</b> Brake	- the part of a motorcar, bicycle etc., which stops it.	diseases	- ill health
Break	- to fall pieces	<b>36.</b> desert	- a large sand land
<b>18.</b> Buy	- purchase	dessert	- fruit salad
By	- next to	<b>37.</b> die	- pass away
Bye	- good bye	dye	- colour
<b>19.</b> Canvas	- coarse cloth	<b>38.</b> draught	- a stream of cold air entering a warm area
Canvass	- solicit support	drought	- period of time when there is no rainfall and the land become hard and dry
<b>20.</b> Cast	- throw	<b>39.</b> eminent	- well known
Caste	- a class or community system among the Hindu	imminent	- something which is always present
<b>21.</b> Carat	- a measure of fineness of gold	<b>40.</b> fare	- the charge for the journey
Carrot	- a vegetable	fair	- market or a fun place, colour
<b>22.</b> Cell	- small room	<b>41.</b> feat	- achievement
Sell	- opposite to buy	feet	- a linear measurement
<b>23.</b> Cease	- to stop	<b>42.</b> hail	- to greet
Seize	- to take something forcibly	hale	- healthy
<b>24.</b> Cellar	- a storage for wine	<b>43.</b> hair	- thread like growth on the head
Seller	- a person who sells something	hare	- rabbit
<b>25.</b> Cent	- a hundred	heir	- a person with a legal right
Scent	- perfume; a sweet smell	<b>44.</b> hole	- an opening
Sent	- past tense of send	whole	- complete
<b>26.</b> Cereal	- food grain	<b>45.</b> idle	- lazy
Serial	- a periodical publication	idol	- image of god, often carved in stone
<b>27.</b> Check	- verify	<b>46.</b> knead	- mix
Cheque	- (e.g) a gift cheque; by presenting it in a bank we get money	need	- want
<b>28.</b> Cite	- quote; point out		
Sight	- view		
Site	- aplace		



Loyola

EC 11th English - Grammar

47. knew	- past tense of know
new	- fresh
48. mail	- a bag of letters
male	- opposite of female
49. maize	- corn
maze	- a puzzle
50. meat	- animal flesh
meet	- encounter
51. peace	- freedom from war
piece	- a part, a bit
52. personal	- private
personnel	- a group of people employed in the same working place
53. pray	- worship
prey	- fall a victim
54. principle	- basic truth
principal	- highest in order of importance
55. pail	- bucket
pale	- whitish, bloodless
56. peel	- outer coating of a fruit
peal	- loud ringing of a bell
57. quiet	- calm
quite	- completely
58. rain	- water drops falling from the sky (e.g) we expected rain today
reign	- rule
59. reed	- a kind of tall thick grass
read	- to study
60. root	- root of plant (grows down in the soil)
route	- path, way
61. seen	- past perfect tense of see
scene	- vision
62. soar	- to go up
sore	- painful
63. stationary	- not moving
stationery	- writing materials
64. steel	- one form of metal
steal	- rob

65. story	- tale
storey	- floor
66. tire	- grow weary
tyre	- bend of rubber on the run of a wheel
67. vain	- hopeless
vein	- a blood vessel
68. waist	- part of the body
Waste	- useless
69. way	- path
Weigh	- find the weight
70. week	- period of seven days
Weak	- opposite of strong (lacking strength)
71. weather	- day-to-day temperature
Whether	- if
72. yoke	- link
Yolk	- yellow part of egg

Govt. Exam Questions :

I. Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones :

1. The hunter \_\_\_\_\_ a while as the antelope \_\_\_\_\_ that way. (passed / paused) **Aug 2022**

**Ans : Paused, Passed**

2. Rita will be at \_\_\_\_\_ only when you give her the \_\_\_\_\_ of paper. (piece / peace) **Aug 2022**

**Ans : Peace, piced**

Exercises :-

1. I was \_\_\_\_\_ surprised to see her \_\_\_\_\_ nature. (quiet / quite) **Ans : quite, quiet**
2. The nurse tried in \_\_\_\_\_ to get the \_\_\_\_\_ (vein / vain) **Ans : vain, vein**
3. I had no \_\_\_\_\_. He gave me a \_\_\_\_\_ of advice (piece / peace) **Ans : peace, piece**
4. The story told by the \_\_\_\_\_ old man is not \_\_\_\_\_ (credible / credulous) **Ans : credulous, credible**
5. Please \_\_\_\_\_ a minute and I want to check my \_\_\_\_\_ (weight / wait) **Ans : wait, weight**

Q. NO.: 20

Modal &amp; Semi modal verbs TB Pg No.43

1 Mark



குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடங்களுக்கு சரியான modal / semi modal வார்த்தைகளை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள P.No:43 ல் உள்ள modal - semi modal மற்றும் நம் Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

**Modal Auxiliaries (P. No. 42)**

Modal auxiliaries are also called helping verbs. They indicate modalities, attitudes or feelings like ability, possibility, permission, obligation, compulsion etc.

**We shall now observe the use of modals in the following passage.**

Sir Isaac Asimov said, "Science fiction **can** be defined as the branch of literature dealing with the reaction of human beings to changes in Science and Technology." The theme **may** be time-travel, parallel universe or extra-terrestrial life. It **need** not be just a fantasy and **must** avoid the supernatural. Earlier, writers **used to** abbreviate Science Fiction as SF and yesterday children **dared** to read them as they liked aliens and weird creatures. Many books were published so that people **could** have easy access to it. But children of today **would** rather watch it on screen than reading. Though they **might** enjoy watching it on screen, teachers **ought** to encourage them to read Science Literature that **will** enhance their knowledge. So students **should** visit libraries to explore.

**MODAL VERB**

Can	Could	Shall	Should
Ability, Request	Past ability, Possibility	Offer or Suggestion	Advice or Suggestion
May	Might	Will	Would
Permission or Future Possibility	Future Possibility	Willingness, Certainty, Promise	Request, Invitation
Must	Ought to	Need	Dare to
Necessity or Obligation	What's right and correct	Necessity	Courage and boldness
		Used to	Past habit

**Modals And their usages**

Modal	Uses	Example
Can	Ability/capacity Permission Request Possibility	I can speak Hindi well; but I can't write it You can go now. Can I have some more bread, please? We can buy things with money.
Could	Ability(in the past) Permission Possibility Request	When I was young, I could climb any tree in the forest On Sundays we could stay up late I wondered whether it could be true. Could I borrow your camera?
May	Permission Possibility Request wish	He may take my car. As it is cloudy, it may rain soon. May I ask a question, please? May God bless the couple.

Might	Request(rarely used) Possibility(remote) Permission Suggestion	Might I smoke here? I thought he might be at the theatre. He told me that I might take his scooter. We might ask him to be leader of the party.
Shall	Prediction(I person) II Person &III person i) Promise ii)Command iii) Threat	I am afraid I shall not have time to do all the questions. You shall get a bicycle as a gift on your next birthday. He shall submit the assignment tomorrow. He shall be punished for his misbehaviour.
Should	Moral Obligation Probability Advice Tentative condition (in conditional clause)	Children should look after their aged parents. They should be at home by now. You should take only wheat diet. You should read this.(IT is very good) If you should read this (this is very good) If you should change your mind, please Let us know.
Will	Intention (usually contracted mainly first person) a)Specific prediction. b) General facts. c) Habit Probability Request Willingness	I'll meet you soon. The game will be finished by 6.00p.m Oil will float on water. He'll always talk for hours if you give him the phone He will be at home now. Will you give me your pen,please? Who will give me a pencil?
Would	Characteristic activity (past) hypothetical meaning (conditional clause) Willingness Request Polite Statement In direct Speech	He would go for long walks. He would smoke too much, if I didn't stop him. I would copy the letter for you. Would you pass the salt? I would like to go for a walk He told me that he would return in an hour
Must	Obligation Necessity Command Assumption Instructions	Students must come in uniform on working days If I want to buy things I must have money. You must not come late hereafter. He must be seventy now. Passengers must cross the railway lines by the over bridge.

### Semi (quasi) modals and their usages

Modal	Uses	Example
Ought to	Obligation/duty Probable future event	You ought to help the poor. They ought to be here soon.
Dare	Challenge	Dare he go alone? How dare you cut that tree? Tom dared not tell his father that he had lost his watch.

**Note:** As a Modal auxiliary 'dare' does not take 'to' for forming questions and negatives. In affirmative sentences 'dare' is followed by infinitive with 'to'

Need	Obligation or Necessity	You needn't go to the office tomorrow. Need he come tomorrow?
Used to	Habitual activities and state in the past	When I was in Ooty, I used to wear woollen clothes. There used to be a port in poompuhar many centuries ago.

**Exercise :-**

**I. Choose a suitable modal or semi modal verb for each sentence**

- They \_\_\_\_ allow them if they paid the fee  
a) might                                      b) will  
**c) would**                                      d) could
- How \_\_\_\_ you ask me this doubt  
a) must    b) may  
**c) dare**    d) could
- Bharath \_\_\_\_ like to meet the celebrity **MDL**  
a) will    b) can  
**c) would**    d) may

4. Students \_\_\_\_ submit their notebooks tomorrow without fail **May 2022**

- a) **must**    b) can  
c) may    d) night

**II. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal / Semimodal verbs**

- How \_\_\_\_ you speak to me like this? **Aug 2022**  
a) ought    **b) dare**  
c) used to    d) need
- We **must** help the poor (must / ought to)
- You have submitted the assignment you \_\_\_\_ (not) come to school tomorrow **Aug 2022**  
(use some modal verb)                                      **Ans : need not**

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Add.Q.NO.: I

**Words with different grammatical functions**

3 Marks

**Parts of speech**

**Parts of speech:- (Noun, Verb, adjective, adverb forms)** (TB.Pg. No. 7)

இந்த பகுதியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தையை **noun, verb, adjective, (or) adverb** ஆக ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

**Noun, verb, adjective, adverb** ஆகியவற்றை பற்றி அறிந்து கொள்வோம்.

**Noun:-** (பெயர் சொல்)

**A noun is a word used as the name of a Person, Place or thing.**

- As,**
- Betty is a good girl
  - Palayamkottai is the hottest city.
  - He gave me a pen.

(குறிப்பு: **Noun is a word which includes all objects what we can see, hear, taste, touch and smell, something, what we can think of, but cannot perceive by the senses**)

**Adjective:** (பெயரின் **Qualities** யை விளக்கும் சொல்).

An adjective is a word used to add something to the meaning of a noun;as,

She is a brave girl

**Verb:-** (வினைச் சொல்)

A verb is a word used to express an action or state;as,

She wrote a letter to her son  
He plays Hockey  
She went to church

**Adverb:-** (வினை உரிச் சொல்)

An Adverb is a word used to add something to the meaning of a verb, an adjective, or another adverb as; He worked the sum quickly  
This flower is very beautiful.

**Example:**

Write a sentence using the word 'like' as a verb and as a adjective.

**Ex:** I like sweets (verb)  
They are like minded (adj)

Add.Q. NO.: 2

## Conditional Clause

2 Mark

குறிப்பு :-

- பாடநூலில் பக்கம் எண்கள் 175-176 ஆகியவற்றில் இதற்கான செயல்பாடுகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன, அதை பார்த்து புரிந்துக் கொள்ளவும்

## Conditional Clause

**Conditional clause**

A conditional clause is a part of a sentence . It expresses a 'condition' . As it has 'If' with it, it is also called 'If' clause . 'conditional 'clause' என்பது நிபந்தனையை வெளிப்படுத்தும் வாக்கியமாகும் அதனுடன் If சேர்ந்திருப்பதால், If clause என்றும் அழைக்கப்படுகிறது.

Conditional + result

**1. zero condition :-**

**Usage :-** Facts which are generally true or scientific facts.

The condition always has the same result .

**Structure:-** s + v<sub>1</sub> / s + v<sub>1</sub>

(simple present) (simple present)

**Ex:** If you stand in the rain, you get wet

If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.

**2. Probable condition :- (First condition)**

**Usage:-** A possible (Probable) situation in the future predicting a likely result in the future (If the condition happens)

(நடக்க வாப்புகள்ளதை குறிக்கும்)

**Structure:** s + v<sub>(1)</sub> / s+ shall / will / can / may / + v<sub>1</sub>

(simple present) ( simple future)

**Ex :** If it **rains** , we **will cancel** the trip

If you study , you will pass the exam .

**3. Improbable / unreal condition :- (second condition) .**

**Usage :-** unlikely situation

Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future.

(இது நடக்க வாய்ப்பற்ற / கற்பனையான ஒன்றை குறிக்கும்)

**Structure:-**

s + v<sub>2</sub> / s + should / would / could / might / must + v<sub>1</sub>

(simple present ) (past-simple future)

**Ex:-** If I **won** the lottery , I **would** travel a lot.

If they sold their house, they would be rich.

**4. Unfulfilled condition :-**

**Usage :-** The person imagining a different past Imagining situation that did not happen.

(இது கடந்த காலத்தில் நடக்காத ஒன்றை குறிக்கும்)

**Structure -**

S + had + v<sub>3</sub> / s + should / would / could / might / must+ have + v<sub>3</sub>

**Ex:-**

If you **had studied** , you **would have** passed the exam .

If I **hadn't been** sick, I **would have** given you a party .

**I. Govt Exam Question :****1. Rita was late to school. She was punished rewrite using 'if' clause. May 2022**

If Rita had not been late to school, She would not have been punished.

**2. If Reema had informed me earlier, I would have returned home (Begin the sentence with 'Had') June 2019**

Had Reema informed me earlier, I would have returned home.

**3. Tom didn't know Spanish. He didn't get the job. (Combie using 'If') Mar 2019**

If Tom had known Spanish, he would have got the job.

**4. Rewrite the sentence making an inversion in the conditional clause.**

**If you were a king, you would know the difficulties Mar 2019**

Were you a king, you would know the difficulties.



5. **Ragavi did not come yesterday. She was ill. (Combine using 'If') MDL**

If Ragavi had not been ill, she would have come yesterday.

6. **If I \_\_\_\_\_ a pilot I would fly high. May 2022**

- a) am  
b) was  
c) had been  
d) were

7. **Sheela was sick. She did not attend the meeting (combine using If clause). Aug 2022**

If Sheela had not been sick, She would have attended the meeting.

**Exercises :**

**I. Combing using If clause**

1. **He did not study well. He did not pass in the examination (use If)**

IF he had studied well, he would have passed in the examination.

2. **They did not pay the fees. They were sent out.**

If they had paid the fees, they would not have been sent out.

3. **He did not go to school. He missed his lessons.**

If he had gone to school, he would not have missed his lessons

**II. Rewrite the sentence making an inversion in the conditional clause.**

1. If you should be late once again, you will lose your job. (Begin with **should**)

**Ans :** Should you be late once again, you will lose your job.

2. If I were a bird, I would fly. (Begin with **were**)

**Ans :** Were I a bird, I would fly

3. If you should need my help again, just give me a ring (Begin with **should**)

**Ans :** Should you need my help again, just give me a ring.

4. If the management were to go back on its promise, there would be a strike. (Begin with **were**)

**Ans :** Were the management to go back on its promise, there would be a strike.

5. If I had known you were ill, I would have called on you (Begin with **Had**)

**Ans :** Had I known you were ill, I would have called on you.

Part-III		7x3=21 marks
Q.NO 31 – 40	31 – 33 ERC(from poem) (any 2 out of 3)	2x3=6
	34 – 36 Prose short question (any 2 out of 3)	2x3=6
	37 – 40 Grammar 2 skill based (any 3 out of 4)	3x3=9

**Q.No: 31 – 36 Refer poems from EC Loyola English work book**

**Q.No: 34- 36** பாடத்தில் உள்ள கேள்விபதிலுக்கான **EC Loyola** வில் இருந்து படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO.:37 - 40	Subject Verb Agreement / Concord (TB.Pg. No. 80-81)	3 Marks
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**Subject and Verb Agreement (Concord)**

When you write a sentence you must make sure that the subject and the verb agree.

Subject – verb agreement is the correspondence of a verb which is subject in person and number. The basic rule states that a singular subject takes a singular verb, while a plural subject takes a plural verb.

**Always Plural**

- after people, police, cattle, a number of, a group of
- when subject has two nouns joined by 'and'
- few, many, several, both, all, some
- scissors, tweezers, trousers, shorts, jeans, glasses

**Always Singular**

- after ;one of, a kind of, a type of'
- units of measurement and mathematical expressions

- when the subject has two singular nouns joined by 'or'
- nouns connected with each of, each one, either of, neither of, someone, something, anybody, anything, no one, nothing, everybody, everything
- names of subjects: mathematics, politics, civics, economics, physics etc.

**குறிப்பு: Verb subject க்கு முரணாக இருத்தல்**

1. Either \_\_\_\_\_ or, neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor உடன் 2 singular nouns இருந்தால் Verb singular ஆக எழுது. Either \_\_\_\_\_ or neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_ உடன் Singular plural nouns கலந்து வந்தால், 2 ஆம் Noun க்கு ஏற்ப Singular/ Plural verb ஆக எழுது. மற்றபடி எழுதினால் தவறு.

eg: Either Rahim or Abdul is honest.

Neither Mohammed nor his brothers are kind.

2. Singular nouns in addition to , as well as along with, together with, with உடன் இணைந்திருந்தால் singular verb போடவேண்டும். Plural verb எழுதினால் தவறு  
eg: Mohideen as well as Prem is active.  
Naren along with Subramaniyan goes to school.
3. Every, each, none, one of, neither of, either of many அடுத்து singular verb போடு Plural verb எழுதினால் தவறு  
eg: One of the boys is obedient.  
Every student is present here.
4. singular noun இணைந்து ஒரு idea- ஐ வெளிப்படுத்தினால் Singular verb போடு Plural verb எழுதினால் தவறு,  
eg: Horse and cart is new.  
Bread and butter makes a good breakfast.  
Slow and steady wins the race.

**A. Underline the correct verb in these sentences.**

- The girl and her sisters (watch, watches) television everyday.
- Ravi (doesn't, don't) like sports.
- My classmates (study, studies) before a test.
- One of the cookies (is, are) missing.
- A lady with ten cats (live, lives) in that big house.
- Measles (is, are) very serious.
- The committee (decide, decides) when to adjourn.
- Our team (is, are) the best.
- Everybody (enjoy, enjoys) a good song.
- Either of these (is, are) suitable.

**B. Correct the following passage.**

Where do the deer and the antelope play? One place is Yellowstone National Park. It was created in 1872. Some parts of the park are in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The park is a safe place for many animals. Bears, mouse, buffalo, deer and antelope live there, Beavers, otters, fish and eagles also enjoy the park. For them, Yellowstone is 'home sweet home'.

**Additional exercise**

**Underline the correct verb in these sentences:-**

- Several of the children \_\_\_\_\_(was/ were) painting the wall with their fingers.
- Ten rupees \_\_\_\_\_ (is/ are) the price of a gel pen
- Two and two \_\_\_\_\_(make/ makes) four.
- Your jeans \_\_\_\_\_(is/ are) torn. Let me mend them for you.
- Every one of those books \_\_\_\_\_(is/ are) a fiction.

**Ans: 1. were 2. is 3. makes 4. is 5. is**

**PROVERB – EXPANSION**

[Text book Pg : 176,177]

A 'proverb' is a statement, accepted by all the people of a particular community over the generations. 'Expansion' means developing and enlarging the idea or a thing. 'Proverb Expansions' means enlarging the idea confined in a proverb into a paragraph or an essay. The expansion of the proverb must include the following salient features. They are (i) Meaning, (ii) Illustration and (iii) Conclusion.

- Meaning:** Each proverb has a literal meaning and an interior meaning. The interior meaning may be called as a 'metaphorical meaning'. While expanding the proverb both the meanings should be explained comprehensively.
- Illustration:** The meaning of the proverb must be explained with the suitable examples. The examples must be based on real life situations. The examples may be taken from literature, history or periodical journals.
- Conclusion :** The idea contained in the proverb must have been justified reasonably in conclusion. In case the proverb is not found acceptable, the conclusion must be framed accordingly.

**Hints:**

- Be thorough with the exact meaning of the proverb.
- Then proceed to expand the proverb with examples and the relevant details.
- Arrange your ideas in an order, there are relevant.
- Avoid everything that are irrelevant.
- Explain the meaning of the proverb in plain language.
- Avoid 'Cliche' and stereotyped uninteresting phrases.
- Make paragraphs of equal length and size.
- Make your essay on the proverb a complete and coherent piece of composition.

**Exercise :**

**1. Actions speak louder than words**

If we want to help somebody it must be through action only. Our actions should reveal our character. It is through action that many things have changed in this world. Giving money or things simply by empty words does not success. Whatever we want to do, do it in action immediately. Great heroes came out because of their brave actions.

**An example:** Expand the proverb 'A bad workman always blames his tools' into a story – paragraph. Notice the beginning, middle and end. Begin with the meaning of the proverb.'

**A bad workman always blames his tools"**

The meaning of this proverb is that our success does not depend on what kind of tools we have but how we use them. Here is a story to elucidate the meaning.

Raj and Ravi are farmers. They owned a pair of oxen each, with which they ploughed their lands. Raj put in hard work, while Ravi hardly worked. Raj worked all day long, aimed at getting a good yield and took good care of his oxen, fully understanding their needs. Ravi, on the other hand, was very lazy and miserly. He never fed his oxen well but exploited them to the maximum.

As a true friend, Raj advised Ravi and sometimes even admonished him for treating the animals cruelly. Ravi paid little heed to Raj's words. He soon bought a tractor to plough his land and chased the oxen away. Raj brought home the animals and took care of them though he could not afford it. The monsoon soon arrived and it was time for cultivation. Raj's land was well - ploughed and ready for cultivation – thanks to his oxen.

Ravi in his miserly fashion had not maintained his tractor well and it kept giving him trouble. As a result, he could not get his field ready for cultivation on time. He lamented and blamed it all on bad luck, not realizing that it was he who was responsible for his miserable

state. Ravi not only lost out on a good yield because of his laziness, but also had to spend a huge sum of money to repair his tractor due to poor maintenance. Despite having better equipment, Ravi was unable to get the best results. But, Raj was a good workman and hence was able to succeed with the limited resources he had.

**Narrative writing**

Our thoughts and ideas can be expressed in an interesting manner. They can be presented as a narration. In this section, we shall learn how to develop a proverb and a news headline into a story paragraph.

Every story has a beginning, a middle section and an ending. Here is the format for developing a story :

**Introduction/ Beginning**

- Describe the setting (Where and When).
- Introduce the characters (Who).
- Explain the situation.

**Events / Middle**

- Describe what happened.
- Use transitions words that show time and order (suddenly, as soon as, before, meanwhile ).
- Solution / Ending
- Explain how the story ends.
- Describe what happens to the characters.
- State how the problem ends/ gets resolved.
- Add a reflection sentence or a closing sentence.

Add. Q. No.: 4	<b>Framing Questions</b> (TB.Pg. No. 118-120)	1 Mark
Add. Q. No.: 5	<b>Homonyms / Heteronyms</b> (TB.Pg. No. 71-72)	1 Mark
Add. Q. NO.: 6	<b>Blended Words</b>	

1. news cast	news + broadcast
2. docudrama	documentary + drama
3. telecast	television + broadcast
4. edutainment	education + entertainment
5. interpol	international + police
6. heliport	helicopter + airport
7. motel	motorway + hotel
8. brunch	breakfast + lunch
9. vegeburger	vegetable + burger
10. technowizard	technology + wizard
11. skylab	sky + laboratory
12. camcorder	camera + recorder
13. mobike	motor + bike

14. hand + videocamera	handycam
15. teleprinter + exchange	telex
16. information + technology	infotech
17. high + technology	hitech
18. internet + citizen	Netizen
19. electronic + mail	email
20. internation + network	internet
21. picture + element	pixel
22. smoke + fog	smog
23. work + alcoholic	workaholic
24. emotion	emote + icon
25. spork	spoon + fork
26. workfare	work + welfare

27. laundromat	laundry + automat
28. mediclaim	medical + claim
29. fantabulous	fantastic + fabulous
30. information + commercial	informercial
31. medical + care	medicare
32. wireless + fidelity	wifi
33. volcanic + ash	vash
34. transfer + resistor	transistor
35. motor + pedalcycle	moped
36. lecture + demonstration	lectdem
37. binary + digit	bit
38. electro + execute	electrocute
39. foreign + exchange	forex
40. travel + catalogue	travelogue
41. education + satellite	edusat
42. melody + drama	melodrama
43. fourteen + night	fortnight

**I. Govt. Exam Questions:**

1. Choose the right combination of the blended word '**melodrama**' **Sep 2020**
- a) Malady + drama      b) Mellow + drama  
c) **Melody + drama**      d) Malice + drama

2. Choose the right combination of the blended word '**sitcom**' **Mar 2020**
- a) sisterly + community      b) sitting + compartant  
c) site + commerce      d) **situation + comedy**

**II. Exercises**

1. Choose the right combination for the blended word '**telex**'
- a) telegraph + fax  
b) **teleprinter + exchange**  
c) telephone + exchange  
d) television + expo
2. Choose the right combination for the blended word '**heliport**'
- a) heli + port  
b) **helicopter + airport**  
c) helicop+portal  
d) helicopters + porters
3. Choose the correct combination for the blended word '**fortnight**'
- a) **fourteen + night**      b) forty + nights  
c) fort + night      d) fourteen + nite
4. Choose the correct combination for the blended word '**smog**'
- a) **smoke + fog**      b) small + jog  
c) smile + bog      d) smoth+log

Add. Q. No.: 7

**British English And American English**

I Mark

**குறிப்பு :-**

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தில் உள்ள கோட்பட்ட British English வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான American English வார்த்தையை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இவ்வகை வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள வார்த்தைகளை படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.
- American English differs from British English in spelling, pronunciation and vocabulary. சில ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகளின் எழுத்துக்கள் சலபமாக்கப்பட்டு அமெரிக்காவில் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. சில வார்த்தைகள் முழுவதுமாக மாற்றியும் பயன்படுத்தப்படுகிறது. For example, jam in British English is called jelly in American English.

**Different Spelling****1. "re" into "er"**

British	American
centre	center
metre	meter
litre	liter
theatre	theater
fibre	fiber

**2. "ce" into "se"**

British	American
defence	defense
licence	license
offence	offense
pretence	pretense
vice	visé

## 3. "se" into "ze"

British	American
analyse	analyze
memorise	memorize
organise	organize
realise	realize
recognise	recognize

## 4. "our" into "or" (drop 'u')

British	American
colour	color
favour	favor
humour	humor
harbour	harbor
vigour	vigor

## 5. "ogue" into "og"

British	American
dialogue	dialog
catalogue	catalog
analogue	analog
prologue	prolog
travelogue	travelog

## 6. "l" into "ll"

British	American
enrol	enroll
fulfil	fulfill
instil	instill
skilful	skilfull
distil	distill

## 7. "ll" into "l"

British	American
travelled	traveled
cancelled	canceled
marvellous	marvelous
dialling	dialing
jeweller	jeweler

## 8. "a" missing

British	American
anaesthetic	anesthetic
archaeology	archeology
anaemeia	anemeia
gynaecology	gynecology

## 9. "o" missing

British	American
amoeba	ameba
moustache	mustache
diarrhoea	diarrhea
oestrogen	estrogen

## 10. "s" missing

British	American
maths	math
afterwards	afterward
towards	toward

## 11. Different Vocabulary:

British	American
aerial	antenna
aeroplane	airplane
aerodrome	airdrome
aluminium	aluminum
autumn	fall
although	altho
axe	ax
biscuit	cookie
book shop	book store
break light	stop light
calling card	visiting card
car	automobile
cash card	ATM card
chemist	druggist
cinema	movie
cooker	stove
cheque	check
chip	crisp
corridor	hall way
coffin	casket
cosy	cozy
crossroads	intersection
despatch	dispatch
disc	disk
diary	data book
digit	figure
dust bin	trash bin
dynamo	generator
dressng	table dresser
engine	motor
enthrall / enthrall	escalator / elevator



exercise book	note book
flat	apartment
film	movie
friend	pal
financial year	fiscal year
flat mate	room mate
foot ball	soccer
flex	cord
fuse	fuze
fellow	guy
paraffin	kerosene
plug hole	drain
practise	practice
omelette	omelet
polling booth	voting booth
post code	zip code
programme	program
press conference	news conference
queue	line
railway	railroad
rental	rent
resume	curriculum vitae
rubber	eraser
towel	napkin
stable	barn
spanner	wrench
freight	carwagon
fridge	refrigerator
garden	yard
goods train	freight train
goodbye	good by
grey	gray
ground floor	first floor
holiday	vacation
hoarding	bill board
health club	gym
hand bag	purse
hirepurchase	instalment
ill	sick
indicator	blinker
jam	jelly
jewellery	jewelry
judgement	judgment
kennel	dog house
letter box	mail box

lift	elevator
living room	sitting room
lorry	truck
luggage	baggage
maize	corn
manager	director
mould	mold
mummy	mommy
pyjamas	pajamas
storey	story
tin	can
trolley	cart
trousers	pants
tyre	tire
veranda	porch
vest	undershirt
match	game
notice board	bulletin board
nappy	diaper
pub	bar
petrol	gasoline
pavement	sidewalk
post	mail
plough	plow
sweet	candy
shop	store
solicitor	attorney
tap	faucet
taxi	cab
terminus	depot
timetable	schedule
toilet	rest room,bathroom
trumpet	horn
toffee	candy
torch	flash light
tonne	ton
vendor	vender
vice	vise

**Exercise :**

**Choose the American English word for the underlined British English word.**

- There is an aerial on the top of my house.
  - rod
  - dish
  - antenna
  - projector

2. There is no **interval** for you today.  
a) shop b) pause  
c) break d) **intermission**
3. She likes **jam** very much  
a) watery fluid b) **jelly**  
c) sweet d) cookies
4. She resides in the **groundfloor**  
a) **first floor** b) underground  
c) second floor d) upstairs
5. He is a **lorry** driver  
a) **truck** b) wagon  
c) car d) track
6. Choose the correct American English word for **pavement** **Sep 2020**  
a) platform b) **sidewalk**  
c) curb d) railing

Add. Q. No.: 8

Syllabification

1 Mark



குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொல்லை சரியான அசைகளாக (syllables) பிரிக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது சரியான அசையை கண்டு பிடிக்கவேண்டும்.
- இவ்வகை வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள Syllabification நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

### SYLLABIFICATION (அசை/சீர் பிரித்தல்)

Syllabification is a systematic division of a word into appropriate number of syllables. It is a unit of pronunciation. A syllable may have one vowel and one or more consonants.

(ஒரு syllable ல் ஒரு vowel லும், 1 ற்கு மேற்பட்ட consonants (மெய் எழுத்துகள்) இருக்கலாம். சீர் பிரித்தல் ஆறு வகையில் பிரிக்கப்படும்).

1. ஒரு வார்த்தையில் ஒரு சீர் மட்டும் இருந்தால் Mono-syllabic word எனப்படும்.  
Ex: first, chair, late, stir, write, call, drove, first, bird, blast.
2. ஒரு வார்த்தையில் இரு சீர்கள் வந்தால் அது Di-syllabic word எனப்படும்.  
Ex: di-vide, ri-ver, a-cross, fur-ther, daugh-ter, cor-ner, re-ject, teach-er, ty-pist, doc-tor, be-yond.
3. ஒரு வார்த்தையில் மூன்று சீர்கள் வந்தால் அது Tri-syllabic word எனப்படும்.  
Ex: mul-ti-ply, ma-ga-zine, ca-len-dar, re-sem-branch, e-du-cate, cal-cu-late, head-mis-tress, com-pu-ter, ex-pen-sive, lo-gi-cal, dif-fe-rence, ca-ra-van, as-tro-naut.
4. ஒரு வார்த்தையில் நான்கு சீர்கள் வந்தால் அது Tetra syllabic words எனப்படும்.  
Ex: e-ra-di-cate, li-be-ra-tion, po-li-ti-cal, cal-cu-la-tion, ac-ti-vi-ty, en-gi-nee-ring, po-pu-la-tion, e-lec-tro-nic, bi-o-lo-gy, ge-o-gra-phy, dis-ap-point-ment.
5. ஒரு வார்த்தையில் ஐந்து சீர்கள் வந்தால் அது penta syllabic word எனப்படும்.  
Ex: e-lec-tri-ci-ty, bi-o-lo-gi-cal, ad-mi-nis-tra-tor, ma-the-ma-ti-cal, sen-si-ti-vi-ty, an-ti-ci-pa-ted, in-hu-ma-ni-ty, dis-a-bi-li-ty.
6. ஒரு வார்த்தையில் ஆறு சீர்கள் வந்தால் அது Poly syllabic word எனப்படும்.  
Ex: ap-pre-ci-a-tive-ly, au-to-bi-o-gra-phy, ex-tra-or-di-na-ry, i-ma-gi-na-tive-ly, in-dis-crimi-nate-ly.

S.NO	Words	Syllabification	S.NO	Words	Syllabification
1	Facilitate	Fa-ci-li-tate	2	Simultaneous	Sim-ul-tan-eous
3	Entertain	En-ter-tain	4	Domestic	Do-mes-tic
5	President	Pre-si-dent	6	Fantastic	Fan-tas-tic
7	Forceps	For-ceps	8	Serenely	Se-rene-ly
9	Donkey	Don-key	10	Particular	Par-ti-cu-lar
11	Advantage	Ad-van-tage	12	Expression	Ex-pres-sion

13	Dramatic	Dra-ma-tic	14	Daughter	Daugh-ter
15	Detect	De-tect	16	Laboratory	La-bo-ra-to-ry
17	Stupid	Stu-pid	18	Magnificent	Mag-ni-fi-cent
19	Confidence	Con-fi-dence	20	Banana	Ba-na-na
21	Accident	Ac-ci-dent	22	Extermination	Ex-ter-mi-na-tion
23	Eradicate	E-ra-di-cate	24	Electronic	E-lec-tro-nic
25	Alliteration	Al-li-te-ra-tion	26	Appreciation	Ap-pre-ci-a-tion
27	Comprehensive	Com-pre-hen-sive	28	Argumentative	Ar-gu-men-ta-tive
29	Demonstrate	De-mon-strate	30	Institution	In-sti-tu-tion
31	Cucumber	Cu-cum-ber	32	Statistics	Sta-tis-tics
33	Formidable	For-mi-da-ble	34	Eccentric	Ec-cen-tric
35	Astrology	As-tro-lo-gy	36	Apparatus	Ap-pa-ra-tus
37	Establishment	Es-tab-lish-ment	38	Electrician	E-lec-tri-ci-an
39	Evil	E-vil	40	Adequate	A-de-quate
41	Associations	As-so-ci-a-tions	42	Sister	Sis-ter
43	Economic	E-co-no-mic	44	Certificate	Cer-ti-fi-cate
45	education	E-du-ca-tion			

## I. Govt. Exam Questions :-

- 1) 1. Choose the Trisyllabic word **Sep 2020**
- a) laughter                      b) auction  
c) interesting                      d) languages
2. Choose the trisyllabic word **Mar 2020**
- a) distinguished                      b) fortunately  
c) information                      d) traditional

## II. Exercises :-

## II) Choose the appropriate syllabification for the given word.

1. a) bio-g-ra-phy                      b) bi-o-gra-phy  
c) bi-og-ra-phy
2. a) an-ti-ci-pa-ted                      b) ant-ici-pated  
c) an-ti-cipa-ted                      d) anti-ci-pat-ed
3. a) ex-pe-ri-ment                      b) ex-peri-ment  
c) ex-pe-ri-ment                      d) experi-ment

Add. Q. No.: 9

Singular &amp; Plural (P.No.81)

I Mark

## குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொல்லின் சரியான பன்மை (plural form) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இவ்வகை வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Ec Loyola main Book யை பயன்படுத்தவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

## Singular means 'one' (ஒருமை)

## Plural means 'more than one' (பன்மை)

- 1 Most nouns are made plural by adding an "s"

Singular	Plural
cat	cats
cow	cows
page	pages
horse	horses
girl	girls
book	books
animal	animals
crow	crows
bird	birds

2. By adding "es" to the nouns ending in "s,ss,sh,ch,x"

Singular	Plural
bus	buses
gas	gases
glass	glasses
ass	asses
brush	brushes
rash	rashes
match	matches
watch	watches
box	boxes
fox	foxes

3. By adding "s" to the nouns ending in vowel+o:  
eg. Radio.

Exception: (விதிவிலக்கு)

Singular	Plural
stereo	stereos
portfolio	portfolios
cuckoo	cuckoos
bamboo	bamboos

Words of foreign origin and abbreviated words ending in "o" take "s" only ("o" - க்கு முன்னாவowel இல்லாவிட்டாலும்)

(e.g)

photo - photos  
piano - pianos  
kilo - kilos  
dynamo - dynamos

4. By adding "es" to the nouns ending in consonant +o

(e.g)

hero ----- consonant (மெய்யெழுத்து)

Singular	Plural
echo	echoes
mosquito	mosquitoes
mango	mangoes
potato	potatoes

5. By adding "s" to the nouns ending in vowel (e.g) boy \_\_\_\_ vowel

Singular	Plural
day	days
key	keys
lay	lays
monkey	monkeys
toy	toys

6. By adding "ies" to the nouns ending in consonant +y(y- யை எடுத்துவிட்டு "ies" சேர்க்க வேண்டும்)

(e.g)

**baby** \_\_\_\_ **consonant** (மெய்யெழுத்து)

Singular	Plural
lady	ladies
story	stories
army	armies
duty	duties
family	families

7. By adding "ves" to the noun ending in "f,fe"

Singular	Plural
calf	calves
leaf	leaves
wolf	wolves
wife	wives
knife	knives

Exception: (விதிவிலக்கு)

chief - chiefs  
cliff - cliffs  
roof - roofs  
belief - beliefs  
scarf - scarfs  
gulf - gulfs

8. By adding "s" to the noun ending in "ful"

Singular	Plural
spoonful	spoonfuls
mouthful	mouthfuls
cupful	cupfuls
armful	armfuls

9. Vowel change:

Singular	Plural
foot	feet
tooth	teeth
goose	geese
man	men
woman	women

10. In compound words, usually only the last word is made plural. (கூடைசி வார்த்தையை பன்மையாக மாற்ற வேண்டும்)

Singular	Plural
boy - friend	boy - friends
fountain - pen	fountain - pens
grown - up	grown - ups

11. In noun+preposition+noun structure the first word is made plural.

(முதல் வார்த்தை பன்மையாக மாற்றப்படுகிறது)

Singular	Plural
mother - in - law	mothers - in - law
daughter - in - law	daughters - in - law
passer - by	passers - by
runner - up	runners - up





4. Plural for **dozen**

- a) dozens                      b) dozen  
c) dozens                      d) dozens

5. Plural for **deer**

- a) deer                              b) deers  
c) deeres                         d) deeress

Add. Q. No.: 10

## Sentence Pattern

1 Mark

## குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியத்தின் சரியான வார்த்தை அமைப்பை (sentence pattern) தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.
- இவ்வகை வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Ec Loyola main புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Sentence pattern has the following components.

Subject	- S	
Verb	- V	Direct Object(DO)
Object	- O	Indirect Object (IO)
Complement	- C	
Adjunct	- A	

Subject	S
Verb	V
Object	O
Complement	C
Adjunct	A

## Guidelines for you:

## Subject (S):

Person or thing that is being discussed or described (ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் விவரிக்கப்படும் ஆள் அல்லது பொருள்)

Subject can be in the form of a single word (or) group of words (subject தனி வார்த்தையாகவோ பல வார்த்தைகள் உடையதாகவோ இருக்கலாம்)

Subject is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence (Subject-பொதுவாக வாக்கியத்தின் தொடக்கத்தில் இருக்கும்)

Raja plays football.

The brave king defeated his enemies.

The lady in blue saree is our managing director.

**How to find out the subject (Subject யைக் கண்டு பிடிக்க)**

Verb யை நோக்கி who (யார்) which (எது) என்ற கேள்விகளைக் கேட்டால் கிடைக்கும் விடை subject,

- e.g: 1. Meena wrote her exam well.  
யார் எழுதியது(Ans: Meena)  
2. The cat drinks milk  
எது குடித்தது (Ans: The cat)

## Verb (V)

Points our action or state.(செயலையோ. நிலையையோ குறிக்கிறது)

Usually placed after the subject.(பொதுவாக subject க்கு அடுத்து வரும்)

e.g: 1. He works hard.

action (செயல்)

2. The rose is beautiful (state - நிலை)

## Object: (O)

Person, thing etc, affected by the action of the verb (verb-ன் வினையால் பாதிக்கப்படும் ஆள் அல்லது பொருள்)

e.g:

1. He killed his enemies

O

(அவன் கொல்லும் செயல் அவன் enemies-யை பாதிப்பதால் இவ்வாக்கியத்தில் object-ஆனது enemies ஆகும்)

2. I kicked the ball

O

(நான் உதைக்கும் செயலால் ball ஆனது பாதிக்கப்படவதால், இவ்வாக்கியத்தில் object ஆனது ball ஆகும்) -only transitive verbs take an object.

