## (11) DGLPHIN

 Revised Edition
## ELTEE ENGLISH



## 

##  

அทியயறார்
சசங்கல்பட゙டு செண்円ぁ
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Dது｜0）I
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தீருúபூர்
துருவண்ணாாமலை
நீ๐\＆ா！
9345330937
வேஞூரா
ถிிழப์பரரம்
விவுதுநகார

| （2）ராமநாதபுரம் ராணிிப்பேபடை சேゅí | $6$ |
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|  |  |  |

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

| உரைநடை (PROSE) பகுதியிலிருந்து...... <br> அரசுப் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள் |
| :--- |
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Total Marks = 17

## PART-I

## 1-3 Choose the correct Synonyms

$3 \times 1=3$
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 4,5,38,70,108,142,170,171) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வா்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

## 4-6 Choose the correct Antonyms

$3 \times 1=3$
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வா்்த்தைக்கு எதிரான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வா்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 6, 38, 74) உள்ள Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள் Antonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

## PART-III

34-36 Prose Questions (Any 2 out of 3)
$2 \times 3=6$ வினாத்தாளில் Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து 3 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேஞும் 2 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் 2 வாக்கியங்களில் எழுதவும். விடைகள் 20-30 வார்த்தைக்குள் அமையுமாயு பா்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

## PART-IV

41 Prose Paragraph (Either...or...type)
$1 \times 5=5$
வினாத்தாளில் Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் 6-8 வாக்கியங்களில் எழுதவும். விடைகள் 125-150 வா்்த்தைக்குள் அமையுமாறு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Prose பகுதியில் உள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.
Vocabulary, Grammar, Language Skills, Writing, Reading Exercises - பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Book Back Exercises பகுதியில் உள்ள வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.


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

|  | SYNONYMS 3 X $1=3$ MARKS |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| WORD | SYNONYM | தமிழ் அர்த்தம் |
| absurd | inconsistent / illogical | தொடர்பற்ற (HY-19) |
| bedlam | noisy confusion | கூச்சல் குழப்பம் |
| bond | link | பந்தம் |
| cherish | value ; esteem / admire / care | மதித்தல் |
| dilapidated | damaged | பழுதடைந்த (JN-19) |
| distressed | suffered | துன்பப்பட்ட |
| earthen | made of soil | மண்ணால் ஆன |
| expanse | widespread | விரிவடைந்த |
| fables | tales/stories | சிறுகதைகள் |
| growling | barking, roaring | உறுமுதல் |
| hobbled | walked unsteadily | தள்ளாடி நடத்தல் |
| ignored | paid no attention | புறக்கணித்தல் |
| lifeless | without life | உயிரற்ற |
| mantelpiece | shelf projecting from the wall above a fireplace | கணப்பு |
| monotonous | unchanging/boring | மாற்றமமில்லாத |
| oversagging | to sink, droop from pressure | மூழ்குதல் |
| pallor | unhealthy pale appearance | வெளிறிய |
| perched | sat/rested | ஓய்வு |
| pretty | beautiful | அழகான |
| puckered | to contract the face into wrinkles | சுருக்கம் (SCERT-1) |
| rebukes | scoldings | கண்டித்தல் |

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

Q.NO: 4-6

ANTONYMS
$3 \times 1=3$ MARKS

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

## Q.NO: 34-36 SHORT ANSWERS $2 \times 3=6$ MARKS

1. Answer the questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the story.
a) Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.
(QTY-18,19,HY-18)
The grandfather had a long white beard. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. He looked atleast 100 years old, as if he could have lots of grand children.
b) Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?

The author was left with his grandmother in the village as his parents went to live in the city.
c) Where did the author study in his childhood?
(JULY-22)
In his childhood, the author studied in a school attached to the temple.
d) Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?
(SCERT-1, MAY-22)
The grandmother accompanied the author to school because the school was attached to the temple.
e) What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?
(JN-19)
The dogs followed the grandmother after school hours for the chapattis she threw to them.
f) Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education?

The grandmother accepted the fact and she was serious about the author's education.
g) What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?
(HY-19, SEP-21, JUNE-23)
The happiest time of the day for grandmother was the feeding time of the sparrows in the afternoon for half an hour.
2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.
a. Describe the author's grandmother.
(HY-18, MAR-24)
(i) The grandmother was a deeply religious woman.
(ii) She was affectionate and caring.
(iii) She had perfect control over her emotions.
(iv) She used to feed animals and birds.
b. What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?
(HY-18)
(i) Prepare the author to school.
(ii) Accompany him to school.
(iii) Feeding the sparrows in the afternoon.
iv) Murmuring the prayer song.
(v) Feeding the dogs with chapatti after school hours.
c. How is school education in the village different from that in the city?

| Village School | City School |
| :--- | :--- |
| Alphabet and Multiplication tables were taught. | English, Science and Music were taught. |
| Teaching about God, Scriptures and Moral <br> values. | No teaching about God , Scriptures and <br> Moral values. |

d. The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.
(i) The grandmother was not formally educated.
(ii) But she was serious about the author's education.
(iii She could not agree herself to the western way of Education that there was no teaching about God and scriptures.
(iv) But she didn't show her disapproval and accepted the fact.
e. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.
(i) The grandmother was a picture of contentment.
(ii) She was highly religious and conservative.
(iii) She had strong personal likes and dislikes.
(iv) She did not show her emotions when the author decided to go abroad for higher studies.
f. How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?
(i) Grandmother herself declared that her end was near.
(ii) She continued praying without wasting any more time.
(iii) She peacefully prayed with the rosary.
(iv) Her lips stopped moving and rosary fell down from her fingers.
(v) She died peacefully.