How to find out an object:

Object-யைக் கண்டு பிடிக்க

Verb யை நோக்கி what (என்ன), whom (யாரை, யாருக்கு) என்ற கேள்விகளைக் கேட்க வேண்டும்.

e.g:

1. We like ice-cream.

என்ன விரும்புகிறோம் (Ans :ice cream)

2. We love john

யாரை நேசிக்கிறோம் (Ans :john)

## கவனிக்க :

சில வாக்கியங்களில் இரண்டு object கள் இருக்கும். what (என்ன) என்ற கேள்விகளுக்கு கிடைக்கும்



2. He is a professor with a lot of experience

- a) SVCA                      b) SV  
c) SVC                        d) SVIODO

3. We are meeting on Friday.

- a) SVA                        b) SVC  
c) SVO                        d) SVOA

4. India won the match.

- a) SVO                        b) SVA  
c) SVC                        d) ASV

5. We met a great writer in the library

- a) SVOA                      b) SVOC  
c) SVIODO                    d) SVCA

June 2019

Add. Q. No.: I I

## Articles and Determiners

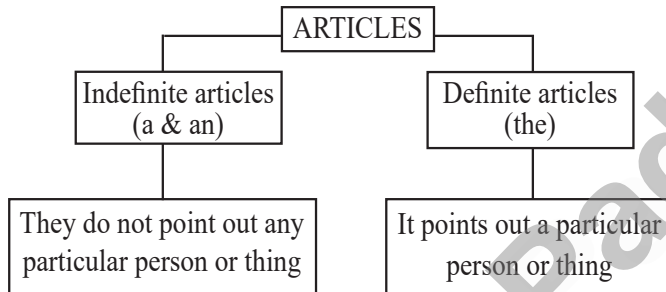
I Mark

### குறிப்பு :-

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வாக்கியங்களில் உள்ள கோடிட்ட இடத்திற்கு சரியான Article யை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 வார்த்தைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- இப்பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க text புத்தகத்தில் prose பகுதியில் உள்ள P.No:120-121 ல் உள்ள Article யும் நம் Ec Loyola main Book ல் உள்ள பகுதியையும் நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

### Articles

There are two Articles  
They are 'a' 'an' and 'the'  
'A' and 'An' are called Indefinite articles.  
'The' is called Definite article.



#### The indefinite article is used:

- i) before countable nouns to indicate one.  
E.g. I have a scooter and two bicycles.
- ii) to indicate cost, speed or frequency.  
E.g. Milk sells at Rs. 10.50 a litre.  
Super fast trains run at 200 kilometres  
an hour.  
The doctor advised him to take the  
medicine four times a day.
- iii) for certain numbers.  
E.g. a hundred, a couple, no dozen
- iv) in the sense of *any*, to single and individual  
as the representative of a class.  
E.g. A pupil should respect his teacher.  
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
- v) to turn a proper noun into a common noun.  
E.g. He is a Solomon in his wisdom.  
He is a Thilak in his outlook.

**Note :** 1. 'an' is used before a singular countable noun beginning with a *vowel sound*.

**E.g.** an elephant, an orange, an honest man  
(*'h'* is silent); an heir, an M.A. an M.L.A.  
(*'M'* is pronounced 'em')

2. An is not used before certain nouns beginning with vowel letters because they do not begin with vowel sounds.

**E.g.** a unicorn, a useful article, a European  
(these words begin with consonant  
word, that of 'yu'), a one rupee note  
(one begins with the consonant sound  
of 'w')

#### The definite article 'The' is used :

- i) When we speak of a particular person or thing or one already referred to.  
*I saw a man in our office. The man was blind.  
This is the house that Jack built.*
- ii) before the names of things which are unique of their kind.  
*The sun, the moon, the sky, the earth*
- iii) before the names of oceans, seas, mountains, rivers, groups of islands and certain places.  
*The Indian ocean, the Arabian sea, the Himalayas, the Ganges, the Andaman Nicobar islands, the Deccan, the Punjab*
- iv) before the names of certain books.  
*the Ramayana, the Bible, the Iliad*
- v) before Superlatives  
*Latha is the tallest girl in the class*
- vi) before musical instruments in a general sense.  
*I play the violin. (Note : I bought a violin)*

- vii) before adjectives used as nouns  
*The rich can afford luxuries.*  
(the rich = the rich people)
- viii) before the names of newspapers, political parties and great events  
*The Hindu, The Congress, The Quit India Movement*
- ix) before a proper noun when it is qualified by an adjective  
*The Great Akbar*
- x) before collective nouns  
*The army. the mob*
- xi) with ordinals  
*She was the first to leave the hall.*
- xii) before singular nouns to represent a whole class.  
*The cow is a domestic animal.*
- xiii) as an adverb with comparatives.  
*The more you work, the more you earn.*

**Omission of Article**

Article is omitted

- a) Before a common noun used in its wider sense.  
*e.g.* 1. Man is immortal  
2. What kind of flowers is it?
- b) Before the names of materials or uncountable nouns.  
*e.g.* 1. Gold is a precious metal.  
2. Cotton grows in India.
- c) Before proper nouns  
*e.g.* 1. Rajaji was a wise man.  
2. Bombay is a big city.  
3. London is the capital of England.
- d) Before abstract nouns in general case.  
*e.g.* 1. Wisdom is the gift of heaven.  
2. Honesty is the best policy.
- e) Before languages.  
*e.g.* 1. We are studying English.  
2. He prefers French to English

- f) Before titles used in apposition  
*e.g.* 1. Elizabeth, Queen of England  
2. Sanjeevi Reddy, President of India
- g) Before school, college, church, bed, table, hospital, market, prison. When these places are visited or used for their primary purpose.  
*e.g.* 1. Did you go to school yesterday.  
2. We go to church on Sundays.  
3. My uncle is still in hospital.
- Note :** 'The' is used with these words when we refer to them as a definite place, building or object rather than to the normal activity that goes on there.  
*e.g.* 1. The School I am attending is very near my home.  
2. I met him at the church.  
3. I went to the hospital to see my uncle.
- h) In certain phrases.  
*e.g.* to send word; to leave school; to leave home; to lose heart; to give battle; to give ear; by night; by train; on foot; in jail; to market; at dinner; at school; at day break.

**Excercise :-****Fill in the blanks with a suitable article or determiner**

1. The telephone is on \_\_\_\_\_ table.  
a) the                      b) a                      c) an
2. My uncle works for \_\_\_\_\_ foreigner  
a) the                      b) a                      c) an
3. I saw \_\_\_\_\_ one eyed man near the bus stop.  
a) a                      b) an                      c) the
4. He is \_\_\_\_\_ honest man  
a) an                      b) a                      c) the
5. Mary kom was given \_\_\_\_\_ warm welcome at the airport. **Aug 2022**  
a) the                      b) an  
c) a                      d) none of the above
6. \_\_\_\_\_ of my friends called me yesterday **May 2022**  
a) third                      b) any                      c) little                      d) many

Q. NO.: 11

**Determiners**

3 Marks

**Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to clarify what the noun refers to.****Types of Determiners**

Articles	Demonstrative	Possessive adjectives
a	this	my, your
an	that	his, her
the	these	its, our
	those	your, their

Quantifiers	Numbers	Ordinals
Some, any	one, two	first, second
few, little	three, four	third, last
more, much	twenty	next
any, every	hundred	





## PHRASES

A 'phrasal preposition' is a preposition. It has the structure of a phrase. So, it has a group of words in it. It lays the role of a preposition.

Phrase preposition என்பது சொற்றொடர் முன்னிடைச்சொல். அது சொற்றொடர் வடிவம் கொண்டது. எனினும் அது முன்னிடைச்சொல்லி (preposition-ன்) செயலைச்செய்யும்.

**Examples:**

**In spite of tiredness**, I continued my work

**On account of poverty**, Rita wears a simple dress.

Phrase preposition

**In the event of working hard**, you'll be rich.

Phrase preposition

மேலே Phrase Preposition ஒரு பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு முன் வந்து, அந்த பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கும் எழுவாய்க்கும் இடையில் உள்ள தொடர்பை preposition ஐப் போலவே விளக்குகிறது.

**PHRASE PREPOSITIONS AND THEIR MEANINGS:**

Phrase	Meaning	Phrase	Meaning
In favour of	in support of, ஆதரவாக	in search of	searching, தேடிக்கொண்டு
Contrary to	against, மாறாக	in addition to	adding to, உடன் சேர்ந்து
at the end of	at last, இறுதியில்	instead of	in place of, பதிலாக
in spite of	despite, இருந்த போதிலும்	by the side of	near, அருகில்
but for	without, இல்லாமல்	in course of	in process of, நடந்து கொண்டுள்ள
in the middle of	centre, நடுவில்	according to	அதன் படி
in front of	before முன்பாக	as a result of	consequently,
in accordance with	according to, அடிப்படையில்	in case of	விளைவாக if, என்ற பட்சத்தில்
in consequence of	as a result of, விளைவாக	on the basis of	அடிப்படையாக கொண்டு
in the event of	in case of, என்கிற பட்சத்தில்,	on behalf of	(அவருக்காக
by virtue of	அப்படிச் செய்தால்	with regard to	regarding, சம்பந்தமாக
for the sake of	on the basis of,	in place of	instead of, பதிலாக
in order to	அடிப்படையாக கொண்டு	together with	with, உடன்
	on behalf of, (அவருக்காக		
	with the purpose of ,		
	என்பதற்காக		

Phrase	Meaning	Phrase	Meaning
along with	together with, உடன்	in support of	supporting, ஆதரவாக
with reference to	by referring to, இதனுடன்	favourable for	favouring, சாதகமான
in the course of	தொடர்புடைய	worthy of	deserving, தகுதியான
in the face of	while, (ன்) பொழுது	in contact with	in touch with, தொடர்பில்
on top of	while facing, எதிர் கொள்ளும் பொ-	in relation to	related to, தொடர்பான
ahead of	முது	based on	on the basis of, என்ற
fond of	மேலே உச்சியில்	in the wake of	அடிப்படையில்
in and around	தூரத்தில்	in response to	after, பிறகு
inferior to	விருப்பம்	at the back of	to answer, பதிலளிக்க
superior to	உள்ளேயும், சுற்றியும்	in view of	behind, பின்னால்
on account of	தாழ்ந்த	owing to	viewing, கருத்தில் கொண்டு
because of	முன்னணியில்	due to	காரணமாக
with the help of	காரணம்	by dint of	காரணமாக
	காரணமாக	by means of	காரணமாக
	உதவியுடன்		

**I. Govt. Exam Question :****Fill in the blanks with suitable phrase preposition**

- Education must aim at teaching ethical and moral values \_\_\_\_\_ imparting knowledge. **Mar 2020**  
a) in place of  
b) in exchange for  
c) in addition to  
d) in accordance with
- \_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain the match was cancelled **May 2022**  
a) Due to  
b) In spite of  
c) Despite  
d) In case of
- He played \_\_\_\_\_ his illness. **MDL**  
a) in case of  
b) In spite of  
c) in the event of  
d) with regards to

**II. Exercises:**

- I don't think I can \_\_\_\_\_ three small children in the car.  
a) put up with  
b) because of  
c) fond of  
d) with the help of
- \_\_\_\_\_ the heavy rain, the match continued  
a) In spite of  
b) due to  
c) in the event of  
d) in case of
- \_\_\_\_\_ he saw the snake, he ran away  
a) Because  
b) As soon as  
c) In case of  
d) Due to
- \_\_\_\_\_ the headmaster, the teacher - in - charge attended the meeting  
a) on behalf of  
b) In spite of  
c) If  
d) unless

**CONJUNCTIONS****A) Subordination Conjunctions :** when, as, though, if, unless, because, after, before, as soon as**Co-ordinating Conjunctions :** and, but, so, or, otherwise, and then**B) Relative Clause:**இரு வாக்கியங்களை **Relative Clause** கொண்டும் இணைக்கலாம் . அவை குறித்து இங்கு காண்போம்...**Relative Pronouns:**

Who (யார்), whom(யாருக்கு, யாருடன், whose (யாருடைய பொருட்கள்), which (எது), that(அது, அந்த)

**Relative Adverbs:**

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு வாக்கியங்களை, வினாச் சொற்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஒரே வாக்கியமாக இணைப்பது தான் இப்பகுதியின் பயிற்சி When (எப்பொழுது), where (எங்கே) why (ஏன்).

**இணைக்கும் முறை:****Who:****He** is Ram. **He** is an engineer.

ஒரு வாக்கியங்களின் எழுவாயும் (Subject)-He இரண்டாம் வாக்கியம், அவரைப் பற்றி ஒரு தகவல் தருகிறது. இரண்டாம் வாக்கியத்தின் எழுவாய் He யை மாற்றி என போட்டால் ஒரே வாக்கியமாக்கலாம்.

Who is an engineer எனவாகும் பகுதியை முதல் வாக்கிய எழுவாய் He பக்கம் சேர்த்து எழுதினால் He **Who** is an engineer is Ram எனவாகும்.இது போலவே, I met **Kumar**. **He** is a doctor.இரண்டாம் வாக்கியம் குமார் பற்றி பேசுவதனால் இரண்டாம் வாக்கியத்தை who is a doctor என மாற்றி, வாக்கியத்தை இணைக்க வேண்டும். அப்போது I met Kumar **who** is a doctor. என ஒரே வாக்கியமாகும்.

- Whose என்பது Whose என்ற உடைமை பொருளுக்கு வரும்
- Which/that என்பது பொருட்களுக்கு வரும். preposition அதன் முன் இருந்தால், in which/from which என எழுத வேண்டும்.
- Here.there-க்கு where என வரும்.
- Then-க்கு when என வரும்.

**A REFERENCE TABLE**

RELATIVE PRONOUNS	Who	யார்	- ஆள்	I, We, You, He, She, They, any names (person)
	Whose	யாருடைய	- ஆள்	my, our, your, his, her, their (person)
	whom	யாருக்கு	- ஆள்	me, us, you, him, her, them (person)
	Which	எது	- பொருள்	Things (non-human)
	That	அந்த	- பொருள்	Things (non-living)

RELATIVE ADVERBS	When Where Why How	எப்பொழுது - நேரம் எங்கே - இடம் ஏன் - காரணம் எப்படி - தன்மை	Time Place Reason Manner
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**Govt. Exam Questions:****1. Fill in with suitable phrases/conjunctions: (SCERT -1)**

\_\_\_ difficulty, you should refer to a dictionary \_\_\_ know the meaning of the words.

**Ans: In case of, to**

**2. Fill in with suitable phrases/conjunctions: (SCERT -2)**

He played \_\_\_ his illness \_\_\_ his team lost the match.

**Ans: In spite of, but**

**3. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases/conjunctions: (SCERT -3)**

\_\_\_ rain, the match was cancelled \_\_\_ the crowd got rejected.

**Ans: Due to, so**

**4. Fill in the blanks with suitable phrases/conjunctions (HY- 18)**

\_\_\_ his hard work he won the prize \_\_\_ he was unhappy.

**Ans: In spite of, But**

Add. Q. No.: 14

**Spelling**

1 Mark

**குறிப்பு :-**

- இவ்வகை வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Ec Loyola main புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.
- பயிற்சி செய்து பார்க்க Ec Loyola பயிற்சி புத்தகத்தை பயன்படுத்தவும்.

Add. Q. No.: 14

**Spelling Rules**

1 Mark

**What is spelling?**

Spelling is the art of assembling letters in the right order to form words. This is one of the most essential components of successful writing. Spelling aids in pronouncing words properly and reading perfectly. Learning to spell helps to cement (fuse/link) the connection (correlation) between letters and their sounds.

Spelling in English is tricky. It is because there are twenty six letters in the English alphabet, but there are about forty- four basic sounds. Moreover, the letters often do not match with the sounds. We should never hesitate to refer a dictionary, whenever there is confusion or doubt related to spelling.

Here are a few simple ways to improve our spelling skills:

- playing word games like scrabble and trying to solve crossword puzzles
- splitting long words into short chunks
- learning syllabification of words
- making a list of tricky words and memorizing them
- knowing the rules of spelling

There are certain spelling rules in English. If we observe those rules, we will be able to avoid spelling mistakes while writing. Let's have a quick recap of some

spelling rules that you have already learnt in your earlier classes.

**1. Final 'e'**

- a) When a suffix is added to words ending in silent e, the letter e' is normally dropped before a vowel.

**e.g.** drape + ed - draped / hope + ed - hoped / close + ed closed strike + ing striking / like + ing - liking / fine + er - finer / wise + \ er - wiser / large + er - larger brave + est - bravest / safe + est - safest / nice + est - nicest / love + able - lovable / move + able - movable

- b) The final 'e is not normally dropped before a consonant.

**e.g.** hope + full - hopeful / shame + full - shameful like + ness - likeness / tire + some - tiresome / use + less - useless / move + ment - movement / sure + ly - surely / nine + ty - ninety

- c) Exceptions to the rule

**e.g.** true + ly - truly / due + ly - duly / awe + ful - awful / nine + th - ninth / wise + dom - wisdom / argue + ment- argument

- d) In the following words, the final 'e' is retained to keep e or g' soft before 'a' or o.

e.g. change + able - changeable/ manage + able - manageable / courage + ous - courageous / trace + able - traceable / notice + able - noticeable

## 2. Final 'y'

a) In words ending in a consonant + y, the letter 'y' changes to 'ie' before -s' and to i before -ed, -er, -est and -ly.

**e.g.** lady + s - ladies / carry + s - carries / fairy + s - fairies / worry + ed - worried fry + ed - fried / marry + ed - married / lucky + er - luckier / funny + er - funnier / happy + er - happier / easy + est - easiest / funny + est - funniest / busy + est - busiest / easy + ly - easily / happy + ly - happily

b) The letter 'y' does not change if it comes after a vowel letter.

**e.g.** pray + s - prays/pray + ed - prayed / pray + ing - praying / pray + er - prayer

c) Exceptions to the rule

**e.g.** pay + ed - paid / say + ed - said / day + ly - daily

d) The letter 'y' in the end does not change before -ing.

**e.g.** try + ing - trying / worry + ing worrying

e) The final 'ie' changes to 'y' before -ing.

**e.g.** die + ing - dying / lie + ing - lying

## 3. The Final Consonant

a) In short words ending in one vowel letter + one consonant letter, the consonant is doubled before an ending with a vowel. (-ed, -ing, -er, -est)

**e.g.** drop + ed - dropped / bag + ed - bagged / stop + ing - stopping / plan + ing - planning / big - er - bigger / hot + est hottest

However,

clean + ed - cleaned / weak + er - weaker (two vowels)/ ask + ed - asked / fast + er faster (two consonants)

b) In longer words, the final syllable is doubled if the last part of the word is stressed.

**e.g.** begin + ing - beginning / refer + ed - referred/ admit + ed - admitted

c) The consonant is not doubled if the last part of the word is unstressed.

**e.g.** visit + ing - visiting / suffer + ing - suffering / open + ed - opened

But if the words ends with I, the letter I is doubled in British English, even if the last part of the word is unstressed.

**e.g.** travel + ed - + er - traveller / quarrel + ing - quarrelling travelled / travel

(Note the exception: parallel + ed paralleled)

d) If the word to which the suffix -ful is added ends in ll', one T is dropped in British English. **e.g.** skill + ful - skilful

## 4. Use of 'ie' and 'ei'

a) When 'ie' or 'ei' is pronounced like 'ee' in 'bee', 'i' comes before 'e' except after 'c'.

**e.g.** 'ie' - field / achieve/ believe 'ei' after 'c' - receive / deceive / receipt / deceit

(Note some exceptions: seize / surfeit / protein)

b) This rule does not apply to those words, where the two vowels (ei) not pronounced like are 'ee' as in 'bee'.

**e.g.** height / weight / neighbour / leisure / fiery / friend

## 5. Use of 'oi' and 'oy'

'oi' is used in the middle of a word and 'oy' is used at the end of a word.

e.g. turmoil, soil, boil / destroy, boy, toy

## 6. Use of 'ou' and 'ow'

'ou' is used in the middle of a word, whereas ow' is used at the end of words, except those that end in letter 'n' or letter 'd'.

**e.g.** blouse, mount, found / borrow, sorrow

7. Confusing endings -our, -or, -ar, -er, -re, -able, -ible, -ent, -ant, -ence, -ance, -ceed, -cede are often confusing because there are no rules to decide when to use one or another. We should learn them only through familiarity and by use.

**Here is a list of some words with each of these endings. You can recall and add a few more.**

-ar-beggar, burglar, circular, grammar, particular, popular, regular, scholar, secular.

-er - adviser, beginner, courier, deliver. explorer, gardener, lecturer, manager, observer, promoter

-or - ancestor, bachelor, corridor, director, equator, governor, instructor, monitor, operator, traitor

-our - behaviour, endeavour, flavour, rumour, splendour

-re - agriculture, atmosphere, literature, millionaire, pressure, temperature, questionnaire

-able acceptable, bearable, comfortable, durable, profitable, respectable, valuable, workable

-ible - audible, compatible, divisible, eligible, horrible, possible, responsible, sensible, terrible

-ent adjacent, confident, different, excellent, obedient, intelligent, permanent, resident, sufficient

-ant - assistant, brilliant, dominant, elegant, ignorant, important, pleasant, reluctant, triumphant

-ceed - exceed, proceed, succeed

-cede accede, concede, precede, recede

-sede supersede (Note: This is the only word that ends with -sede)

**Exercises :****Choose the word that has been spelt correctly**

1. a) **restaurant** b) restorent **May 2022**  
c) resturant d) restuorent
2. a) decietfulness b) **deceitfulness** **Sep 2020**  
c) diceitfulness d) deceitfullness
3. A peaceful \_\_\_ spread on her face and we know that she was dead **Mar 2020**  
a) prowler b) polar  
c) **pallor** d) parlour
4. a) **literature** b) letirature  
c) litareture d) literatare
5. a) grammer b) **grammar**  
c) grramer d) gramer

Q.No	Topics	Marks	P.No
	Part-II (any seven ) (Question 21-30) – Poetry and Grammar (Transformation of sentences)	(7x2=14)	
21-26	Answer any four out of six Poem comprehension and Literary Appreciation (Figure of Speech)	(4x2=8)	
27-30	Answer any three out of four (Grammar) ➤ Direct and Indirect speech ➤ Active-Passive Voice ➤ Simple, Complex, Compound ➤ Conditional Clause	(3x2=6)	148-151 75-77 175-176 116-118

**குறிப்பு :-**

நாம் பாடப்படுத்தத்தில் 6 poems கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அந்த poem இல் இருந்து 6 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும், அவற்றில் எவையேனும் 4 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரிகளை (poetic lines) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும், இந்த பத்து வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க poetry பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள Appreciation questions and poetic devices பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக் கொள்ளவும், மேலும் நம் EC LOYOLA வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள poetry பகுதியை நன்கு படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

**IMPORTANT POETIC DEVICES USED IN THE POEMS (முக்கிய கவிதை நயங்கள்)**

1. Once Upon a Time
2. Confessions of a Born Spectator
3. Lines Written in Early Spring
4. Macavity - The Mystery Cat
5. Everest is not the only Peak
6. The Hollow Crown

1. Simile : It is a direct comparison between two objects or events, using the words, '**as**', '**like**', '**as.....so**'.

உவமை என்பது இரண்டு வேறுபட்ட பொருட்களை ஒப்பிடுதல். இவற்றுக்குள்ள ஒற்றுமையைக் காட்ட என்ற 'சொல்' வரும்.

**Ex:**

1. Shows only my teeth **like** a snake's bare fangs!'- (Poem-1)
2. I have learned to wear many faces  
**Like** dresses - home face" (Poem-1)
3. I am just glad **as** glad can be" (Poem-2)
4. He sways his head from side to side, with movements **like** a snake. (Poem-4)
5. live with bread **like** you, feel want, (Poem-6)
2. **Metaphor** : Here two objects are compared, without the words 'as' or 'like'. It is an implied simile.



இதுவும் ஒப்பிடுவது தான். இதில் 'போல', 'போன்ற' சொற்கள் (as, like) வராது.

**Ex:**

1. While their ice-block-cold-eyes...'- (Poem-1)
2. He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore. (Poem-5)
3. Make dust out paper, and with rainy eyes. (Poem-6)

3. **Personification** : It is way of giving human qualities to non-human or inanimate objects.

இது உயிரற்ற பொருட்களுக்கு மனித நிலைப் பண்புகள் கெடுத்து அவ்வாறு கூறுவது. மற்றும் உயிருள்ள அஃறிணைகளுக்கும் மனித நிலைப் பண்புகளைக் கொடுத்துச் சொல்வது.

**Ex:**

1. My soul in true thanks giving speaks -(Poem-2) (Humanity quality is given to the soul)
2. To her fair works did nature link (Poem- 3) Human quality is given to the nature)
3. He's outwardly respectable. (Poem-4) (Human quality is given to a cat)
4. Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits,....." (Poem-6) (Human quality is given to death)

4. **Onomatopoeia** : This device is used when a word is used to describe a sound.

இவை ஒலி நயச் சொற்கள். இச்சொற்கள் உச்சரிக்கும்போதே இந்தச் சொற்களின் பொருளை உணர முடியும்.

**Ex:**

1. When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist (Poem-2) 'snaps' and 'cracks' are onomatopoeic words.
2. I heard a thousand blended notes'. (Poem-3)

5. **Repetition** : It is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable.

சொல்வரும் கருத்துக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்கும் வகையில் ஒரே வரியில், ஒரே சொல் திரும்பத் திரும்ப வருவது.

**Ex:** 1. I might mention Mungojerrie, I might mention Griddlebone, (Poem-4)

6. **Aphorism** : It is a statement of truth or opinion expressed in a concise and witty manner.

சுருக்கமாகவும், நகைச்சுவையான முறையிலும் ஓர் உண்மையான கருத்தை வெளிப்படுத்துவது.

**Ex:** 'What Man has made of Man?' - (Poem-3)

7. **Interrogation** : When a question is asked not for the sake of getting an answer, but to express a point more emphatically.

பதிலைப் பெறுவது முக்கியம் என்றில்லாமல், ஒரு கருத்தை உறுதியாக வலியுறுத்திச் சொல்வதற்காக ஒரு வினாவை எழுப்புவது.

**Ex:** 1. And yet not so-far what can we bequeath Save our deposed bodies to the ground?" (Poem-6)

8. **Rhetorical Question**: When a question is formed to make a point rather than to elicit an answer.

ஒரு பதிலை வெளிக் கொண்டு வருவது என்பதைக் காட்டிலும், ஒரு முக்கிய விஷயத்தை வெளிப்படுத்துவதற்காக ஒரு வினாவை எழுப்புவது.

**Ex:** How can you say to me, I am a king?" (Poem-6)

9. **Hyperbole** : It is an extreme exaggeration used in writing, for the sake of emphasis. Here, the things are made appear greater than they usually are.

நம்ப முடியாத, நடக்க இயலாத ஒரு செயலை, இலக்கிய நடையில், மிகைப்படுத்திச் சொல்வது.

**Ex:** He's broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity. (It is an im possible thing to break the law of gravity in our Earth). (Poem-4)

10. **Alliteration** : It is the repetition of the initial consonant sound in several words in the same line.

ஒரே வரியிலுள்ள பல வார்த்தைகளின் முதல் எழுத்து ஒரே மெய்யொலியாக திரும்பத்திரும்ப ஒலித்து வருதல்.

**Ex:**

1. Now they shake **hands** without **hearts**. (Poem 1)
2. For this **most modest** physiques... (Poem 2)
3. What **Man** has **made** of Man?' (Poem 3)
4. They say he **cheats** at **cards**. (Poem 4)
5. We are **proud** of the **position** we (Poem 5)
6. And tell **sad stories** of the death of kings:" (Poem 6)

11. **Rhyme Scheme** : It is the pattern or rhyme that comes at the end of each line in the poem. In other words, it is the structure of end words of a line that a poet needs to create when writing a poem.

பாடலின் ஒவ்வொரு வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளின் ஒலியை வைத்து, ஒரே மாதிரி ஒலி வரும் வார்த்தைகளைப் பிரித்து, அவற்றைக் குறியீட்டு எழுதுதல்.

Ex: One infant grows up and becomes a jockey a  
Another plays basket ball or hockey - *a*  
This on the prize ring hates to enter - *b*(Poem 2)  
That one becomes a tackle or center - *b*  
Rhyme scheme of the given stanza is - *aabb*.

12. **Rhyming Words** : A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounding words occurring at the end of lines in poems.

ஒவ்வொரு வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தை, அல்லது சில வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளில் ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலி வரும்படியான வார்த்தைகளை தேர்தெடுத்து வகைப்படுத்துதல்.

**Ex:** To her fair works did Nature link  
The human soul that through me ran;  
And much it grieved my heart to think (Poem 3)  
What Man has made of Man.  
The Rhyming words are link-think & ran-man

Q. NO.: 27 - 30

**Grammar - Transformation of Sentences**

6 Marks

வினாத்தாளில் Grammar பகுதியிலிருந்து 4 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 3 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். நம் EC Loyola வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Grammar பகுதியை நன்கு புரிந்து படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO.: 27 - 30

**Direct & Indirect speech**

2 Marks

பாடநூலில் 148-151 பக்கங்களில் இதற்கான மாதிரி வினா-விடை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதனை பார்த்து தெரிந்து கொள்ளவும்.

**Direct & Indirect speech**

Direct and Indirect speeches are the two ways of reporting what a person says.

- In the direct speech the speaker's exact words are reported.
- In the Indirect speech the extra meaning of the speaker's words is retained.

**The Indirect speech is also known as Reported speech.**

Direct Speech			Indirect Speech		
Arjun said to Belsia, "I love my country"			Arjun told Belsia that he loved his country		
Reporting part			Reported part		
Arjun	said to	Belsia	I will come	here	tomorrow
↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓
speaker	Reporting verb	listener	Reported verb	word showing place	word showing time

The Rules for Changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech.

**I. Types of sentences:**

1. **Statement** - Mani says, "I love my country"

**2. Interrogative**

- a) Yes/no Question - I said to Ravi, "Do you know swimming?"  
b) "wh" Question - He said to me, "What are you doing?"

**3. Imperative**

- a) Request - She said to me, "Please give me some money?"

b) Order - The captain said to his men, "Go ahead"

c) Advice - "Don't waste your time" said the teacher.

**4. Exclamatory** - The lady said, "Alas! the poor man is dead"

-The boys said, "Hurrah! Our school team has won the match"

-I said, "What a fine picture it is!"

**II. Use of conjunction and change of the reporting verb**

Sentence	Reporting verb		conjunction
	Direct	Indirect	
statement assertive	says / said	says / said	that
	says to / said to to say to	tells / told / tell	
Interogative Yes / No type why type	said, said to, says to	asks, asked ask, (enquired)	If / whether
	said, said to, says to	asks, asked ask	(no conjunction) the Qn. word given in the question
Imperative order Request commands Advice	said, said to, says to	order / orders / ordered / requests / requested / commands/ commands commanded / advise / advises / advised	to (for don't= not to)
Exclamatory	said, said to, says to, Alas... said, ``Hurrah''	Exclaimed sadly with sorrow Exclaimed with joy happily	that

**III. Change of pronouns.**

Person	subject	object	possessive (pronoun)
I	I, we	me, us	my, mine, our, ours, yours
II	you	you	yours
III	He, she, it ,they	him, her, it, them	his, her, its, theirs.

**IV. Changes in the verbs: (Reporting verb is in the past tense)**

Direct	Indirect
present simple	past simple
present continuous	past continuous
present perfect	past perfect
present perfect con.	past perfect continuous
past simple	past perfect
past continuous	past perfect continuous
Future simple	future past

**V. Special words expressing time and others**

Direct	Indirect
now	then
ago	before/earlier/previously
today	that day
Yesterday	the previous day/the last day/the day before
tomorrow	the following day/the next day/the day after
last night	the previous night
here	there

Direct	Indirect
these	those
thus	so
this	that
hence	thence

### VI. Change of primary modal Auxiliary verbs

Direct	Indirect
am	was
is	was
are	were
Was	had been
were	
go	went
goes	
went	had gone
have	had
has	
do	did
does	
did	had done
shall	
will	should, would, could,
can	might, had to
may	
must	

### Rules :

- If the Reporting Verb is in Present tense or in Future tense of the Reported part alone will not be changed.
  - The servant says, "Tea is ready". (The servant says that tea is ready)
  - The teacher will say, "The boy was dull" (The teacher will say that the boy was dull)
- If the Reported speech related to some universal or habitual fact, the tense of the reported part alone remains unchanged.
  - He said, "The earth is round". (He said that the earth is round)
- If the reporting verb is in past tense, verbs in the reported part must be changed into the corresponding past form.
  - She said, "The child cries". (She said that the child cried.)

### Rules to be followed while changing into Reported speech.

- Remove the comma after the reporting verb (said/said to)
- Remove the quotation marks
- Use conjunction
- Change the tense of the reported verb
- Change the pronouns
- Change the words expressing nearness into words expressing distance.

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Statements
Present Simple	Sindhu said, "I play chess."	Sindhu said that she played chess.
Present Continuous	Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."	Jayashree said that she was working in a school.
Past Simple	Mani said, "I bought a car."	Mani said that he had bought a car.
Past Continuous	Madhu said "I was walking along the street."	Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.
Present Perfect	Sasi said "I haven't seen her."	Sasi said that he hadn't seen her.
Past Perfect	Vijay said "I had taken swimming lessons before."	Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.
Future Simple	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.

Direct Question	Reported Question
Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira if she was living there.
Senthil said, "Where is the post office?"	Senthil enquired where the post office was.
Shanthy said to Baskar, "What are you doing now?"	Shanthy asked Baskar what he was doing then.

**Note:** The reporter's point of view governs the changes from the direct into indirect mode. These changes are in respect of – personal pronouns, tense of the verb and adverbs of time and place.

### I. Govt. Exam Questions

#### Change into reported speech

1. **The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me. May 2022**

The old woman requested the boy to help her.

2. **She said, "I decided to rent the shop because it is on the main road. Sep 2020**

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

3. **Anu requested her brother to drop her at the airport that night Sep 2020**

Anu said to her brother, "Please drop me at the airport tonight.

#### Report the following dialogue June 2019

4. Leena : Mom, 'I burnt my finger'  
mother : I have warned you not to play with the fire.  
Leena told her mother that she had burnt her finger. Mother replied that she had warned her not to play with the fire.
5. **Conductor** : where do you want to go? Aug 2022  
**Passenger** : I'm going to coimbatore. Give me a ticket, please  
The conductor asked the passenger where he wanted to go. The passenger replied that he was going to Coimbatore and requested to give him a ticket.

6. Jayanthi said, 'I am working in a school' (into indirect speech)  
Jayanthi told that she was working in a school.

7. **Mala asked Balu what he was doing then (Change into direct speech)**

Mala said to Balu, "What are you doing now?"

### II. Exercises

1. **The girl asked the Warden of her hostel: "How much must I pay to have an extra tumbler of milk every day?"**

The girl asked the warden of her hostel how much she had to pay to have an extra tumbler of milk every day.

2. **The doctor gave me some medicine and said: "This will certainly cure your cough".**

The doctor gave me some medicine and said that. that would certainly cure his cough

3. **"Why do you want a conduct certificate?" the Headmaster asked.**

The Headmaster asked why he wanted a conduct certificate.

4. **"Go to the post office and buy me five stamped envelopes," said the manager to the clerk.**

The manager ordered the clerk to go to the post office and buy him five stamped envelopes.

### 2. Indirect Speech – Direct Speech

#### அயற்கூற்றை நேர்கூற்றாக மாற்றுதல்

When we change a sentence from Indirect speech to Direct Speech, omit the words added & add those words omitted அயற்கூற்றை நேர்கூற்றாகும்போது சேர்த்தவற்றை நீக்கி, நீக்கியவற்றை சேர்.

#### Main Changes :

Statement		Question	
Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct
Said told that and,added,that quotation & Comma	Said Said to Omitted Omitted added	asked if/whether SV. form	Said to Omitted VS? form



Imperative Sentence		Exclamatory Sentence	
Indirect	Direct	Indirect	Direct
requested please not to to ordered asked advised Comma & quotation	Said to added Don't omitted  said to  added	exclaimed with joy with sorrow that Hurrah Alas what How (surprise) SV What/ How etc	Omitted Omitted  Omitted added  ii.part i.part

Tense	Reverse
Past Tense went Past continuous was playing Past Perfect	Present Tense go Present continuous Is playing Present perfect/past.

## Indirect To Direct

Tense	Reverse
had seen Past Per. Continuous had been eating Past Modal Would/Could	has seen/saw Present per. Continuous has been eating Present modal will/can

**Remember the following:**

- The reporting verbs told, asked, requested, ordered, commanded, advised, exclaimed, warned etc can be changed into said to.
- The conjunction in the indirect speech tells you what type of sentence it was in the direct speech.
- Remove the conjunction, except in the case of 'Wh' question.
- Put a comma and inverted commas after the reporting part.
- The sentence within the quotation mark should begin with a capital letter.
- If the pronoun denotes the speaker change it into first person.
- If the pronoun denotes the listener change it into second person.
- The tense of the verb should be changed if necessary.
- Change the words denoting time and distance.
- Question mark/ the exclamatory mark should be put at the correct place.

**Change the following into Direct Speech:**

- The boy told his father that he was studying well then.**  
The boy said to his father, 'I am studying well now'
  - The teacher asked him why he was late.**  
The teacher said to him, "Why are you late."
  - He ordered his servant to go away at once.**  
He said to his servant, 'Go away immediately.'
  - The boy exclaimed that the day was very hot.**  
The boy said, "How hot the day is."
  - The gentleman asked the beggar not to trouble him then.**  
The gentleman said to the beggar, "Don't trouble me now!"
- C. Read the given passages and rewrite them in direct speech.**
- The cyclist warned the driver not to move his car till the police arrived. The driver pleaded that it was not his fault; he was ready to pay a hundred rupees to repair the damaged cycle. The cyclist refused the money and insisted that the police be called.**

The cyclist said to the driver, "Don't move your car till the police arrive". The driver said, "It is not my fault; I am ready to pay a hundred rupees to repair the damaged cycle. The cyclist said, "No, Let me call the police".

2. **The striking workers demanded an increase in salary and asked for the withdrawal of all cases. They threatened to continue the strike if the demands were not met. The manager insisted on them calling off the strike and invited them for a discussion. He agreed to listen to their demands.**

The striking workers said, "We need an increase in salary and withdrawal of all cases. We continue the

strike if the demands are not met". The manager said, "Call off the strike and come for a discussion. I am ready to listen to your demands".

#### Exercises:

#### Report the dialogue:

- Ram : Where are you going?**  
**Shyam : I'm going to the market.**  
**Ans :** Ram asked Shyam where he was going. Shyam replied that he was going to the market.
- Teacher : "Your child is very rude."**  
**Father : "I'm responsible for the child's rude behaviour."**  
**Ans :** The teacher told the child's father that his child was very rude. The father replied that he was responsible for the child's rude behaviour.

Q. NO.:7 - 20

Active & Passive Voice

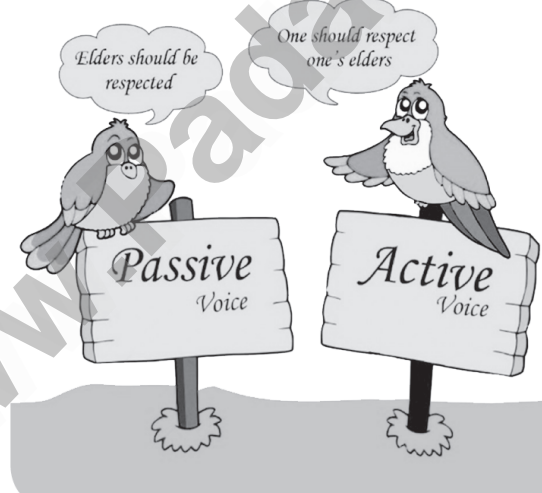
2 Mark

குறிப்பு :-

- பாடநூலில் பக்கம் எண்கள் 77-78 ஆகியவற்றில் இதற்கான செயல்பாடுகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன, அதை பார்த்து புரிந்துக் கொள்ளவும்

### Grammar

#### Passivation

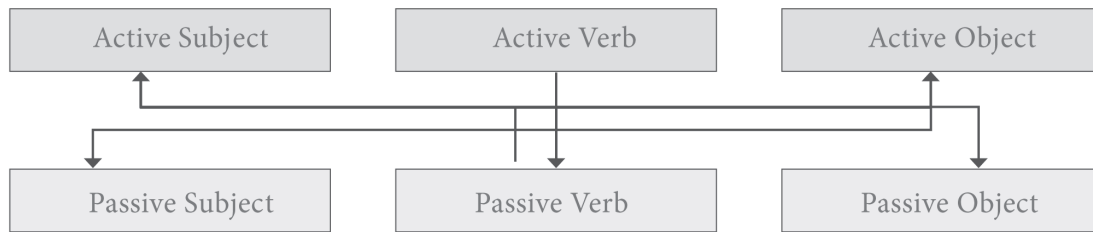


We use the active form to say what the subject does.

For example- I speak English everyday.

We use the passive form to say what happens to people and things - to say what is done to them. For example- English is spoken by me everyday.

A sentence in 'Active Voice' gives more importance to the 'agent/ doer of action, A sentence in passive voice gives importance to 'action done' செய்வினை வாக்கியம் செயலை செய்பவருக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் தருகிறது. ஆனால், செய்யப்பட்டு வாக்கியம் செய்யப்பட்ட செயலுக்கு முக்கியத்துவம் தருகிறது. ஒரு வகையை இன்னொன்றாக மாற்றும்போது 'tense' மாறக்கூடாது.



### To change the Active Voice into Passive Voice:

1. Identify the subject, verb and object.
2. Change the object into subject.
3. A suitable 'be' form should be used. (See topic 'Voice')
4. Verb is used in its past participle. (V3)
5. Change the subject into object.
6. When the agent (doer of the action) is not known or unimportant, it is ignored in the passive form.
7. When there are two objects in the active construction, two corresponding passive constructions are possible.
8. A question in the Active form remains a question in the passive form also.
9. 'Let' is used with imperative sentences in the passive form. (Let + object + be + V3)

### ★Active - Passive & Passive - Active

#### 1. Simple Present:

am/ is/ are/ iii form

- a. Rahim writes a letter (Active)  
A letter is written by Rahim (Passive)
- b. Anand is beaten by me (Pas)  
I beat Anand (Act)

#### 2. Simple Past:

Was/ Were + iii form

- a. We played chess yesterday (A.V)  
Chess was played by us yesterday. (P.V)
- b. They were met by him and he was praised by them, (P.V)  
He met them and they praised him (A.V)

#### 3. Simple Future

be + iii form

- a. I shall finish it and take rest (A.V)  
It will be finished by me and rest will be taken by me (P.V)
- b. They will be eaten and thrown away by him. (P.V)  
He will eat them and throw them away.

#### 4. Present Continuous:

being+ iii form

- a. We are playing and winning the match. (A.V)  
The match is being played and won by us (P.V)
- b. The sapling is being planted by me and it is being watered by me (P.V)  
I am planting the sapling and watering it (A.V)

#### 5. Past Continuous:

being+ iii form

- a. He was buying a cake and was eating it (A.V)  
A cake was being bought and eaten by him (P.V)
- b. A cheque was being signed and given to us by her. (P.V)  
She was signing a cheque and gave it to me (A.V)

#### 6. Present Perfect: been

- a. Prem has taken the plum and eaten it (AV)  
The plum has **been** taken and eaten by Prem (P.V)
- b. **The matter has been discussed by us and a decision has been made by us (P.V)**  
We have discussed the matter and made a decision (A.V)

#### 7. Past Perfect: been

- a. I had written a poem and printed it (A.V)  
A poem had been written and printed by me. (P.V)
- b. The flower had been collected by them and garlands had been made by them. (P.V)  
They had collected flowers and made garlands (A.V)

#### 8. Future Perfect: been

- a. We shall have drawn the pictures and submitted to them (A.V)  
The picture will have been drawn and submitted by us to them. (P.V)

- b. It will have been prepared and posted by Ahamed (P.V)  
Ahamed will have prepared and posted it (A.V)

### 9. Imperative Sentence (AV.- P.V. & P.V- A.V)

be+ iii form

- a. Bring some milk (Active)  
Let some milk be brought (Passive)
- b. Please, help me (A.V)  
You are requested to help me (P.V)
- c. Let the apples be eaten. (P.V)  
Eat the apples (A.V)
- d. You are requested to do it (P.V)  
Please do it (A.V)

Note: **Voice** மாறலாம் **but Tense** மாறாது

### Govt. Exam Questions

#### Change into Passive Voice

1. **I saw him opening the box (Change the voice) . Sep. 2020**

He was seen opening the box by me.

2. **The farmers usually harvest the mango fruit. Only in the month of may** **Mar 2020**

Only in the month of may, The Mango fruits are usually harvested by the farmers.

3. **The gardener gathered flowers from the garden and put them in his basket.**

Flowers were gathered from the garden and they were put in his basket by the gardener.

4. **My friend was arrested by the police on a charge of theft. He was released soon for lack of evidence. June 2019**

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

5. **The man completed his work. His master paid him.**

The man's work was completed by him and he was paid by his master.

Q. NO.:27 - 30

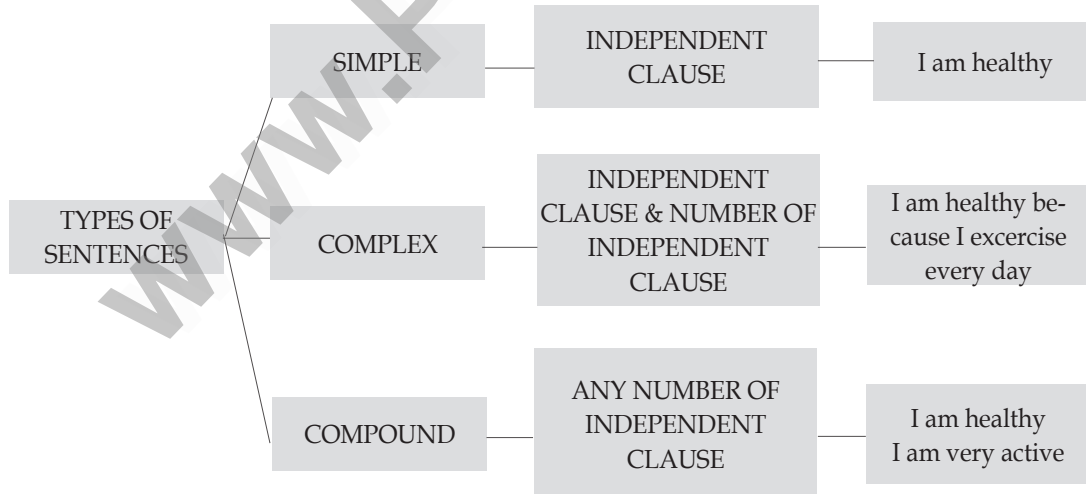
Simple - Complex - Compound

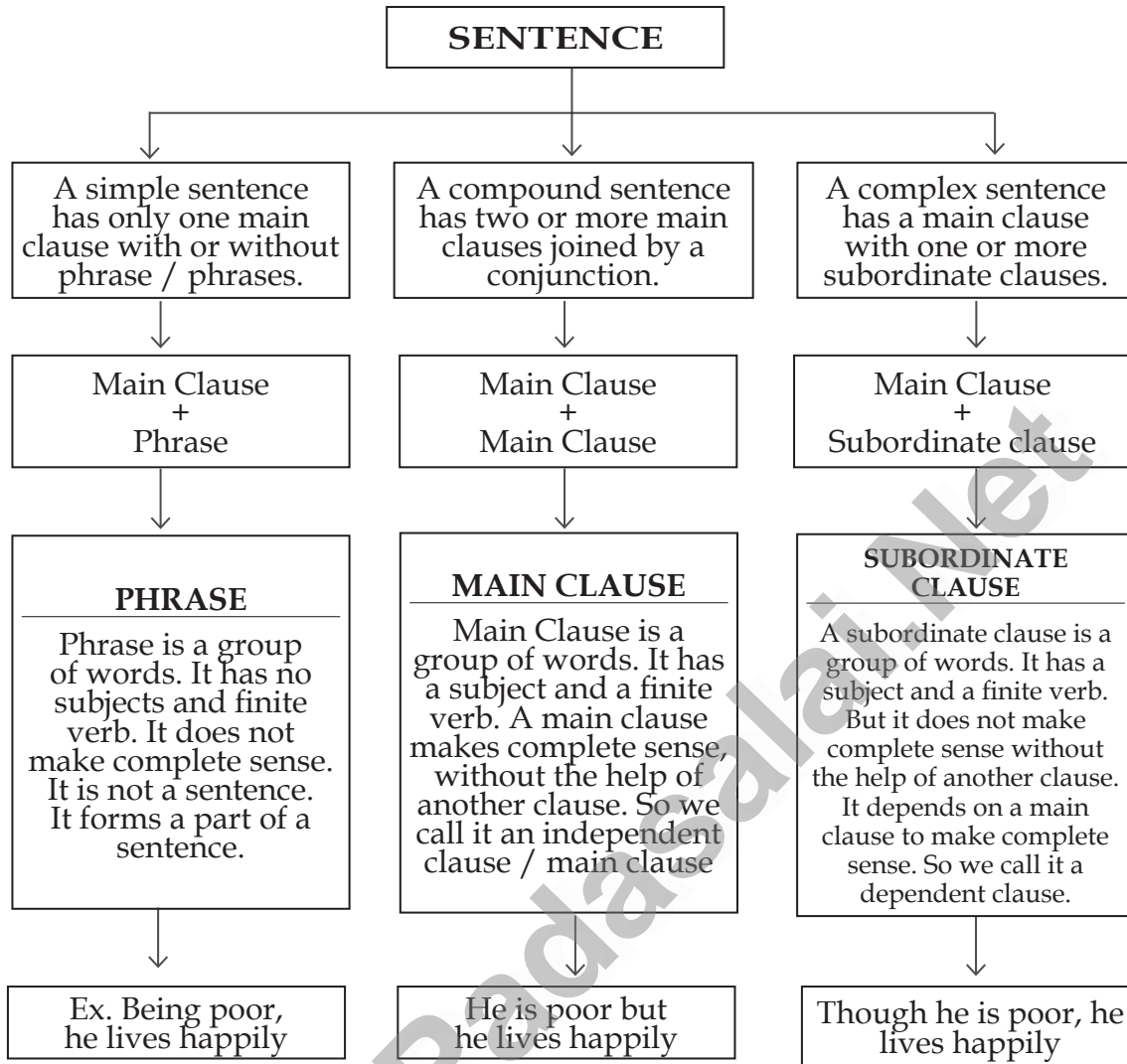
2 Mark

குறிப்பு :-

பாடநூலில் பக்கம் எண்கள் 175-176 ல் இந்த grammar விளக்கமாக தரப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதை பார்த்து தெரிந்து கொள்ளவும்.

Sentences can be of three types – Simple, Compound, Complex. A simple sentence has one independent clause (A clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb). A Compound sentence joins two or more number of independent clauses. A Complex sentence has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.





Finite verbs	Non-finite verbs		
	Pre. Participle	Past Participle	Infinitive
am, is, are, was, were have, has, had do, does, did go, goes, went	being having doing going	been had done gone	to be to have to do to go

**Conjunctions**

Conjunction is a word that is used to connect two words or sentences or phrases/clauses.

**Co-ordinating Conjunction**

A Co-ordinating conjunction connects main clauses

and, but so, or, yet both.. and, either.. or, nor, neither... not, not only.. but also

**Subordinate conjunction**

A Subordinating conjunction joins a clause to another subordinate clause or a main clause.

As, since, because, though, eventhough, although, if, unless, as well as, as soon as, that, when, where, which, whom, why, what, how, however, whatever, wherever, as if



Main clause	Subordinate clause
Present form	Present form
Past form	Past form
Future form	Present form
Future past (would + present)	Past form

**Example:**

**1. SIMPLE SENTENCE**

Being poor kavi lives happily.

↓ ↓  
Phrase Main clause

**2. COMPLEX SENTENCE**

Though kavi is poor She lives happily

↓ ↓  
Subordinating clause Main clause

**3. COMPOUND SENTENCE**

Kavi is poor but She lives happily

↓ ↓ ↓  
Main clause Co-ordinating Main clause

**Conjunction**

**MODE OF TRANSFORMING SENTENCES**

- Simple to compound ⇒ The phrase becomes a main clause
- Simple to complex ⇒ The phrase becomes a subordinate clause
- Compound to simple ⇒ Except one main clause all other main clauses become phrases
- Compound to complex ⇒ Except one main clause all other main clauses become subordinate clauses
- Complex to simple ⇒ The subordinate clause becomes a phrase
- Complex to Compound ⇒ The subordinate clause becomes a main clause

**Rules :**

**1. Adverb clause of time (காலத்தை காட்டுவது).**

Simple	Completed	Compound
On ____ing (or) noun form	As soon as/ when	And
Before + ____ing (or) noun form	Before	And then

After + ____ing (or) noun form	After	And then (முதலில் நடைபெறும் செயல் முதலிலும் அடுத்து நடைபெறும் செயல் இரண்டாவதாகவும் வர வேண்டும்)
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- Ex. I wrote the address, I posted the letter (simple)  
Having written the address, I posted the letter (simple)  
I wrote the address and then I posted the letter. (compound)  
After I had written the address, I posted the letter. (complex)

**2. Adverb clause of Reason (காரணம் காட்டுவது).**

Simple	Complex	Compound
Due to / Owing to Because of/ On account of, ____+ing (or) noun form	As/since/ because	and so/ hence

- Ex: He worked hard. He passed in the examination  
**Because of his** working hard, he passed in the examination. (or) Because of his hard work he passed in the examination. (simple)  
He worked hard **and so** he passed in the examination. (compound)  
As he worked hard, he passed in the examination. (complex)

**3. Adverb clause of condition (நிபந்தனைகளைக் குறிப்பவை).**

Simple	Complex	Compound
In the event of/ In case of+ ____.	If	Sub+ may/ must/ should
ing (or) noun form In the event of /In case of+ not ____ ng (or) noun form	Unless (unless = If not)	+verb ____and then only Sub+ may/must/ should+ verb + ____or else/ otherwise

- Ex: Run fast. You can catch the train.  
In case of your not running fast, You cannot catch the train. (simple)  
Run fast or You cannot catch the train. (compound)  
Unless you run fast, You cannot catch the train. (complex)  
If you run fast , you can catch the train (complex)

## 4. Adverb clause of concession (இருந்த போதிலும்).

Simple	Complex	Compound
Inspite of/ Despite /Not with standing+.... ing (or) noun form	Although/ Though Even though	but/ And yet

**Ex:** Mani is rich. He is not happy.  
Inspite of his richness, Mani is not happy.(simple)  
Mani is rich but he is not happy. (compound)  
Though Mani is rich, he is not happy. (complex)

## 5. Adverb clause of result (முடிவு என்னவென்று காட்டுவது).

Simple	Complex	Compound
too_____to	Main clause+ so_____ that+ S+ cannot/ could not+ verb	very+ and so

**Ex:** He is very old. He cannot walk.  
He is too old to walk.(simple)  
He is very old and he cannot walk.(compound)  
He is so old that he cannot walk. (complex)

## 6. Adverb clause of purpose

(நோக்கத்தை குறிப்பது).

Simple	Complex	Compound
In order to/ So as	Main clause+ so that in order that+ may/might/ can/could + verb	Sub+ want(s)/ wanted to+ verb_____d + M.C+ for that

**Ex:** I go to the library daily. I can improve my knowledge.  
I go to the library daily in order to improve my knowledge. .... (simple)  
I go to the library daily and so I can improve my knowledge. .... (compound)  
I go to the library daily so that I can improve my knowledge. .... (complex)

## Govt. Exam Questions :

## Change the following into other sentence.

- Raghu tried his best, but he did not succeed. (Complex) **May 2022**  
Though / Although / Even though, Raghu tried his best he did not succeed.

2. Though the battle has been won, the war isn't over yet (compound) **May 2022**  
The battle has been won but the war is not over yet.

3. Planting of trees along the road sides made the surroundings look greener (into compound) **Sep 2020**  
Trees were planted along the road sides and this made the surroundings look greener.

4. The children built a sand castle at the beach. It was beautiful (use relative pronoun) **Sep 2020**  
The children built a sand castle at the beach which was beautiful.

5. The old lady sat in a corner and started praying to God. (into simple) **Mar 2020**  
The old lady sat in a corner to pray to God.

6. Sneha has a box full of toys. She wants to donate them to an orphanage. **Mar 2020**  
Sheha has a box full of toys that she wants to donate them to an orphanage.

7. On hearing their teacher's foot steps, the boys ran away (compound) . **June 19**  
The boys heard their teachers footstep and at once they ran away.

8. The bus was late. I reached on time (use inspite of) **Aug 2022**  
Inspite of the bus being late, I reached on time.

9. The food was cheap. It was very tasty (simple) **Mar 2019**  
Inspite of the food being cheap, it was very tasty.

10. Balaji was too tired to work (Complex) **MDL**  
Balaji was so tired that he could not work.

## Exercises :

## Change the following into other sentence.

- The tired old woman was unable to go any further, She returned home.  
Being unable to go any further, the tired old woman returned home. (S)  
As / Since / the tired woman was unable to go any further she returned home (Cx)  
The tired woman was unable to go any further and so she retured home (Cd)
- The child is very short. It cannot climb the tree  
The child is too short to climb the tree (S)  
The child is so short that it cannot climb the tree (Cx)  
The child is very short and so it cannot climb the tree (Cd)

3. Radha hear about her victory. Radha was overjoyed.  
On hearing about her victory Radha was over joyed. (S)  
When / As soon as Radha heard about her victory,  
she was overjoyed (Cx)  
Radha heard about her victory and / and so she  
was overjoyed (Cd)
4. You go fast. You will catch the bus  
In the event of your going fast, you will catch the  
bus (simple)  
If you go fast, you will catch the bus (complex)  
You must go fast then only you will catch the bus  
(compound)
5. The box is very heavy. I cannot lift it  
The box is too heavy for me to lift (S)  
The box is so heavy that I cannot lift it (Cx)  
The box is very heavy and so I cannot lift it (cd)

Q. NO.:37 - 40

Grammar and other exercises

9 Marks

Answer any three of the following

Topics	T.B.P.No	Topics	T.B.P.No
Dialogue writing/ Fillup	123-125	Homophones	7
Piechart / Verbal –Nonverbal Representation	51-122 79	Link words	64-145
Describe a process		Concord	
Completing proverbs/ Match with meaning		Framing questions	
Semantic fields	78	Words with different grammatical function	
Notice writing	17,81	Tense	14
Expansion of headlines	79	Determiners	10-11
Email writing	151-155	Preposition	44
Spot and correct the errors	17,81	Re-arrange the words and phrases	79-80

Q. NO.:37 - 40

Dialogue writing/ Fill up

3 Marks

## Dialogue Writing

## PROCEDURE

This topic deals with writing 'own dialogue' for a given situation. You should understand the situation. then, you should write a dialogue using the names mentioned in the question. கேள்வியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சூழலை புரிந்துகொள். பின், கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நபர்கள் நேரடியாகப் பேசுவதுபோல் குறைந்தது 5 கருத்துக்கள் எழுது. குறிப்பாக உன் உரையாடலை கேள்வி - பதில் வடிவில் அமைப்பது எளிது.

☛ குறிப்பு : சொந்தமாக உரையாடல் எழுத “கேள்வி வாக்கியம் அமைத்தல்” & “செய்திவாக்கியம் அமைத்தல்” தெரிய வேண்டும்.

## 1. Write a dialogue:

வினாவில் யார் யார் பேசும்படி உரையாடல் எழுதச்சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கண்டுபிடித்து உரையாடலை எழுதத் தொடங்கவும்.

முதலில் May I come in? Yes, come in என்ற வாக்கியங்களில் உரையாடலைத் தொடங்க முடிகிறதா என்று பார்த்துத் தொடங்கவும்.

முதலில் பேசுவருக்கு நேராக Good Morning எனவும் அடுத்து பதில் சொல்பவருக்கு நேராக Good Morning எனவும் தொடங்கவும். இடையிடையே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலையைப் பயன்படுத்தி அதற்கான வாக்கியங்களை கேள்வி மற்றும் பதிலாக எழுதவும். உரையாடலை முடிக்கும் போது முதலில் பேசுவருக்கு நேராக Thank you எனவும் கடைசியாக பதில் சொல்பவருக்கு நேராக Welcome எனவும் முடிக்கவும்.

## Model:

## Dialogue between a patient and receptionist

- Sheela : Hello, I'm calling from Tirunelveli. Is that Rani Nursing Home?  
Receptionist : Yes, this is Rani Nursing Home.  
Sheela : Can you please tell me if the pediatrician is available now?

- Receptionist** : I'm sorry, madam. He will be here in the evening after 6 p.m.  
**Sheela** : Can I have an appointment then?  
**Receptionist** : Definitely. May I know the child's name?  
**Sheela** : He is prakash and is two years old.  
**Receptionist** : Please come at 6.15 pm your token number is 4.  
**Sheela** : Thank you. We'll be there at 6 p.m.  
**Receptionist** : Please be on time. Thank you

### Type 1 - Build up a Dialogue

#### 2. Write a dialogue between a passenger and ticket examiner of five exchanges.

- Ticket Examiner : Show me your ticket please  
 Passenger : Sorry sir, My ticket is lost.  
 Ticket Examiner : You seem to be educated.  
 Passenger : Yes sir. But someone picked my pocket.  
 Ticket Examiner : Don't tell lies.  
 Passenger : No sir. Believe me.  
 Ticket Examiner : Ok. But you have to pay the fine.  
 Passenger : Ok sir. I will.

#### 3. Frame a dialogue with at least five utterances between a student and a healthworker who stresses on cleanliness and safety measures to be followed by youngsters **Aug 2022**

- Student : Good morning, Sir  
 Health worker : Good Morning. What can I do for you?  
 Student : Sir, I am studying in Joseph's Matric HSS.  
 I have to do a project in Health and cleaning.  
 Health worker : Is it, Good  
 Student : I have some doubts. Can you help me?  
 Health worker : Yes, of Course.  
 Student : Why should we follow the rules of cleanliness?  
 Health worker : We should keep our environment clean for a healthy life.  
 Student : What are the rules to follow?  
 Health worker : We should wash our hands regularly. Wear clean clothes and keep surrounding clean.  
 Student : What is the value of doing all these?  
 Health worker : Cleanliness makes everything look fresh and cheerful. We can have a healthy India in future.  
 Student : Thank you very much sir.

#### 4 Build a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between a fruit vendor and a customer.

- Fruit Vendor : What do you want? **Mar 2019**  
 Customer : I want some fruits.  
 Fruit Vendor : Which fruits do you want?  
 Customer : I want 2kg apples and 2 kg oranges  
 Fruit Vendor : Any thing else  
 Customer : Enough what does it cost?  
 Fruit Vendor : It costs ₹ 500  
 Customer : Okay, pack it. Here is ₹ 500  
 Fruit Vendor : Thank you.

#### Type 2 - Dialogue – Fill up:

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட உரையாடலில் சில வாக்கியங்கள் விடுபட்டிருக்கும். உரையாடலின் கருத்துக்களை புரிந்து கொண்டு மாணவர்கள் உரையாடலை நிரப்ப வேண்டும்.

#### எளிய முறை:

உரையாடல் பொதுவாக கேள்வி பதிலாகத்தான் இருக்கும்.

கேள்விக்குப் பிறகு ..... கொடுத்திருந்தால் அங்கே பதில் எழுத வேண்டும்.

பதிலுக்கு முன் ..... கொடுத்திருந்தால் அங்கே பதிலுக்குரிய கேள்வியை கேட்க வேண்டும்.

May I come in?.. என வந்தால் Yes, come in

I am going to...என வந்தால் Where are you going?

I want to... என வந்தால் What do you want?

The fare is...என வந்தால் What is the fare?

It costs...என வந்தால் How much does it cost?

My name is...என வந்தால் What is your name?

கடைசியில் 3 கோட்ட இடங்கள் இருந்தால் அதில் கடைசி 2-ல்(iv) Thank you (v) Welcome என்று எழுதி முடிக்க வேண்டும்.

பொதுவாக கேள்வியில் I-Person வந்தால் II-Person விடையில் வரும்.

பொதுவாக கேள்வியில் II-Person வந்தால் விடையில் I-Person வரும்.

PERSON	NUMBER	NOMINATIVE	POSSESSIVE	ACCUSATIVE
I	Singular	I நான்	My என்னுடைய	Me எனக்கு
	plural	We நாங்கள்	Our எங்களுடைய	Us எங்களுக்கு
II	Singular	You நீங்கள்	Your உன்னுடைய உங்களுடைய	You உனக்கு உங்களுக்கு
	plural	You நீங்கள்	your உங்களுடைய	You உங்களுக்கு
III	Singular	He அவன்	His அவனுடைய	Him அவனுக்கு
		She அவள்	Her அவளுடைய	Her அவளுக்கு
		It அது	Its அதனுடைய	It அதற்கு
		They அவர்கள் அவைகள்	Their அவர்களுடைய அவைகளுடைய	Them அவர்களுக்கு அவைகளுக்கு
	plural			

I and ii person pronoun -களை மாற்றும் பொழுது auxiliary verb -களையும் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு மாற்ற வேண்டும்.

விடை	வினா
I am	Are you?
I was	Were you?
I shall	Will you?

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள துணை வினைச்சொல்லைக் (Auxiliary verb) கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.

அந்த Auxiliary verb -யை மட்டும் Question-ல் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் ஒன்றுக்கும் மேற்பட்ட Auxiliary verb -துணை வினைச்சொற்கள் வந்தால் முதல் இரண்டு Auxiliary verb -களுக்கிடையில் Noun பயன்படுத்தி கேள்வி அமைக்க வேண்டும்.

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் ஒரே ஒரு Main verb -முதன்மை வினைச்சொல் வந்தால் அதனை இரண்டாகப் பிரிக்க வேண்டும். பிரித்த பின்னர் கிடைக்கும் Auxiliary verb -யை Question-ல் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

Main verb யை பிரிக்கும் முறை

- A) Verb (Present form) – do + verb (present form)  
V + s/es/ies – does + verb

- B) V (Past form) – did + verb  
V + ed/d

பிரிக்கப்பட்ட Verb -களுக்கிடையில் Noun பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்திலுள்ள பிரதிப் பெயர்ச்சொல்லைக் (Pronoun) கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.

பெயர்ச்சொற்கள் (Noun) தரப்பட்டிருந்தால் Question அமைக்கும் பொழுது, அதனை பிரதிப்பெயர்ச்சொல்லாக (Pronoun) மாற்றி Question அமைக்க வேண்டும்.

பிரதிப் பெயர்ச்சொற்கள்: Ram (ஆண்)-he, Sita (பெண்) -She, boys (புண்மை-உயர்திணை) -they, goats (புண்மை-அஃறிணை)-it

கேள்வி Auxiliary verb ல் தொடங்கினால் புதிலை Yes அல்லது No என தொடங்க வேண்டும்

பதில் Yes அல்லது No ல் தொடங்கினால் கேள்வியை Auxiliary verb தொடங்க வேண்டும்

#### குறிப்பு:

Question order : Q.W + AV + SUBJECT + MV +.....?

Answer order : SUBJECT + AV/MV +..... (OR)

AV + SUBJECT + MV+ .....

Yes/No. SUBJECT + AV/MV +.....

--- Main verb – இல்லாமலும் கேள்விகள் அமைக்கலாம்.  
Auxiliary verb-கள் Main verb -ஆக செயல்படும்.



## TYPE – 2

<p><b>Exercise – 1 :</b>            Father : Why are you still at home?            Son : (i) .....            Father : Can you go on by your own or by bus?            Son : (ii) .....            Father : (iii).....?            Son : No, Dad. I will reach school by 8.40am</p>	<p><b>Answers:</b>            (i) I am searching my book.            (ii) Yes Dad. I can go on my own.            (iii) Will you be late to school?</p>
<p><b>Exercise – 2 :</b>            Patient: Good morning sir            Doctor: Good morning. What is your problem?            Patient : (i) .....            Doctor: How long?            Patient : (ii) .....            Doctor: Take this medicine twice for three days.            Patient : (iii) .....            Doctor: Pay Rs. 100 in the counter            Patient: Alright sir.</p>	<p><b>Answers:</b>            (i) I am suffering from fever.            (ii) From yesterday sir.            (iii) Thank you doctor. What is the fees?</p>
<p><b>Exercise – 3 :</b>            Student : Good Morning sir. I am an old student of this school.            Headmaster : What do you want?            Student : (i) .....            Headmaster : (ii) .....            Student : Yes, Here they are            Headmaster : (iii) .....            Student : Thank you sir.</p>	<p><b>Answers:</b>            (i) I want my conduct certificate to join a job            (ii) Have you brought your original certificates.            (iii) Wait I'll ask the office to prepare your conduct certificate.</p>

Q. NO.:37 - 40

## Verbal &amp; Non Verbal Representation

3 Marks

## Pie Chart

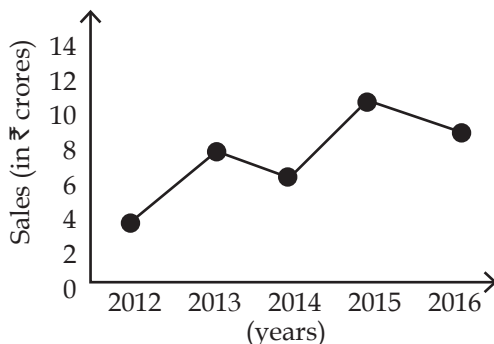
**Procedure:-**

- Read the pie chart or diagram again and again till you understand
- Clearly note the lowest and highest
- The most ( highest, first , maximum) the least ( lowest, minimum, lower)

## Type - 1

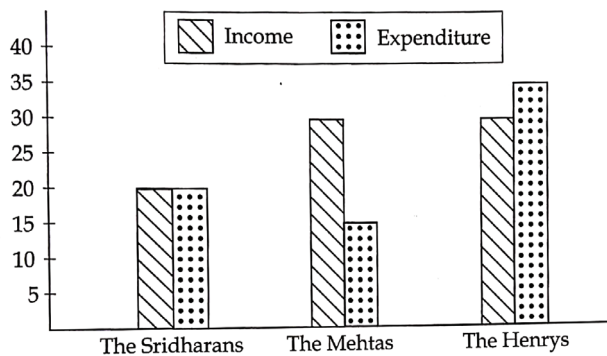
**Govt. Exam Questions:**

1. Study the following line graph which given the details about the yearly sales of a company. Write three sentences on your inference about the data. **Sep 2020**

**Answer:**

- 1) There is alternate rise and fall in the sales of the company.
- 2) The company has successfully achieved 4 crores of sales in 2012.
- 3) In 2015, the sales of the company was nearly 10 crores.

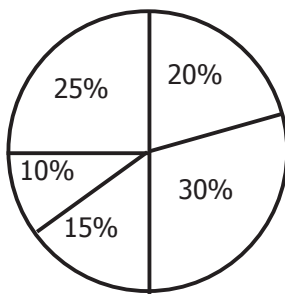
2. Study the following bar graph which gives the details of the Annual Income and Expenditure of three families in Chennai. Write three sentences on your inference about the data. **Mar 2020**

**Answer:**

- The 'Sridharans' family spends whole of their annual income
- The Henrys family spend more than their Annual income.
- The mehtas' family spends only 15% of their annual income.

3. Study the Pie-Chart and answer the questions that follow : **Mar 2019**

Residents' choice of entertainment in an apartment



Reading - 10%  
 Watching T.V. - 20%  
 Outdoor games - 15%  
 Internet - 25%  
 Mobile phone - 30%

**Questions :**

- A) What is the most sought after entertainment activity in the apartment ?

**Mobile phone**

- B) Name the activity preferred by the least number of people.

**Reading**

- C) Which activity is chosen by half the number of people who use mobile

**Outdoor games**

**Type - 2**

Write three sentences about the data given.

**Exercise -1**

HOTEL	TYPE OF ROOM	RENT (per day)	Distance from Central Bus Stand (in kms)
Hotel Meera	Single/Non.A.C	400	5
Hotel Kannagi	Single/A.C	600	3
Hotel Opal	Double/Non.A.C	450	2
Hotel Mid-way	Double deluxe/A.C	750	4

- i) Hotel Opal is the nearest to the Bus stand.
- ii) Single room facilities are provided only in Meera and Kannagi.
- iii) Hotel Opal is suitable for an economical tourist.

**Q. NO.:37 - 40**

**Describing a process**

**3 Marks**

**F. Describing a process:**

While describing a process we can use one of the three styles of describing.

**1. Personal Description:**

- Use the first person pronoun I as subject
- Verb will be in the Future Tense

**Ex: I'll take/ collect some materials.**

**2. Imperative Description**

- Use imperative sentences

**Ex: Take a cup of water in the bowl**

**3. The impersonal description (or) objective description:**

- Use only present tense passive form of verbs

**Ex: The paper is taken for cutting...**

**I. Govt Exam Questions :****1. Describe the process of making vegetable soup** **Sep 2020**

Ingredients : oil, onion, tomato, ginger, garlic, carrot, beans, coriander leaves, pepper, salt.

- Add onion, tomato, carrot, beans to a pot.
- Add water and boil the vegetables.
- Add pepper salt. Stir it well.
- Serve it hot.

**2. Describe the process of cleaning the tarnished brass items at home.** **Mar 2020**

- Take, half squeezed lemon juice.
- Add one teaspoon baking soda.
- Stir until it be comes as a paste
- Rub this mixture in the tarnished brass
- Leave it for 10 minutes. Rinse with warm water. Dry it.

**4. Describe the process of cleaning an over head water tank** **June 2019**

- Empty the tank
- Scrub the floor and walls of the tank.
- Clean with water.
- Disinfect the tank.
- Then dry it.

**5. Describe the process of ironing a shirt** **May 2022**

- Wash your shirt
- Setup your ironing board
- Turn your iron on to the correct setting
- Start off with the collar
- Move on to the sleeves
- Iron the back of your shirt
- Flip the shirt over and work on the front

**6. Describe the process of opening a bank account** **Mar 2019**

- Go to the bank and pick the form concerned.
- Fill the form neatly
- Handover the application to the staff concerned along with cash.
- After one week you will be issued the passbook.

**7. Describe the process of making a glass of lime juice. (or) Preparing a glass of lime Juice** **Aug 2022**

- Take 3 lemons
- Cut it into two halves.
- Press and squeeze the lime.
- Extract all the Juice.
- Add a pinch of salt and Sugar to taste.
- Add ice cubes
- Serve it cool.

**II. Exercise :****1. Anu and her little brother want to refresh themselves with a hot cup of tea during study time Help them prepare tea. Given below are the steps/instructions to make two cups of tea**

- Boil two glasses of water in a vessel.
- Add two tea- spoons of tea leaves and ½ a cup of milk
- Cover the vessel with a lid
- Filter the tea and pour in cups
- Add 2 teaspoons of sugar and stir it
- Serve hot.

**2. Describe the process of binding a book**

- Take the things such as card board, brown sheet, needle, thread, scissors, glue, gift wrapper.
- Take two brown-sheet, cut them to the size of book
- Wrap the two brown sheets around the book
- Cut two card boards to the size of book.
- Apply glue and paste them on the top of both sides of brown sheets.
- Cut gift wrapper paper to the size of card board and paste it.

**3. How will you remove grease stains on a dress? Describe the process briefly.**

- Take a dish soap or few drops of lemon juice
- Cover the grease with the dish soap
- Rub it gently and leave it for 2-5 minutes
- Then wash your clothes in clean water
- Your clothing is grease free now.

**4. How will you arrange a quiz competition? Write down the steps you will take.**

- I will get the permission of the head master
- I will fix the date and venue for the competition
- I will arrange judges for competition
- I will prepare a circular and sent it to all students in the school
- I will get some sponsors to donate for buying the prizes for the winners.

**5. How to obtain a demand draft in a bank**

- Go to the bank and pick the form concerned.
- Fill the form neatly
- Write the name of a person whom you are going to take in favour of.
- Handover the application to the staff concerned along with cash.
- After sometime you will be issued the DD by the bank staff.

Q. NO.:37 - 40

Completion of proverbs  
– Match the proverbs with meaning

3 Marks

குறிப்பு :- கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பழமொழிகளை நன்றாக படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்

**PROVERBS**

A bad beginning makes a good ending.  
 A bad excuse is better than none at all.  
 A bad husband cannot be a good man.  
 A beggar can never be bankrupt.  
 A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.  
 A burnt child dreads fire.  
 A cheerful look makes a dish a feast.  
 A clear conscience is a coat of mail.  
 A drowning man will catch at straw.  
 A drunkard's purse is a bottle.  
 A fault confessed is half redressed  
 A fool and his money are soon parted.  
 A fool may give a wise man counsel.  
 A fool may make money, but it takes a wise man to spend it.  
 A friend in need is a friend indeed.  
 A friend is easier lost than found.  
 A friend's frown is better than a fool's.  
 A full purse makes the mouth to speak.  
 A good dog deserves a good bone.  
 A good husband makes a good wife.  
 A good name is better than riches.  
 A good man is sooner loss than won.  
 A great talker is a great liar.  
 A guilty conscience needs no accuser.  
 A hungry man is an angry man.  
 A heavy purse makes a light heart.  
 A man in debt is caught in a net.  
 A man is as old as he feels.  
 A man's house is his castle.  
 A penny saved is a penny gained.  
 A pound of care won't pay an ounce of debt.  
 A rolling stone gathers no moss.  
 A rose between two thorns.  
 A short cut is often a wrong cut.  
 A stitch in time saves nine.  
 A thing begun is half done.  
 Absence makes the heart grow fonder.  
 Action speaks louder than words.  
 After a storm comes a calm.  
 All covet, all lose.  
 All that glitters is not gold.

All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.  
 All's fair in love and war.  
 All's well that ends well.  
 An apple a day keeps the doctor away.  
 As you sow, so you shall reap.  
 Ask much to get little.  
 Avoid evil and it will avoid thee.  
 Back again, like a bad penny.  
 Barking dogs seldom bite.  
 Be just before you are generous.  
 Be not the first to quarrel, nor the last to make it up.  
 Beggars must not be choosers.  
 Better be alone than in ill company.  
 Better be happy than wise.  
 Between the devil and the deep blue sea.  
 Birds of a feather flock together.  
 Blood is thicker than water.  
 Books and friends should be few and good.  
 Borrowing thrives but once.  
 Brevity is the soul of wit.  
 Call a spade a spade.  
 Catch not at the shadow and lose the substance.  
 Catch the bear before you sell his skin.  
 Charity begins at home but should not end there.  
 Children are what you make them.  
 Christmas comes but once a year.  
 Courtesy costs nothing.  
 Cut your coat according to your cloth.  
 Dead men tell no tales.  
 Delays are dangerous.  
 Diligence is a great teacher.  
 Discretion is the better part of valour.  
 Distance lends enchantment to the view.  
 Do not count your chickens before they are hatched.  
 Early to bed and early to rise,  
 Makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise.  
 Easier said than done.  
 Eat to live, but do not live to eat.  
 Employment brings enjoyment.  
 Empty vessels make the most noise.  
 Enough is as good as a feast ( to one that's not a beast).  
 Every ass loves to hear himself bray.  
 Every cloud has a silver lining.

Every dog has his day.  
 Every man must carry his own cross.  
 Everything comes to those who wait.  
 Example is better than precept.  
 Experience teaches.  
 Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no other.  
 Facts are stubborn things.  
 Failure teaches success.  
 Faint heart never won a fair lady.  
 Familiarity breeds contempt.  
 Fine feathers make fine birds.  
 Fire is a good servant but a bad master.  
 First come first served.  
 Flattery brings friends, truth enemies.  
 Fools build houses and wise men buy them.  
 Fortune favours the brave.  
 Fortune favours fools.  
 Give him an inch and he'll take a mile.  
 Give the devil his due.  
 God helps those who help themselves.  
 God never shuts one door but he opens another.  
 Good beginnings make good endings.  
 Good to begin well, better to end well.  
 Good wine needs no bush.  
 Grasp all, lose all.  
 Great haste makes great waste.  
 Great minds think alike.  
 Great profits, great risks.  
 Great talkers are little doers.  
 Habit is second nature.  
 Half a loaf is better than no bread.  
 Hasty climbers have sudden falls.  
 He laughs best that laughs last.  
 He who ceases to pray ceases to prosper.  
 He who likes borrowing dislikes paying.  
 His bark is worse than his bite.  
 Honesty is the best policy.  
 Hope is the last thing that we lose.  
 Hope springs eternal in the human breast.  
 Hunger is the best sauce.  
 If wishes were horses, beggars might ride.  
 If you cannot make a man think as you do, make him do as you think  
 If you wish for peace, prepare for war.  
 It is a good horse that never stumbles, and a good wife that never grumbles.