## Q.NO: 41-47 PARAGRAPH $1 \times 5=5$ MARKS

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

PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS
SYNOPSIS

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


## INTRODUCTION:

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

## GRANDMA - THE QUEEN OF HER DOMAIN:

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

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

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

## CITY SNATCHES THE BONDING:

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

## ISOLATION - A SILENT KILLER:

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

Silence speaks when you listen with patience.
The isolation had killed her feelings for her family.

## CONCLUSION:

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

Silence can break the heart when love rules the relationship.
PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

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

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

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

Moral : Never isolate people

## PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

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

3. Answer in a paragraph of $\mathbf{1 0 0} \mathbf{- 1 5 0}$ words each
a) The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. Give your own example of how elders have a positive influence on the younger generation. Include examples from the story also.

Being the youngest child of the family, I've always been fortunate to grow under the guidance of elders. My grandma, like Kushwant Singh's granny, has always instilled in me certain virtues like piety, compassion towards animals, obedience etc. My grandpa insisted on starting our day with the newspaper. This has helped me for winning several quiz competitions. My aunty has always fascinated me with her stories. She introduced me to the great epics - Ramayana and Mahabaratha. Rama and Krishna became my role models. Childhood has become a memorable one and it laid the foundation for a successful future. My elders have played a vital role to mould me a good human being.
b) As young Khushwant Singh, write a letter to your parents describing your daily routine along with your thoughts and feelings about staying in the village.(PG-5) No 42, Harmander Singh Street, Hadali,
Khushab District, Punjab.
Dear Papa,
How are you? Hope that you are all fine. I am safe here. I'm in the care of my granny. She is a wonderful person. She is too religious. I can never see her without saying her prayers. She wakes me up early in the morning. She prepares me for the school. She prepares hot chapattis. I eat them along with butter and sugar. Then she takes me to school. The school is attached to the temple. Granny sits there and reads scriptures. I learn my lessons. When we
both finish, we return home. On the way, some village dogs chase us. She throws them stale chapattis which they eat. Granny is always saying her prayers rolling her rosary. She is too tender. I'm too lucky to have a granny who is gentle as a flower. Kindly take care of your health.

> Yours lovingly, Sairam.

Address on the cover:
To Mr. A. Sathyanarayanan, No 99, Kamarajar Nagar, Madurai - 10.
c) Animals are capable of empathy. Substantiate this statement with examples from the story as well as your own experience.

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

## TEXTUAL EXERCISES

## VOCABULARY

(PAGE:6)
a) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Antonyms)
(Dolphin pg:102)
b) c) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Compound Words) (Dolphin pg:102)
d) Frame meaningful sentences of your own.
i) The thought that I have to bribe the officers to get my plan approval was almost revolting.
ii) The snow clad Himalaya is an expanse of pure white serenity and it instills peace in its on lookers.
iii) My friendship with Vinu became a turning point in my life.
iv) Though my grandma hates loneliness, she accepted her seclusion in an old age home with resignation.
v) My mom showers her frivolous rebukes on me whenever I demand a motorbike.
e) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Prefix-Suffix)
(Dolphin pg:106)
f) (Refer Answers in - Content Section - Confusables)
(Dolphin pg:122)

## LISTENING

(Listening Text is in Page -198)
PAGE:8

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

## SPEAKING

a) The benefits of living in a joint family are (Pg-8)
(i) The children of the family grow under the guidance of the elders. (ii) Elders don't feel lonely when they grow old. (iii) Working members support the family and take care of the other members. (iv) Tradition and culture gets transferred from one generation to the other. (v) Good values like tolerance, patience, sharing etc get instilled in our mind.
b) (Refer Answers in - Content Section Construction of Dialogues) (Dolphin pg:244) c) Share your views for a minute or two with your class.

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


3 P.M., 15 Mar. 2018.
Sir,
You are requested to be present for the football team selection tomorrow in our school ground at 6 a.m. Ashok (SPL)
c.

## A) WALKING

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

## Task: (PAGE-19)

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


Prose-2


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

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

Total Marks = 19

## PART-II


#### Abstract

21-26 Poetry Appreciation Questions (Any 4 out of 6) $4 \times 2=8$ வினாத்தாளில் Poetry பகுதியிலிருந்து 6 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 4 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை (Poetry Lines) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Poetry பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள Appreciation Questions மற்றும் Poetic Devices பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Poetry பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள Appreciation Questions மற்றும் Poetic Devices பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.


## PART-III


#### Abstract

31-33 Explain with Reference to the Context: (Any 2 out of 3) $2 \times 3=6$ வினாத்தாளில் Poetry பகுதியிலிருந்து 3 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 2 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடல் வரிகளை (Poetry Lines) படித்து அதனைத் தொடர்ந்து தரப்பட்டுள்ள வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Poetry பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள ERCExplain with Reference to the Context: பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Poetry பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடலிலும் உள்ள ERC- Explain with Reference to the Context: பகுதி வினாக்களை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.


## PART-IV

42 Poetry Paragraph (Either...or...type) $1 \times 5=5$
வினாத்தாளில் Poetry பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும். விடைகளைக் குறைந்தபட்சம் 6-8 வாக்கியங்களில் எழுதவும். விடைகள் 125-150 வார்த்தைக்குள் அமையுமாறு பாi்த்துக்கொள்ளவும். நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Poetry பகுதியில் உள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

## FIGURES OF SPEECH

## அணி இலக்கணம்

1. Rhyming Words: பாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளில் ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலியமைப்பைக் கொண்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகள் Rhyming words ஆகும்.
(எடுத்துக்காட்டுகள் பாடல் பகுதிகளில் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன. அவைகளை பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ளவும்)
Ex: With all my heart I do admire
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire
Who take the field in gaudy pomp
And maim each other as they romp
Rhyming words: admire -hire, pomp - romp
2. Rhyme Scheme:

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடலின் 4 வரிகளின் கடைசி வா்்த்தைகளை கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

* அவைகளூள் முதல் வரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தையை $\mathbf{a}$ எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
* இரண்டாம் வரியின் கடைசி வா்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை a எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
* மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை b எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
> மூன்றாம் வரியின் கடைசி வா்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை a எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
> இரண்டாம் வரிபோல இருப்பின் அதனை b எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
> மாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை $\mathbf{c}$ எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
ஈ நான்காம் வரியின் கடைசி வா்த்தையின் ஒலியமைப்பு முதல் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை a எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
土 இரண்டாம் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை b எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
* மூன்றாம் வரி போல இருப்பின் அதனை $\mathbf{c}$ எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.

ェாறுபட்டிருப்பின் அதனை d எனக் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
$\checkmark$ துறிப்பு: லரே மாதிரியான ஒலியமைப்புகளைக்கொண்ட வார்த்தைகளை ஒரே மாதிரியான எழுக்தால் குறிக்க வேண்டும்.
Ex: If this belief from heaven be sent - a
If such be Nature's holy plan, - b
Have I not reason to lament - a
What Man has made of Man?- b Rhyme scheme: abab
3. Simile: (உவமையணி) கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள பாடல் வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு நபர்கள், பொருட்கள் , இடங்கள் இவைகளின் பண்புகளை ஒப்பிட like, as போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் பயன்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும்.
Ex: (i) Show only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!
(ii) With movements like a snake.
(iii) I have learned to wear many faces like dresses.
(iv) I am just glad as glad can be.

5. Personification:_மனித பண்புகணை உயிரறற்ற பபாருட்களளக் துணையாக்் ிகாண்டு விளக்குதல்.
Ex: (i) Keeps Death his court and there the antic sits.
(ii) They say he cheats at cards.
(iii) My limp and bashful spirit feeds.
(iv) My soul in true thanks giving speaks.
6. Apostrophe:_உயிரற்ற பொருட்களை உயிருள்ள பொருட்களாக நினைத்து அதனோடு உரையாடுதல். Ex: And you O my soul where you stand
7. Oxymoron: (முரண் தொடை) எதிர்ச்சொற்கள் அடுத்தடுத்து வருவது

Ex: (i) When I mean 'Good-riddance'
8. Onomatopoeia: பொாுட்கள் எழுப்பும் ஒலியோடு தொடர்புடைய சொற்கள்.

Ex: (i) When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist (Bones breaking sound)
(ii) He sipped with his straight mouth (Hissing sound of Snake)
9. Anaphora: (சொற்பொருள் பின் வருநிலையணி) அடுத்தடுத்த வரிகளில் ஒரே வா்்த்தை மீண்டும், மீண்டும் பலமுறை வருவது .
Ex: When swollen eye meets gnarled fist
When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist,
When officialdom demands
10. Alliteration: (மோனை) ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே மெய்யொலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது.

Ex: (i) For he's a friend in feline shape
(ii) And shake hands without heart
(iii) I want to be what I used to be.
11. Assonance: ஒரு வரியில் ஒரே உயி் ஒலியில் (எழுத்தில்) தொடங்குகிற வார்த்தைகள் பல வருவது. Ex: (i) Ever unreeling them, ever tirelessly spending them.
(ii) You ripened into nectar in fruit-jars.
12. Hyperbole: (உயா்வு நவிற்சி அணி) ஒரு செயலின் தன்மையை மிகைப்படுத்தி அதிகமாகச் சொல்வது. Ex: O winged seeds! You crossed the furrowed seas.
13. Allusion: பொருட்களை அல்லது நபர்களை மறைமுகமாக குறிப்படுவது. பொதுவாக Bible போன்ற பழங்கால இலக்கியங்களில் காணப்படும்.