It is a long lane that has no turning.  
 It is always time to do good.  
 It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.  
 It is easier to get money than to keep it.  
 It is easier to pull down than to build.  
 It is no use crying over spilt milk.  
 It never rains but it pours.  
 Jack of all traders and makes of none.  
 Kindness begets kindness.  
 Knowledge is power.  
 Least said, soonest mended.  
 Let sleeping dogs lie.  
 Let the cobbler stick to his last.  
 Liars should have good memories.  
 Like father, like son Like mother, like daughter.  
 Little strokes fell great oaks.  
 Live and let live.  
 Loans and debts make worries and frets.  
 Look before you leap.  
 Last time is never found.  
 Love is blind.  
 Make hay while the sun shines.  
 Man proposes, God disposes.  
 Manners maketh man.  
 Many find fault without an end,  
 Men make houses, women make homes.  
 Misfortunes never (seldom) come singly.  
 Money makes the mare to go.  
 More haste, less speed.  
 Necessity hath no law.  
 Never a rose without thorns.  
 Never cross the bridge until you have come to it.  
 Never do things by halves.  
 Never too old to learn; never too late to turn.  
 New brooms sweep clean.  
 No gains without pains.  
 No man is indispensable.  
 Nothing succeeds like success.  
 Oaks fall when reeds stand.  
 Old age is a heavy burden.  
 Old birds are not caught with chaff.  
 Old wounds soon bleed.  
 One cannot die twice.  
 One fool makes many.  
 One man's meat is another man's poison.  
 Out of debt, out of danger  
 Out of sight, out of mind.



Out of the frying pan into the fire.  
 Penny wise, pound foolish.  
 Practice makes perfect.  
 Prevention is better than cure.  
 Pride must ( or will ) have a fall.  
 Pride goes before a fall.  
 Procrastination is a thief of time.  
 Punctuality is the soul of business.  
 Punctuality is the politeness of princess.  
 Rome was not built in a day.  
 Rumor is a great traveller.  
 Scratch my back and I will scratch yours.  
 Second thoughts are best.  
 Seeing is believing.  
 Silence gives consent.  
 Slow and steady wins the race.  
 Small beginnings make great endings.  
 Spare the rod and spoil the child.  
 Speak little but speak the truth.  
 Speech is silver, silence is golden.  
 Still water runs deep.  
 Strike while the iron's hot.  
 Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves.  
 The child is father of the man.  
 The company makes feast.  
 The early bird catches the worm.  
 The last straw breaks the camel's back.  
 The receiver is as bad as the thief.  
 There are more foolish buyers than foolish sellers.  
 They who only seek for faults find nothing else.  
 Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones.  
 Time and tide wait for no man  
 Time is the best counsellor.  
 Tit for tat is fair play.  
 To err is human; to forgive divine.  
 To put the cart before the horse.  
 Too many cooks spoil the broth.  
 Too much of one thing is good for nothing.  
 Train a tree when it is young.  
 Tread on a worm and it will turn.  
 True love never grows old.  
 Turn over a new leaf.  
 Two is company, three is none.  
 Two is company, three is crowd.  
 Union is strength.  
 Walls have ears.  
 Waste makes want.  
 Waste not, want not.

Well begun is half done.  
 What is one man's meat is another man's poison.  
 What man has done man can do.  
 When in Rome do as the Romans do.  
 When the cat is away the mice will play.  
 When the wine is in, the wit is out.  
 Where there is smoke there is fire.  
 Where there's a will there's a way.  
 Who will bell the cat?  
 You cannot shoe a running horse.  
 Youth and age will never agree.  
 Youth lives on hope, old age on remembrance.  
 Zeal without knowledge is a runaway horse.

### Govt. Exam Questions :-

#### I. Complete the proverb with the suitable options: **Mar 2020**

- 1) Every cloud has a \_\_\_\_\_ lining.  
(Golden, blackish, **silver**)
- 2) Time and \_\_\_\_\_ wait for no man  
(**tide**, chance, place)
- 3) Don't cast pearls before the \_\_\_\_\_  
(witch, **swine**, baron)

#### II. It Rearrange the following Jumbled proverbs correctly. **Sep 2020**

- a) eyes / of / lies / the / in / beholder / the beauty  
**Ans : Beauty lies in the eyes of the beholder**
- b) one / do not / basket / eggs / the / all / in / put / basket  
**Ans : Do not pull all the eggs in one basket.**
- c) in / do / Rome / when / do / romans / as  
**Ans : When in Rome do as Romans do.**

#### III. Complete the proverbs choosing the suitable words given in brackets. **June 2019**

- a) An idle \_\_\_\_\_ is a devil's workshop  
(Soul, body, **mind**)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ is in the eye of the beholder  
(Magic, **beauty**, problem)
- c) Don't Judge a \_\_\_\_\_ by its cover  
(**book**, pillow, letter)

#### IV. Complete the proverbs using the words given below. **Mar 2019**

- a) Waste not, \_\_\_\_\_ not  
(fight, **want**, earm)
- b) \_\_\_\_\_ waters run deep  
(**still**, flowing, stagnant)
- c) One \_\_\_\_\_ doesn't make a garland.  
(pearl, bead, flower)

Q. NO.: 37 - 40

Draft a Notice

3 Marks

## குறிப்புகள்:

- அறிவிப்பு என்பது ஒருவர் தான் சார்ந்துள்ள குழுவில், நிறுவனத்தில், கட்சி அல்லது அமைப்பில் உள்ளோருக்கு எழுத்து மூலமாகவோ அல்லது அச்சுப்பதிவு மூலமாகவோ தெரிவிக்கும் தகவல் அல்லது அறிவுறுத்தல் ஆகும்.
- பொதுவாக இவை ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தில் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அறிவிப்பு பலகைகளில் ஒட்டப்பட்டு இருக்கும்.

## தயார் செய்யும் முறை:

- முதலில் NOTICE என எழுதி அதற்கு கட்டம் ஒன்று வரையவும்.
- குழு, நிறுவனம், கட்சி அல்லது அமைப்பின் பெயர் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- தேதி Date குறிப்பிடவும்.
- கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தகவலை This is to inform that/We are glad to inform எனத் தொடங்கவும்.
- For any type of query, please contact the under-signed என்று முடிக்கவும்.
- இறுதியாக (sd-)என எழுதி வினாவில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள பெயர் மற்றும் பதவியைக் குறிப்பிடவும்.
- அறிவிப்புகள் 50 வார்த்தைகளுக்குள் அமைய வேண்டும்.
- நடைபெற்ற அல்லது நடைபெறவிருக்கும் நிகழ்ச்சி குறித்த தகவல்கள் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- பிரதிப் பெயர்ச்சொற்களைத் (pronoun) தவிர்க்கவும்.
- நடைபெற்று முடிந்த நிகழ்வு எனில் செயப்பாட்டு வினையில் (passive voice) வாக்கியங்களை அமைக்கவும்.

## I. Govt Exam Questions :

1. You are Raju / Rita, Secretary of the English literary club. Your literary club is organizing a creative - writing workshop for the students of classes XI and XII. Draft a notice encouraging the students to participate **Sep. 2020**

## NOTICE

Rose mary Matric Hr. Sec. School,  
Tirunelveli

## CREATIVE - WRITING WORKSHOP

20th Sept. 2020

This is to inform all the students of class XI and XII that a workshop on Creative Writing, will be held at 10.00 am 22nd sept. 2020 in the school Auditorium. All students should attend the workshop. For further detail. Contact the undersigned.

**Raju / Rita**

Secretary, English literary club.

2. Prepare a notice announcing suspension of water supply in a residential apartment complex on account of maintenance work. Give suitable details and instructions to the residents. **Mar 2020**

## NOTICE

BLESSING APARTMENT RESIDENTS  
SUSPENSION OF WATER SUPPLY23<sup>rd</sup> March 2020

This is to inform all the residents that water supply will be suspended for eight hours 10.00 am to 6.00 pm on 24<sup>th</sup> march 20 due to maintenance work in the water tank. All residents are advised to store water for a day.

XXX

Association Head

3. You are Tarun / Tharini the President of your school literary Association.

Your club is organizing a play on. 'Life of Kalam'  
Draft a notice informing the student about this play.

## NOTICE

Govt Hr. Sec. School - Tirunelveli

7th July 2022

## "Life of Kalam" - Play

We are glad to inform all the students that our English literary Association is going to perform a play on "Life of Kalam"

Venue : Auditorium

Date : 15th July 2021 at 4.00Pm

All are Welcome

**Tarun / Tharini**

President, English literary Association

4. Prepare a notice to be displayed on the notice board of your school informing the students of class 11 about the class excursion that has been scheduled for the next month of January. **Aug 2022**

ABC Hr Sec. School, Tirunelveli

## Excursion - 2022

August

10th July 2022

This is to inform class 11 students will be taken to Bangalore on 20<sup>th</sup> August 2022. Interested students can contact the undersigned for further details and register their names.

Seetha

Tour - In - Charge Fee ₹ 2500 for 2 days

Q. NO.: 37 - 40

## Expansion of headlines

3 Marks

## D. Expand the Headlines

## குறிப்புகள்:

- விடை குறைந்தபட்சம் 2 வாக்கியங்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.
- முதலில் சம்பவம் நடந்த இடம், தேதி குறிப்பிடப்பட வேண்டும்.
- பொதுவாக செய்தி என்பது கீழ்க்காணும் வினாக்களுக்கான விடையாக அமைந்திருக்கும்.  
What happened? என்ன நடந்தது?  
When it happened? எப்பொழுது நடந்தது?  
Why it happened? ஏன் நடந்தது?  
Where it happened? எங்கே நடந்தது?  
Who are involved? யாரெல்லாம் தொடர்புடையோர்?  
How it happened? எப்படி நடந்தது?

- கேள்வி present tenseல் இருந்தால் (verb உடன் s இருந்தால்) அதை past tense (verb past form) ஆக மாற்றி எழுதவும். Ex: India Wins Top Chess Prize  
**Ans:** An Indian school boy from Tamil Nadu won the first prize in the International Youth Chess Tournament.
- கேள்வி past tenseல் (பெரும்பாலும் verb உடன் ed இருந்தால்) பதிலில் அதை Passive voice (அதாவது verbக்கு முன்னால் is அல்லது are அல்லது was அல்லது were) சேர்த்து எழுதவும்.  
Ex: 34 Killed as Train Hits Bus  
**Ans:** At least 34 people were killed and 30 injured when a goods train slammed into a packed passenger bus in Salem, authorities said on Saturday after rescue crews worked through the night to reach victims.
- கேள்வியில் Infinitive verb (verbக்கு முன்னால் to வந்திருந்தால்) பதிலை Future Tenseல் (அதாவது verbக்கு முன் will போட்டு) எழுதவும். Ex: Committee to monitor new policy on Education  
**Ans:** A committee was appointed by the Central Government It will monitor new policy on Education.
- கேள்வியில் Abbreviation வந்தால் பதிலில் அதை விரிவாக்கி எழுதவும்.  
Ex: Rain delays AI flight landing.  
**Ans:** Rain delayed Air Indian flight landing yesterday at Trichy, the passengers suffered alot.
- Articles (a, an, the) தேவையான இடங்களில் போடவும் Ex: Govt declare 2 day holiday  
**Ans:** The Tamil Nadu Government declared a two day holiday for schools on account of the by-election in Pudukottai
- கூடுதல் தகவல்களாக (சம்பவம் நடந்த இடம் - Trichy, Salem, Chennai மற்றும் நேரத்தை- Yesterday, tomorrow) குறிப்பிடவும்.

## Govt Exam Questions :

## I. Expand the news headlines in a sentence each.

- a) AIIMS hospital at Madurai soon. **MDL**
- b) New syllabus and textbooks for std 1, 6, 9 and II student.
- c) India won the ODI series against New Zealand.

## Ans :

- a) Madurai Sept. - 21 : the constuction work of All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Hospital in Madurai will be started soon.
- b) Chennai Sept. 21 : Tamilnadu Educational Minister released New syllabus and Textbooks for Std 1, 6, 9 and 11 students.
- c) Kanpur, Sept. 21 : India beats Newzealand by 53 runs in the One Day Tournament match held at Kanpur, India.

2. a) Tension at Sabarimala - Woman pilgrims targeted  
b) Police nabs gang of 6 robbers in Trichy - Seizes Jewellery.  
c) Longest cold spell in Delhi 14 years - cold wave to continue.

**Ans :**

- a) Kerala - Dec. 15, Tension at Sabarimala temple in kerala, after women entered the shrine and performed prayers. **June - 2019**  
b) Trichy, Dec- 15 : Police arrested 6 members of a 11 member gang who looted valuables in Trichy and seized the jewelleryes from them.

- c) New Delhi - Dec. 15 : New Delhi meets the longest cold spell in 12 years. It is forecasted that this cold wave will extend for three more days .

3. a) US President to visit India in November  
b) Students take up rally against child labour.  
c) Hima wins gold for India

**Ans :**

- a) The American president plans to visit India during month of March  
b) Students from local schools in Tirunelveli took up rally to create awareness among people against child labour.  
c) Indian Athlete Hima won the gold medal for long jump in Asian games.

Q. NO.: 37 - 40

Draft a E-Mail

3 Marks

**குறிப்பு :** பாடநூலில் 151-155ம் பக்கங்களில் இதற்கான மாதிரி வினா-விடைகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.

### மின்னஞ்சல்

- மின்னஞ்சல் என்பது கணினி துணைகொண்ட கடிதத் தொடர்பு ஆகும்.
- ஒரு தகவலை ஒரே நேரத்தில் நிறைய நபர்களுக்கு அனுப்ப இம்முறை துணைபுரிகிறது.
- அனுப்புநர் மற்றும் பெறுநர் தொடர்பான தகவல்களை ஒரே ஒருமுறை கணினியில் பதிவு செய்துவிட்டால் போதும். தேவையான பொழுது அதன் முதலெழுத்தை தட்டச்சு செய்தாலே முழு முகவரியும் கிடைத்து விடும்.

### விடை எழுதும் முறை:

- விடைத்தாளில் ஒரு முழுபக்கத்தை இவ்வினாவிற்கான விடை எழுத பயன்படுத்தவும்.
- முதலில் விடைத்தாளில் 4 அல்லது 5 வரிசைகள் கொண்ட கட்டம் வரையவும்.
- முதல் கட்டத்தில் To என எழுதி வினாவில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள e-mail முகவரியை எழுதவும்.
- அலுவலக மின்னஞ்சல் எனில் இரண்டாவது கட்டத்தில் Cc: என எழுதி அந்தக் கடிதத்தின் நகலை (Carbon copy) நாம் யாருக்கெல்லாம் அனுப்ப நினைக்கிறோமோ அவர்களது மின்னஞ்சல் முகவரியை எழுதவும்.
- மூன்றாவது கட்டத்தில் Subject: என எழுதி வினாவின் தகவலுக்கு ஏற்ப கடிதத்தை சுருக்கமான சொற்றொடராக எழுதவும்.
- நான்காவது கட்டத்தில் அலுவலக கடிதம் எனில் Dear Sir/ Madam எனவும் தனிநபர் கடிதம் எனில் Dear father/ Mother/ Uncle/ Ram (Any Name) வினாவில் யாருக்கு கடிதம் எழுதச் சொல்லப்பட்டுள்ளதோ அவர்களின் பெயரை எழுதி கடிதத்தின் முக்கியத் தகவலை எழுதவும்.
- ஐந்தாவது கட்டத்தில் வினாவில் கொடுத்துள்ளபடி கடிதம் எழுதுபவர் பெயர் அல்லது கையெழுத்தை எழுதவும். அலுவலக கடிதம் எனில் வினாவில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள பதவியையும் குறிப்பிடவும்.

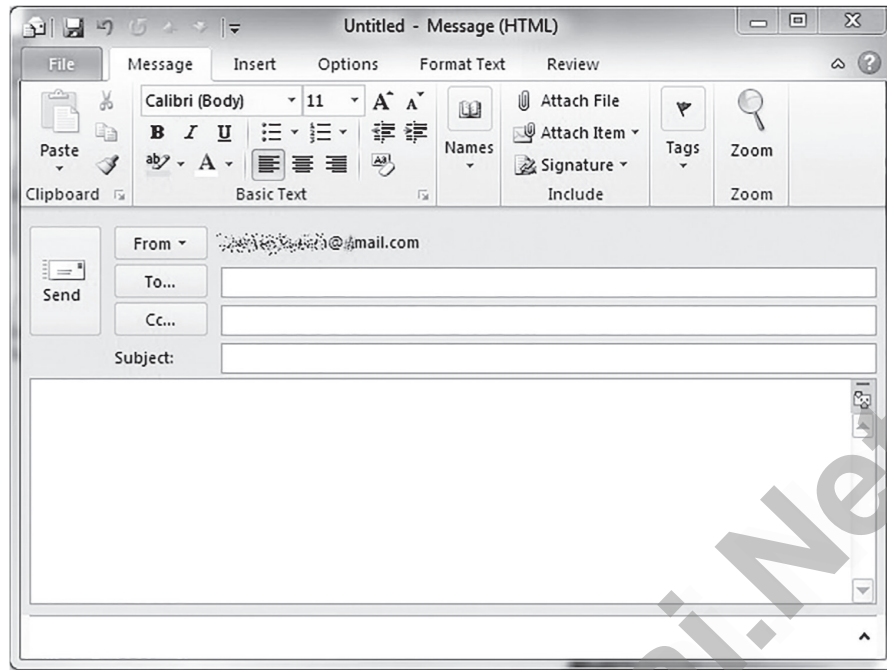
### (a) E. mail:-

#### Why is the e-mail so popular?

- (1) It makes communication almost instant.
- (2) It is less laborious to write.

#### When writing an e-mail, please note,

- (i) Short forms, symbols, recognizable abbreviations can be used.
- (ii) Receiver's / sender's address, date, need not be used as they are already programmed in the computer.
- (iii) The communication should resemble a message / formal / informal letter, depending on the purpose and the receiver.



### 1. A Sample E-mail

Invitation to a chief guest to preside over the function

To: dhoni@abcmail.com
Cc: anandv@notmail.com, sumathy@zahoo.com
Subject: Invitation – Annual Sports Day
<b>Dear Sir,</b> We are happy and honoured that you have agreed to be the Chief Guest on our 34th Annual Sports Day on 5th July, 2021. Our students are very thrilled about this and eagerly look forward to seeing you on that great day. We expect your esteemed presence by 5 p.m. at the stadium. Please find attached copy of our invitation. Regards, Principal, ABC GHSS.

### 2. Write an email to a charitable trust requesting for a scholarship

To: helptrust@gmail.com
Subject: requisition for scholarship -reg
<b>Sir,</b> Please find enclosed my application for scholarship. Kindly consider my application and sanction me the scholarship. Thank you. Yours faithfully Meena

### Govt. Exam Question :

#### 1. Write an e-mail to your brother wishing him on his birthday **May 2022**

To: daniel@abcmail.com
I wish you many more happy returns of the day. Happy Birthday to you my dear brother. On this happy occasion, I pray to God that you get your hearty desires fulfilled and may you succeed in each and every field of life. Yours lovingly A.Jeya

#### 2. You are Joseph, the sports secretary of XYZ school. Draft a mail to the Director of Rajarathinam stadium at Egmore, seeking permission to conduct your school Annual sports Day Celebration in the stadium. **June 19**

To: sekarstdmegm@gmail.com
Sub: Permission to conduct school annual sports day in your stadium.
Respected Sir, I am Joseph sports head of XYZ school. I would like to book your stadium for our school Annual Sports Day held on 23rd July 2019. Our School is going to organize many sports event so we need a big playground. Hoping to get a good response from you soon. With regards Joseph (sports Head XYZ School)



3. Write a message to your sister reminding her about the coaching class that evening After School hours. **May 2022**

XXY, I am going out for shopping. Don't forget to attend the maths coaching class this evening. It will help you score good marks. YYY	4.00 pm May 9 <sup>th</sup>
--	-----------------------------

Q. NO.: 37 - 40

**Rearrange words and phrases to make meaningful sentences**

3 Marks

**Reshuffle the jumbled parts and frame meaningful sentences (Retain the first part).**

a) The stories of / spending time / many achievers/ with identical people / is the secret of their

**Ans : The stories of many achievers is the secret of their spending time with identical people.**

b) If you prepare / gain self – confidence / to face / any type of crisis / you will.

**Ans : If you prepare to face any type of crisis, you will gain self – confidence.**

c) Emotions are / the spoken or written explanations / better conveyed through / the pictures rather than /.

**Ans : Emotions are better conveyed through the pictures rather than the spoken or written explanations.**

d) the human personality / is to enable / of education / the aim

The aim of education is to enable the human personality

e) truth and honesty / always / stands for / my father

My father always stands for truth and honesty

**MDL Questions :**

a) them / being / is / a / house / constructed / by

b) the door / not / slammed / be / lets

c) saw / entering / I / somebody / neighbour's house / my

**Answers:**

a) A house is being constructed by them.

b) Let the door not be slammed.

c) I saw somebody entering my neighbours house.

Q.No	Topics	Marks	P.No
41-46	Part-IV Prose – Poem – Supplementary Reader grammar and other skills	(7x5=35)	

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தலைப்புகளில் இருந்தும் எவையேனும் 2 வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும். அவைகளில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்றனுக்கு மட்டும் விடையளிக்கவும்.

41	Prose Paragraph
42	Poem Paragraph
43	Supplementary Reader Paragraph
44-47	Note making/ Summary writing/ writing Biographical sketch from given information/ Report writing
"	Prose/ Poem comprehension
"	Letter writing (job skills)/ General paragraph/ Expansion of proverbs

"	Error spotting / Homophones / Modal and semi Modal / link words
"	Semantic Field
"	Constructing a dialogue for the given situation/ Developing hints into a story

**For Prose/ Poem/ Supplementary Reader Paragraphs please refer paragraphs from the Lesson/ Poem/ Story. Unit 1 - 6**

41	Prose Paragraph (either or)
42	Poem Paragraph (either or)
43	Supplementary Reader (either or)

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

Note making / Summary writing

5 Marks

## Note-making

Notes Making எழுதும் முறை :

1. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Passage யை நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ளும் வரை படிக்கவும்.
2. Notes என தலைப்பிடவும்
3. Notesற்கு பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை எழுதவும்.
4. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட passage ல் (am, is, are, was, were, will, have etc) போன்ற Auxiliary இருந்தாலோ a, an, the போன்ற articles இருந்தாலோ and, but, so, then, or.. போன்ற linkers இருந்தாலோ (at, to, in, off, of, on) போன்ற Preposition இருந்தாலோ அதை நீக்கி விட வேண்டும்.
5. தேவையற்ற, முக்கியமில்லாத வார்த்தைகளை நீக்கி விடவும்.
6. முற்றுப்புள்ளிகள் வைக்கக் கூடாது.

Different formats as applicable to the paragraph can be used to make notes. Two sample formats are given below.

## Heading

## 1. Sub-heading

1.a Point 1

1.b sub-sub heading

1.b.1 Sub Point 1

1.b.2 Sub Point 2

1.c Point 1

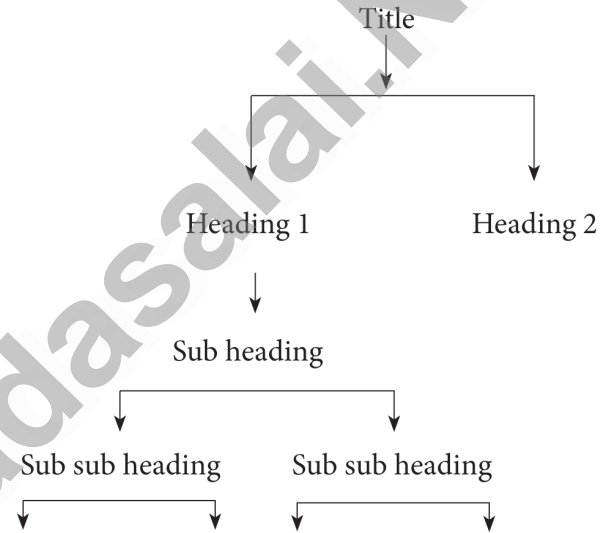
## Heading

## 2. Sub-heading 2

2.a Point 1

2.b sub-sub heading

2.b.1 Sub Point 1

**Caution**

Use standard abbreviations and symbols.  
Do not abbreviate every word. Heading should not be abbreviated.

## B. Summary writing

Summary writing எழுதும் முறை:

1. கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதியை நன்றாக படிக்கவும்
2. பின் பகுதிக்கு ஏற்ற தலைப்பு ஒன்றை தேர்ந்தெடுக்கவும்
3. Rough copy என sub-heading கொடுக்கவும்.
4. Rough copy யில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பகுதியை சுறுக்கி முக்கியமான கருத்துக்களை முழுவாக்கியமாக எழுதி பின்னர் அதை சரிவாக அடித்துவிடவும்
5. பின்னர் Fair copy என sub-heading கொடுக்கவும்.
6. Fair copy க்கு தலைப்பு கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.
7. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பகுதியை மூன்றில் ஒரு பகுதியாக எழுதவும்.
8. முடித்த பின் Total number of words in passage: 150
9. Total number of words in summary: 50 என எழுதவும்.

Read the following paragraph and see how notes have been made on it.

I. The Rome 1960 Paralympic Games was a tremendous step in sports for athletes with a physical impairment. The founder of the Paralympics movement, Sir Ludwig Guttman, and the director of the spinal centre in Rome, Antonia Maglio, started preparations for the games two years ago. It would be called the 9th Annual International Stoke Mandeville Games. Now regarded as the Rome 1960 Paralympic Games, the competition took place for six days following the closing ceremony of the XVII Olympic Games and was supported by the Italian Olympic Committee and the Italian Institute for Disabled Workers.

A total of eight different sports events debuted at the first-ever paralympic Games, all of which were considered beneficial and suitable for athletes with spinal cord injuries: archery, IPC athletics, dart, snooker, IPC swimming, table tennis, wheelchair basketball and wheelchair fencing.

The opening ceremony on 18 September 1960 garnered a crowd of 5000 spectators, which greeted the wheelchair athletes during their colourful entry into Acqua Acetosa stadium. The Italian Minister for Public Health at the time, officially declared the games open to the world. In the debut of the Paralympic games on the world stage, the host nation Italy finished atop the medal standings, as Great Britain, Germany, Austria and the USA rounded out the top five with stellar performances.

The closing ceremony on 25th September was held in the Palazetto Dello in the Olympic village in the presence of Sir Guttman, the patron of the Games. Sir Guttman summed up the Games saying: "The vast majority of competitors and escorts have fully understood the meaning of the Rome Games as a new pattern of reintegration of the paralysed into society, as well as the whole of sport."

### Note Making

#### The Paralympics

##### 1. Origin of Paralympic games

- a. sports for the phy.impaired
- b. Founder
  - i. Sir Ludwig Guttman
- c. .1960 first Paralympic
- d. conducted for 6 days
- e. supp.d by
  - i. Italian Olym Committee & Italian Inst.for Disabled Workers

##### 2. Sports

- a. 8 events
  - i. suitable for athletes with spinal inj.s

##### 3. Opening ceremony

- a. 18th Sept.
- b. 5000 spectators
- c. colourful entry of wheel chair athletes

##### 4. Closing ceremony

- a. 25th Sept.
- b. host Italy finished atop
- c. Sir Guttman summed up
  - i. reintegration of paralyzed into soc.and sports

(1) Rough copy

#### SUMMARY

(2) Fair copy

#### Paralympic Games

In 1960, Sir Ludwig Guttman founded the Paralympic Games in Rome for the physically impaired. The games, supported by Italian Olympic Committee and the Italian Institute for Disabled Workers, took place for six days. Eight different sports events conducted were suitable for the disabled. During the opening ceremony on 18th September, five thousand spectators greeted the wheelchair athletes' colourful entry. The host Italy finished atop and during the closing ceremony, the founder said that the Games were a new pattern of reintegration of the paralysed into society and sports.

##### 1. Read the following passage and make notes (or) write a summary:-

Ignorance is always bliss. It is always folly to be wise. It is especially true in the modern world. The wise people suffer. The fools enjoy every where. The whole world belongs to them. The wise look after themselves. They just enjoy their life. Their motto is "Eat, drink and be merry, for tomorrow we die". They do not die tomorrow. The wise people die today. The fools enjoy for the whole week.

If a goat does not know of its death, it can enjoy while it lives. Happily a goat is not aware of the coming doom. A fool is that. He does not know what is going to happen. He just does not care to know. A wise fellow knows too much. He worries himself to death. Knowledge is too heavy for him. A fool endures what he cannot cure. A wise man does not. He dies in an effort to cure himself. The very medicine becomes a malady for him.

Rightly T.S Eliot says, "All our knowledge brings us sorrow. All our sorrow brings us death. But all our death does not take us to heaven".

### Note Making

#### Ignorance

- Wise – one suffer due to empathy.**
  - They pay for fool's misdeeds.
  - Fools plan nothing – enjoy the present.
- A Goat enjoys the moment unmindful.**
  - Never cares its death – A foolish man.
  - A wise fellow – like a sheep – cares too much and worries a lot.
- A wise man fights to the finish.**
  - T.S Eliot opines that knowledge brings ultimate death

(or)

### Summary

#### Rough Copy:

##### Ignorance

Ignorance is bliss. Fools do not suffer having no thought of tomorrow. They endure what they can not cure. Not worrying about either themselves or others, they are happy. Whereas wise ones spend their money and energy for the up-liftment of fools. A fool lives through life like a simple minded Goat. Wise people worry more and suffer more. More knowledge disturbs the wise one's heart. They worry themselves to death.

#### Fair copy:

##### Ignorance

Ignorance is bliss. Fools do not suffer having no thought of tomorrow. They endure what can cure. Not worrying about either themselves or others, They are happy. Whereas wise ones spend their money and energy for the up-liftment of fools. A fool lives through life like a simple minded Goat. Wise people worry more and suffer more. More knowledge disturbs the wise one's heart. They worry themselves to death.

**Total No of words given in the passage:- 196**

**Total No of words used in Fair copy : 70**

#### Govt. Exam Questions :

- Write a summary (or) make notes of the following passage.** **May 2022**

A planet revolves around the sun along a definite curved path which is called an orbit. It is elliptical. The time taken by a planet to complete one revolution is called its period of revolution. Besides revolving around the Sun, a planet also rotates on its own axis like a top. The time taken by a planet to complete one rotation is called its period of rotation. The period of rotation of the earth is 23

hours and 56 minutes and so the length of a day on earth is taken as 24 hours. The planets are spaced unevenly. The first four planets are relatively close together and close to the Sun. They form the inner solar system. Farther from the sun is the outer solar system, where the planets are much more spread out. Thus the distance between Saturn and Uranus is much greater than the distance between Earth and Mars. The four planets grouped together in the inner solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. They are called inner planets. They have a surface of solid rock crust and are called terrestrial or rocky planets. Their insides, Surfaces and atmospheres are formed in similar way and form a similar pattern. Our planet Earth, Can be taken as a model of the other three planets. The four called outer planets. They are made of hydrogen, helium and other gases in huge amounts and have very dense large planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune spread out in the outer solar system and slowly orbit the Sun. They are atmosphere. They are known as gas giants and are also called gaseous planets. The four outer planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have rings, whereas the four inner planets do not have any rings. The rings are actually tiny pieces of rock covered with ice.

#### TYPE: 1

#### Notes: A Planet and the Sun

##### A planet

-revolves around the sun along a definite curved path.

##### Period of rotation

- a planet to complete one rotation is called its period of rotation.

##### Inner solar system

- The first four planets form the inner solar system

##### Gas giants (or) gaseous planets

- Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune are gas giants or gaseous planets.

(OR)

#### SUMMARY

#### Rough Draft

##### A Planet and the Sun

A planet revolves around the sun along a definite curved path which is called an orbit. It is elliptical. The time taken by a planet to complete one rotation is called its period of rotation. The time taken by a planet one revolution is called its period of revolution. The first four planets are relatively close together and close to the Sun. They form the inner solar system. The four planets grouped together in the inner solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. They are called inner planets. The four large planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune spread out in the outer solar system and slowly orbit the Sun. They are called outer planets. They are known as gas giants and are also called gaseous planets.



**Fair Draft****A Planet and the Sun**

A planet revolves around the sun along a definite curved path which is called an orbit. The time taken by a planet to complete one rotation is called its period of rotation. The period of rotation of the earth is taken as 24 hours. The first four planets are relatively close to the Sun. They form the inner solar system. Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars, they are called inner planets. They have a surface of solid rock crust and are called terrestrial or rocky planets. The four large planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune. They are called outer planets. They are known as gas giants and are also called gaseous planets.

Words in the given passage -  
Words in the summary -

**2. Write a summary (or) make notes of the following passage. Aug 2022**

Vaccines are preparations of living or killed microorganisms or their products, used for treatment of diseases. Vaccines are of two types - live vaccines and killed vaccines. Live vaccines are prepared from living organisms; eg. BCG vaccine, oral polio vaccine. Microorganisms killed by heat or chemicals are called killed inactivated vaccines. They require a primary dose followed by a subsequent booster dose; eg. typhoid vaccine, cholera vaccine. Immunization is a process of developing resistance to infections by administration of antigens or antibodies. Innoculation of vaccines into the body to prevent diseases is called vaccination. One effective way of controlling the spread of infection is to strengthen the host defenses. This is accomplished by immunization, which is one of the most effective weapons of modern medicine. When a large proportion of a community is immunized against a disease, the rest of the people in the community are benefitted because the disease does not spread. The World Health Organization, in the year 1970, has given a schedule of immunization for children. This schedule is carried out in almost all countries. BCG was prepared by two French workers Calmette and Guerin. The bacilli was weakened and used for immunization against tuberculosis. DPT is a combined vaccine for protection against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus. MMR the Mumps, Measles, Rubella vaccine offers protection against viral infections. DT is a dual antigen. It gives protection from Tetanus.

Also, some of the microorganisms which cause diseases, are beneficial to us and they are used in the preparation of curd, bread, etc.

**Note Making**

<b>Note Making</b>	
<b>I. Vaccines</b> a) used for treatment of disease. b) used for killing microorganisms.	<b>II. Types of vaccines</b> a) Live vaccines - prepared from living organisms b) killed vaccines - microorganisms killed by heat or chemical

**III. Immunisation & Types**

- controls spread of infection
- DPT, MMR

**IV. Benefits**

Micro organisms used in preparation of curd, bread etc.,

**SUMMARY WRITING****I. Rough Copy**

Vaccines are preparations of living or killed microorganisms or their products, used for treatment of diseases. Vaccines are of two types - live vaccines and killed vaccines. Live vaccines are prepared from living organisms; eg. BCG vaccine, oral polio vaccine. Microorganisms killed by heat or chemicals are called killed inactivated vaccines. They require a primary dose followed by a subsequent booster dose; eg. typhoid vaccine, cholera vaccine. Immunization is a process of developing resistance to infections by administration of antigens or antibodies. Innoculation of vaccines into the body to prevent diseases is called vaccination. The World Health Organization, in the year 1970, has given a schedule of immunization for children. BCG was prepared by two French workers Calmette and Guerin. DPT is a combined vaccine for protection against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus. DT is a dual antigen. It gives protection from Tetanus.

**II. Fair Copy****Vaccines**

Vaccines are preparations of living or killed microorganisms or their products, used for treatment of diseases. Vaccines are of two types - live vaccines and killed vaccines. Live vaccines are prepared from living organisms; eg. BCG vaccine, oral polio vaccine. Microorganisms killed by heat or chemicals are called killed inactivated vaccines. They require a primary dose followed by a subsequent booster dose; eg. typhoid vaccine, cholera vaccine. Immunization is a process of developing resistance to infections by administration of antigens or antibodies. Innoculation of vaccines into the body to prevent diseases is called vaccination. The World Health Organization, in the year 1970, has given a schedule of immunization for children. BCG was prepared by two French workers Calmette and Guerin. DPT is a combined vaccine for protection against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus. DT is a dual antigen. It gives protection from Tetanus.



Q. NO.: 41 - 47

**Biographical Sketch**

5 Marks

ஒரு தனிமனிதன் வாழ்க்கையை பற்றி எழுதுவது biographical sketch ஆகும்.

The main focus of a biographical sketch is to portray the person in an admirable way

- Write in the third person (He, She, It, They.....என எழுதவும்).
- Write down the personal details like name, age etc... (குனிப்பட விவரங்களை சேகரிக்கவேண்டும்).
- Highlight his/her education and work (கல்வி, மற்றும் பணியைக் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும்).
- Mention his/ her special contribution (சிறப்பு பங்களிப்பு)
- Make a list of achievements (சாதனைகளை பட்டியலிடவும்).

**Biographical sketch**

A biographical sketch is a brief summary of a person's life and his achievements. It should include a description of the person's physical appearance, education, work, achievements and other salient personal traits. The main focus of a biographical sketch is to portray the person in an admirable way.

**Here are the steps to write a bio-sketch.**

1. Write in the third person.
2. Write down personal details like name, age, physical appearance etc.
3. Highlight his/her education and work.
4. Mention his/her special contribution.
5. Make a list of achievements.

**A sample is given below.****Write the biography of R.K. Narayan in a paragraph, using the information given in the box.**

- R.K. Narayan-Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayan – born–October 10, 1906 – Chennai –author–Indian writing in English completed education 1930–teacher–writer–Swami and Friends – first 03-A-Prose-FORGETTING. indd 81 05-03-2018 19:24:35
- novel – 1935 - narrative of adventures of schoolboys – most of his stories-set in fictitious town-Malgudi – themes – peculiar human relationships – clash of modern and ancient traditions – style –graceful – humorous-elegant –simple-34 novels – prose version – TheRamayana – The Mahabharatha – diedMay 13, 2001 - Chennai

R.K. Narayan, whose full name is Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayan was born on October 10, 1906, at Chennai in Tamil Nadu. He is one of the finest authors of Indian writing in English. He completed his education in 1930 and worked as a teacher before he became an author. His first novel, 'Swami and Friends' written in 1935, is a narrative, recounting the adventures of a group of schoolboys. Most of Narayan's works are set in the fictitious South Indian town of Malgudi. Narayan typically portrays the peculiarities of human relationships and the ironies of Indian daily life, in which modern urban existence clashes with ancient tradition. His style is graceful, marked by genial humour, elegance, and simplicity. He has written about 34 novels in addition to prose versions of two Indian epics, The Ramayana and The Mahabharata. He died on May 13, 2001 in Chennai.

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

**Report Writing**

5 Marks

**Report Writing**

- A report is written for a clear purpose.
- Reports can be academic, technical or business related.
- The first step is to collect relevant material or information.
- The next step is to organize the collected information and put it together in an outline.
- Proper planning will be easier to write a report.
- A report can be written about an incident, accident or a natural calamity, or a coverage of an official function or the visit of a dignitary etc.

**While collecting facts and writing a report, remember to check and include the following.**

- Correctness of facts (authenticity) or accuracy should be ensured to avoid legal complications.
- Be concise, factual and clear.
- Give the title and name of reporter.
- Mention place and date of event.
- Use reported speech for narrations.
- Style should be engrossing, to sustain the interest of the reader.
- Main text should include three components – introduction, discussion and conclusion.
- Use active voice to make writing move smoothly and easily.

**Read the following report by Dinesh on the 50th Annual Day of his school.**

### GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

- V.R. Dinesh Kumar

**11th August, 2019.**

On 10th August, 2019, a colourful and memorable Golden Jubilee Annual Day event was organized in our school. This event was held in the auditorium of our school. Many eminent personalities and educationists graced the occasion. The District Collector, who was the Chief Guest, inaugurated the function. It began with a prayer, hailing the goddess of knowledge and wisdom. This was followed by a colourful welcome dance by the students of kindergarten. The Principal welcomed the gathering, after which all the invitees were felicitated. The cultural programme, which followed, was a truly mesmerizing show. The cultural programme included items such as singing, dancing, poetry recitation, skits, mimicry and mono act shows. The audience sat enthralled by the show. In his address, the Chief Guest praised the efforts of the students and teachers alike. This was followed by prize distribution to teachers and students, for their achievements. The programme concluded with the vote of thanks proposed by the School Pupil Leader.

**2. You are the school pupil leader your school organized an Inter school sports event at Nehru stadium. Write on the special events conducted**

Annual Sports Day - Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Tirunelveli  
B. Kumar

17th July 2021

The sports day was held on 20th August, 2021. The meet was inaugurated by our HM. The students entered the spirit of the occasion in a grand way commencing with march past and oath she declared the meet open by releasing the balloons. The participants participated in all the events with great competitive spirit and vigour. Many won the gold medal and silver medals. The programme ended with the National Anthem.

**3. Write an article in about 150 words on the topic 'Social Distancing' Aug 2022**

It is an action taken to minimise contact with other individuals. Maintaining a distance from another individual result in a marked reduction in transmission of most flu virus strains, including Covid 19. It helps in slowing the spread of infectious diseases. It aims to decrease or interrupt transmission of Covid 19 in a population by minimising contact between potentially infected individual and healthy individuals.

**Q. NO.: 41 - 47**

**PROSE - PASSAGE COMPREHENSION**

**5 Marks**

- a) comprehension                      b) poem comprehension (either...or)

**Text book 8,9,24,40,42,75,102,113,116,120,146,173,175** பக்கங்களில் மாதிரி **passage** உள்ளது.

**Procedure:-**

Read the question first. It will help you to understand the passage better.

Read the passage.

Identify the answers for each question.

Understand and write the answers in your own words in a sentence or two.

கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை நன்கு படித்து கொள்ளவும்.

பின் கேள்விகளை புரிந்து கொண்டு அதற்கு ஏற்றவாறு பத்தியிலிருந்து விடை எழுதவும்.

விடை உங்களின் வாக்கியமாக இருந்தால் நலம்.

## Passage – 1

In nature, carbon occurs in two allotropic modifications diamond and graphite, both known to man for a long time. The fact that diamond burns without a residue at very high temperature was also known long ago. But, diamond and graphite were believed to be two entirely different substances. The discovery of carbon dioxide was an event which helped to establish that diamond and graphite are modifications of the same substance. Lavoisier experiments with burning diamond and carbon. He established that upon combustion both the substances yield carbon dioxide. This prompted the conclusion that carbon and diamond have the same origin. The name 'Carbonium' (carbon) appeared for the first time in the book "Methods of chemical Nomenclature" in 1787.

## Questions &amp; Answers.

1. **Name the two allotropic modifications of carbon known to man for a long time.**

**Ans:** The two allotropic modifications of carbon known to man for a long time are diamond and graphite.

2. **Are carbon and diamond one and the same?**

**Ans:** Yes, carbon and diamond are one and the same.

3. **Who established that diamond and charcoal on combustion yield carbon dioxide?**

**Ans:** Lavoisier established that diamond and charcoal on combustion yield carbon dioxide

4. **What happens to diamond when it is heated to very high temperature?**

**Ans:** When diamond is heated to very high temperature it burns without a residue. It becomes carbon dioxide.

5. **Mention one use for diamond and coal.**

**Ans:** Diamond is used for ornament and coal is used for fuel.

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

PROSE / PASSAGE COMPREHENSION

5 Marks

## Passage – 1

Punzo entered the arena. He was dressed in navy blue jeans and shirt. The crowd cheered him with a loud applause. The huge bull, sulking at the corner, rushed madly at him. He waved a red cloth, which increased the bull's fury. He quickly caught hold of its horns and hung in the midair suspended for a moment. It looked as though the bull might throw him off and trample him down. But the next minute Punzo had the situation under control. He twisted the bull's head with all his might. The bull fell down with a loud roar, rolled over on the ground, and lay very still. For a second there was absolute silence all around the arena. Then the crowd cheered the madator in wild ecstasy.

## Question &amp; answers

1. **What did Punzo do when the bull rushed at him?**

**Ans:** Punzo waved a red cloth when the bull rushed at him.

2. **Did the bull trample him down?**

**Ans:** No, the bull did not trample him down.

3. **Why did the crowd cheer Punzo?**

**Ans:** Punzo had over powered the bull. So, the crowd cheered him.

4. **What is the meaning of ecstasy?**

**Ans:** 'Ecstasy' means wild joy.

5. **By what name is a bull-fighter called?**

**Ans:** A bull-fighter is called a "Madator".

## Passage – 2

Orlando, the youngest son of Sir Rowland de Bois, had been left in the care of his eldest brother, Oliver, when their father died; but Oliver proved an unworthy brother. Disregarding the orders of his dying father, he kept Orlando at home, untaught and entirely neglected. But Orlando resembled his noble father so much in his good qualities that even without education he seemed like youth who were dead. To bring this about, the persuaded him to engage in a wrestling match with famous wrestler who has killed many men. It was this cruel brother's neglect of him that made Orlando wish to die, being so friendless.

## Question &amp; Answer

1. **Who was Oliver?**

**Ans:** Oliver was the eldest son of Sir Rowland de Bois.

2. **What did his father order him to do?**

**Ans:** Oliver's father ordered him to take care of his youngest son Orlando..

3. **Did Oliver do his duty? If not, why?**

**Ans:** Oliver did not do his duty. He envied Orlando bitterly and wished he were dead.

4. **How did Oliver try to kill his brother?**

**Ans:** Oliver tried to kill his brother by persuading him to engage in a wrestling match with a famous wrestler who had killed many men.

5. **Why did Orlando wish to die?**

**Ans:** Orlando wished to die because he was friendless and his cruel brother neglected him.

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

**Poem Comprehension**

5 Marks

**Poem Comprehension**

A comprehension exercise consists of a passage/ poem upon which questions are set to test the students ability to understand the content of the given text and to infer information and meanings from it.

**Hints:**

1. Read the passage fairly, quickly to get the general idea.
2. Read again, a little slowly so as to know the details.
3. Study the question thoroughly, turn to the relevant portions of the passage, read them again and then rewrite them in your own words, neatly and precisely.
4. Use complete sentences.
5. If you are asked to give the meaning of any words or phrases, you should express the idea as clearly as possible in your own words. Certain words require the kind of definition that is given in a dictionary. Take care to frame the definition in conforming with the part of speech

**Exercises:**

1. Read the following poems and answer the questions given below

Power of Kindness

Power of kindness is great and grand.

Makes dumb speak and deaf hear,

And the blind see things quite clear,

Through the rays of the light of heart

If kindness lives in words alone.

Seldom will it serve at all,

Turn they should as deeds of love,

To find a place in the hearts of war.

World has shrunk from what't was,

For war to meet across the globe,

Is not a kindness a golden girdle,

To bring all mankind into the fold?

**Questions:**

- a. Where does the light of kindness come from?
- b. When will kindness be rendered useless?
- c. How can one find a place in other's heart?
- d. Why is kindness called a golden girdle?
- e. Give a suitable title to the poem

**Answers:**

- a) Light of kindness comes from the heart
- b) Kindness will be rendered useless if it lives in words alone
- c) Deeds of love will find a place in others hearts.
- d) Kindness is called the golden girdle because it encircles everyone into the human fold
- e) "Power of kindness"

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

**Letter writing/ job skills**

5 Marks

**Letter writing/ job skills****Expansion of proverbs****General paragraph****Letter Writing****Type – 1**

A letter is the most common form of sending a message. We write letters out of necessity and for pleasure. Every educated person must know how to write a simple, effective and pleasing letters. By custom we follow certain forms of writing a letter. Failure to follow these forms means carelessness and disrespect.

1. Write a letter to your father, asking permission to join an educational tour and to send money.

Govt Hostel, Cape Road,  
Tirunelveli

My dear father,

I hope you, mother and Chithra are quite well. I am fine.

Our hostel warden is arranging an educational tour to Madras and Mahabalipuram for three days during the Pongal Holidays. About twenty students are participating. I request you to give me permission to join the tour. Please send me two hundred rupees by Money Order to meet the expenses.

My love to Mummy and Chithra.

Yours lovingly,

xxxxx

Address on the envelope:

To	STAMP
Mr K Parameswaran, M.A., 78, Weavers Street, Maniyachi – 628 877.	

**2. Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the nuisance created by the roadside vendors blocking the pavements and occupying the parking zone. (TB - 18)**

YYY,  
20-01-2021.

From

XXX  
YYY.

To

The Editor,  
The Daily Thanthi,  
Tirunelveli - 10.

Respected sir,

**Sub:** Complaining about the nuisance of roadside vendors - Regarding

I am a resident of Tirunelveli. Tirunelveli is a beautiful city with the river Thambaravarani. But what about its Bazaar and shopping by customers? Along the main Bazaar, numerous vendors occupy a lot of space. Vehicle drivers find it difficult to pass through the streets. Even pedestrians find it a problem. I request the concerned authorities to take steps to solve the problem.

Thanking you

Yours truly,  
xxxxx

Address on the envelope:

To	STAMP
The Editor The Daily Thanthi, Trichy - 10.	

**3. Write a letter to an eminent writer inviting him to be a Chief Guest for the inauguration of your school Literary Association Mar 2020**

From

XXX  
YYY.

To

Mr. Shanmugam  
19th Cross Street, Ayananvaram,  
Chennai.

Respected sir,

**Sub:** Requesting to preside over the literary Association inauguration - regarding.

I am school pupil leader of Govt. HSS, YYY. We are going to celebrate the inauguration of Literary Association of our school on 3rd March 2020. I will feel obliged if you kindly grace the occasion as the chief guest. Students will also take inspiration from you. I'll be happy if you accept our invitation.

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely,  
xxxxx

Date : 1<sup>st</sup> March 2020

Place : YYY

Address on the envelope:



To	STAMP
Mr. Shanmugam 19th Cross Street, Ayananvaram, Chennai.	

### Writing Curriculum Vitae

#### Model

1. Name : xxxx  
 2. Father's name : Antony.  
 3. Age & Date of birth : 10. 02.1992, 26 years old  
 4. Sex : Male  
 5. Nationality : Indian  
 6. Address : yyyy  
 7. Marital status : unmarried  
 8. Educational qualifications : M.A. B.Ed., M.Phil.

S. No	Course	Institution Studied	Board/ University	Year of passing	% of marks
1.	S.S.L.C	Holy Cross Anglo Indian School, Tuticorin.	Anglo Indian Board	Mar 1995	92%
2.	Hr. Sec.	Vinayaka Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Kovilpatti.	State Board	Mar 1997	94%
3.	B.A.(Eng)	American College, Madurai.	Madurai Kamaraj University	May 2000	90%
4.	M.A (Eng)	St. Joseph's College, Trichy.	Bharathiyar University	Apr 2002	85%
5.	B.Ed(Eng)	Y.W.C.A. Teacher Training College	Madras University	Apr 2003	87%
6.	M.Phil.	Madras University	Madras University	May 2004	86%
7.	P.G.Dipl. Journalism	Madurai Kamaraj University	Madurai Kamaraj University	May 2005	88%

9. Mother Tongue : Tamil  
 10. Interest Sports : Basket ball winner in District level.  
 Other activities : Journalism-writing articles to Magazines.  
 11. Experience : Worked as a P.G. Asst (Eng) in S.B.O.A. Matric. Hr. Sec. School, Madurai for 5 years  
 12. Salary expected : Rs. 12,000/- p.m.  
 13. Extra-curricular activities : 1. Passed Hindi Rastrabasha  
 2. N.S.S. in school  
 3. N.C.C. in college  
 4. Active part in Oratorical Competitions at school and college level.  
 14. Special Talent : Fluency in English, good knowledge in computer.  
 15. Time required to join : Can join immediately.  
 16. Language known : Tamil, English, Hindi and Malayalam

**Declaration**

I xxxx here by declare that all the information given above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Place : YYYY

Yours,

Date : 7th July, 2021

xxxx

Address on the envelope:

To	STAMP
xxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	

**II. Requisition for an Application Form:****1. Respond to the following and considering yourself fulfilling the conditions specified.**

Application are invited from eligible candidates to join our - 3 months certificate course in Computer programming Minimum educational qualification;

A degree with Mathematics as a subject. Fresh batch commences on 6<sup>th</sup> of June 2016. Placement services for the first ten rank - holders. For details write to:

**Geo Computer**

12th Avenue, Gandhi Nagar,  
Salem- 636 004

Do not fail to attach a Demand Draft for Rs. 50/-

From:

xxxx

YYYY

To

M/s Geo Computer

12th Avenue, Gandhi Nagar,

Salem - 636 004

Respected Sir,

Sub: Requisition for an application form and prospectus

Ref: Your Advertisement in 'The Hindu' dated 4<sup>th</sup> July 2021

I saw your advertisement. I have passed my B.Sc. (Maths). I wish to join your 3 months certificate course in computer programming. I request you to kindly send me an Application form for admission. I have enclosed here with a D.D for Rs.50/-.

Thanking you,

**Declaration**

I, xxxx hereby declare that the information which I have furnished are true to the best of my knowledge

Place: yyy

Yours faithfully,

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> July 2021

xxx

Address on the cover

To	STAMP
Geo computers 12th Avenue, Gandhi Nagar, Salem - 636 004.	

2. You are Nirav / Neena. Write a letter of complaint to the inspector of your locality about the theft of your new mobile phone from your street. **Sept 20**

From

xxxx

yyyy

To

The Police Inspector

H2 Police Station

yyyy

Respected sir

Sub : Complaining the theft of new mobile phone missing on 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 2020 - regarding.

I lost my mobile when I was shopping in a mall. It is a Redmi ultra model phone with a black cover. I kindly request you to investigate in this matter and get back my phone as early as possible.

Thanking you,

Date : 20<sup>th</sup> Sept 2020

Place : yyy

Yours sincerely

xxxx

3. Respond to the following advertisement considering yourself fulfilling the condition specified. Write xxx for your name and yyy for your address.

**WANTED**

Post Graduate 'English Teacher' to handle Higher Secondary Classes in a reputed Matriculation School, situated in Chennai. Salary negotiable, Candidates should have at least 5 years experience in handling Hr. Sec. Classes.

Apply with your Bio - Data to:

**The Correspondent**

ABC Matric Hr. Sec. School

North Usman Road, Chennai - 28.

**Note :** The underlined answers should be changed according to the questions given:

**Ans:**

From:

xxx

yyy

To

The Correspondent

ABC Matric Hr. Sec. School

North Usman Road, Chennai - 28.

Respected Sir,

Sub: Application for the **Post Graduate Eng. teacher**

**Ref:** Advertisement in The Hindu dated **8th June 2022`**

I read your advertisement in 'The Hindu' dated **8th June 2022**. I wish to apply for the post of **Post Graduate Eng. teacher**. I have given below my bio-data. If I am appointed, I assure you that I will discharge my duties to your entire satisfaction.

**Bio - Data**

- |                          |   |                     |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| 1. Name of the applicant | : | xxxx                |
| 2. Residential Address   | : | yyyy                |
| 3. Father's Name         | : | A. JesuRaj          |
| 4. Date of birth and age | : | 27 th December 1992 |
| 5. Age                   | : | 26 years old        |

*Joyola*

EC 11th English - Grammar

6. Sex : Male/Female  
 7. Educational qualification : Passed MA English with B.Ed and M.Ed in first class in Anna University  
 8. Experience : Worked as P.G English Teacher in Rose Mary Matriculation Hr. Sec.School, Tirunelveli for five years.  
 9. Languages Known (Speak and write) : Tamil, English, Hindi  
 10. Special Talent : Fluency in English, a good orator a good knowledge in computer  
 11. Salary Expected : Rs. 15000 per month

Thanking you,

**Declaration**

I, xxxx hereby declare that the information which I have furnished are true to the best of my knowledge

Thank you,

Place: yyyy

Date: 10<sup>th</sup> June 2022

Address on the cover

Yours faithfully,  
xxxx

To	STAMP
The Correspondent ABC Matric Hr. Sec. School North Usman Road, Chennai - 28.	

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

**General Paragraph**

5 Marks

**குறிப்பு :-**

- பாடநூலில் 177-179ம் பக்கங்களில் இதற்கான கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தலைப்புக்கேற்ற கருத்துக்களை ஒரு paragraph ஆக எழுத வேண்டும். (கருத்துச்செறிவு) (தகவல்கள் சேகரிப்பு)
- Have a clear conception of the subject matter (கருத்துச்செறிவு)
- Collect sufficient material before commencing to write paragraph
- (தகவல்கள் சேகரிப்பு)
- Have the purpose/ goal always in view (காரணம், இலக்கு)
- Shift the points where it is necessary
- A bare outline would help to keep the flow of thought within limits
- (முன் வரை)
- Give suitable title and moral.

**Air Pollution:**

Air is essential for our life. We breathe in oxygen from air. Factories and industries throw out smoke. Cement factories sent out cement into the air. Dust particles from textile mills also pollute the air. This polluted air causes lung diseases. The ozone layer is also affected by air pollution.

**Water Pollution:**

Water gets polluted when toxic wastes are disposed off into it. Domestic sewage mix with drinking water. Industrial wastes pollute the rivers. The polluted water causes many diseases. like cholera, typhoid, jaundice and dysentery

**Noise Pollution: .**

A loud, unpleasant sound is called noise pollution Cities are noisy, factories, trains and Vehicles make a lot of noise. We cannot rest peacefully. Loud speakers distract our attention.

**Need to preserve environment:**

The first step to check pollution is to create awareness about the harmful effects of pollution. To have healthy body and mind, we should avoid pollution. Deforestation causes global warming. Tsunami comes to global warming. So we must keep our environment cleaner and greener. World level summits like "Save the Earth" will create awakening.

**1 . Environmental pollution or Pollution and Ecological Problems (GQ)****Introduction :**

Pollution is making air water or land impure. There are many pollution., They are air pollution, Water Pollution, and Noise Pollution.

## 2. Role of Women in Modern India OR Women's Education OR Women's Rights

### Introduction: .

The development of the country depends on the status of its women. If you educate a man you educate an individual. But if you educate a woman, you educate a family. Ours is a male dominated society. Women are denied their due rights.

### Position of Women today:

Women have dignity, liberty and equality. Today women enjoy some freedom. They occupy all position. There are women pilots. There are women I.A.S. and I.P.S, Officers. There are women M.P's. M.L.A's and presidents of local bodies. Women should contribute more to the nation.

### Sufferings of Women:

But there are also agonies of women. In India there is one dowry death per each one hour. Eve teasing is" going on. Women make a home as Heaven. But men make their life a hell on earth.

### Conclusion:

Our constitution guarantees equal rights to women. The right of inheritance should be given to women. Widows should be given the right of remarriage. Thus education and employment alone can give women their due rights. 33% reservation will empower women.

## 3. My (Your) ambition in life (OR) Your future Career (OR) The profession I'd like to choose A (GQ)

### Introduction:

Everyone has his dreams and plans in life. Some people want to become doctors, engineers or collectors. I want to uplift our country. So I want to become a teacher. The teachers are the real builders of the nation.

### Teaching Profession:

The world of tomorrow will be born from the school of today. Teachers are the trustees of common welfare. A teacher should be a friend, philosopher and guide. A teacher should love his students. Our country needs such good teachers.

### Service in the Village:

I like teaching very much. My motto in life is simple living and high thinking. India lives in her villages. So I will serve in a village. I will be earnest and sincere to my students. I will not be proud. Thus I will be a good citizen and serve the mankind.

## 4. My spare time (OR) Leisure time activity (OR) Hobbies OR My hobby (OR) Reading as a Hobby (or) your favourite pastime activity.

### Introduction:

Mar 2020

Hobby is a pastime activity. Pleasure is the chief end of a hobby. Hobbies refresh us. A hobby delights and recreates us. Stamp Collecting, Collecting of coins, reading books Photography, gardening etc, are some of the hobbies. My hobby is reading books.

### Books are best friends:

Books are our best friends. Books contain grains of wisdom. Books advise us. Books guide us. Good books elevate our character. Novels, short stories, poetry etc give us enjoyment.

### The book I enjoyed

I read a book Selfish Giant by Oscar Wilde. It was very interesting. The story tells us that we should not be selfish. Where there is love there is life.

### Conclusion :

I read newspaper, magazines and other books. My hobby gives me pleasure. The books console me in sorrow. They educate me. They entertain me. "Reading maketh a full man" says Bacon. Thus my hobby makes me happy and wise.

## 5. Write a paragraph of 150 Words on the 'Advantages and Disadvantages of 'online shopping'

Mar 2019

### Online Shopping

### Advantages :

Shopping is made easier and convenient for the customer through internet. customers need not stand in queues in the cash counter to pay money. They can choose products from variety of models. As it is online we can purchase at anytime. They can purchase the product from their homes or work places.

### Disadvantages :

A Customer has to buy a product without seeing it. The delivery of the product takes a lot of time. So the customers get frustrated due to the delay. Online shopping is not suitable for clothes as the colour, size may also change.

Online payments are not secured as the customer's credit card and the bank details are misused. We shall receive damaged products also.

## 6. Write a paragraph on ' The benefits of reading Newspapers. Aug 2022

Newspaper reading is one of the most beneficial habits. It helps us get acquainted with the current affairs of the world. We get to know about the latest happenings through a reliable source. It strengthens reading and writing skills. It is a best source of general knowledge. It improves vocabulary skills. It makes a person a good speaker Newspaper provides entertainment and sports news. We get upto date with politics.



## 7. Science a boon or curse

### Introduction:

We are living in the world of science. Science has done many wonders. Science has sweetened our life. Science has lengthened our life. Science has conquered time and space.

### Advantages of Science :

Science has made our life happier, and comfortable. Mixies, Grinders, washing machine are very useful to us. Cooking is made easy by cookers and ovens. The radio, TV, Cinema entertain us. Computer, Calculators make our life easy. Telephone makes us to communicate easily. Computer is the most wonderful invention of science. Science plays an important role in the field of medicine. Medicines have been found to cure Malaria, Typhoid and Cancer.

### Disadvantages of science:

Science is a good servant but a bad master. Industrial wastes pollute the water. Smokes from factories affect our lungs. The atom bomb can destroy the human race. Science is a curse, because it has made us slaves and it kills us.

### Conclusion:

We should use science for the betterment of humanity.

## 8. The Differently Abled and Higher Education

### Introduction :

Students who are handicapped are known as differently abled. They have the right to live well like others. They should be given education.

### Causes for disability :

Diseases, accidents and problems during pregnancy cause disabilities. Vitamin A deficiency causes night blindness. These disabilities can be prevented. Polio drops save children from polio attack. Blindness, Deafness, mental disabilities can be prevented by treatment.

### Need for education:

As human beings they have equal rights. They should be given opportunity for education. These differently abled persons are more able than the able bodied.

### Conclusion:

We should be helpful and friendly to these students. We should give special attention to them. They are very talented than the normal students.

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

Spot the errors

5 Marks

### Errors can be spotted on the following categories.

இப் பகுதியில் 5 இலக்கணப் பிழைகள் கொண்ட வாக்கியங்கள் கொடுக்கப்படும் பிழைகளை கண்டு பிடித்து பிழையற்ற வாக்கியங்களை எழுத வேண்டும். பிழைகள் கீழ் கண்டவற்றில் இருக்கும்.

1. Tenses
2. Question tags
3. Conditional clauses
4. Numbers
5. Concord
6. Simple/complex/compound
7. Phrasal verb
8. Adjective
9. Articles
10. Other errors.

### I. Tense Errors காலப்பிழைகள்

1. Usually, regularly, daily, everyday, offer frequently போன்ற adverbs உடன் Present தவிர மற்ற tense பயன்படுத்தினால் தவறு.  
eg: Naresh often **comes late**
2. Use only 'Present continuous' with now and at Present Now, At Present உடன் மற்ற tense பயன்படுத்தினால் தவறு  
eg: We **are Playing** chess now.
3. Use Past Plural verb after 'as if' and 'as though' as if, as though Past Plural தவிர வேறு verb பயன்படுத்தினால் தவறு  
eg: Rita behaves as though she **were** a collector
4. Already, never, ever, போன்ற, adverbs உடன் Present Perfect -ல் Verb ஐ பயன்படுத்து மற்ற tense-ல் verb use செய்தால் தவறு  
eg: I **have already met** you
5. Yesterday, last month, last year போன்ற -Past தொடர்பான adverbs உடன் [simple Past ல் Verb use செய் மற்ற tense ல் verb use செய்தால் தவறு.  
eg: We **went** to a film last week
6. கடந்த கால நீண்ட action ஐக் குறிக்க Past Perfect Continuous, நிகழ்கால நீண்ட action - ஐக் குறிக்க Present Perfect Continuous use செய் மற்ற tense use செய்தால் தவறு  
eg: They **had been building** it since 2011  
I **have been singing** since 6 o'clock

### II. Question Tag Errors: சிறுகேள்வி பிழைகள்

1. Statement starting with I am \_\_\_\_\_ takes aren't I? As its Q tag I am fresh, aren't I? (amn't I - wrong)
2. Statement starting with Everyone/Every Body takes 'they' as the subject in Q tag  
Every one is there, aren't they? (isn't he - wrong)
3. Statement with, seldom, scarcely barely, neither, none, hardly and nobody have 'negative meaning' So, its Q tag should be positive.  
Prem hardly comes here, does he? (doesn't he \_\_\_\_\_ wrong)

4. For 'request', Q tag must be 'will you?'  
Please, help me, will you? (wont you? – wrong)
5. For 'command' Q tag must be 'won't you?'  
Come here, won't you? (will you? – wrong)

**III. Conditional Clause Errors:**

நிபந்தனை வாக்கியப்பகுதி பிழைகள்

**Type: I** – Simple Present + Simple future  
If you **study** well, you **will score** high marks.

**Type: I** – Simple Past + would + I form verb  
If I **were** a doctor, I **would serve** the sick.

**Type: III** – had + III form + would have + III form  
If he **had played** well, he **would have won** the prize

**IV Note:**

இப்பகுதியில் ஒரு பாதி சரியாகவும், மறுபாதி வாக்கிய tense தவறாக கொடுக்கப்படும் அதை திருத்தி எழுதவும்.

**IV Number Errors:** ஒருமை பன்மை பிழைகள்

1. Nouns like deer, cattle, sheep, people, folk and police are plural They take plural verb Singular verb is wrong.
2. Nouns like civics scissors, mathematics, politics, spectacles, economics, Physics, alms, news, aims and means are singular.  
For them singular verb is right plural verb is wrong.
3. One of the 'ஐ' அடுத்து plural பெயர்ச்சொல்லை use செய்ய வேண்டும் Singular போட்டால் தவறு.  
One of the boy is my brother (wrong)  
One of the boys is my brother (correct)

**V Concord Errors: Verb Subject** க்கு முரணாக இருத்தல்

1. Either \_\_\_\_\_ or, neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor உடன் 2.  
Singular nouns இருந்தால் Verb singular ஆக எழுது.  
Either \_\_\_\_\_ or neither \_\_\_\_\_ nor \_\_\_\_\_ உடன்  
Singular Plural nouns கலந்து வந்தால், 2ஆம் Noun க்கு ஏற்ப Singular/Plural verb ஆக எழுது, மற்றபடி எழுதினால் தவறு.  
eg: Either Rahim or Abdul **is** honest.  
Neither Mohammed nor his brothers **are** kind.
2. 2 singular nouns in addition to, as well as, along with, together with, with உடன் இணைந்திருந்தால் singular verb போடவேண்டும் Plural verb எழுதினால் தவறு  
eg: Mohideen as well as Prem **is** active.  
Naren along with Subramaniyan goes to school.

3. Every, each, none, one of, neither of, either of, many a அடுத்து singular verb போடு Plural verb எழுதினால் தவறு.

eg: One of the **boys is** obedient.

Every student **is** Present here.

4. 2 singular none இணைந்து ஒரு idea – I வெளிப்படுத்தினால் singular verb போடு plural verb எழுதினால் தவறு.

eg: Horse and cart **is** new.

Bread and butter **is** my breakfast.

Slow and steady **wins** the race.

**VI Simple, Compound, Complex Errors:** வாக்கிய அமைப்பு பிழைகள்

- 1) 'If' வருகிற. Complex Sentence-ல் 'Than' வந்தால் தவறு 'Than' ஐ நீக்கி Answer எழுது.

eg: If we eat fruits, 'than' we will be healthy. (wrong)

If we eat fruits, we will be healthy. (correct)

- 2) 'Unless' வருகிற Complex Sentence-ல் 'or/otherwise' வந்தால் தவறு 'or/otherwise' ஐ நீக்கி Answer எழுது.

eg: Unless you strive, or you will not prosper (wrong)

Unless you strive, you will not prosper (correct)

- 3) 'Though/although/eventhough' வருகிற Complex Sentence-ல் 'but/yet/still' வந்தால் தவறு 'but/yet/still' ஐ நீக்கி Answer எழுது.

eg: Though they are rich but they are unhappy (wrong)

Though they are rich, they are unhappy (correct)

- 4) Too \_\_\_\_\_ to வருகிற Simple Sentence-ல் 'and so' வந்தால் தவறு 'and so' ஐ நீக்கி Answer எழுது.

eg: The milk is **too** hot **and so** I can't drink it (wrong)

The milk is too hot to drink (correct)

**VII Phrasal Verb Errors:** சொற்றொடர் வடிவ வினைச்சொல் பிழைகள்

- 1) Would \_\_\_\_\_ ratherக்கு அடுத்து than போட வேண்டும் 'to' போட்டால் தவறு

1. eg: I would rather to sing to dance (wrong)

I would rather sing **than** dance (correct)

- 2) Prefer – I அடுத்து 'to' - use செய்யவேண்டும் than போட்டால் தவறு

1. eg: We prefer milk than tea (wrong)

We prefer milk to tea (correct)

**VIII Adjective Errors:** பெயர்வரிச்சொல் பிழைகள்

- 1) Junior, senior, superior, inferior, anterior, Prior, posterior போன்ற adjectives அடுத்து to போட வேண்டும் 'than' போட்டால் தவறு
1. Naren is junior than Rahim (wrong)  
Naren is junior **to** Rahim (correct)

**IX Article Errors:** சுட்டுச்சொல் பிழைகள்

- 1) Singular-ல் உள்ள Consonant Sound-ல் பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு முன் 'a' ஐ use செய்
1. a book, a one-rupee coin, a university, a European

**X Note:**

- 1) மேலே, O-W Sounds ம் u-j sound ம் Eu-த-u sounds ம் உருவாக்குகின்றன அதனால் அவை Vowel-ஆக இருந்தும் 'a'-ஐ use செய்கிறோம் அவற்றிற்கு an போட்டால் தவறு.
- 2) Singular-ல் உள்ள vowel-ல் soundsல் ஆரம்பிக்கும் பெயர்களுக்கு முன் 'an' போடு  
An orange, an apple, an MP, an M.L.A an LIC Agent
- 3) குறிப்பிட்ட, Person, Place, Object-க்கு முன்னும், ஏற்கனவே பேசப்பட்ட, Person, Place, Object முன்னும், குறிப்பிட்ட கிரகம், புனித நூல், இசைக்கருவி, விலங்கினம், ஆறு, தீவு, மலை, கடல், பெருங்கடல், வளைகுடா ஆகியவற்றின் பெயர்களுக்கு முன் the மட்டும் use செய் a, an போட்டால் தவறு.
- The** book, **the** sun, **the** Bible, **the** violin, **the** cow, **the** Vaigai, **the** Andaman, **the** Everest, **the** Arabian Sea, **the** Indian Ocean, **the** Persian Gulf.

**XI Other Errors:** மற்ற பிழைகள்

- 1) Tell, told-க்கு அடுத்து to போடுவது தவறு.  
I told **to** them the truth. (wrong)  
I told them the truth. (correct)
- 2) Abroad, என்ற வார்த்தைக்கு முன் **to** போடுவது தவறு.  
They went to abroad. (wrong)  
They went abroad. (correct)
- 3) Home, என்ற வார்த்தைக்கு முன் to போடுவது தவறு.  
We returned **to** home. (wrong)  
We returned home. (correct)
- 4) Enter, என்ற வார்த்தைக்கு அடுத்து into போடுவது தவறு.  
The students enter **into** the classroom (wrong)  
The students enter the classroom (correct)

- 5) Await, என்ற வார்த்தைக்கு அடுத்து for போடுவது தவறு.  
I am awaiting **for** you (wrong)  
I am awaiting you (correct)
- 6) கொடுக்கப்படும் Statement -க்கு முன்பாதி மட்டும் Indirect Speech-ல் இருந்தால் இது தவறு. பின் பாதியையும் Indirect speech மாற்று.  
My father told me that you should study well (wrong)  
My father told me that I had to study well (correct)

**Tips for slow learners:**

1. \_\_\_t -ல் முடியும் adjective வார்த்தைகளுக்கு முன்னால் the சேர்த்து எழுதுக.
2. is வந்தால் are எனவும் are வந்தால் is எனவும் மாற்று.
3. Was வந்தால் were எனவும் were வந்தால் was எனவும் மாற்று.
4. a வந்தால் an எனவும் an வந்தால் a எனவும் மாற்று.
5. Verb, noun-s ல் முடிந்திருந்தால் அதை நீக்குக. s இல்லையென்றால் சேர்த்துவிடுக.
6. Prefers, elder என்ற வார்த்தைகளுக்குப் பின் 'than' வந்தால் அதை எடுத்துவிட்டு to போடவும்
7. 'one of the அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்தால் அதற்குப் பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்த்து Plural-ஆக எழுதுக.
8. 'one of the அல்லது one of these அல்லது each of the வந்து அதற்குப் பின்னால் உள்ள வார்த்தையுடன் s சேர்த்து வந்து அதற்குப் பிறகு are வந்தால் is எனவும், were வந்தால் was எனவும் மாற்றி எழுதுக.
9. Prefer, senior, junior, inferior, superiorக்கு பிறகு than வந்தால் அதை நீக்கிவிட்டு to போடவும்

**Study the errors in the following sentences and their corrections:**

	ERROR	CORRECT
1.	Physics/Maths/Civics/Politics_ <b>are</b> my favourite subject	Is
2.	Two and two <b>make</b> four	Makes
3.	Either I or she <b>love</b> pet animals.	Loves

4.	Each of the boys <b>are</b> successful.	Is
5.	Either of the dogs <b>bark</b> ferociously.	Barks
6.	Neither she nor I <b>sings</b> daily.	Sing
7.	Neither I nor she <b>write</b> the test	Writes
8.	Babu as well as Gopu <b>play</b> the piano	plays
9.	You who <b>is</b> ambitious will succeed in life	Are
10.	The teacher with her students <b>go</b> for a Picnic every month.	Goes
11.	Hard and fast rules of safety, <b>is</b> to be followed strictly.	Are
12.	Fortunately the <b>news are good</b> .	Is
13.	Everyone in our class <b>learn</b> , English	Learns
14.	What <b>are</b> the latest news?	Is
15.	He <b>don't</b> know but I do	<b>Does not</b>
16.	Babu lives <b>at</b> a village	In
17.	Rama killed the tiger <b>by</b> a gun	With
18.	When shall we arrive <b>to</b> our destination	At
19.	We listened the music	To the music
20.	We all <b>sympathise</b> for the unfortunate girl	sympathise with
21.	I hope you will succeed <b>on</b> your task.	in
22.	We must reply <b>for</b> this letter	to
23.	They entered <b>into the room</b>	the room
24.	He is confident <b>on</b> his success	of his success
25.	We all congratulated him <b>for</b> his success	on his success
26.	She is <b>junior over Leela</b> in her office.	Junior to Leela
27.	Ramu met <b>in</b> an accident	Met with an accident
28.	Smoking is injurious <b>for health</b>	To health

29.	I have been writing <b>for 10. A.M</b>	<b>Since 10 A.M</b>
30.	He worked <b>since</b> sunrise to sunset	From
31.	We stayed in Madras <b>on May</b> last	In May
32.	He lived <b>in</b> T Nagar in Madras	At
33.	He shared the sweets <b>be-tween</b> those ten children	Among
34.	He stood <b>among</b> Ravi <b>and Mohan</b>	Between
35.	Ram made <b>an</b> universal appeal	A
36.	Leela is <b>a</b> M.A	An
37.	Babu is <b>a</b> honest boy	An honest
38.	The cow is <b>an</b> useful animal	A
39.	<b>Children</b> saw a huge elephant in the street	The children
40.	<b>Earth</b> revolves round the sun	<b>The</b> earth
41.	Sita plays <b>flute</b> everyday	<b>The</b> flute
42.	Every dark cloud has <b>silver lining</b>	A silver lining
43.	I met <b>an European</b> in my school	<b>A European</b>
44.	A bird in the hand is worth two <b>in a bush</b>	<b>The bush</b>
45.	Gopu's father is <b>a</b> engineer in Madras	<b>An</b> engineer
46.	<b>Violin</b> is more difficult to play than the Piano	The violin
47.	<b>School</b> is very near my house	The school
48.	<b>Structure</b> of the text is even more complex	The structure
49.	One of my <b>sister</b> is rich	Sisters
50.	The <b>servant</b> are in a hurry to finish	The servants
51.	The letters <b>was</b> written by her sister	<b>Were</b>
52.	Every student is expected to finish <b>their work</b>	His work
53.	He was wearing <b>trouser</b>	Trousers



54.	These <b>letter</b> reveal the truth	Letters
55.	Describe the incident in <b>details</b>	Detail
56.	The Pied Piper drove out <b>all the mouse</b> from the city	The mice
57.	Two <b>halfs</b> make one	Halves
58.	All the <b>furnitures</b> in her house has been modified	All the <b>furniture</b>
59.	Everybody agrees that he is <b>a man of letter</b>	A man of letters
60.	Every day she <b>went</b> to temple	Goes
61.	Yesterday he <b>goes to</b> Salem	Went
62.	Tomorrow he <b>bought</b> a P.C	Will buy
63.	He <b>played</b> now	Is playing
64.	When I went there <b>she will sleep</b>	Was sleeping
65.	I <b>lived</b> in the village since 2001.	Have been living
66.	I <b>will wait</b> for you for the last one hour.	Have been waiting
67.	When I entered the house <b>and</b> he felt very happy	When I entered the house he felt very happy.
68.	No sooner <b>he saw the</b> Police than he ran away	Did he see
69.	<b>On saw</b> the mother the child smiled	On seeing
70.	<b>Inspite of he is rich</b> , he is miserly	Inspite of his being rich he is miserly
71.	Though he was <b>weak but he</b> went to school.	Though he was weak he went to school
72.	Eventhough he being poor but he is happy.	Eventhough he is poor he is happy
73.	As he is honest <b>and</b> he is liked by all	As he is honest he is liked by all
74.	If you work hard, <b>you would have passed</b>	If you work hard you will pass

75.	If he had walked fast, <b>he will get the bus</b>	He would have got the bus
76.	Not only did he give money <b>and</b> he donated blood to the earth Quake victims.	But also
77.	Besides beating the boy <b>and he</b> booked a case	Besides beating the boy he booked a case
78.	Not only did he <b>met</b> the principal but also he met the vice Principal	Meet
79.	Anbu is inferior than Hema in games	inferior to
80.	The teacher told to his students to attend school regularly	told his student

**Govt. Exam Questions :****I. Spot the error and correct them :**

- I saw many geese in the park **May 2022**
- Ramu is one of the tallest boy.
- He is my cousin brother
- They discussed about the matter
- Either of these are right.

**Ans : 1. geese, 2. boys, 3. remove brother, 4. remove about, 5. is**

**II.**

- If she had known of your arrival, She would come to receive me. **Sep 2020**
- Neither Siya nor Seema are present today.
- Despite being old yet he is active
- I cannot cope up with pleasure.
- She met the concerned officer.

**Ans : 1. Would have come, 2. is, 3. remove yet, 4. remove up, 5. officer concerned**

**III.**

- We saw a few girls playing in the park today morning. **Mar 2020**
- The interior decoration in all the rooms are awesome.
- My mother rarely goes out without an umbrella, doesn't she?
- Though I have done my interview well. I was not selected.
- Some parents keep their children with control.

**Ans : 1. This morning, 2. is, 3. does she?, 4. had done, 5. under control**



## IV.

1. Malini told to her cousin that she would donate some money. **June 2019**
2. Though I had a good sleep, but I feel tired.
3. Every tourist has a amazing story to share.
4. One of the components are already missing.
5. Mr. Mohan is going through the most worst phase of his life.

**Ans : 1. remove to, 2. remove but, 3. an amazing, 4. is, 5. remove most**

## V.

1. The colour of the curtains are very bright. **Mar 2019**
2. I saw an uniformed soldier hiding behind the wall.
3. No body knows why was he killed.

4. My older brother is living abroad.
5. They are discussing about their picnic.

**Ans : 1. is, 2. a, 3. he was, 4. elder, 5. remove about**

## VI.

1. If Meena had worked hard, She would receive an award. **Aug 2022**
2. No sooner did they display the picture, the dealer made his bid.
3. Raju rode the bike fastly.
4. One of the girl is missing.
5. As she was sick, but she could not attend the meeting.

**Ans : 1. would have received, 2. then the dealer, 3. rides / fast, 4. girls, 5. remove but**

Q. NO.: 37 - 40

Semantic fields

3 Marks

## Match sentences-their fields

இதில் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட 5 வாக்கியத்தையும் நன்றாக வாசித்தபின்பு அதன் கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளை பயன்படுத்தி அதன் துரை சார்ந்த வாக்கியம் எது என்பதை கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டும்.