Ex: (i) Dust thou art, to dust returnest

- Biblical allusion (about the creation of the world)
(ii) On the day of Sicilian July, with Etna smoking
- Geographical allusion (Etna is a volcanic mountain in Sicily, Italy)

14. Poetic Diction: நபர்கள், பொருட்கள் அல்லது இடங்களின் பண்புகளை வா்த்தைகளால் வர்ணிப்பது.

Ex: And depart peaceful, pacified and thankless.

18. Symbol: ஓரு செயலை நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக உணர்த்துவது.

Ex: (i) Till it bore an apple bright (The anger against his foe is a bright apple)
(ii) My foe outstretched beneath the tree (The tree of poison - anger)
19. Metonymy: ஓரு சொல்லை நேரடியாக அல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக கையாள்வது.

Ex: (i) They used to laugh with their hearts.
(ii) They shake hands without hearts.
20. Repetition: ஓரே சொல் ஓரே வரியில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வருவது (Repetitive device).

Ex: (i) Macavity, Macavity there's no one like Macavity
21. Rhetorical question: பாடலின் வரியில் விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல் தனது அதிகாரத்தை காட்டுவதற்காக எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள். (பழங்கால இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள், மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில் அல்லது அவர்கள் பேசுவது போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்)

Ex: (i) How can you say to me I am a king?
22. Internal Rhyme: பாடலின் ஒரே வரியில் ஏதேனும் இரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் ஒரே மாதிரியான உச்சரிப்பினைக் கொண்டிருத்தல்.

Ex: (i) Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp.
23. Interrogation: பாடலின் வரியில் விடையை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நோக்கத்தோடு அல்லாமல் தனது கருத்தை தீவிரமாக வலியுறுத்த எழுப்பப்படும் வினாக்கள். (பழங்கால இதிகாசப்பாடல்கள், மன்னரைப் பற்றிய பாடல்களில் அல்லது அவர்கள் பேசுவது போன்ற பாடல்களில் காணப்படும்) Ex: (i) And yet not so -- for what can we bequeath, Save our deposèd bodies to the ground?


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


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

## Q.NO: 21-26 APPRECIATION QUESTIONS $4 \times 2=8$ MARKS

1. Once upon a time, son, They used to laugh with their hearts
a) What mood of the poet does the above line reflect?

The line reflects the poet's nostalgic mood about his childhood.
b) Who does the word 'they' refer to?(SEP-21) 'They' refers to the people in the past
c) Explain 'to laugh with their hearts' (SEP-21)

People used to smile with genuine emotions.
2. But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes Search behind my shadow (TB, QTY-18, SCERT-1, HY-19)
a) Explain- laugh with their teeth.

People laugh with fake feelings nowadays.
b) Why is their eyes cold?

People lack the warmth and cordiality in relationships. So their eyes are cold.
c) Why does the poet say 'search behind my shadow'?

The poet says that people feign fake emotions.
d) Who are 'they?'
(MAR-23)
They are the people of modern times.
e) Identify the figure of speech used here.

Metaphor.
(JULY-22)
f) Explain Ice-block cold eyes.
(JULY-22, MAR-23)
Eyes that lack the warmth and cordiality in relationships are 'Ice-block cold eyes'.
3. But that's gone, son.

Now they shake hands without hearts
a) What is gone?
(MAR-20)
The time when people were sincere and caring in their dealings is gone.
b) How do they shake their hands now? Why? (OR) Explain the second line. (MAR-20)

People shake hands without warmth because they show fake emotions.
4. While their left hands search My empty pockets.
a) What does the right hand do?

The right hand is shaking hands in a fake gesture.
b) Explain- left hands search my empty pockets.

It explains the dual nature of people. They are not true to relationships.
5. There will be no thricefor then I find doors shut on me.
a) Why does the poet feel that there will be no thrice?

People lie on their guests inviting them for a visit again.
b) I find doors shut on me- what do you understand from the poet's words?

People are not ready to welcome him the third time.
6. So I have learned many things, son. I have learned to wear many faces
a) How has the poet learnt so many things?

He has learnt so many things from his bitter experiences with the society.
b) Why does he have to wear so many faces?

The poet has to wear so many faces to suit to the different occasions.
c) What are some of the faces he has started to wear?

Some of the faces the poet has to wear are home face, office face, street face, host face, etc.
7. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles Like a fixed portrait smile.
(SEP-20)
a) Explain cocktail face. (or)

What is a 'cocktail face'?
What do you mean by "Cocktail face"?
Cocktail face refers to a face capable of showing mixed emotions.
(MAY-22)
b) Why do people have a fixed portrait smile? (or) Explain the second line.

People have a fixed portrait smile to suit different occasions for social acceptance.
c) The figure of speech - Simile (MAY-22)[
8. I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye', When I mean 'Good-riddance’
a) Explain the word play by the poet in the above lines.
"Good bye" means real happiness in parting a person. Good riddance means the relief in getting rid of an unwanted visitor.
b) Who has taught him to say good bye when he actually means good riddance?

The society has taught him.
9. I want to unlearn all these muting things. Most of all, I want to relearn (TB, JN-19) How to laugh..."
a) What are the muting things that the poet wants to unlearn?