## Words can be classified according to their fields

Field	Related words
Agriculture	Filling, pesticide, yield, manure, plough, cash crop harvest, fertilizer
Travel & Tourism	Jet, Visa, embassy, ferry, luxury, cruiss, metal, Yacht, skeppier.
Space	Satellite, orbit, the milky way, galaxy comet, shuttle, landing, launch planet.
Nutrition & Dietetics	Dieting, vitamins, in lake, calorie, stodgy, spicy, blend
Education	Dropout, competency, curriculum, three Rs, pedagogy, enrolment, stagnation, syllabus
Weather	Breezy blue day, foggy, windy, humid, hurricanes, tornado, cloudy, drizzle Rain, monsoon, cloudy, cold, windy.
Sports	Athletics, unripe, innings, century, decathlon, wicked, Ibw, gambit, penalty, match, golf, polo, billiards squash javelin, ice hockey, baseball, pole vault.

Media	Presses, guest column, cover story, fearing, compare, gossip, thriller, editorial, box office.
Computer	USP, CPU, mouse, modem, keyboard, screening, website, internet, chat, software, hardware, landline, Microsoft, ThinkPad, laptop, desktop, surfing, download, password, menu, floppy
Business & Commerce	Invest, profit, loss, stock exchange, inflation, expenditure, asset, stock broker, returns.
Politics	Manifesto, campaign, candidate, ballot, election veto, vote, contest, franchise.
Court	Bench, clerk, adjourn, convict, advocate, judge, law, suit, penalty trial.
Religion	Church, Temple, mosque, worship, faith, priest.
Medicine	Surgeon, diabetes, laboratory, pills, pediatrician, typhoid, penicillin
Cooking	Tasty Roast, culinary, barbecue, boil, fried, edible.
Environment	biosphere, global warming, pollution, ozone
History	monarch, rule, king

**Govt. Exam Questions :****1. Identify each sentence with the field in the list given below, by understanding the word or words serving as the clue.**

1. In a democracy i we have the right to criticize anyone. **Mar 2019**
2. The price of vegetable shot up suddenly.
3. The passenger sat down to check his e-mails.
4. It was a thrilling neck and neck finish.
5. The programme will be telecast next week.

**(commerce, sports, literature, computer, politics, media, Agriculture****Ans: 1. politics 2. commerce 3. computer 4. sports 5. media**

1. Dr. Rahim is an orthopaedic surgeon **May 2022**
2. My grandfather owned a fertile land
3. A.R.Rehman is a great pianist.
4. Jegan is into trading
5. The hacker had some problem with his mother board.

**(Music, Computer, Agriculture, Education, Medicine, Commerce, Nutrition)****Ans: 1. Medicine 2. Agriculture 3. Music 4. Commerce 5. Computer.**

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

**Homophones / Modal and Semi Modal / Link works / Tenses concords / Preposition**

- For Homophones / Modal, Semimodal / Preposition / link words Refer Part - I (Vocabulary)

**FILL IN THE BLANKS**

Refer Homophones/ Confusables, Modals Verbs / Quasi Modal Verbs, Link word, articles, Tenses concepts given in Part I.

**Govt Exam Questions:****1. Fill in the blanks as instructed. Sep 2020**

- (a) The trouble with many **adolescents** is that they never seem to grow out of **adolescence**.  
(adolescence/adolescents)
- (b) Samir **watches** TV every night. (watch)
- (c) You **need** not hurry, there is plenty of time. (use a semi-modal verb).
- (d) **Though / Although** he was a deserving candidate he didn't win the election. (use a linker)

**2. Fill in the blanks as instructed. Mar 2020**

- (a) The **naughty** little girl did not realize how her hair got so **knotty**. (knotty / naughty)
- (b) As the shops **were closed** (close), we could not buy anything for the children.  
(Use the correct verb form)
- (c) The team performed **the** task in an excellent manner. (Fill in the blank with a quantitative determiner)
- (d) My inquisitive niece **used to** ask a number of questions, when she was a child.  
(Fill in the blank with a semi-modal verb)

**3. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets. Jun 19**

- (a) Helena **had visited** (visit) several doctors before she found (find) out what the problem **was** (be) with her knee.
- (b) The fire-service **personnel** endanger their **personal** safety, during their operations. (personal, personnel)

**4. Fill in the blanks as instructed. Mar 2019**

- (a) Have you ever **seen** such a beautiful **scene**? (scene, seen)
- (b) How **dare** you disobey my words? (use a quasi modal verb)
- (c) What is done **can** not be undone. (use a modal verb)
- (d) Take an umbrella with you **otherwise / or / or else / lest** you will get wet. (use a suitable link word)

Q. NO.: 44 - 47

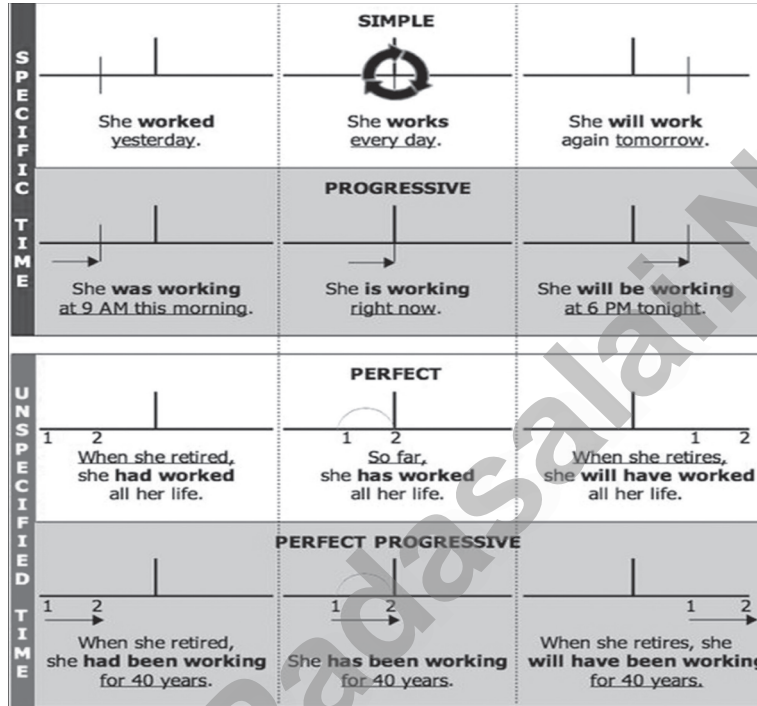
**Tenses**

3 Marks

**Tenses**

Tenses of verbs are used to express time. They indicate the time and state of the action. The following pictographs will help you understand the tense forms better.

(ஒரு செயலை (or) வினையைக் குறிக்கும் சொல் வினைச்சொல் ஆகும், ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் வினைச் சொற்களே காலத்தை காட்டும் முக்கியப் பகுதியாக அமையும், கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள pictograph உங்களுக்கு புரிந்து கொள்ள உதவும்)

**Tenses(காலம்)****Present tense**

நிகழ்காலம்  
(True, alive)

1. simple present
2. present continuous
3. present perfect
4. present perfect continuous

**Past tense**

இறந்த காலம்  
(dead)

1. Simple past
2. Past continuous
3. Past perfect
4. Past perfect continuous

**Future Tense**

எதிர்காலம்  
(dream)

1. Simple Future
2. Future continuous
3. Future perfect
4. Future perfect continuous

## Present tenses

### 1. Simple Present Tense

**Structure:-s+ mv(1)(s, es, ies)**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I play.	We play
second	you play.	You play.
Third	He She <b>plays</b> It	They play

**Usages:-**

- i) to express habitual actions at present.  
I always get up at 6 O' clock
- ii) to express general truth  
The sun rises in the east.
- iii) to express a planned action in the future.  
He joins duty next Monday.
- iv) In the imperative sentences  
Don't waste your time.
- v) In conditional or temporal clauses if the main clause is in the Present or Future Tense.  
If you study well, you will pass.  
When my mother returns I shall buy a car.

**Key words:**

Usually, daily, generally, rarely, occasionally, regularly, frequently, mostly, hardly, often, seldom, sometimes, always, never, everyday, today, now-a-days, ever.

### 2. Present Continuous Tense

**Structure:-s+ am/is/are+mv(1)+ing**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I am playing.	We are playing
second	you are playing.	You are playing.
Third	He She is playing. It	They are playing.

**Usages:-**

- i) for an action in progress at present.  
It is raining now.
- ii) for an action that is already planned which will take place in the near future(planned future).  
We are writing a test on Monday.  
My father is going to Madras next Sunday.

**Key words:** now, at present, at this moment, while.

### 3. Present Perfect Tense

**Structure:-S+ have/has +MV3**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I have played	We have played
Second	You have played	You have played.
Third	He She has played It	They have played

**Usage:-**

- i) to indicate activities in the immediate past  
He has just gone out.
- ii) to express past actions whose time is not given and not definite.  
Mr Raju has been to Madras.
- iii) to describe past events when we think more of their effect in the present than of the action itself.  
I have visited many European countries

**Key words:-** never, ever, late, just, just now, yet, already, till, till now, so far, recently

### 4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

**Structure:- S+ have/has+ been + MV(1)+ ing**

Person	Singular	Plural
first	I have been playing.	We have been playing.
Second	You have been playing	You have been playing
Third	He She } has been playing It	They have been playing.

**Usage:-**

It is used for an action which began at sometime in the past and is still continuing.

He has been living in this house since 1985.

**Key words:- Since, for**

## Past Tenses

### 5. Simple Past

**Structure:- S+ MV2**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I played.	We played.
Second	you played.	You played
Third	He She It } Played	They played

Usage:-

- i) to indicate an action completed in the past  
Columbus discovered America.
- ii) It is used for the past habit  
He studied many hours every day.

**Key words:- ago, before, yesterday, previous day, week, once, one day**

### 6. Past continuous Tense

**Structure:- s+ was / were +MV(1)+ ing**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I was playing.	We were playing.
Second	You were playing.	You were playing.
Third	he She It } was playing.	They were playing.

Usage:-

- It is used to denote an action going on at some time in the past
- The light went out while I was reading.

**Key words:** When, While, by this time, then.

### 7. Past perfect Tense

**Structure:- s+ had + MV(3)**

Person	Singular	plural
First	I had played	We had played
second	You had played	You had played.
Third	He She It } had played.	They had played.

**Usage:-**

- The past perfect describes an action complained before a certain moment in the past
- I had seen him last five years before.
- If two actions happened in the past it may be necessary to show which action happened earlier than the other. The past perfect is used for the first action and past simple is used for the second action.
- After I had finished my work, I went to bed.

**Key words: till before, after, since, already, when.**

### 8. Past perfect continuous Tense

**Structure:- S+ had + been + MV(1) + ing**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I had been playing	We had been playing
Second	You had been playing	You had been playing
Third	He she It } had been playing.	They had been playing.

Usage:-

- The past perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued upto that time.
- At that time he had been reading a novel for three hours.

**Key words:- Since, ever since, for.**

### Future Tenses

#### 9. Simple future Tenses

**structure:- s+shall/will/can/may/must+MV(1)**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I Shall play.	We shall play
Second	You will play.	You will play.
Third	He She It } will play	They will play

Usage:-

To express an action that will take place in the future.  
Tomorrow will be Monday.

**Key words:-** tomorrow, next week, in a week, soon, shortly



**10. Future continuous Tense**

**Structure :- S+ shall/will/can/may/  
must+be=MV(1) + ing.**

Person	Singular	plural
First	I shall be playing	we shall be playing
second	You will be playing.	You will be playing.
Third	He She It } will be playing	They will be playing

**Usage:-**

It is used to describe an action that will be in progress in future time.

By this time tomorrow we shall be waiting here.

**Key words:- By this time tomorrow, at this time tomorrow**

**11. Future perfect Tense**

**Structure:**

**s + shall / will / can / may must +have + MV3**

Person	Singular	Plural
First	I shall have played	We shall have played
Second	You will have played.	You will have played
Third	He She It } will have played	They will have played

**VOICE**

**Active – Passive Voice** ன் அமைப்பு முறை:-

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Simple Present	V1/vs(=v1+s/es)	(am, is,are) +v3(past participle)
Simple Past	V2	(Was were)+v3
Simple Future	Shall/will+v1	(Shall be, will be)+v3
Present Continuous	Am/is/are+v-ing	(am, is, are)+being+v3
Past Continuous	Was/were+v-ing	(was, were)+being+v3
Future Continuous	Shall/will+be+v-ing	

**Usage:-**

It is used to indicate the completion of an action by a certain future time.

I shall have finished the work by this time next week.

**key words:-** by next month, by next year, by this week end.

**12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense**

**Structure:- S+shall/will/can/may/must+  
have+been+MV(1)+ing.**

**Usage:-**

The future perfect continuous indicates an action represented as being in progress over a period of time that will end in the future.

By next June I shall have been living in this house for five years.

**Key words:-** Since, ever since, for.

**Fill in the blanks with the correct tense forms of the verbs given in brackets:**

**Exercise I:**

1. My friend who **is** (be) in Hyderabad **invited** (invite) me to spend the vacation with him. I **have decided** (decide) to leave for Hyderabad tomorrow. By this time day after tomorrow I **shall have searched** (reach) my friend's house. He **will be** (be) very happy to receive me.
2. My friend **goes** (go) home next week. He **went** (go) to Madurai yesterday. He **has finished** (finish) his home work just now. He went out on a walk after he **had done** (do) his home work. He had written the address on the envelope before he **posted** (post) it.

குறிப்பு:- இந்த வினாவிற்கு விடை எழுதும் போது voice யையும் நினைவில் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

Present Perfect	Have/has+v3	No passive form
Past Perfect	Had+v3	(have, has)+been+v3
Future Perfect	Shall/will+have+v3	Had+been+v3
Present Perfect Continuous	Have/has+been+v-ing	(Shall have, will have)+been+v3
Past Perfect Continuous	Has+been+v-ing	No passive form
Future Perfect Continuous	Shallwill+have+been+v-ing	No passive form
		No passive form

**Note:**

1. First of all , we must decide whether the verb should be in the Active Voice or in the Passive Voice.
2. If the subject is the doer of the action, we say the verb is in the Active Voice.
3. If the subject is the person or thing acted upon (the receiver of the action) we say the verb is in the Passive Voice.
4. If the verb is in the Active, the proper tense form of the verb should be decided as per the situation.
5. If the verb is in the Passive Voice, the proper passive form of the verb should be used.

**Example:**

In our blood there \_\_1\_\_ (be) red and white cells, which can only \_\_2\_\_ (see) under a microscope The white cells \_\_3\_\_ (protect) us against the microbes which cause disease. If the white cells \_\_4\_\_ (defeat) a person \_\_5\_\_ (become) very ill or may die

**Answers: 1. Are 2. Be seen 3. Protect 4. Are defeated 5. Will become**

**Rewrite the following passage with the correct tense and voice forms of the verbs given in brackets.**

1. The Christmas \_\_1\_\_ (celebrate) on December 25 every year. All The Christians \_\_2\_\_ (go) to church. A special service \_\_3\_\_ (hold) on that day at the end of which sweets \_\_4\_\_ (give) to all. All the people \_\_5\_\_ (bless) by the bishop.

**Answers: 1. is celebrated 2. go 3. is held 4. are given 5. are blessed**

2. My mother-in-law \_\_1\_\_ (live) with us for the last four months. She \_\_2\_\_ (leave) to-day for Mumbai. Ticket \_\_3\_\_ (reserve) already for her journey. She \_\_4\_\_ (accompany) by my son. My son \_\_5\_\_ (help) her with her packing now.

**Answers:- 1. has been living 2. is leaving 3. has been reserved 4. is accompanied 5. is helping**

3. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form **May 2022**

If I \_\_ a pilot, I would fly high

1.am 2. was 3. had been 4. were

4. Rita \_\_\_\_ (Call) me yesterday **Aug 2022**

a) call b) Called c) is calling d) will call

5. Sema \_\_\_\_ (leave) for her NEET classes shortly (use appropriate tense. **Aug 2022** **Ans : is leaving**

<b>Q.No: 41 – 47 (Additional)</b>	<b>Construction of Dialogues/ Developing hints</b>	<b>5 marks</b>
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- Please refer Part III (Q.No 31 – 40)  
Dialogue writing rules.

**Govt Exam Questions**

- 1) Construct a dialogue between two friends discussing their holiday plans in not more than five exchanges **Sep 2020**

Seetha : Hi Geetha, you look happy today.  
What's the reason?

Geetha : Our family has planned for a trip to spend our holidays.  
Seetha : Where are you going?  
Geetha : We have planned to go to Bangalore.  
Seetha : It's wonderful. How many days is the trip?  
Geetha : We have planned for three days. What is your plan Seetha?

- Seetha : We have also planned to go to Mysore to my uncle's 'house'  
 Geetha : Oh, you can enjoy the trip very happily isn't it?  
 Seetha : Yes of course, Have a safe journey?  
 Geetha : Thank you. See You. Have a good day.

For further Exercise See TB Pg-75, 102, 123, 125, 173

## 1. Prose Comprehension

### Govt Exam Questions:

#### 1. Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words. **May 2022**

The history of medicinal plants is as old as the history of human beings. Most medicines are obtained either directly or indirectly from plants. All the major systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy are based on drugs obtained from plants and animals. These produce primary metabolites for their own living e.g. carbohydrates, amino acids, etc., and secondary metabolites for protection, competition and species interaction, (e. g) alkaloids, terpenoids flavonoids etc. Phytochemistry is the study of phytochemicals which are chemical substances derived from various parts of the plant. Few plant derived drugs are Tulsi, Nannari, Nilavembu, Pappali etc.

#### Questions & Answers :

##### (a) Name any two major systems of medicines

Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy.

##### (b) What are secondary metabolites?

Drugs obtained from medicinal plants.

##### (c) Carbohydrates, amino acids etc. are \_\_\_\_\_

Primary metabolites.

##### (d) What is phytochemistry?

Study of Phytochemicals.

##### (e) Did you come across the word 'Nilavembu' in recent years?

For which disease was it recommended?

Yes. It is recommended for severe viral fever like Dengue / (COVID-19).

#### 2. Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words. **Sep 2020**

My grandfather recently moved from the village to live with us in the city. Grandfather was suspicious about the electronic gadgets I had in my room, and Grandmother said she did not want to know anything about my new toys!

So, one day, I decided to show grandfather how I was able to see and talk to my cousin Shreya, who stayed thousands of miles away in New Zealand. Grandfather was so amazed when he was able to have a conversation with Shreya. He excitedly called grandmother to watch this 'magic'. But grandmother's response was usual she did not want to waste her time.

However, I wanted grandfather to enjoy this experience again but this time through his own efforts. I suggested grandfather should take computer lessons, and of course, I would be his teacher. So every evening after doing my homework, grandfather would start his lessons with me. The internet fascinated him. To think he now had the world's information at his fingertips - how marvellous!

He took the sessions very seriously though he got tired very easily. There were times when he would fall asleep on the keyboard! Sometimes, he would accidentally close the windows and would start all over again. I had to be really patient with him at all times. But we kept up the sessions; and now after just two months, grandfather is so glad he tried. The computer is grandfather's a new toy, and he is not going to let anything stop him when he is at play!

#### Questions

##### (a) Why was the grandfather suspicious about the electronic gadgets?

Since grandfather was new to the city, he was suspicious about the electronic gadgets.

##### (b) Describe the reactions of both the grandparents to the gadgets.

He excitedly watched it as magic but grandmother was not interested as she considered it as a waste of time.

##### (c) Was it easy for the narrator to teach his grandfather?

Grandfather was much interested, So it became easy for the narrator to teach.

##### (d) Why did the internet fascinate him?

He thought that he had the world's information at his fingertips.

##### (e) Narrate any one funny instance in the teaching learning process.

Sometimes he would fall asleep on the keyboard itself.

#### 3. Read the following passage and answer the questions in your words: **Aug 2022**

India is unique in the system of Joint Hindu families. A Joint Hindu family comprises of father, mother, sons, daughters, grandsons and grand

daughters. They hold the property jointly. They do the business under the control of the head of the family. These families have engaged in occupations like agriculture, handicrafts, small industries etc. Their business units are known as Joint Hindu Family business. This system is found only in India. The system of Joint Hindu family came into existence by the operation of Hindu Law. There will not be any disagreement among the members. The firm is owned by the members of the family who have inherited their ancestral property. The head of the family is known as 'KARTA'.

#### Questions :

- (1) **Who are the members of a Joint Hindu Family?**  
Father, mother, sons, daughters, grandsons and grand daughters are the members of a Joint Hindu Family.
- (2) **When did the Joint Hindu Family come into existence?**  
It came into existence by the operation of Hindu Law.
- (3) **How is the head of the family called?**  
The head of the family is called as KARTA.
- (4) **What do mean by the term 'ancestral property'?**  
The property is owned by the members of the family or the property acquired by great grand father which has been passed down from generation to generation is called 'ancestral property'.

#### 3. Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words. **Mar 2020**

The night sky makes a very interesting study. To an astronomer or a sailor, the position of the stars is a serious, professional study. Many of the stars are known by their names. Each has a distinctive appearance. The sky on a moonlit night is the poet's delight. The sky on a dark night may appear, somewhat sinister to some, but to Shelley, the poet, it is the star - spangled black dress of a woman. When the sky is covered with clouds without any stars, it wears a grim appearance. To a child, the sky at night, is a mystery and to the mature, it is an endless object of study.

#### Questions

- (a) **How can we identify the stars?**  
We can identify stars by their names.
- (b) **Who is an astronomer?**  
Astronomer is the one who studies about sky bodies.

- (c) **Explain the comparison made by Shelley.**  
Shelly compares sky on a dark night to the star-spangled black dress of a woman.
- (d) **When does the sky appear grim?**  
When the sky is covered with clouds without any stars, it appears grim.
- (e) **How does a child differ from a matured adult, when it beholds the sky at night?**  
Sky at night is a mystery for a child but for an adult it is an endless object of study.

#### 4. Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below: **JUN 2019**

At the end of his voyage, Sindbad decided to settle down at Baghdad and spend the rest of his life there. But soon he got tired of this kind of life, which was not at all active. He disliked laziness and wished to be doing something always. So he joined with several other friendly merchants and set out to sea a second time. They set sail in a good ship and soon reached an island, covered with many kinds of fruit trees. They landed on the island and walked for some distance but could see neither men nor animals. While the other merchants, were amusing themselves in various ways, Sindbad sat down under a tree near a small river to take his food. He had a good meal and fell asleep. He did not know how long he slept, but when he woke up, the ship was no longer seen.

#### Questions

- (a) **What did Sindbad decide to do at the end of his first voyage?**  
At the end of his voyage, Sindbad decided to settle down at Baghdad.
- (b) **Why did he embark on a voyage the second time?**  
Since he disliked laziness, he started for a second time.
- (c) **Describe the island the merchants reached.**  
They reached an island which is covered with many kinds of fruit trees.
- (d) **What did the merchants do after landing on the island?**  
Since they couldn't see any men or animals they amused themselves in various ways.
- (e) **What happened when Sindbad was fast asleep?**  
He missed the ship as he slept too long.

#### For unknown comprehension

For exercises See TB Pg. 25, 26, 57, 88, 89, 131, 159, 189, 198, 200

<b>Q.No: 41 – 47 (Additional)</b>	<b>3. Developing hints</b>	<b>5 marks</b>
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**Guidelines for you:**

1. Read the hints carefully more than once.
2. Understand the central theme of the given hints.
3. Find out the tense used. Mostly, the hints are given in simple present or simple past tense.
4. Develop the hints using the same tense.
5. You can give a title, choosing the title from the hints itself.
6. At the end, you can suggest a moral. You can use proverbs for the moral.

**Write a paragraph on any one of the following outlines in about 100 words.**

1. Conservation of water \_\_\_ basic need \_\_\_ water essential for life \_\_\_ must conserve during all seasons \_\_\_ suggestions: link rivers \_\_\_ avoid domestic wastage \_\_\_ harvest rainwater \_\_\_ recycle water \_\_\_ grow trees. They act as sponges.

**Conservation of water:**

Water is a basic need. It is essential for life. We must conserve water during all seasons. Some suggestions are given to conserve water. We should link rivers and avoid domestic wastage. Steps should be taken to harvest rainwater and to recycle waste water. We should grow trees. Trees act as sponges. They retain the water table. "Save water and save nation".

(OR)

2. Insects \_\_\_ two main kinds \_\_\_ useful, harmful \_\_\_ useful; bees, silk worms \_\_\_ honey and silk \_\_\_ food and clothing \_\_\_ harmful; locusts, mosquitoes \_\_\_ locusts eat growing plants \_\_\_ destroys crops \_\_\_ mosquitoes cause malaria \_\_\_ millions die \_\_\_ neither harmful nor useful; butterfly, ladybird \_\_\_ pretty, colourful.

**Insects:**

Insects are of two kinds. Some insects are useful and some are harmful. Bee and silkworm are useful insects locusts and mosquitoes are harmful insects. Locusts eat growing plants. Mosquitoes cause malaria. Every year millions of people die of malaria. Some insects are neither harmful nor useful. Butterfly and ladybirds are very pretty and colourful.

3. An ant - falls into a river - on the way finds a twig - hold on it - water every where - calls for help - dove hears - picks twig and ant - put on dry land - ant thanks - my duty replies dove - hunter sees - flying dove - aim an arrow - about to shoot - ant bites hunter - misses aim - dove flies away - good friends help.

**A Dove and an ant:**

Once an ant fell into the river. He called for help. A dove heard the sound. It wanted to help the ant. It picked a twig and dropped it on the water. The ant climbed on it and came to the land. It thanked the dove. They became friends. One day a hunter saw the dove. He aimed an arrow and was about to shoot. The ant saw it, it bit the hunter to save the dove. The hunter missed the aim. The dove escaped and flew away. This is a good friends help.



## MINIMUM MATERIALS FOR SLOW LEARNERS

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Q. No.: 1 - 3	SYNONYMS	
	<b>Lesson-1</b>	
1. Mantelpiece	– shelf projecting from the wall above a fireplace	38. antipathy – strong dislike
2. Absurd	– illogical	39. fortunes – huge sums of money
3. Fables	– Stories	40. reluctant – unwilling
4. hobbled	– walked unsteadily	41. delinquent – a young person who is regularly involved in wrong doing
5. Puckered	– to contract the face into wrinkles / wrinkled face	42. exploits – heroic acts
6. expanse	– widespread	43. abstracted – lacking concentration
7. growling	– roaring	44. prosaic – dull
8. monotonous	– boring / unchanging	45. mediocre – ordinary / not very good
9. stale	– dry	46. fallible – capable of making mistakes
10. snapped	– broke	47. sieve – filter
11. seclusion	– isolation	48. audacious – bold and daring
12. reciting	– say	49. eccentric – weird / act strangely
13. bedlam	– noisy confusion	50. Indignant – being very angry
14. perched	– rested / sat	51. quivering – shivering
15. clasped	– grasped	52. vexation – irritation
16. frivolous	– playful	<b>Lesson-4</b>
17. rebukes	– scoldings	53. bloatocrat – a fat and rich person of high station
18. dilapidated	– damaged	54. electrified – shocked by something unexpected
19. persuade	– encourage	55. modestly – humbly
20. pallor	– an unhealthy pale appearance	56. crescendo – progress towards a climax
21. shroud	– a cloth used to wrap, a dead person	57. congealed – thickened
	<b>Lesson-2</b>	58. smothered – suppressed
22. princely	– very large / large sum	59. nonchalantly – coolly / unconcernedly
23. pleasing	– lovely	60. glibly – smoothly but not sincerely
24. jetlag	– tiredness due to long flight travel	61. rectitude – honesty
25. vanished	– disappeared	62. baize – coarse woollen material
26. appetite	– hunger	63. farthings – as low as a paisa
27. lauded	– appreciated	64. indelibly – cannot be removed
28. conviction	– belief	65. note of hand – promissory note
29. sate	– satisfy	66. persuaded – motivated
30. palate	– sense of taste	<b>Lesson-5</b>
31. felicitation	– congratulation address	67. conferred – granted a degree / title
32. adulation	– appreciation	68. reiterate – do again / say or do again
33. etched	– imprinted	69. enunciated – spoke clearly
34. haul	– taking a collection	70. ruggedness – toughness / strength
35. speculation	– guess	71. repositories – store houses
36. consoled	– comforted	72. emissaries – deputies
	<b>Lesson-3</b>	73. eschewed – avoided / nothing to do with
37. vintages	– High quality wine produced in a particular year	74. feudal – medieval
		75. confronting – aggressively resisting
		76. secluded spheres – isolated areas

77. cloistered	– restricted	92. alley	– a narrow passage
78. perseverance	– continued effort	93. en famille	– as a family
79. inherent	– inborn	94. yanked	– pulled with a jerk
80. perils	– dangers and risks	95. consternation	– worry
81. indebted	– obliged to repay	96. extravagantly	– excessively
82. tillers	– cultivators	97. cascade	– waterfall
83. toilers	– workers	98. disgorging	– discharging
84. replenish	– refill	99. gashed	– cut deeply
85. despondent	– depressed	100. hysterics	– fits of laughter or cry
86. sermons	– speeches on moral subjects	101. exasperation	– irritation
87. endowed	– gifted	102. catastrophe	– a terrible disaster
88. crusade	– campaign for a good cause	103. suave	– polite and sophisticated
89. inheritors	– successors	104. venerable	– valued
90. luster	– glow of reflected light	105. concourse	– open area in public building
<b>Lesson-6</b>			
91. awkward	– uncomfortable		

Q. No.: 4 - 6	ANTONYMS		
<b>Lesson-1</b>			
1. pretty	x ugly	26. remember	x forget
2. several	x few	27. fortune	x misfortune
3. continued	x discontinued	28. worse	x better
4. distressed	x happy	29. virtue	x vice
5. rarely	x often	30. Indignant	x calm
6. moist	x arid	31. abstracted	x alerted
7. frivolous	x serious	32. methodical	x haphazard / disorganize
8. omitted	x included	33. antipathy	x liking
9. protest	x accept	34. glorious	x bad
10. serenity	x anxiety / absurdity	35. fact	x fiction
11. scattered	x gathered	36. admitted	x denied
12. monotonous	x interesting	37. vile	x delight
<b>Lesson-2</b>			
13. amateur	x professional	38. smothered	x expressed
14. compulsory	x optional	39. glibly	x awkwardly
15. traditional	x modern	40. genuine	x fake
16. expensive	x cheap	41. indelibly	x temporary / removable
17. hopeful	x desperate	42. prosperous	x poor
18. accepted	x refused / rejected	43. persuade	x dissuade
19. lauded	x blamed	44. modestly	x boastfully
20. victory	x defeat	45. curious	x indifferent
21. opponent	x partner	46. sufficient	x insufficient
22. reality	x fantasy	47. rectitude	x dishonest
<b>Lesson-3</b>			
23. common	x unique / rare / uncommon	48. grave	x cheerful
24. modern	x primitive / ancient / antique	<b>Lesson-5</b>	
25. seldom	x often	49. Conscious	x unconscious
		50. eschewed	x agree
		51. feudal	x modern

52. secluded	x public
53. optimism	x pessimism
54. perils	x safety
55. perseverance	x wavering, laziness
56. despondent	x happy
57. eminent	x unimportant
58. enthroned	x dethroned
59. indebted	x thankless
60. replenish	x deplete
61. solace	x distress

**Common Antonyms**

62. blessing	x curse
63. bravery	x cowardice
64. coarse	x fine
65. complete	x incomplete
66. creator	x destroyer
67. eagerly	x indifferently

68. famous	x unpopular
69. generous	x unkind
<b>Lesson-6</b>	
70. panic	x calm / bravery
71. believe	x doubt
72. attractive	x ugly
73. quietly	x noisily
74. doleful	x joyful
75. abruptly	x slowly
76. accumulated	x dispersed
77. recline	x stand
78. extravagant	x economical
79. frustration	x happiness
80. comfort	x discomfort
81. disturbance	x calm
82. venerable	x dishonourable

Q. No.: 7	SYLLABIFICATION	
<b>1. words ending with -tion, -cion and -ssion:</b>		
cal-cu-la-tion	>	tetrasyllabic word
co-er-cion	>	trisyllabic word
sus-pi-cion	>	trisyllabic word
e-du-ca-tion	>	tetrasyllabic word
<b>2. ending with -ity:</b>		
ac-ti-vi-ty	>	tetrasyllabic word
e-lec-tri-ci-ty	>	pentasyllabic word
cre-a-ti-vi-ty	>	pentasyllabic word
e-las-ti-ci-ty	>	pentasyllabic word
dis-a-bi-li-ty	>	pentasyllabic word
<b>3. ending with -graphy:</b>		
bi-o-gra-phy	>	tetrasyllabic word
pho-to-gra-phy	>	tetrasyllabic word
ge-o-gra-phy	>	tetrasyllabic word
ra-di-o-gra-phy	>	penta syllabic word
<b>4. ending with -ical:</b>		
e-co-no-mi-cal	>	pentasyllabic word
ge-o-gra-phi-cal	>	pentasyllabic word
lo-gi-cal	>	trisyllabic word
ma-the- ma-ti-cal	>	pentasyllabic word
the-o-re-ti-cal	>	pentasyllabic word
<b>5. ending with -ly:</b>		
e-co-no-mi-ca-ly	>	hexasyllabic word
po-li-ti-ca-ly	>	pentasyllabic word
care-ful-ly	>	trisyllabic word
<b>6. ending with -ate:</b>		
an-ti-ci-pate	>	tetrasyllabic word
cal-cu-late	>	trisyllabic word
cong-ra-tu-late	>	tetrasyllabic word
e-du-cate	>	tri syllabic word
par-ti-ci-pate	>	tetrasyllabic word
<b>7. Words ending in -ic:</b>		
e-las-tic	>	trisyllabic word
e-lec-tro-nic	>	tetrasyllabic word
phi-lo-so-philic	>	tetrasyllabic word
syl-la-bic	>	trisyllabic word
<b>8. ending in -logy:</b>		
ge-o- lo-gy	>	tetrasyllabic word
psy-cho-lo-gy	>	tetrasyllabic word
zo-o-lo-gy	>	tetrasyllabic word
<b>9. ending in -ble, -cle, -dle, -fle, -gle, -kle, -ple, -sle, -tle, -xle, -zle:</b>		
no-ble	>	disyllabic word
com-pa-ti-ble	>	tetrasyllabic word
par-ti-cle	>	disyllabic word
ri-fle	>	disyllabic word
ap-ple	>	disyllabic word
<b>10. others:</b>		
ca-ra-van	>	trisyllabic word
dis-ap-point-ment	>	tetrasyllabic word

<b>Q. No.: 8</b>	<b>ABBREVIATIONS (P. No. 39)</b>
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IELTS - International English Language Testing System GST - Goods and Service Tax TNPSA - Tamil Nadu Public Commission STD - Subscribers' Trunk Dialing ISD - International subscribers' Dialing MBA - Master of Business Administration MHRD - Ministry of Human Resources Development GPS - Global Positioning System NSS - National Service Scheme PTA - Parent – Teacher Association NGO - Non-Governmental Organisation ICU - Intensive Care Unit IIM - Indian Institute of Management MRI - Magnetic Resonance Imaging ECG - Electro-Cardio Gram	NCC - National Cadet Corps LED - Light Emitting Diode CPU - Central Processing Unit CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education GDP - Gross Domestic Product LCD - Liquid Crystal Display NRI - Non Resident Indian IIT - Indian Institute of Technology ITI - Industrial Training Institute USB - Universal Serial Bus AIBA - Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur CCTV - Closed Circuit Tele Vision USA - United States of America RSC - Referee Stopped Contest NEET - National Eligibility cum Entrance Test
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<b>Q. No.: 9</b>	<b>COMPOUND WORDS (P. No. 6)</b>
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Questions	Answers	Questions	Answers	Questions	Answers
Mantel	- Piece	Grand	- Mother	Desk	- Top
Eye	- Lashes	Half	- Hour	Mother	- Board
Water	- Proof	Home	- Coming	Hip	- Hop
Bee	- Hive	Over	- Straining	Dust	- Bin
Toll	- Gate	Court	- Yard	Half	- Way
Door	- Knob	Gentle	- Folk	Criss	- Cross
Spinning	- Wheel	Turning	- Point	Jet	- Lag
Spot	- Less	Sing	- Song		
Sun	- Set	Key	- Board		

<b>Q. No.: 10</b>	<b>BLENDED WORDS</b>
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Blended Words	Words	Words	Blended Words
Newscast	News + broadcast	Camera + recorder	Camcorder
Docudrama	Documentary + drama	Motor + bike	Mobike
Telecast	Television + broadcast	Hand + video camera	Handycam
Edutainment	Education + entertainment	Teleprinter + exchange	Telex
Interpol	International + police	Information + technology	Infotech
Heliport	Helicopter + airport	High + technology	Hi tech
Motel	Motorway + hotel	Internet + citizen	Netizen
Brunch	Breakfast + lunch	Electronic + mail	Email
Vegeburger	Vegetable + hamburger	International+ network	Internet
Technowizard	Technology + wizard	Picture + element	Pixel
Skylap	Sky + Laboratory	Smoke + fog	Smog
Workaholic	Work + Alcoholic	Medical + Care	Medicare
Emotion	Emote + Icon	Wireless + Fidelity	Wifi
Spork	Spoon + Fork	Volcanic + Ash	Vash
Workfare	Work + Welfare	Transfer + Resistor	Transistor
Laundromat	Laundry + Automat	Motor + Pedal cycle	Moped



Paratroops	Parachute + Troops	Lecture + Demonstration	Lecdem
Mediclaime	Medical + Claim	Binary + Digit	Bit
Fantabulous	Fantastic + Fabulous	Electro + Execute	Electrocute
Informercial	Information + Commercial		

Q. No.: 11

## FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES (P. No. 172)

Words	Meanings
1. Viva voce	- A spoken examination
2. Sine die	- Without a date being fixed, indefinitely
3. Resume	- A brief summary
4. Rapport	- Close relationship with good understanding
5. Bonafide	- Genuine
6. Bon Voyage	- Saying good bye
7. In toto	- totally
8. Liaison	- coordination of activities
9. Ex gratia	- given as a favour though there is no legal obligation / out in goodwill
10. En masse	- as a group
11. En route	- on the way / during a journey
12. Ad hoc	- for a particular purpose
13. Faux pas	- improper act or remark / blunder
14. Par excellence	- better or more than all others of the same kind
15. In camera	- secret session
16. Status quo	- in the former state
17. Magnum opus	- the important piece of work done by a writer or artist
18. In cognito	- in disguise
19. Déjà vu	- a feeling of having already experienced the present situation
20. A-la-carta	- practice of ordering separate dishes from a menu
21. Via media	- middle course
22. Per capita	- used to refer the amount for each person
23. Tete-te	- an intimate private conversation between two
24. Carte blanche	- complete freedom to act as one wishes or thinks best
25. Bons mots	- witty remarks
26. En famille	- as a family
27. Veranda	- roofed platform outside a house
28. Bungalow	- house in the Bengal side
29. Chutney	- a ground or mashed relish
30. Chettah	- Uniquely marked
31. Coir	- rope
32. Bamboo	- wood
33. Bandicoot	- kind of rat
34. Catamaran	- multi hulled water crafts
35. Guru	- Master

Q. No.: 12

## DEFINITION OF TERMS (P. No. 72, 73, 74, 101)

Words	Meaning
Psychologist	Studies human mind and behaviour
Pathologist	Studies diseases
Ornithologist	Studies birds
Entomologist	Studies insects
Archaeologist	Studies artefacts and physical remains
Sociologist	Studies functioning of human society
Geologist	Studies the matter that constitutes the earth
Linguist	Studies languages and their structure
Seismologist	Studies earthquakes
Herpetologist	Studies reptiles and amphibians
Meteorologist	Studies atmosphere, weather and climate
Bibliophile	Great lover of books
Thespian	One who acts in several roles / gifted theatre artist
Polyglot	One who is fluent in multiple languages
Ambidextrous	One who is able to use both hands effectively at the same time
Nephrologist	One who treats kidney diseases
Neurologist	One who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system
Teetotaler	One who always refuses alcohol

Sadist	One who gets pleasure from suffering of others	Globetrotter	Travels all over the world
Gynecologist	One who treats diseases specific to women	Ichthyology	Study of fish
Cardiologist	One who treats heart problem	Misanthrope	Keeps aloof and avoids all social activities
Neonatologist	One who specializes in critical infants	Egocentrism	Concern for your own interests and welfare
Pulmonologist	One who specializes in lung problems	Feminism	Equal rights for women
Dermatologist	One who specializes in skin problems	Heroism	Exceptional courage when facing danger
Ophthalmologist	One who treats vision problems	Idealism	Belief that the best possible concept should be pursued
Amateurism	Participating in sports as a hobby	Nationalism	Doctrine that your country's interests are superior
Absenteeism	Habitual failure at work	Patriotism	Love for country
Barbarism	A brutal, savage act	Nonagenarian	People in their nineties
Criticism	A serious examination and judgement	Oology	Study of birds eggs
Cynology	Study of dog training	Optimist	Person who is hopeful and looks at the bright side of future
Dentist	Treats dental problems	Otolaryngologist	Treats the problems of ear, nose and tongue
Ecology	Study of organisms in environment	Philanthropist	Person who seeks welfare of mankind by donating money
Gastroenterologist	Treat stomach disorder		

**Q. No.: 13****PHRASAL VERBS (P. No. 112, 113)**

Phrasal verbs	Meaning	Phrasal verbs	Meaning
Stand up	- Maintain, withstand, raising position	Run over	- To hit someone
Stand for	- Support, willing to accept, represent	Run away	- Escape / flee
Stand by	- Ready to do / help / support	Run into	- Reach / meet accidentally
Look into	- Examine / investigate	Put on	- Wear / to apply
Look at	- See / view	Put up	- Start / to tolerate
Look through	- Glance, skim / scan	Put off	- Postpone

**Q. No.: 14****PREFIX AND SUFFIX (P. No. 7, 39)**

Word	Prefix or Suffix	Word	Prefix or Suffix
Manage	- Management	direct	- indirect
Differ	- Difference	decent	- indecent
Beauty	- Beautiful	approve	- disapprove
Peace	- peaceful	honest	- dishonest
Arrange	- Arrangement	content	- discontent
Collect	- Collector / Collection	advantage	- disadvantage
Approve	- Approval	agree	- disagree
Narrate	- Narration	manage	- mismanage
Class	- Classic	appropriate	- misappropriate

Fortunate	-	unfortunate
Respect	-	irrespect
Legitimate	-	illegitimate
Beatable	-	Unbeatable
Agree	-	Disagree
Active	-	Inactive
Finite	-	Infinite
Obedient	-	Disobedient
Necessary	-	Unnecessary
audible	-	inaudible
different	-	indifferent
consistent	-	inconsistent

happy	-	unhappy
clear	-	unclear
comfortable	-	uncomfortable
aware	-	unaware
constant	-	constantly
different	-	differently
option	-	optional
honest	-	honesty
agree	-	agreement
hope	-	hopeful
conclude	-	conclusion

Q. No.: 15

## BRITISH ENGLISH AND AMERICAN ENGLISH

## American English

## British English

Cookie	-	Biscuit
Apartment	-	Flat
Score	-	Mark
Math	-	Maths
Mailbox	-	Postbox
Grade	-	Rank
Store	-	Shop
Sales clerk	-	Shop assistant
One way	-	Single
Barn	-	Stable
Pavement	-	Sidewalk
film	-	movie
fall	-	autumn
elevator	-	lift
diaper	-	nappy
rest room	-	loo
candies	-	sweets
can	-	tin
railroad	-	railway
flash light	-	torch
corn	-	maize
freight	-	goods
glue	-	gum
druggist	-	chemist

## British English

## American English

Advertisement	-	Notice
Anticlockwise	-	Counter clockwise
Blind	-	Window shade
Boot	-	Trunk
Chips	-	French fries
Cot	-	Crib
Cupboard	-	Closet
Cutting	-	Clipping
Dustbin	-	Garbage can/trash can
Fellow	-	Guy
advertisement	-	commercial
football	-	soccer
petrol	-	gasoline
lorry	-	truck
tap	-	faucet
pull over	-	sweater
waist coat	-	vest
Taxi	-	cab
ground floor	-	first floor
underground	-	subway / cellar
queue	-	line
indicator	-	blinker
timetable	-	schedule
holiday	-	vacation

Q. No.: 16

## FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH APPROPRIATE PREPOSITIONS

- In case **of** Difficulty, you should refer **to** a dictionary and then respond **to** the question.
- The clothes that he has put **on** are very impressive. He is going **to** his hometown to pay homage **to** the village head.
- The nearest hospital **to** this place is **at** a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either **by** Car or **by** a bicycle.

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

- The new machines are quite different **from** the old ones. They are able to work **with** a much faster pace, a substantially reduced **to** the environment.
- The students discussed the problem **among** themselves. However, they did not arrive **into** any conclusion. They went **for** it and they were happy.

Q. No.: 17

QUESTION TAG (P. No. 120, 121)

A question tag is a short question added at the end of a statement. It is generally used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

The tag is formed with the auxiliary verb in the statement and the subject. A positive statement takes a negative tag, while a negative statement takes a positive tag. If the sentence contains a main verb, then the question tag uses an appropriate form of 'do' verb. An appropriate pronoun of the subject is added to the verb to form the tag. The sentence ends with a comma, followed by a tag which ends with a question mark.

Look at the following sentences.

**You are** a student, **aren't you?**

**Aji is not** a lawyer, **is she?**

**Lawrence saw** the snake sliding into the hole, **didn't he?**

**Jordi attends** the class regularly, **doesn't he?**

**A. Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences.**

- Cities are increasingly becoming urbanised.  
**Aren't they?**

- They experiment with various ways to improve air quality. **Don't they?**
- The aim should be to reduce congestion. **Shouldn't it?**
- There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing populations. **Isn't it?**
- Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation. **Won't they?**
- It changes the way people commute in cities. **Doesn't it?**
- Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (Avs) could drive people to their destinations. **Couldn't they?**
- These shared Avs will run at higher utilization rates. **Won't they?**
- They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion. **Can't they?**
- These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity. **Should they?**

Q. No.: 18

ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS (P. No. 11A, D)

Articles:

- Indefinite - a, an
- Definite - the

The choice of using (a, an) is determined by the sound. Before a word beginning with vowel sound 'an' is used. For example: an ass, an enemy, an hour, an heir.

Before a word beginning with a consonant sound 'a' is used. For example a boy, a woman, a horse, a hole, a yard. 'The' is used when we talk about a particular person or thing, or one already referred to.

**a) Read the paragraph and fill in the blanks with articles 'a', 'an', 'the'**

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

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

Q. No.: 19

CLIPPED WORDS (P. No. 72)

Unclipped	Clipped	Unclipped	Clipped
1. Chimpanzee	- Chimp	13. Fanatic	- Fan
2. Photo graph	- Photo	14. Demonstration	- Demo
3. Micro phone	- Mike	15. Perambulator	- Pram
4. Cafeteria	- Cafe	16. Refrigerator	- Fridge

5. Gasoline	- Gas	17. Aeroplane	- Plane
6. Helicopter	- Copter	18. Examination	- Exam
7. Telephone	- Phone	19. Demarcate	- Mark
8. University	- Varsity	20. Omnibus	- Bus
9. Memorandum	- Memo	21. Introduction	- Intro
10. Influenza	- Flu	22. Fountain pen	- Pen
11. Hippopotamus	- Hippo	23. Pantaloon	- Pants
12. Bridegroom	- Groom	24. Zoological garden	- Zoo

Q. No.: 20

IDIOMS (P. No. 111, 112, 173)

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

## SECTION - II

Q. No.: 21-26

POETRY APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

1. **ONCE UPON A TIME** - by Gabriel Okara  
*'But now they only laugh with their teeth,  
 While their ice-block-cold eyes---'*
- a) **Who are they?**  
 They are modern people
- b) **Explain 'ice-block-cold eyes'**  
 Lack of warmth and care
2. *Most of all, I want to relearn  
 how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror  
 shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!*
- a) **Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?**  
 The poet is aware that he too has become deceitful like others
- b) **Whom does the poet want to relearn from?**  
 From his son
- c) **Mention the figure of speech here**  
 Simile
3. *While their left hands search My empty pockets.*
- a) **What does the right hand do?**  
 Shaking hands as a fake gesture.
- b) **Explain – Left hands search my empty pockets**  
 It explains the dual nature of people. They are not true to relationships



4. *I have learned to wear many faces  
Like faces – home face”*
- a) **What has the poet learned?**  
To show Fake expressions to others
- b) **Mention the figure of speech in these lines**  
Simile

**E.R.C Clue Words:** Once upon time , laugh with their teeth, ice block—cold eyes, cock tail face , laugh with their hearts, doors shut on me , good- riddance, snake’s fare fangs, portrait smile, unlearn, relearn.

Poem	Once Upon A Time
Poet	Gabriel Okara

**Poem Paragraph:**

A father laments to his son about the negative changes of attitude and behaviour of humans. The poet says that when he was a child, there was warm, sincere and genuine feelings in the world. But now a days, the adult society has become alarmingly negative. As the people show their fake expression, the poet feels very sad and he has also changed with others. Now he wants to become a child again to relearn the good qualities. Lastly, he asks his son to help him to laugh like a child.

**2. CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR - by  
Ogden Nash**

1. *With all my heart I do admire  
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire*
- a) **Whom does the poet admire?**  
Athletes
- b) **For what reasons do the athletes sweat?**  
The athletes sweat for money or for pleasure
2. *Well, ego it might be pleased enough  
But zealous athletes play so rough*
- a) **What please the ego?**  
Exchange of places with players
- b) **Why are athletes often rough during play?**  
Everyone wants to win
3. *When officialdom demands  
Is there a doctors called from stands by the sponsor*
- a) **Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?**  
Whenever athletes are injured, doctor is sent by the officials
4. *Who take the field in gaudy pomp,  
And maim each other as they romp*
- a) **What do you mean by gaudy pomp?**  
It means showy dress

- b) **Who take the field in gaudy pomp?**  
Players
- c) **Explain maim each other as they romp**  
It means injured each other

5. *I am glad that when my struggle begins  
‘Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins*
- a) **What is struggle?**  
Struggle is between ego and prudence to face the challenge in life
- b) **Who does win in the battle?**  
The voice of wisdom

**E.R.C Clue Words:** Jockey, Prize ring, tackle, gaudy, prudence, ego, stadium, pomp, maim, limp and bashful, heroic deeds, athletes, romp, basketball, hockey, zealous, gambol

Poem	Confessions of a Born Spectator
Poet	Ogden Nash

**Poem Paragraph:**

**Trace the confessions of a born spectator as listed out by Ogden Nash?**

The poem tells about a spectator. He wants to enjoy the game. The players play a rough game and so he does not like to participate. He likes drinking, or buying food for them. He admires spirit and strength of the players. But he is not ready to exchange places with them

**3. LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING - by  
William Wordsworth**

1. *If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature’s holy plan,*
- a) **What does ‘heaven’ refer to?**  
God
- b) **Why does the poet call it ‘holy’?**  
Nature’s divinity is seen in its creations.
- c) **What is the figure of speech?**  
Personification
2. *I heard a thousand blended notes,  
While in a grove I sat reclined*
- a) **What does ‘blended notes’ refer to?**  
Heavenly music of nature plays in the poet’s mind
- b) **Where was the poet sitting?**  
In a grove
3. *through primrose tufts, in that green bower,  
The periwinkle trailed its wreaths*
- a) **What is a primrose?**  
It is a wild plant with yellow flowers

**b) What is meant by 'periwinkle'?**

A trailing plant with blue flowers

**4. In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts bring sad thought to the mind****a) Why is the poet in a sweet mood ?**

Everything is perfect and beautiful around him

**b) How can pleasant thoughts bring sad thoughts?**

The misery of humanity makes him worry

**E.R.C Clue Words:** Lament, Nature , holy plan, heaven, budding twigs, periwinkle, primrose, bower, human soul, fair works, grove, thousand blended notes

Poem	Lines written In early Spring
Poet	William Wordsworth

**Explanation:** The speaker says that he is full of pleasant and sad thoughts. Again, he becomes sad on thinking about the destruction created by men. He wants men to change his ways and link with divinity of nature

**Poetic devices:**

To her fair works did Nature Link  
The human soul that through me ran -----metaphor  
And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoy the air it breaths -----hyperbole  
What man has made of man? -----Interrogation

**Poem Paragraph:**

Wordsworth goes for a walk. He enjoys the nature in a sweet mood. There was immense peace in nature. 'Primrose,' birds 'and 'budding twigs 'represents peace and serenity. Poet becomes sad when he thinks of the miseries of man. Man is himself the reason for his sorrow. When he links with nature, his life too would be happy.

**4. MACAVITY - THE MYSTERY CAT - by T. S Eliot****1. For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.****a) Explain the phrase ' monster of depravity'.**

Macavity is an evil monster of all devil qualities.

**b) How is the cat described in this line?**

A demon and a monster of all evil qualities.

**2. He's outwardly respectable (they say he cheats at cards)**

*And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's*

**a) What do you mean by "Scotland Yard?"**

Scotland Yard is the headquarters of London Metropolitan police service.

**b) Whose footprints are not found in any file of Scotland?**

Macavity

**3. And they say that all the Cats whose Wicked deeds are widely known, (I might mention mungojerrie, I might mention griddle bone)****a) What is an allusion here?**

The allusion is from T.S Eliot's 'Old Possom's Book of practical Cats'  
Mungojerrie and Griddlebone are fictional characters

**b) Mention few wicked deeds of cats?**

Drinking the milk secretly. Stealing from the jewel case

**4. He sways his head from side to side, with movement like a snake:**

*And when you think he's half sleep, he's always wide awake.*

**a) Explain the comparison made here**

Macavity moves his head like a snake

**b) What does he pretend to do?**

He pretends to be half sleep when he is awake

**c) Who is he?**

Macavity

**d) Mention the figure of speech used here.**

Simile

**5. EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK - by Kulothungan****1. Our nature it is that whatever we try We do with devotion deep and true****a) Who does "we "refer to here ?**

We refer to all people

**b) How should we carry out our duty?**

We should do with deep and true devotion

**2. We are proud of the position, we Hold humble as we are****a) What is the speaker proud of?**

Their position

**b) Pick out the alliteration**

proud – position, hold – humble

**3. He , who does not stoop , is a king we adore We bow before competence and merit****a) Who is adored as a king?**

One who does not stoop and surrender is a king

**b) What is the figure of speech?**

Metaphor

**4. Honour is the property , common to all In dignity and pride, no need to be poor****a) Who are considered rich?**

Those who have honour; dignity and pride are considered rich

**b) Explain the line "To seek a gain we adore none "**

Never bow and praise them for money

**c) What is their asset?**

Honour

**Figure of speech:**

He , who does not stoop , is a king we adore

- metaphor

Honor is a property common to all

- metaphor

we bow before competence and merit

- personification

**Alliteration:**

We are **proud** of the **position** we hold

A life that **knows** no **kneeling** and bending

**E.R.C Clue Words:** Everest, position, proud, virtues, devotion, repel, cringing, adored, mission, nourish, humble, pride, dignity, honour, peak, summit, stoop, competence, merit, ladder, property.

<b>Poem</b>	<b>Everest is not the only peak</b>
<b>Poet</b>	<b>Kulothungan</b>

**Explanation:** The poet talks about effort , sincerity , honour and dignity in life. In order to succeed in life, we must work hard with deep devotion.

**Do as directed:**

Q. No.: 27-30	REPORTED SPEECH (P. No. 149)	
Tense	Direct speech	Reported statements
Present simple	Sindhu said, "I play chess."	Sindhu said that she played chess.
Present continuous	Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."	Jayashree said that she was working in a school.
Past simple	Mani said, "I bought a car."	Mani said that he had bought a car.
Past continuous	Madhu said, "I was walking along the street."	Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.
Present perfect	Sekar said, "I haven't seen her."	Sekar said that he hadn't seen her.
Past perfect	Vijay said, "I had taken swimming lessons long ago."	Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons long before.
Future simple	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.

Direct question	Reported question
Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira if she was living there.
Senthil said, "where is the post office?"	Senthil enquired where the post office was.
Shanthy said to Basker, "what are you doing now?"	Shanthy asked Basker what he was doing then.

Direct request	Reported request
The old woman said to the boy, "please help me."	The old woman requested the boy to help her.
The librarian said to the students, "speak softly."	The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
Raj said to Sukumar, "please drop me at the station tonight."	Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station that night.

Jyola

## EC 11th English - Minimum Material

## 4. Passivisation (P. No. 78)

## B. Change the voice of the following sentences.

1. Mohammed follows the rules.
2. Mohan has completed the course.
3. Magdalene is singing the prayer.
4. Who wrote this complaint?
5. May God bless you with happiness!
6. A house is being constructed by them.
7. Let the door not be slammed.
8. The team was trained by the coach.

## ANS:

1. The rules are followed by Mohammed.
2. The course has been completed by Mohan.
3. The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.
4. By whom was this complaint written?
5. May you be blessed with happiness by God.
6. They are constructing a house.
7. Do not slam the door.
8. The coach trained the team.

## C. Make sentences using the passive form of the verbs.

1. Tagore / award / Nobel prize
2. IIM Ahmadabad / establish / 1961
3. Chattisgarh / from / 2000
4. First passenger train / inaugurated / India / 1853
5. Indian airlines / set up / 1953

## ANS:

1. Tagore was awarded the Nobel prize.
2. IIM Ahemadabad was established in 1961.
3. Chattisgarh was formed in 2000.
4. The first passenger train was inaugurated in India in 1853.
5. The Indian airlines was set up in 1953.

## 5. Conditional Clause:

If you stand in the rain, you get wet.  
If you heat ice, it melts.

**Zero Conditional - Present simple + present simple**

**Uses:** Facts which are generally true or scientific facts the condition always has the same result  
If it rains, we will cancel the trip.  
If you study, you will pass the exam.

**First Conditional Present simple + will/ won't/verb**

**Uses:** A possible situation in the future predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)  
If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot.  
If they sold their houses, they would be rich.

**Second Conditional Past simple + would + verb**

**Uses:** Hypothetical or unlikely situations unreal or improbable situation now or in the future  
If you had studied, you would have passed the exam.  
If I hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party.

**Third Conditional Past perfect + would have + past participle**

**Uses:** The person imagining a different past, imaginary situation that did not happen

- 1) If you should arrive at the airport before noon, give me a call

**Ans:** Should you arrive at the airport before noon, give me a call.

- 2) If I had the money, I would buy you what you want

**Ans:** Had I have the money, I would buy you what you want.

- 3) If he had not helped me I would have been in big trouble

**Ans:** Had he not helped me I would have been in big trouble.

**I. Complete the following with appropriate conditional clauses.**

- a) We will miss our train if we go to the station by walk
- b) Jayashree would travel to France if she planned
- c) People get sun-burnt if they don't use sun cream
- d) Vicky would have passed if he had studied
- e) I wouldn't refuse if you gave me a good offer
- f) Sundar would have waited if it hadn't rained
- g) Vijayshree will be busy if her relatives come
- h) Adhvika will not go to play if she is sick

## SECTION - III

Q. No.: 34-36

PROSE QUESTIONS &amp; ANSWER

## Lesson - 1

## 1. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

The grandfather wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. He had a long white beard. He looked very old. He looked as if he only could have a lot of grandchildren.



**2. Why was the author left with his grandfather in the village?**

The author was left with his grandfather as his parents moved to the city for better living conditions.

**3. Where did the author study in his childhood?**

The author studied in the village school in his childhood.

**4. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?**

The grandmother accompanied the author to school because the school was attached to the temple. She used to read scriptures over there.

**5. What made the dogs, follow the grandmother after school hours?**

The thrown out stale chapattis made the dogs follow the grandmother.

**6. Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education?**

She knew, nothing would happen to her till he returns home. Moreover, his future was more important to her than anything.

**7. What was the happiest time of day for grandmother?**

During afternoon grandmother used to feed the sparrows with crumbs of bread. This was the happiest time of the day for her.

**8. Describe the author's grandmother?**

The grandmother was a short and fat lady. She was slightly bent and had a wrinkled face. She wore spotless white dress. She prayed often with her rosary.

**9. What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?**

She woke up and got her grandson ready for school. She always went along with him to school. She read the scriptures in the temple.

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

The school education in the village gives importance to spiritual things. But in the city, it focuses on the subject. There was no teaching about God and the scriptures.

**11. The grandmother was strong - minded, Justify.**

1. When the author went up to university, she accepted her isolation.
2. At the time of leaving at the railway station, she did not show any emotion.
3. On his return, she celebrated by singing about home coming warriors.
4. During her last moments in bed, she lay peacefully praying and telling her beads. These show that she was strong minded.

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

The grandmother stopped praying. She said that her end was near. She lay peacefully in bed telling her beads.

## Lesson - 2

**1. How did Mary Kom manage to get financial support for her trip to the USA?**

One of her friends named Onler helped her in raising funds. He along with few students met two MPs. They donated Rs.5000 and Rs.3000 for her trip.

**2. Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty handed?**

Mary Kom's friends and well-wishers raised funds for her trip. So she thought that she should not return empty handed.

**3. What was her first impression of America?**

When Mary Kom reached America, it was snowing. Pennsylvania was cold and beautiful. She felt that the people were enormously nice too.

**4. Why did she call herself lucky?**

Mary Kom was tired and suffered from jet lag. She did not have any match on that day. So, she called herself lucky.

**5. According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?**

Loss of appetite was the reason for her losing in the finals.

**6. What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.**

Mary Kom was the only person to get a medal in the world women's. Boxing championship in Pennsylvania, USA. This made her feel confident about the competitive players.

**7. What difficulty did she experience while eating chinese food?**

Mary Kom found it difficult to use the chopsticks.

**8. How was she felicitated on her return to India?**

(1) On her return, a warm welcome was given at the airport in Delhi. (2) In Imphal, She was greeted with garlands, drumbeats and dancing (3) A felicitation programme was conducted in Langol after a Victory ride across the town. (4) She was presented a traditional Shawl.

**9. What did she consider her greatest achievement? why?**

Mary Kom retained her world title in 2006 at the fourth world championship in New Delhi by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania. This was her greatest achievement as she was able to win at home.



## Lesson - 3

1. **What does Lynd actually wonder at ?**  
Lynd actually wonders at the efficiency of human memory.
2. **Name a few things that a person remembers easily?**  
Telephone numbers, Friends addresses, good vintages, actors and actresses, cricketers and footballers.
3. **How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?**  
According to psychologists, we forget things because we wish to forget them. We forget pills and potions only because we have a strong dislike for them.
4. **What is the commonest type of forgetfulness according to lynd?**  
It occurs in the matter of posting letters.
5. **What are the articles the writers forgets most often?**  
Books, walking sticks, umbrellas and medicines are the articles the writer forgets most often.
6. **Who are the citizens of dreamland why?**  
The boys returning from games are citizens of dreamland.
7. **What are our memories filled with?**  
Our memories are mostly filled with the telephone numbers and addresses of our friends and the names of actors, actresses, cricket players, foot ballers and even murderers.
8. **When does human memory work with less than its usual capacity?**  
Human memory works with less than its usual capacity when a very methodical man always remembers to take the prescribed pills on time.
9. **Why, according to Lynd should taking medicines be one of the easiest actions to remember?**
  - i) Medicines are supposed to be taken before, during or after meals.
  - ii) Meals should themselves be the reminder of them.
  - iii) So, taking medicines is one of the easiest actions to remember.
10. **How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take?**  
Generally human beings hate medicines and forget to take. Their sickness is not cured. Hence people pay more money to buy more medicines. Thus the chemists make fortunes out of it.

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

The sportsmen returning from the games, have their minds still filled with memories of the playing field. So they forget trivial things like batand ball and leave them in trains.

12. **What kind of absent - mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd?**

The absent - mindedness of anglers and the poets are regarded as a virtue by Lynd. Their minds are filled with more glorious matter.

13. **Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out.**

1. A father took the baby out in a perambulator
2. He slipped into a public-house as he was tempted to a glass of beer.
3. He left the baby outside and forgot completely.
4. Finally, it was rescued by his wife who happened to pass the public house.
5. The father returned home not even remembering that he had taken the baby out.

## Lesson - 4

1. **What is a tight corner? What happens when one finds oneself in a tight corner?**

A tight corner means a difficult situation. One gets frustrated when one finds oneself in a tight corner.

2. **What is the difference between a physical and mental tight corner?**

- i) A physical tight corner is one where a person gets into trouble physically, such as being caught in a tide or attacked in war.
- ii) A mental tight corner is one where one undergoes a mental conflict such as difficult financial problem.

3. **Why did the narrator visit christie's?**

The narrator visited christie's because his friend asked him to look in at the sale room.

4. **The narrator heard his own voice saying 'and fifty' what does this suggest?**

This suggests that the author made the bid on a sudden impulse.

5. **What was the narrators financial condition?**

The narrator had only sixty-three pounds in the bank. He did not have enough securities to borrow money.

6. **The narrator could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding why?**

The narrator had made may bids before he entered into trouble. So he could not pretend to have made a mistake in bidding.

**7. What could have been the best way for the narrator, to get him out of the tight corner?**

The narrator could have confessed his poverty to one of christies staff and made the picture put up again for auction.

**8. Why did the narrator feel he could have welcomed a firing party?**

The situation was so critical and so he felt that he could have welcomed a firing party.

**9. What was the bidder's offer to the narrator?**

Fifty guineas was the bidders offer to the narrator.

**10. How did the narrator take advantage of the situation?**

The bidder was ready to offer fifty guineas to the narrator for the picture. But the narrator demanded hundred guineas and got it.

**Lesson - 5**

**1. Who does the speaker claim to represent?**

The speaker claims to represent the common man.

**2. Why are universities necessary for a society?**

Universities are necessary for a society to train and guide the common man to become a good citizen of democracy.

**3. What was the role of scholars and poets in olden days?**

The role of scholars and poets in olden days was to decorate the chambers of kings.

**4. In what ways have universities improved the society?**

Universities have improved the society by providing its technological expertise and scientific applications.

**5. Universities develop broad - mindedness. How does Dr.Radhakrishnan drive home this idea.**

Dr. Radhakrishnan says that it is in the universities, we can develop the true spirit of democracy, appreciation of other's point of view and adjustment of differences.

**6. What should the youngsters aim in life after their graduation?**

The youngsters should aim something higher and nobler things. They should not be content with their mere material advancements.

**7. How can a graduate give back to his/her society?**

Graduates must educate uneducated older members of society and bring knowledge to them. They must give hope to the hopeless people. Thus students can give back what they have received.

**8. 'Wisdom was meant for the mansion, not for the market place what does this statement signify?**

During middle ages, universities had to train scholars and poets to decorate the chambers of kings. Their wisdom was only meant for the royal family but not for the common man.

**9. According to the speaker, how should universities mould the students of the present day?**

The universities should help students realize the challenges and opportunities of the present day situations. They should equip the students with the spirit to win.

**10. How does Arignar Anna highlight the duties and responsibilities of graduates to the society?**

Arignar Anna points out that the government and society pay for the education of the youngsters. So, graduates must give back to society what they have received. Graduates must try to serve society in all possible ways to remove ignorance and bring light and hope.

**11. Students are instilled with some of the essential values and skills by the universities. Enumerate them.**

Universities equip the students with knowledge. They instil in the students faith in democracy and a capacity to shoulder responsibility.

**12. What are the hindrances a graduate faces in his/her way?**

Normal ethical values are not witnessed in the society. Selfish people are enthroned and the patient workers are condoned. Tyranny of all kinds will also discourage the graduate.

**Lesson - 6**

**1. Give a few instances of Bryson's confused acts.**

- He often forgets the way to lavatory and ends up standing on the wrong side of a self locking door in a theatre.
- He often forgets his hotel room number.

**2. What were the contents of Bryson's bag?**

Newspaper cuttings, a 14 ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money film and coins.

**3. Describe the fluttery cascade of things tumbling from the bag.**

A hundred carefully sorted documents tumbled from the bag like a fluttery cascade.

**4. Why did the author's concern over tobacco shift to his finger?**

The author's concern over tobacco shifted to his fingers because he had cut his finger deeply on the zip.

**5. What happened to Bryson, when he leaned to tie his shoelace?**

When he leaned to tie his shoelace, the person on the front seat pushed back his seat. As a result he got stuck in the kneel down position.

**6. How did Bryson free himself from the crash position?**

Bryson freed himself by clawing the leg of the man sitting next to him.

**7. What was Bryson's worst accident on a plane?**

The leakage of pen was Bryson's worst accident on plane. His mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums became navy blue and remained there for several days.

**8. What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?**

Bryson wished to avoid his clumsy behaviour in his life.

**9. How would staying away from liquid mischief benefit Bryson?**

It would cut down on the laundry bills.

**10. Why did the clerk say that Bryson was not entitled to flyer miles?**

It is Bryson in the ticket and the card is in the name of W.Bryson.

**11. Why doesn't Bryson seem to be able to do easily what others seem to? Give a few reasons.**

- Bryson is forgetful to the core.
- He is clumsy in his activities.
- He is always nervous, confused and preoccupied with one thing or the other.

**12. What was the reaction of Bryson's wife to his antics?**

Bryson's wife simply looked at his antics with an expression of wonder. She used to say she couldn't believe him doing such things.

Q. No.: 37-40

**HOMOPHONES (P. No. 7, 8)**

**Homonyms (same words) Heteronyms - (different words)**

**Homographs (same spelling) - Homophones (same sound)**

- Brake / break - stop, to take rest  
We have a short **break** between the sessions.  
The car skidded to a halt when I applied the **brake**
- Waste / waist - rubbish, hip region  
Shivani wears a belt around her **waist**  
We should never misuse **waste** Natural resources.
- Principle / principal - legal rules, high authority  
Oxygen is the **principal** element present in the earth's crust.  
Both these machines work on the same **principle**
- Bread / bred - food item, to produce off spring  
Turtles should be **bred** in a healthy environment.  
I like to have toasted **bread** for breakfast.
- Lesson / lessen - something you learn or teach, to make / reduce smaller  
This medicine will **lessen** your pain.  
Finally, the manager learnt a **lesson** in the hard way.
- Pale / pail - weak / bucket  
The child looks very sick and **pale**  
I need a **pail** of water to wash these cups.

- Through / threw - moving one side to other side, to propel with force  
Ravi picked the banana peel and **threw** it in the dustbin.  
The soldiers had to pass **through** a dark tunnel.
- Corps / corpse - organisation, dead body  
The **corpse** was covered with a shroud.  
A five-day annual training camp for the senior cadet **corps** has been organized.

**1. Homophones:**

- Coat - dress  
Quote - Statement
- Feet - bottom of leg  
Feat - good skill
- Weather - climate  
Whether - expressed
- Loose - not fit  
Lose - to fail
- Weary - tired  
Wiry - thin
- Guilt - sense of wrong doing  
Gilt - covered in gold
- Paused - stopped  
Passed - crossing away
- Pocket - small bag stitched in shirt  
Packet - wrap up things

**2. Homographs:**

- |          |                                    |          |                                       |
|----------|------------------------------------|----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Book  | - printed work                     | 6. Print | - text appear in book                 |
| Book     | - reserve in advance               | Print    | - write clearly                       |
| 2. Frame | - rigid                            | 7. Dear  | - loved one                           |
| Frame    | - formulate                        | Deer     | - hoofed animal                       |
| 3. Guide | - person employed to show tourists | 8. Park  | - Place of public land for recreation |
| Guide    | - Induce                           | Park     | - to leave the vehicle at place       |
| 4. Play  | - drama                            | 9. Bat   | - sports equipment to hit a ball      |
| Play     | - take part in sports              | Bat      | - a mammal                            |
| 5. Plan  | - Proposal                         | 10. File | - a folder of loose papers            |
| Plan     | - decide to do in advance          | File     | - submit a record                     |
|          |                                    | 11. Wind | - rush of air                         |
|          |                                    | Wind     | - gasping for breath                  |

**3. Heteronyms:**

- |           |                  |            |                      |
|-----------|------------------|------------|----------------------|
| 1. Lead   | - a metal        | 3. Present | - gift               |
| Lead      | - guide          | Present    | - to give a talk     |
| 2. Minute | - period of time | 4. Tear    | - split into pieces  |
| Minute    | - very small     | Tear       | - droplets from eyes |

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

The people of India, as a whole, 1 **are** (be) warm-hearted and hospitable. Any calamity in any part of the world immediately 2 **Arouses** (arouse). Their Charity and generosity and a committee 3 **is** (be) promptly 4 **set** (set) up to collect funds to help the distressed. The most endearing quality in them 5 **is** (be) the respect they show for the work done in any capacity. They 6 **believe** (believe) in what we 7 **call** (call) the dignity of laboratory.

**B) Now, use the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences in their correct forms**

- I **like** (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I **am** (be) free.
- He **is** (be) likely to miss the train. He **runs** (run) up to the station.
- At the moment they **are waiting** (wait) at the bus-stop. But I **don't know** (not know) their plans for the journey.
- They firmly **believe** (believe) in the existence of God.
- We **hear** (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings **transmit** (Transmit) sound vacant.
- She always **makes** (make) excuses for coming late.
- The prime minister **leaves** (leaves) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow.

**Page no:16 (f, h)****C) Fill in the blanks using past perfect tense forms of the verbs.**

- I **had never seen** (See) such a beautiful sunrise before I came here.
- We were not able to stay overnight as we **had not seen** (reserve) the tickets in advance.
- Nirmala **had been** (be) to the concert several times.
- Mariappan knew Pudukottai so well because he **had lived** (live) there for five years.
- Yusuf understood the problem because he **had experienced** (experience) the situation earlier.
- Catherine did not have any cash because she **had lost** (lose) her purse.
- My father **had been** (be) to Mumbai once before.
- The cat **had chased** (chase) the bird before it flew out what the problem was with her knee.
- Edith **had visited** (visit) several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her knee
- If we **had called** (call) the manager ahead, we would not have to wait so long for a table.

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

- The poet stops to hear the maiden singing while she 1 **was cutting** (Cut) and 2 **Binding** (bind) the grain. The song of the lady 3 **fascinated** (fascinate) the poet, who 4 **stood** (stand) there to Listen to the song. The girl **sang** (sing) a sad song.
- During the monsoon, a tender slightly warm breeze 1 **was blowing** (blow) On a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance 2 **rose** (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It 3 **seemed** (Seen) as if the Warm breath of the exhausted earth 4 **was falling** (Fall) against one's Skin. A sweet voiced bird somewhere 5 **was chirping** (Chirp) repeatedly.

Page no:43

**Lesson: 02**

A) Fill in the blanks with suitable modal verbs.

- We are not completely sure but Kishore **may** come back tomorrow.
- When Koushik was a child he **used to** play in the street.
- Could** I have some more juice, please.
- We **need** not paint this room now.
- I **would** rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
- May** I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.
- In schools, students **must** wear uniforms. It is compulsory.
- The voyagers did not **dare** to drop anchor at the unknown island.
- Thou **shall** Love your neighbour.
- The manager **will** not excuse you, if you fail to complete your assignment today.
- Helen jotted down the important points lest she **should** forget it
- You **can** never retain me against my wishes.
- Being a Monday, the shops **will** not be crowded today.
- I **would** admit my fault, if I were you.
- The groom **must** Certainly be over 30 years of age.
- My brother **will** go abroad to pursue his higher studies next year.
- It's not that urgent. You **may** take your own time.
- There is a lot of time left, so you **need** not panic.
- Can** I turn on the fan, please?
- I **can** not believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?
- Dinesh **may not** be the richest person in the village. He has just bought two luxury cars.
- Nirmala **could** write perfectly when she was seven.

**CORRECT THE ERRORS IN SENTENCES**

- Many boys is clever.  
Many boys are clever
- One of the box is heavy.  
One of the boxes is heavy
- Many of the book are costly  
Many of the books are costly
- The Ganges is holiest river  
The Ganges is the holiest river
- Kumar is old than me  
Kumar is elder to me
- He likes coffee than tea  
He likes coffee to tea
- They spent a hour at an university  
They spent an hour at a university
- I met an European  
I met a European
- He plays Veena and Violin  
He plays the Veena and the Violin
- He went to US to see UNO building  
He went to the US to see the UNO building
- We admire Sun, Moon, Ramayana, Bible and Taj.  
We admire the Sun, the Moon, the Ramayana, the Bible and the Taj.
- Gopal as well as Mala are dancing  
Gopal as well as Mala is dancing
- No one know the answer.  
None knows the answer
- Neither Seetha or Geetha are good  
Neither Seetha nor Geetha is good



15. Either I nor you can do it.  
Either I or you can do it
16. He met in an accident.  
He met with an accident
17. They congratulate him of his success.  
They congratulate him on his success.
18. Let's discuss about science and technology.  
Let's discuss science and technology.
19. We speak the English  
We speak English
20. The news are very important  
The news is very important
21. Priya is tallest girl in the class.  
Priya is the tallest girl in the class
22. The HM with all / together with the teachers visit the exhibition  
The HM with all / together with the teachers visits the exhibition
23. They walked into the road.  
They walked along the road.
24. If he had contacted me, I would help him.  
If he had contacted me, I would have helped him.
25. All the boys shared the food between them.  
All the boys shared the food among them.
26. My mother cooks now.  
My mother is cooking now.
27. The doctor made him to take some medicine.  
The doctor made him take some medicine.
28. I have two brother-in-laws.  
I have two brothers-in-law.
29. She is my cousin sister.  
She is my cousin
30. He fell across the river.  
He fell into the river.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate homophones , verb patterns, modal verb, tense and voice forms:  
37-40. Forms of verbs- Tense

Tense	Pattern	Key words
<b>Simple tenses</b>		
Simple present	V1 / V1+s / V1+es	always , often, usually
Simple past	V2	last week, once, ago
Simple future	Shall/will + V1	tomorrow, next week, soon
<b>Continuous tenses</b>		
Present continuous	am / is / are + V+ ing	now, while, at the moment
Past continuous	Was / were + V+ ing	then, when, while
Future continuous	Shall / will+ be + V+ ing	tomorrow this time
<b>Perfect tenses</b>		
Present perfect	Have / has + V3	already, just, before
Past perfect	Had + V3	till, before, after, since
Future perfect	Shall / will+ have + V3	by next month, by next year
<b>Perfect continuous</b>		
Present perfect	continuous Have / has + been + V +ing	Since, ever since, for
Past perfect	continuous Had + been + V+ ing	Since, ever since, for
Future perfect continuous	Shall/ will + have+been+V+ing	Since, ever since, for

#### DETERMINERS OR QUANTIFIERS

**Little = not much, a little = some though not much, few = none , a few = some.. ie few and little gives negative meaning, which is subjected to the context.**

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

- They came early but there was \_\_\_\_\_ (**little** / a little) work to do.
- Anand invited \_\_\_\_\_ (**a few** / few) friends for the birthday party.
- The teacher gave \_\_\_\_\_ (all / **every**) student a separate topic for the assignment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (**Most of** / many) the water overflowed from the tank.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (One / Any) of my friends wished me on my birthday.
6. Vijay had \_\_\_\_\_ (no / any) idea about the problem.
7. Adhi had taken \_\_\_\_\_ (many / much) photos during the programme.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ (Some / Few) girls who attended the class informed about the test.

## SECTION - IV

**Q. No.: 41-43**

**PROSE PARAGRAPH**

### 1. The Portrait of a Lady.

The author's grandmother was short and fat with wrinkles. Every day, she used to wake up the author and go with him to school. While coming back she fed the dogs with stale chappathis. After shifting from village to city they were not so close. She was not happy about his education at the city school. She used to feed sparrows in the city house. Later the author went abroad for higher studies. She showed no emotions. When he returned, she sang songs to celebrate his homecoming. Next morning, she became ill. She died peacefully in bed while praying. Thousands of sparrows flew in to mourn her death.

### 2. The Queen of Boxing

M.C. Mary Kom was a boxer. She was selected for world women's Boxing championships in USA. But she was much worried about the expenses. Her father gave only Rs.2000 for her trip. With the help of her friends and two MP's she left for USA with Rs.10000. She was defeated in the finals and got silver medal. She was given a warm welcome at the Delhi airport. The silver medal and the prize money had helped her get relief from financial problems. At the time of marriage, she had no savings, Manipur government offered her the sub-Inspector post. Even after her marriage, she retained the world title by winning a gold in Russia. Her victory at the fourth world championship in New Delhi was one of the greatest achievements. The media named her Queen of Boxing and Magnificent Mary.

### 3. Forgetting

Modern man remembers telephone numbers, the addresses and the dates. His memory is filled with actors and actresses, cricketers and footballers. But we forget things because we wish to forget them. People forget their medicines because of their strong dislike to them. Chemists make a lot of money because people forget to take medicines. Most of the people forget to post letters. Sportsmen forget their bats and balls when leaving the train. The angler forgets to take the fishing rod back home. Many great writers, music composers and poets have exceptional powers of memory. But statesmen have bad memories. The poet forgets to post a letter because his mind is filled with more glorious matter. So, forgetfulness is a necessary evil.