Fake feelings, deceit, malice and ulterior motives are the muting things.
b) What does he want to relearn? (SEP-21)

He wants to relearn how to laugh.
c) From whom does he want to relearn? (SEP-21, MAR-24)
He wants to relearn from his son.
d) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?
(MAY-22, MAR-24)
Because the poet is aware that he too has become deceitful like others.
e) Mention the figure of speech used here.(MAY-22) Simile
10. For my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!
a) What do the snake's bare fangs denote? TB

Snake's bare fangs denote that the smile is artificial and might be dangerous. (QTY-19)
b) Identify the figure of speech employed here.
(QTY-19)
Simile.
c) What is the meaning of fangs?

Fangs are the teeth of a venomous snake used to inject poison.
d) What does the poet compare with the fangs?

The poet compares his teeth with the fangs.
e) What compels him to make this comparison?

His behavior compelled him to make this comparison.
11. Show me how

I used to laugh and smile
once upon a time when I was like you.
a) Why has the poet lost his laugh and smile?

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

The poet used to laugh and smile with real happiness once upon a time.
12. 'I have learned to wear many faces like dresses'-
(SCERT-2)
a) State the figure of speech in the above line. Simile.
b) Who does the term 'I' refer to?

I refers to the poet Gabriel Okara.
13. "I have learned to wear many faces.

Like dresses - home face"
a) What has the poet learned?

The poet has learnt to show fake expressions to others.
b) Mention the figure of speech employed in this line.

Simile.
14. "Feel at home," "come again." (MAR-19) They say......
a) Who are 'they'?

They are people who utter fake words of welcome to the poet.
b) Do 'they' really mean it?

No, they don't really mean it. The words don't come from the depth of their hearts.
15. 'And I have learned too

To laugh wih only my teeth'.
a) Who is the speaker talking to here?

The poet is the speaker talking to here.
b) Explain the second line.

He has learnt to say what fits each situation instead of speaking.
16. But believe me, son I want to be what I used to be. (JULY-22)
a) What is the relationship between the narrator and the Listener?
Here in the poem the narrator is the father and the listener is his son.
b) What does the poet long for?
(JUNE-23)
The poet longs for truth.
c) Who is referred to as ' $I$ ' here? (JUNE-23) The poet is referred to as ' $I$ ' here.

## POETIC DEVICES

## FIGURE OF SPEECH:

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

- Metaphor
- Simile
- Simile
- Simile
- Oxymoron
- Euphemism
- Metonymy
- Metonymy
- Metonymy


## ALLITERATION:

1. They used to laugh with their hearts
2. They used to shake hands with their hearts
3. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
4. And shake hands without my heart
5. I want to be what I used to be
6. When I was like you. I want
7. To unlearn all these muting things.
8. So show me, son
$\rightarrow$ they-their
$\rightarrow$ hands-hearts, they-their
$\rightarrow$ cocktail-conforming
$\rightarrow$ hands-heart
$\rightarrow$ want-what
$\rightarrow$ when-was-want
$\rightarrow$ these-things
$\rightarrow$ 응́응

## RHYME SCHEME \& RHYMING WORDS:

1. There was a time indeed

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

## Q.NO: 31-33 EXPLAIN WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT $2 \times 3=6$ MARKS

Clue words: Once upon a time, laugh with their teeth, ice-block-cold eyes, cocktail face, laugh with their hearts, doors shut on me, Good-riddance, snake's bare fangs, portrait smile, unlearn, relearn
".....show me how
I used to laugh and smile"
(SEP-21)
Context: Poem: Once Upon A Time Poet : Gabriel Okara
Explanation: The poet Okara talks painfully about the negative changes in the society to his son. He is unhappy about the fake emotions that rule the adult world. He feels sad that he too has changed with time. He wants to unlearn the bad qualities and relearn the good qualities. He asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh when he was a kid.
Comment: The child is the father of man.

1. Once upon a time, son,

They used to laugh with their hearts And laugh with their eyes:
(TB, QTY-18, MAR-23)

## Context:

Poem: Once Upon ATime
Poet: Gabriel Okara
Explanation: The poet is nostalgic about how people used to be in his childhood. He tells his son that people smiled with warm, sincere and genuine emotions that could be seen in their eyes. Lips spoke the language of the heart without any pretention.
Comment: Values vanish with modernization.

## 2. There will be no thrice (TB)

## Context: <br> Poem: Once Upon ATime <br> Poet : Gabriel Okara

Explanation: The poet warns his son about the degradation of values in the modern society. People utter words of welcome and exchange pleasantries but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. None is ready to be a host for the third time even if they pretend to be happy outwardly.
Comment: Pretention can never withstand the test of time.

## 3. I have learned to wear many faces

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

## Context:

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

## Comment:

Be genuine in your thoughts, words and deeds.
4. I want to be what I used to be (TB, SEP-20) Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time
Poet: Gabriel Okara

## Explanation:

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

## Comment:

The child is the father of man.

## 5. For my laugh in the mirror <br> Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!

## Context:

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

## Comment:

Be genuine to experience real happiness.

## 6. I want to unlearn all these muting things.

Most of all, I want to relearn

## Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time
Poet: Gabriel Okara
Explanation: The poet fakes his expressions. He admits that he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a child again and laugh genuinely. So he wants to unlearn the unreal things and relearn how to laugh as he had done once upon a time.
Comment: It needs courage to confess your falsities.
7. I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye', When I mean 'Good-riddance'

## Context:

(JN-19, MAR-20, JUNE-23)
Poem: Once Upon A Time
Poet: Gabriel Okara
Explanation: People utter words of welcome and exchange pleasantries but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. When the presence of a person is not so pleasurable his leave taking becomes a great relief in the heart but the lips don't reveal the fact in the goodbye.
Comment: Speak from your heart to retain good relationships.

## 8. Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles Like a fixed portrait smile.

## Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time
Poet: Gabriel Okara
Explanation: The poet compares people's faces to smiles in a portrait. Like a portrait, the smiles are actually fake and stiff. They are trying to fit to certain social expectations. The poet thinks about how fake he too has become with the fixed expression for different occasions, with an unnatural smile plastered across his face.
Comment: Reality gets revealed with time.
9. Now they shake hands without hearts

While their left hands search (QTY-19)
My empty pockets.

## Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time
Poet: Gabriel Okara
Explanation: People shake hands without warmth or happiness because they show fake emotions nowadays. While the right hand is shaking hands in a fake gesture, the left hand is busy in another mean act of analyzing the person for personal benefits. The line clearly explains the dual nature of people nowadays. They are not true to relationships and are exploiting others for their personal gains.
Comment: True relationships are real assets.
10. While their ice-block-cold eyes Search behind my shadow.

## Context:

Poem: Once Upon A Time
Poet: Gabriel Okara
Explanation: People lack the warmth and cordiality in relationships. So their eyes are cold and unwelcoming. The poet feels that words are never spoken to his eyes as people don't actually feel what they say. They present fake emotions.
Comment: Eyes are the indicators of the mind.

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

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

1. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult.
(HY-18, JN, QTY-19, MAR-24)
2. This poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement.
(SCERT-3)
3. 'Face is the index of the mind.' Does this adage concur with the views of the poet?
4. How does Gabriel Okara criticise the modern life in his poem "Once upon a Time"?
(MAR-19, SEP-20)
5. The poet Okara painfully condemns the falsity displayed by adults both in their words and actions. Elucidate.
(HY-19)
6. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult, in the poem, "Once upon a Time".
(MAY-22)

## PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

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

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

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

## PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

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

## TEXTBOOK EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions:
i. What do you associate with the title of the poom?

The title makes us associate the poem with a fairy tale which has a happy beginning and ending.
ii. What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?
The narrator is the father and the listener is his son.
iii. What happens to the poet when he visits someone for the third time?

The poet feels that the person turns hostile and he becomes an unwelcomed guest if he visits the third time.
iv. Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.

- They used to laugh with their hearts and now they only laugh with their teeth
- They used to shake hands with their hearts and now they shake hands without hearts
- I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye' when I mean 'Good-riddance'
v. How does the poet compare his face with dresses?

People choose dresses to suit the occasions. Similarly the poet says he changes his face according to the demand of the situation.
vi. What does the poet mean when he says 'good bye'?

The poet says that he is actually feeling a sense of relief when an unwanted visitor leaves the place though his lips bid him goodbye.
vii. What pleasantries does the poet use to fake cordiality?

Goodbye, Glad to meet you, It's been nice talking to you are the pleasantries used by the poet to fake cordiality.
viii. What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?

The poet wants to unlearn the falsities he has mastered as a grown up and relearn the genuine qualities of childhood.
ix. How is the poet's laugh reflected in the mirror?

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

## $x$. What does the poet long for?

The poet longs for his childhood innocence and happiness.
xi. Mention the qualities, the child in the poem symbolises.

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

## 2. Fill in the blanks :

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

People utter words of welcome and exchange (g) pleasantries, but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. Humans have learnt the art of changing their (h) facialexpressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. They wear(i) masks and exhibit multiple faces. The narrator admits that he has also changed into a hypocrite. However, he tells his son that though he (j) fakes his expressions, he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a (k) child again and laugh genuinely. He wants to (1)unlearn the unreal things and (m) relearn how to laugh as he had done once upon a time. When he laughs before the (n) mirror, he sees no expression. His teeth are bare like that of the (o)fangs of a snake. So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh, when he was a kid like him.
3. A. Interpret each of the following expressions.
i. laugh with their eyes

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

People utter words of welcome and shake hands, but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts.
iii. like a fixed portrait smile

An artificial smile that can be seen plastered across the face in a portrait to suit different occasions.
iv. hands search my empty pockets

Hands that try to exploit others for their personal benefits unmindful of the trust placed on them.
$v$. to unlearn all these muting things
The poet wishes to give up the fake qualities he had gained during the process of growing up.
B. Answer the questions that follow.

1. 'But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes...,
a. Who are 'they'?

They refers to the people of modern times.
b. Explain: ice-block-cold eyes

Eyes that lack warmth and care.
c. Identify the figure of speech used here. (HY-18) Metaphor
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?