## SUPPLEMENTARY – PARAGRAPHS

### 1. After Twenty years – O. Henry

Bob and Jimmy were friends. Bob, left to try his luck in the west. They made an agreement to meet again exactly twenty years later. At the appointed time, Bob waited. A policeman walked up and asked what he was doing Bob explained about their agreement and waited for Jimmy Wells. Later a tall man in plain clothes came to meet Bob. Bob thought him to be Jimmy Wells. But the police officer whom he met earlier was Jimmy, his old friend. Since Bob was a criminal wanted by the police, Jimmy Wells did not want to arrest him. So, Jimmy Wells has sent another police officer to do the work.

### 2. A Shot in the Dark – Saki.

Philip Sletherby was travelling by train to Brill Manor. His companion in the train was Bertie, the son of Saltpen Jago. Bertie had left his purse behind. He asked Sletherby to lend the pounds to him. He said that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi lion. Bu this mother's letter to Sletherby had a grey hound courant crest. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his suspecting foul play, Sletherby did not give him any money, as he knew Mrs. Saltpen Jago was a blonde. Later he came to know that Bertie's mother had changed hair colour just five weeks ago. Bertie had not lied. Only, Sletherby had mistaken Bertie for a fraud.

**3. The first Patient – C.V.Burgess.**

A number of patients were waiting for the dentist. Everybody was tensed. One of the women was busy with showing her photographs to everyone. Joe, the first patient was called in. Sometime later, the nurse came out and went in with a hammer. Once again, the nurse came out to fetch a large pair of pliers and later on, she took in a hacksaw. The loud sound of sawing and screeching made everyone leave the waiting room except two women. Actually, the doctor had missed the key to his tools cabin and he had been trying to open the cabin with the hammer, pliers and hacksaw. The woman with the photographs is surprised to see that she was the next patient to go in.

**1. WRITING NOTICE**

**St. Joseph's Girls Hr. Sec. School, Jawahar Nagar**  
**WORKSHOP ON ESSAY WRITING**

2<sup>nd</sup> March 2021

This is to inform all the students of class XI and XII that a workshop on Essay Writing will be held at 10.00 a.m. on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2020 (Friday), in the school auditorium. Everyone is invited. For further details contact the under signed.

(Sd/-)

**JEEVAN**

(Secretary)

**2. E-MAIL WRITING****1. Write an e-mail to your uncle thanking him for the gift that he had sent from abroad.**

To : eswar21919@gmail.com

Cc: seetha123@gmail.com

Subject: Thanks note

Dear Uncle,

Well and wish the same from you.

Thank you very much for your gift of a laptop. It is very useful. My regards to all at home.

With love,  
chandru

**2. Write an e-mail to a charitable trust requesting for a scholarship**

To : mahathmatrust@gmail.com

Cc: ganesh234@gmail.com

Subject: Application for scholarship

Sir,

I kindly request you to peruse my application for the scholarship awarded by your trust. Please do the essential in this regard.

Thank you.

Regards,  
Sornam

### 3. LETTER WRITING

#### OFFICIAL LETTERS

1. Write a letter to a sports company ordering sports items for the physical education department of your school.

**From**

xxxx

yyyy

**To**

The Manager  
Alwin Sports  
Palayamkottai

**Sir,**

Sub: Ordering Sports items

I would like to place the following order for the Physical Education Department of our school. Kindly sent them through ABT parcel service.

List of Goods		
1.	Cricket Ball	3 Nos.
2.	Volley Ball	3 Nos.
3.	Foot Ball	2 Nos.

Kindly send us your bank account detail so that we can remit the bill amount as soon as we receive the goods.

Thanking you,

Place : YYYYY.  
Date : 8th July 2021

Yours faithfully,  
XXXXX.

Address on the Cover	
To The Manager Alwin Sports Palayamkottai	<b>STAMP</b>

#### JOB APPLICATION WITH BIO-DATA

**From**

XXXXX,  
YYYYY.

**To**

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Sir,**

Sub: Application for the post of **Post Graduate English Teacher / Salesman.**

Ref: The Hindu. Dtd. 10th March 2020

I saw your ad. I have necessary qualifications. If appointed, I will work sincerely. I have enclosed my bio-data.

Thank you.

Place : YYYYY.  
Date : 13.03.2021

Yours faithfully,  
XXXXX.

**BIO-DATA**

1. Name of the applicant : xxxx
2. Father's Name : Raja
3. Residential Address : xxxx, yyyy.
4. Date of Birth & Age : 4th June 1996 & 24 years old
5. Sex : Male
6. Nationality : Indian
7. Religion : Hindu
8. Qualification : M.A. with B.Ed and M.Ed.,
9. Languages known : Tamil and English
10. Experience : Worked as PG English Teacher in Rose Mary Matric HSS, Palayamkottai/  
Worked as salesman in Vasanth & Co
11. Special Talent : Fluency in English, a good knowledge in computer and a good athlete.
12. Salary Expected : Rs. 15,000 per month

**Declaration**

I, xxxx hereby declare that the information which I have furnished above is true to the best of my knowledge.

Place : YYYYY.

XXXXX.

Date : 13.03.2021

Signature

**3. Write a letter to the Chief Reservation Supervisor of Railways requesting him to grant concession for your educational tour.****From**

xxxx

YYYY

**To**

The Chief Reservation Supervisor  
The Southern Railway  
Tirunelveli

**Respected Sir,**

Thirty students of our school with three teachers have planned for an educational tour to Chennai on 7th July 2020. We have decided to travel by Kanyakumari Express which takes off from Tirunelveli at 8.00 p.m. We have planned to return on 9th July 2020 at 6.00 p.m. I request you to kindly do the needful for us.

Thanking you,

Place : YYYYY.

Yours faithfully,

Date : 1st July 2021

XXXXX.

**Address on the Cover**

To	<b>STAMP</b>
The Chief Reservation Supervisor The Southern Railways. Tirunelveli	

**INFORMAL / PERSONAL LETTER**

1st April, 2021

My Dear...

I am fine. Hope you are doing well ..... lonely. My regards to all at home.

Yours lovingly





## GOVT QUESTION PAPER - MAY 2022

### LANGUAGE - PART II - ENGLISH

Time allowed: 2.30 Hours

Maximum Marks:90

#### PART - I

**20 x 1 = 20**

- i) Answer all the questions.  
 ii) Choose the appropriate **synonyms** of the underlined words in the following sentences.

**Choose the most appropriate synonyms for the italicised words.**

1. We treated it like the fables of the prophets she used to tell us.  
 (a) hymns (b) songs (c) storeys (d) **stories**
2. The coaches lauded me.  
**(a) appreciated** (b) gifted (c) garlanded (d) rebuked
3. The toilers did not enjoy this privilege.  
 (a) kings (b) bosses (c) leaders (d) **workers**

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

4. Grandmother was always in spotless white.  
 (a) pure (b) pointless (c) **dirty** (d) creased
5. The staff looked so unsympathetic ...  
 (a) credible (b) genuine (c) dutiful (d) **sympathetic**
6. It requires individual responsibility.  
 (a) classical (b) personal (c) **collective** (d) modern
7. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word 'tidy'.  
 (a) ir (b) in (c) dis (d) **un**
8. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation 'CAT'  
**(a) Career and Aptitude Test** (b) Competitive Aptitude Test  
 (c) Capital Aptitude Test (d) Central Law and Aptitude Test
9. Choose the appropriate idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase.  
 The two players were in the two opposite angles of the boxing ring, resting between rounds.  
 (a) in our corner (b) gift of the gab  
**(c) square off** (d) turning over a new leaf
10. Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrasal verb.  
 The rebellion was \_\_\_\_\_ by the officers.  
 (a) put off (b) put on (c) **put down** (d) put up
11. Choose the word from the options given below to form a compound word with "bee".  
 (a) piece (b) lash (c) gate (d) **hive**
12. Choose the right definition for the word. "Neurologist".  
 (a) one who treats stomach disorders  
 (b) one who treats lung problems  
**(c) one who treats disorders of the nervous system**  
 (d) one who treats vision problems
13. Form a derivative for the underlined word  
 Mom told me to arrange the table  
 (a) ful (b) **ment** (c) ity (d) ness
14. Fill in the blanks with appropriate "ism" word.  
 Ravi had the habit of being absent at work. He is known for his \_\_\_\_\_.  
**(a) absenteeism** (b) patriotism (c) heroism (d) criticism

15. Fill in the blanks with the suitable modal verb.  
Students \_\_\_\_\_ submit their note books tomorrow without fail.  
(a) **must** (b) can (c) may (d) might
16. Fill in the blanks with a suitable Preposition.  
I saw the cat sitting \_\_\_\_\_ the table.  
(a) **on** (b) in (c) of (d) at
17. Choose the appropriate question tag for the following sentence.  
Sita is a teacher, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
(a) wasn't she (b) is she (c) did she (d) **isn't she**
18. Fill in the blanks with the correct tense form.  
If I \_\_\_\_\_ a pilot, I would fly high.  
(a) am (b) was (c) had been (d) **were**
19. Fill in the blanks with a suitable determiner.  
\_\_\_\_\_ of my friends called me yesterday.  
(a) Third (b) Any (c) Little (d) **Many**
20. Fill in the blanks with the suitable phrase.  
\_\_\_\_\_ heavy rain, the match was cancelled.  
(a) **Due to** (b) In spite of (c) Despite (d) In case of

**PART - II**  
**SECTION - 1**

Answer **any four** of the following.

**4 x 2 = 8**

21. "Most of all, I want to relearn  
How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!"  
(a) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh ? **Refer EC Guide - Poem 1 3b (ii)**  
(b) Mention the figure of speech used here. **Simile**
22. When officialdom demands,  
Is there a doctor in the stands ?  
(a) Why are doctors called from the stands by the sponsors? **Refer EC Guide - Poem 2 4c (i), (iii)**  
(b) Pick out the rhyming words in the given lines. **demand, stand**
23. He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.  
We bow before competence and merit;  
(a) Who is adored as a king? **Refer EC Guide - Poem 5 4a**  
(b) What is the figure of speech used in the first line ? **Refer EC Guide - 4b metaphor**
24. "And tell sad stories of the death of kings:"  
(a) Pick out the alliterated words. **sad, stories**  
(b) Who is the speaker ? **King Richard II**
25. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles  
Like a fixed portrait smile.  
(a) What do you mean by "Cocktail face"? **A face which shows mixed emotions**  
(b) Mention the figure of speech. **Alliteration**
26. Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits,  
(a) What does the word "antic" mean ? **Refer EC Guide - Poem 6**  
(b) Identify the figure of speech employed in this line. **A court jester**  
**Personification**

**SECTION - 2**

Answer **any three** of the following questions.

**3 x 2 = 6**

27. The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."

[Rewrite as a *Reported Speech*]

**Ans :** The old woman requested the boy to help her

28. Raghu tried his best, but he did not succeed.

[Rewrite as a *Complex Sentence*]

**Ans :** Though Raghu tried his best, he did not succeed

29. Though the battle has been won, the war isn't over yet.

[Rewrite as a *Compound Sentence*]

**Ans :** The battle has been won yet the war isn't over

30. Rita was late to school. She was punished.

[Rewrite using "If" clause]

**Ans :** If Rita had not been late to school, she would not have been punished.

If Rita was early to school, she would not be punished

**PART - III**  
**SECTION - 1**

Explain **any two** of the following with reference to the context.

**2 x 3 = 6**

31. "I have learned to wear many faces Like dresses .....

**Refer EC Guide - Poem 1**

**Ans :** Poem : Once upon a time

Poet : Gabriel Okara

32. "They do not ever in their dealings Consider one another's feelings....."

**Refer EC Guide - Poem 2**

**Ans :** Poem : Confessions of a Born Spectator

Poet : Ogden Nash

33. "How can you say to me, I am a king?"

**Refer EC Guide - Poem 6**

**Ans :** Poem : The Hollow Crown

Poet : William Shakespeare

**SECTION - 2**

Answer **any two** of the following questions in not more than **30** words.

**2 x 3 = 6**

34. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school ?

**Refer EC Guide - Prose 1 Qns 1 - d**

35. What did Mary Kom consider her greatest achievement ? Why ?

**Refer EC Guide - Prose 2 Qns 2 - i**

36. Why are universities necessary for a Society ?

**Refer EC Guide - Prose 5 A - 2**

**SECTION - 3**

Answer **any three** of the following.

**3 x 3 = 9**

37. Write an article on "Road Safety" in about 50 words.

**Ans :** Practicing road safety measures is very good and safe to all people all through the life. Everyone should respect others while driving or walking on the road and take care of their safety. People's safety on the road is one of the most important aspects in order to avoid road side accidents, injury and death.

38. Describe the process of ironing a shirt.

**Ans :** Refer EC Guide, Describing Process Ex . 5

39. Write an e-mail to your brother wishing him on his birthday.

**Ans :** Refer EC Guide Qns Drafta Email Ex.3

40. Write a message to your sister reminding her about the coaching class that evening after school hours.

**Ans :**

13.05.2022	10.00am
To : philomina@abcmail.com	
In your busy schedule don't forget the coaching class. This message is to remind you that you have to go the coaching class in the evening at 6.00pm. Attend the coaching class without fail.	
From	
Mary	

**PART - IV**

Answer the following in a paragraph of about **150** words.

**7 x 5 = 35**

41. (a) Why was Mary Kom named the “Queen of Boxing” and “Magnificent Mary” ?

**Refer EC Guide - Prose 2**

OR

- (b) How does the speaker highlight the importance of giving back to the society in the lesson “The Convocation Address” ?

**Refer EC Guide - Prose 5**

Answer the following in a paragraph of about **150** words.

42. (a) Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult, in the poem, “Once upon a Time”.

**Refer EC Guide - Poem I**

OR

- (b) What are the qualities the speaker wishes to nourish and what is his mission in the poem, “Everest is not the only Peak” ?

**Refer EC Guide - Poem 5**

Answer in a paragraph of about **150** words developing the following hints.

43. (a) The dentist’s clinic many patients wait – tensed – tooth to be extracted – the arrival of the dentist – Joe, the first patient – called in – the nurse goes – with hammer – reaction of patients – loud sound of sawing and screeching – other patients fear – go away – Joe comes out – hammer, pliers – to open tool box. **Refer EC Guide - Supplementary Reader 3**

OR

- (b) Stephen Leacock – visits a photo studio – for photograph – the photographer – unpleasant comments – takes a long time – Leacock gets angry – The photographer – rude – comments on Leacock’s features – ill – treats Leacock – takes photo in animation – asks to come on Saturday – Leacock goes – disappointed – does not resemble him – accuses and leaves in tears. **Refer EC Guide - Supplementary Reader 4**

44. Write a summary (or) make notes of the following passage.

**A planet revolves around the Sun along a definite curved path which is called an orbit.** It is elliptical. **The time taken by a planet to complete one revolution is called its period of revolution.**

Besides revolving around the Sun, a planet also rotates on its own axis like a top. **The time taken by a planet to complete one rotation is called its period of rotation.** The period of rotation of the earth is 23 hours and 56 minutes and so the length of a day on earth is taken as 24 hours.

The planets are spaced unevenly. **The first four planets are relatively close together and close to the Sun. They form the inner solar system.** Farther from the Sun is **the outer solar system, Where the planets are much more spread out.** Thus the distance between Saturn and Uranus is much greater than the distance between Earth and Mars.

**The four planets grouped together in the inner solar system are Mercury, Venus, Earth and Mars. They are called inner planets.** They have a surface of solid rock crust and are called terrestrial or rocky planets. Their insides, surfaces and atmospheres are

formed in a similar way and form a similar pattern. Our planet Earth, can be taken as a model of the other three planets.

**The four large planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune spread out in the outer solar system and slowly orbit the Sun. They are called outer planets. They are made of hydrogen, helium and other gases in huge amounts and have very dense atmosphere. They are known as gas giants and are also called gaseous planets.** The four outer planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune have rings, whereas the four inner planets do not have any rings. The rings are actually tiny pieces of rock covered with ice.

**Ans :** **Note :** Gather all the bold sentences and write a paragraph

**Rough Copy :**

**Summary :**

**Title :** The Planets

45. (a) Write a letter to the commissioner of the corporation complaining about the sanitary conditions of the streets in your locality. **Refer EC Guide - Prose 5 Letter Writing**

OR

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

**Ans :**

YYYY  
27th June 2022

Dear Shri

I hope you are doing fine. I am having a good time these days. I am writing this letter to share how I am going to celebrate my birthday in your house. This year I have planned to celebrate my birthday with you in your house. I think we shall enjoy happy and have a great time. We shall have lots of fun games. Convey my humble regards to every one at home.

Yours lovingly  
Mathi

46. (a) Read the following sentences, spot the error in them and correct them.

(i) I saw many gooses in the park.

**Ans :** geese

(ii) Ramu is one of the tallest boy.

**Ans :** boys

(iii) He is my cousin brother.

**Ans :** remove brother

(iv) They discussed about the matter.

**Ans :** remove about

(v) Either of these are right.

**Ans :** is

OR

- (b) Read the following sentences and classify them according to their fields.

(i) Dr. Rahim is an Orthopaedic surgeon.

**Ans :** Medicine

(ii) My grandfather owned a fertile land.

**Ans :** Agriculture

(iii) A.R. Rehman is a great Pianist.

**Ans :** Music

(iv) Jegan is into trading.

**Ans :** Commerce

(v) The hacker had some problem with his mother-board. **Ans :** Computer

Music, Computer, Agriculture, Education, Medicine, Commerce, Nutrition.

47. a) Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.

The history of medicinal plants is as old as the history of human beings. Most medicines are obtained either directly or indirectly from plants. All the major systems of medicines such as Ayurveda, Yoga, Unani, Siddha, Homeopathy are based on drugs obtained from plants and animals. These drugs obtained from medicinal plants are called secondary metabolites. Plants produce primary metabolites for their living e.g. carbohydrates, amino acids, etc., and secondary metabolites for protection, competition and species



interaction, (e.g.) alkaloids, terpenoids flavonoids etc. Phytochemistry is the study of Phytochemicals which are chemical substances derived from various parts of the plant. Few plant derived drugs are Tulsi, Nannari, Nilavembu, Pappali etc.

**Questions :**

(i) Name any two major systems of medicines.

**Ans :** Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha

(ii) What are secondary metabolites ?

**Ans :** Drugs obtained from medicinal plants are called secondary metabolites

(iii) Carbohydrates, amino acids etc. are

**Ans :** Primary metabolites

(iv) What is phytochemistry ?

**Ans :** Phytochemistry is the study of Phytochemicals which are chemical substances derived from various parts of the plant.

(v) Did you come across the word 'Nilavembu' in recent years ? For which disease was it recommended?

**Ans :** For Corona

OR

(b) Build a dialogue with a minimum of 5 exchanges between a teacher, and a student who has come late to school.

**Ans :**

**Student :** May I come in Sir?

**Teacher :** Yes, Stand here. Why do you always come late?

**Student :** Sir, It is the bus which makes me late

**Teacher :** What time do you leave home?

**Student :** I always leave home at quarter to eight

**Teacher :** How far is your home from here

**Student :** It is about three kilometers from here

**Teacher :** Okay. Try to be regular and punctual in doing your work

**Student :** Alright I will try to do every thing in the right time

**Teacher :** From tomorrow onwards you should not be late to school

**Student :** Yes teacher, I will not be late to school from tomorrow on wards

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<b>GOVT QUESTION PAPER - AUGUST 2022</b>	
<b>LANGUAGE - PART II - ENGLISH</b>	
Time allowed: 3.00 Hours	Maximum Marks:90

**PART - I**

Answer **all** the questions.

20×1=20

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

1. Khushwant Singh's grandmother hobbled about in the house with one hand resting on her waist:

a) **walked unsteadily**    b) jumped    c) ran quickly    d) danced

2. Mary Kom had a strong conviction in her passion for boxing :

a) struggle    b) **belief**    c) thought    d) affinity

3. He could hear a smothered noise from his friend :

a) **suppressed**    b) loud    c) strange    d) weird

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

4. The grains were scattered all over the place :  
a) picked                      b) distributed                      **c) gathered**                      d) found
5. She was happy that her fear vanished :  
a) disappeared                      **b) appeared**                      c) proved                      d) concluded
6. I do represent him in all ruggedness :  
**a) timidity**                      b) honesty                      c) strength                      d) regularity
7. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the base word 'obedient',  
a) in —                      **b) dis —**                      c) ir —                      d) mis —
8. Choose the correct expansion of the abbreviation GST :  
a) Goods and Service Term                      **b) Goods and Service Tax**  
c) Goods and Service Trade                      b) Goods and Sales Tax
9. Fill in the blank with suitable phrasal verb :  
The dog was \_\_\_\_\_ by a heavy vehicle.  
a) run away                      **b) run over**                      c) run into                      d) run off
10. Choose the appropriate idiomatic expression for the underlined phrase.  
The players were facing each other at the beginning of the match.  
**a) square off**                      b) on the ropes                      c) in our corner                      d) cooking an account
11. Choose the right definition for the word 'cardiologist'.  
a) One who treats stomach disorders                      **b) One who treats heart problems**  
c) One who specializes in lung problems                      d) One who treats kidney diseases
12. Choose the word that can be added after 'toll' to form a compound word.  
**a) gate**                      b) tax                      c) bunk                      d) great
13. Add a suitable suffix to the word 'beauty' to form a new word.  
a) able                      **b) ful**                      c) ism                      d) ity
14. Oology is the study of \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) animals                      **b) bird's eggs**                      c) birds                      d) insect's eggs
15. Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones :  
The hunter \_\_\_\_\_ a while as the antelope \_\_\_\_\_ that way. (passed / paused)  
**(paused / passed)**
16. Add an appropriate question tag to the following sentence :  
My father seldom shouts at me, \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
a) doesn'tn he                      b) did he                      **c) does he**                      d) isn't he
17. Fill in the blanks with the suitable prepositional phrase.  
\_\_\_\_\_ the present situation, people need to be more cautious.  
a) But for                      b) On behalf of                      **c) According to**                      d) With reference
18. Fill in the blanks with suitable semi-modal verb :  
How \_\_\_\_\_ you speak to me like this ?  
a) ought                      **b) dare**                      c) used to                      d) need
19. Fill in the blanks with the suitable tense form of the Verb :  
Rita \_\_\_\_\_ (call) me yesterday.  
a) call                      **b) called**                      c) is calling                      d) will call



**PART - III****SECTION - 1**

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

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

**SECTION - 2**

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

34. Where did the author study in his childhood ? **Lesson - 1, 1 - c**
35. How was Mary Kom felicitated on her return to India ? **Lesson - 2, 2 - h**
36. What is a tight corner ? **Lesson - 4, 2 - a**

**SECTION - 3**

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

37. Prepare a notice to be displayed on the notice - board of your school informing the students about the class excursion of Std XI, that has been scheduled for the month of January. **See EC Guide Draft a Notice Qns - 4**
38. Build a dialogue of minimum five exchanges between a student and a health worker, who stresses on cleanliness and safety measures to be followed by youngsters.  
**See EC Guide Dialough writing Q.No. 3**
39. Describe the process of making a glass of lime juice. **See EC Guide Describing process Q.No. 7**
40. Write an article in about 150 words on the topic 'Social Distancing'.  
**See EC Guide Report writing Q.No. 3**

**PART - IV**

**Note :** Answer the following in a paragraph of about **150** words. 2×3=6

41. (a) The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years Explain.  
**Prose I-3a**

(OR)

- (b) Explain how the narrator got out of the tight corner that he was in. **Prose - 4, 4- c**
42. (a) The poet does not wish to exchange places with the athletes. How does he justify his view? **Poem - 6, Para - 3**

(OR)

- (b) What are the lamentations of King Richard in the poem, 'The Hollow Crown' ?
43. Write a paragraph of about 150 words by developing the following hints :
- (a) Patients wait - dental clinic - all the patients - busy talking - nurse walks about - carries hammer - plier - hacksaw - woman creates commotion - all the patients - leave clinic - woman still stays - doctor has lost key - tries to open - cabinet - woman - thinks - Joe - her husband - crying with pain - at last - Joe explains actual reason.  
**Sup. Unit - 3, Para - 1**

(OR)

- (b) Narrator - wants - a photograph visits a studio - photographer acts - too smart - gives directions - comments on the face - features of his face - finally - clicks - picture narrator - goes Saturday - to get his photograph - shocked face changed - gets angry - remarks on photographer's attitude - leaves - studio - with a heavy heart.

Sup. Unit - 4, Para - I - d

44. Write a summary (or) make notes of the following passage.

Vaccines are preparations of living or killed microorganisms or their products, used for treatment of diseases. Vaccines are of two types - live vaccines and killed vaccines. Live vaccines are prepared from living organisms ; eg. BCG vaccine oral polio vaccine. Microorganisms killed by heat or chemicals are called killed or inactivated vaccines. They require a primary dose followed by a subsequent booster dose ; eg. typhoid vaccine, cholera vaccine. Immunization is a process of developing resistance to infections by administration of antigens or antibodies. Inoculation of vaccines into the body to prevent diseases is called vaccination. One effective way of controlling the spread of infection is to strengthen the host defenses. This is accomplished by immunization, which is one of the most effective weapons of modern medicine. When a large proportion of a community is immunized against a disease, the rest of the people in the community are benefited because the disease does not spread. The World Health Organization, in the year 1970, has given a schedule of immunization for children. This schedule is carried out in almost all countries. BCG was prepared by two French workers Calmette and Guerin. The bacilli was weakened and used for immunization against tuberculosis. DPT is a combined vaccine for protection against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus. MMR the Mumps, Measles, Rubella vaccine offers protection against Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus. MMR the Mumps, Measles, Rubella vaccine offers protection against viral infections. DT is a dual antigen. It gives protection from Tetanus.

Also, some of the microorganisms which cause diseases, are beneficial to us and they are used in the preparation of curd, bread, etc.

45. (a) Write a letter to your friend stating the need to use a mask when he/she goes out. **Unit - 5 Formal Letters I - b**

(OR)

- (b) Write a letter to a book seller placing an order for some books for your school library. **Unit - 5 Letter Writing I**

46. (a) Read the following sentences and spot the error in them and correct them :

- (i) If Meena had worked hard, she would receive an award.  
If Meena had worked hard, she **Would have received** an award.
- (ii) No sooner did they display the picture, the dealer made his bid.  
No sooner did they display the picture, **then** the dealer made his bid.
- (iii) Raju rode the bike fastly.  
Raju **rides** the bike **fast**.
- (iv) One of the girl is missing.  
One of the girls missing.
- (v) As she was sick, but she could not attend the meeting.  
As she was sick, she could not attend the meeting.

(OR)

- (b) **Fill in the blanks as instructed :**

- (i) Rita will be at \_\_\_\_\_ only when you give her the \_\_\_\_\_ of paper. (piece / peace)

Ans : (peace / piece)



- (ii) Seema \_\_\_\_\_ (leave) for her NEET classes shortly.  
(use the appropriate tense form of the verb) **Ans : is leaving / will leave**
- (iii) I prefer coffee \_\_\_\_\_ tea.  
(Fill in the blank with a suitable preposition). **Ans : to**
- (iv) You have submitted the assignment. You \_\_\_\_\_ (not) come to school tomorrow.  
(Use an appropriate semi-modal verb) **Ans : need**

47. (a) Read the following passage and answer the questions in your words :

India is unique in the system of Joint Hindu families. A Joint Hindu family comprises of father, mother, sons, daughters, grandsons and grand daughters. They hold the property jointly. They do the business under the control of the head of the family. These families have been engaged in occupations like agriculture, handicrafts, small industries etc. Their business units are known as Joint Hindu family came into existence by the operation of Hindu Law. There will not be any disagreement among the members. The firm is owned by the members of the family who have inherited their ancestral property. The head of the family is known as 'KARTA'. **See EC Guide Prose comprehension Q.No. 2**

**Questions :**

- (i) Who are the members of a Joint Hindu Family ?  
(ii) When did the Joint Hindu family come into existence ?  
(iii) How is the head of the family called ?  
(iv) What do you mean by the term 'ancestral property' ?

**OR**

- (b) Write a paragraph on 'The benefits of reading newspapers'.

**See EC Guide General Para Q.No. 6**

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**GOVT. EXAM - MARCH 2023**

**LANGUAGE PART II - ENGLISH**

Time Allowed : 3.00 Hours

Maximum Marks : 90

**PART - I**

**Note : i) Answer All the questions.**

**ii) Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer. 20 x 1 = 20**

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

- She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing - song.  
a) jarring      **b) boring**      c) piercing      d) depressing
- The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite.  
a) alertness      b) hope      **c) hunger**      d) memory
- What was her Vexation .....  
**a) annoyance**      b) discomfort      c) confusion      d) lethargy

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

- I pulled myself together to hand my card, nonchalantly to the clerk.  
a) physically      b) foolishly      c) secretly      **d) concernedly**
- I do claim to represent him in all his ruggedness .  
a) Loneliness      b) eagerness      **c) weakness**      d) sadness
- My particular specialty now is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day.  
a) peculiar      b) exemplary      c) moderate      **d) general**

7. Choose the word that can be placed after the word 'Court' to form a compound word.  
a) **yard**                      b) file                      c) gate                      d) bail
8. Form a derivative by adding a suitable suffix to the root word "peace".  
a) - ly                      b) - able                      c) **- ful**                      d) - ment
9. Choose the expanded form of **TNPSC**.  
a) **Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission**      b) Tamil Nadu Private Sector Commission  
c) Tamil Nadu Public Service Committee      d) Tamil Nadu Private Sector Committee
10. Choose the clipped form of the word "Helicopter".  
a) **copter**                      b) heli                      c) heter                      d) coper
11. Replace the underlined phrasal verb in the sentence below with a single word.  
The crippled soldier somehow managed to run away from the prison camp.  
a) operate                      b) follow                      c) observe                      d) **escape**
12. Add suitable **question tag** to the following sentence.  
Raji is not a Lawyer, \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) doesn't she?      b) **is she?**                      c) has she?                      d) hasn't she?
13. Identify the **pattern** of the following sentence.  
Gopi gave Prithvi a book.  
a) **SVIODO**                      b) SVOA                      c) SVAA                      d) SVOC
14. Choose the meaning of the **foreign word** in the given sentence.  
I got my resume neatly typed.  
a) an overall plan                      b) an urgent message  
c) a detailed description                      d) **brief summary**
15. Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.  
The company has announced a grand sale of used vehicles.  
a) Well - handled      b) Old - fashioned      c) Long - lasting      d) **Pre - owned**
16. Choose the word that has been wrongly spelt.  
a) crescendo      b) **discrepancy**      c) catastrophe      d) absurdity
17. Fill in the blanks with a suitable **preposition**.  
I will never go \_\_\_\_\_ my conscience in taking a decision.  
a) across      b) **against**      c) above      d) along
18. A "Gynaecologist" is one who \_\_\_\_\_  
a) **treats diseases specific to women**      b) studies atmosphere, weather and climate  
c) specialises in the study of genes      d) has expertise in treating stomach disorders
19. Choose the correct meaning of the idiom used in the given sentence.  
Ramesh gave false excuses for not attending the function and took me for a ride.  
a) **deceived**      b) irritated      c) surprised      d) confused
20. Pick out the word that has four syllables.  
a) animosity      b) exception      c) **animation**      d) excitement

## PART - II

## SECTION - 1

Read the sets of poetic lines given and answer the questions that follow.

4 x 2 = 8

21. "But now they only laugh with their teeth, **Poem - I**  
while their ice - block - cold eyes .....".  
a) Who are 'They'? **3b - (i) - a, b**                      b) Explain : ice - block - cold eyes. **3b - (i) - b**
22. "With all my heart I do admire  
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire". **Poem - 2**  
a) Whom does the poet admire? **4 (a) - i**  
b) For what reason do the athletes sweat? **4 (a) - ii**

23. "If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature's holy plan". **Poem - 3**
- a) What does 'heaven' refer to? **3 (iii) - a**
- b) Why does the poet call it 'holy'? **3 (iii) - b**
24. "He sways his head from side to side,  
with movements like a snake;" **Poem - 4**
- a) Explain the comparison made here.  
**App Q.No (iii) - a**
- b) Identify the figure of speech used here.  
**App Q.No (iii) - d**
25. "Defeat we repel, courage our fort;" **Poem - 5**
- a) How do we react to defeat? **B 2 - a**
- b) Which is considered as our stronghold? **B 2 - b**
26. "'Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke's,  
And nothing can we call our own but death".  
**Poem - 6**
- a) Who is Bolingbroke? **Ans :** Boling broke is King Richard II's rebellious cousin.
- b) Pick out the words in alliteration.  
**Ans :** Lands - lives

**SECTION - 2****Answer any three questions. 3x2=6**

27. The librarian said to the students, "Speak softly".  
(Rewrite as reported speech)  
**Ans :** The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
28. No one has opened that house for several years.  
(Rewrite the sentence using passive voice)  
**Ans :** The house had not been opened for several years by any one.
29. Ajay and Dinesh were too young to work in the industry. (Change into a compound sentence)  
**Ans :** Ajay and Dinesh were very young and so they could not work in the industry.
30. If you were a teacher, you would know the difficulties. (Rewrite the sentence beginning with 'were')  
**Ans :** Were you a teacher, you would know the difficulties.

**PART - III****SECTION - 1****Explain any two of the following with reference to the context. 2 x 3 = 6**

31. "Once upon a time, Son  
They used to laugh, with their hearts,"  
**Poem I - C - (1)**
32. "Have I not reason to lament  
What man has made of Man?" **Poem 3 - 4 - C**

33. "Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs".  
Poem : The Hollow Crown **Poem 6**  
Poet : William Shakespeare  
Explanation : King Richard II talks about the deadly grave and the worms which are found in graves and epitaphs.

**SECTION - 2****Answer any two of the following questions in not more than 30 words. 2 x 3 = 6**

34. How was Mary Kom felicitated on her return to India? **Prose - 2, 2- h**
35. What kind of absent - mindedness is regarded as a virtue by Lynd? **Prose - 3, 2-g**
36. Why did the clerk say that Bryson was not entitled to flyer miles? **Prose - 6, A - 10**

**SECTION - 3****Answer any three of the following. 3x3=9**

37. Complete the proverbs with the suitable words given.
- (a) A penny saved is a penny \_\_\_\_\_.  
(borrowed, **earned**, invested)
- (b) Even the \_\_\_\_\_ have ears.  
(floors, **walls**, windows)
- (c) Every cloud has a silver \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**lining**, finish, border)
38. Write a notice about the inauguration of a Laughter club in your school. **Prose - I, Notice Writing - a (iii)**
39. Describe the process of making vegetable salad.  
**Ans:** Vegetable Salad  
Ingredients - Cabbage, Carrot, Onion, Tomato, Coriander Leaves, Pepper, Salt
1. Wash all the vegetables
  2. Cut all the vegetable in equal size.
  3. Put all vegetable in a bowl
  4. Sprinkle coriander leaves on it and mix well.
  5. Put pepper, salt to taste.
  6. Mix and serve it.
40. Write an e-mail to your sister giving her important tips on how to prepare for the final examination.

To: seetha@abcmail.com

Cc: sumathy@zahoo.com

**Dear Seetha,**

I am very pleased to give you the tips so that you may pass with good percentage of marks. Since it is the first Board Examination, it has an important role in indeciding the course of your career. So please be serious from the very beginning. Careful planning, hard work and sincerity will give you Success.

Sumathi yyyy

**PART - IV****41. Answer the following in a Paragraph of about 150 words. 7x5=35**

- a) The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. - Explain. **Prose - I, 3- a**  
OR
- b) How does Dr. Arignar Anna highlight the importance of giving back to the Society?

**Prose - 5, C - 3****42. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.**

- a) How does the poet establish the victory of common-sense over ego in the poem "Confessions of a Born Spectator"? **Poem 2, 3- a**  
OR
- b) Describe the appearance and qualities of Macavity. **Poem 4, c- (iii)**

**43. Answer in a paragraph of about 150 words, developing the following hints.**

- a) Philip Sletherby - Politician - Brillmanor - meet - Mrs. Saltpen Jago - London - Re-election - young man - Bestie - Needed three pounds - Mistaken - fraud - Jago Crest - demilion - "Seeing is believing". **Sup - 2 (4-e)**  
OR

- b) Jack and Jill - happy married couple - Villa New Hampsted - Aunt Jane visits - much surprised - furniture - Lovely house - instalment basis - Aunt Jane cannot believe - Jack explains borrow Thrift and Providence Trust Corporation Aunt Jane - Leaves house - on foot - gives cheque - They try to own baby. **Sup - 6 (see the essay portion)**

**44.a) Make notes or summarise the following passage.**

The aim of education is to enable the human personality to grow to its status in full. Man has a body, mind and spirit. Accordingly, education aims at the physical, the intellectual, the spiritual and the moral development of a man. Games are the means of keeping the body healthy and fit. Physical fitness and freedom from all kinds of ailments are the desire and ambition of every human being. Indeed, good health is the first condition of happiness in life. Those who play games regularly maintain good health. Games are excellent means of body exercise. Keep the body healthy and strong. There are many games like Hockey, Football, Tennis etc. and other games like Kabaddi, Hide and Seek etc. If a man wants to develop his personality he has to keep his body healthy. Players always have a better appetite and a better digestion. So work and play should be fairly balanced.

**Ans :** Note Making

The Aim of Education

- I. Aim of education
- enable human personality to grow
  - aims at physical intellectual, spiritual and moral development
- II. Good health
- happiness in life
  - maintain good health
- III. Games
- means of body exercise
  - keep body healthy and strong

OR

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

**Ans :** **Dialogue between two senior citizens chatting about how they spend their life after retirement from job.**

SRC I : Hello David, How are you?

SRC II : I am fine Peter; How is life going for you?

SRC I : Oh its really boring

SRC II : Why don't you engage yourself in something useful?

SRC I : I have to think about it.

SRC II : There is a library near the bank. You can go and spend your time in reading.

SRC I : Oh! Its a good idea.

SRC II : Yes, you can spend your time usefully there by reading magazines and etc.

SRC I : Thank you for your advice.

SRC II : Alright, you can go to the library from tomorrow onwards.

SRC I : Yes, tomorrow I will surely go there.

45. a) Respond to the given advertisement with Bio-Data. (Write XXX for the name and YYY for the address)

**Wanted  
SALESMAN**

The applicant should be a graduate with minimum three years experience in Textiles.

Apply with Bio-Data to:

Royal Pvt. Ltd, 55, Royal Street, Chennai.

**See Prose 5 - Letter Writing Formal Letters - 4**

OR

- b) Write a letter to the Chief Reservation Supervisor of Railways requesting him to grant concession for your educational tour. **See Prose 5 - LV - 4**

## 46. (a)

- i) The doctor advised his patient to take out the Packet of cigarette he had in his Pocket and throw it in the dustbin. [Pocket / Packet]
- ii) If we had time, we would have visited (visit) the exhibition.  
[Use the correct tense form of the verb]
- iii) The sisters used to meet everyday. When they lived in the same town.  
(Fill in the blank with the suitable semi - modal verb)
- iv) Don't talk while / when your are eating.  
[Fill in the blank with a suitable conjunction]

OR

## b) Read the following sentences, spot the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly.

- i) Neither of the boys are guilty. **Ans : is**
  - ii) Balaji is junior than me. **Ans : to**
  - iii) Our teacher gives us a lot of advices. **Ans : advice**
  - iv) The quality of the mangoes were good. **Ans : was**
  - v) The tourists took much photos during their trip. **Ans : many**
47. Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.
- a) Many people are unsuccessful because of their subconscious mind. Human brain is like a powerful computer. Everything starts from our brain. Whatever you have been learning since your birth is stored in your brain. There are two types of thinking - positive and negative. All the above things are considered as programming. Thus to be a successful person, you have to change your mental programming. You will achieve success after diluting the negative programming from your brain. Brain is a machine of thoughts which never stops and hence carries out activities continuously. You have to leave your negative thinking which is a hindrance for your progress. Anger, tension and hatred are negative things. You must avoid all these as they lead us in the direction of failure. The positive things are faith, love, honour, praise and to achieve high dream, say I can do! Whatever commands you give your brain, it will do the same.

**Questions:**

- i) What are the two types of thinking?  
**Ans :** There are two types of thinking - positive and negative.
- ii) What is said about the brain?  
**Ans :** Human brain is like a powerful computer.
- iii) Mention some of the positive things that one should follow.  
**Ans :** The positive things are faith, love, honour, praise and to achieve high dream, say I can do! Whatever commands you give your brain, it will do the same.
- iv) What should be done to be a successful person?  
**Ans :** To be a successful person, you have to change your mental programming.
- v) What is the hindrance for one's progress?  
**Ans :** You have to leave your negative thinking which is a hindrance for your progress.

OR

- b) Write a paragraph of 150 words on "My ambition in Life". **General Paragraph Qns - 3**