Because the poet is aware that he too has become deceitful like others.
b. Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

The poet wants to relearn from his son.
c. Mention the figure of speech - Simile
C. Explain the following lines with reference to the Context:. (Refer ERC section)

## 5. Listening Activity

i) furnace
ii) fail
iii) confidence
iv) chair
துணைப்பாட (SUPPLEMENTARY) பகுதியிலிருந்து...... அரசு் பொதுத்தேர்வில் கேட்கப்படும் வினாக்கள் PART-IV
43 Write an PARAGRAPH (Supplementary) using Hints (Either...or...type) 1x5 =5
வினாத்தாளில் Supplementary பகுதியிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.கொடுக்கப்பட்ட துணைப்பாடக் குறிப்புகளை (Supplementary Hints) படித்து அதனை விரிவாக்கி வினாக்களுக்கு விடை எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க பாடநூலில் Supplementary பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள Paragraph Questions பகுதி வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் Supplementary பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு கதையிலும் உள்ள Paragraph Questions பகுதி வினா-விடைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.


## Supplementary-1 AFTER TWENTY YEARS <br> (இருபது வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு) O. Henry



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

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

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

a) Two friends - made a pact - meet after twenty years - Bob arrived - spoke to policeman on beat - tall man came - claimed to be Jimmy Wells - Bob realized - not his friend - policeman in plainclothes- arrested Bob, a noted criminal - policeman on beat - real Jimmy Wells - hesitated to arrest friend - sent another with a note. (QTY, HY-18, 19, MAR, SEP-20, JUNE-23, MAR-24)

## PARAGRAPH FOR GIFTED STUDENTS

SYNOPSIS

* Introduction
* Two friends and their strange appointment
* After Twenty Years
* Conclusion


## INTRODUCTION:

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

## TWO FRIENDS AND THEIR STRANGE APPOINTMENT:

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

## AFTER TWENTY YEARS:

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

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

## CONCLUSION:

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

> Moral : There are no shortcuts to success.

## PARAGRAPH FOR AVERAGE STUDENTS

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


#### Abstract

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


## PARAGRAPH FOR LATE BLOOMERS

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



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


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

| $\begin{gathered} \text { QN. NO } \\ 1-20 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { PART-I } \\ \text { VOCABULARY } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | 20 <br> RKS |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 to 3 : Synonyms (TB-4, 5, 38, 70, 108, 142, 170, 171) |  |  |  | $3 \times 1=3$ |
| 4 to 6 : Antonyms (TB-6, 38, 74) |  |  |  | $3 \times 1=3$ |
| 7 to 20 : Other Vocabulary Exercises: (Answer All-Any 14 Questions will be asked) |  |  |  | $8 \times 1=8$ |
| TOPICS | TB-PG | TOPICS |  | TB-PG |
| Compound Words | 6 | Substitute Words/ Phrases with Alternatives |  |  |
| Prefixes and Suffixes | 7,39 | Modal Verbs and Semi-Modals |  | 43 |
| Abbreviations and Acronyms | 39 | Prepositions |  | 44 |
| Clipped Words | 72 | Question Tags |  | 121 |
| Definition of Words | 73,101 | Syllabification |  |  |
| Phrasal Verbs | 112 | American English and British Eng |  |  |
| Common Idioms | 40,111,173 | Singular and Plural |  | 80 |
| Confusables | 7,71 | Sentence Patterns |  |  |
| Foreign Words and Phrases | 172 |  |  |  |
| வையேனும் 14 வினாக்கள் னைத்து 14 வினாக்களுக்கும் ருக்கும். எனவே வினா எண்கள் | ற்கண்ட 17 <br> விடையளிக்க <br> கறிக்கப்படவி | தலைப்புகளில் இருந்து கேட்கப் வேண்டும். வினா எண்களின் லை.) |  | கேட்கப்படும் மாறி, மாறி |

## Q. NO. 1-3

SYNONYMS
3 MARKS
1-3 Choose the correct Synonyms:-
$3 \times 1=3$
கொடுக்கப்பட்ட வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடிட்டிருக்கும் (Underline) வா்த்தைக்கு இணையான அர்த்தம் கொண்ட வார்த்தையை, தரப்பட்டுள்ள 4 விடைகளிலிருந்து ததர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுத வேண்டும். இந்தப் பகுதி வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க Prose பகுதியில் ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திலும் உள்ள Glossary பகுதி (பக்கங்கள் 4,5,38,70,108,142,170,171) வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும். மேலும் நம் வழிகாட்டி கையேட்டில் உள்ள Synonym பகுதி வார்த்தைகளை நன்கு படித்துக்கொள்ளவும்.

## GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

1. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face...
(SCERT-1)
a) graceful
b) fresh
c) smoothed
d) wrinkled
2. It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder.
a) irritation
b) inability
(SCERT-1)
c) inferiority
d) ability
3. ...... we have to re-call the struggles of the past and realize the perils and possibilities.
a) safeties
b) dangers
c) securities
d) certainty
(SCERT-1)
4. I do claim to represent the common man in all his ruggedness.
(MAR-19, SCERT-2)
a) strength
b) toughness
c) both a and b
d) only a
5. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation.
(SCERT-2)
a) isolation
b) freedom
c) both $a$ and $b$
d) neither a nor b
6. I realized that a career of rectitude sometimes has rewards. (SCERT-2, JUN-23, MAR-24)
(a) wickedness
(b) honesty
(c) immorality
(d) iniquity
7. We were confined to the sports arena.
a) bound
b) open
c) free
d) loosened
(SCERT-3)
8. I am always reluctant to trust a departing visitor to post an important letter.
(SCERT-3,HY-18, JN-19, SEP-20)
a) ready
b) unwilling
c) eager
d) anxious
9. 'I always have catastrophes, when I travel'.
a) disaster
b) fortune
c) prosperity
d) success
(SCERT-3)

## GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS:

1. The disadvantage for me was appetite.
a) faulted
b) hunger (MAR -19, 23)
c) criticised
d) appreciated
2. ..... that we regard a man who does not possess it as eccentric.
(MAR-19)
a) modern
b) weary
c) normal
d) weird
(a) strange
(b) conventional (MAR-24)
(c) persuasive
(d) reasonable
3. The role of the University today is not cloistered .....
(JN-19)
a) flexible
b) restricted
c) determined
d) challenging
4. She thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum.
(JN-19)
a) preserved
b) repaired
c) damaged
d) costly
5. ....... we treated it like the fables of the prophets she used to tell us.
(MAR-20)
a) tales
b) theories
c) sayings
d) experiences
a) hymns
b) songs
c) storeys
d) stories
(MAY-22)
6. ....... either he has a memory like a sieve or is an audacious perverter of the truth. (MAR-20)
a) great
b) bold
c) strong
d) perfect
7. I shall ...... only reiterate some of the cardinal principles.
(MAR-20)
a) accept
b) express
c) repeat
d) adopt
8.     - not anger or exasperation, but just simple wonder.
(SEP-20)
a) amusement
b) nervousness
c) irritation
d) surprise
9. A peaceful pallor spread on her face. (SEP-20)
a) devotion
b) appearance
c) results
d) stress
10. The common link of friendship was snapped.
a) deprived
b) fixed (HY-18, SEP-21)
c) isolated
d) cut
11. $\qquad$ a continuous stream of men and women endowed with the spirit of service.
(HY-18, SEP-21)
a) gifted
b) obliged
c) denied
d) reflected
12. Memories prevent them from remembering to do such small prosaic things.
(HY-19)
a) mean
b) cheap
c) dull
d) stale
13. Unless you replenish it richly, coming generations will find only an empty coffer.
a) refill
b) decorate
c) reshuffle
d) overhaul
(HY-19)
14. That seemed quited absurd and undignified on her part.
(HY-19)
a) impractical
b) illogical
c) insensitive
d) disloyal
15. She hobbled about the house in spotless white.
(QTY-18, JULY-22)
a) walked unsteadily
b) jumped
c) ran quickly
d) danced
16. She sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers.
(QTY-19)
a) memorizing
b) murmuring
c) chanting
d) teaching
17. I ate enough to sate my appetite.
(QTY-19)
a) suppress
b) quench
c) increase
d) satisfy
18. I am no great delinquent in such matters.
a) creator
b) offender
c) guardian
d) halfwit
(QTY-19)
19. I would have taken fifty farthings.
(SEP-21)
a) Sticks
b) Paisa
c) Guineas
d) Lashes
20. The coaches lauded me.
(MAY-22)
a) appreciated
b) gifted
c) garlanded
d) rebuked
21. The toilers did not enjoy this privilege.
a) kings
b) bosses (MAY-22)
c) leaders
d) workers
22. Mary Kom had a strong conviction in her passion for boxing:
(JULY-22)
a) struggle
b) belief
c) thought
d) affinity
23. He could hear a smothered noise from his friend:
(JULY-22)
a) supperessed
b) loud
c) strange
d) weird

## LETTER WRITING/ GENERAL PARAGRAPH/

 EXPANSION OF PROVERBS/ ARTICLE WRITINGவினாத்தாளில் மேற்கண்ட 4 தலைப்புகளிலிருந்து 2 வினாக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றுள் எவையேனும் 1 வினாவுக்கு விடையளிக்க வேண்டும்.

## Q. NO. 41-47

(a) LETTER WRITING

5 MARKS
(பாடநூலின் 151-155 ம் பக்கங்களில் இதற்கான மாதிரி வினா-விடைகள் தரப்பட்டுள்ளன.)

| Personal Letters <br> (To relatives and friends) |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Letters of ofters of <br> invitation | Letters of <br> Congratulation | requests |  |

## Official Letters (Formal)

(To officials of government and similar public bodies)
a) Official Letter - நிறுவனங்கள் மற்றும் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எழுதக்கூடிய கடிதங்கள்.

| Format of the letter (கடிதத்தின் அமைப்பு) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| a) Sender's address (அனுப்புநரின் முகவரி) | (Name, Address, e-mail and phone number) <br> (पெயர், முழு முகவரி, மின்னஞ்சல் மற்றும் தொலைபேசி எண்) |
| b) Date (தேதி) | (Leave one line after sender's address and write date, month \& year) (அனுப்புந் முகவரி எழுதிய பிறகு ஒரு வரி இடைவெளி விடவும். அடுத்த வரியில் தேதி, மாதம் மற்றும் ஆண்டு - எழுதவும்) |
| c) Receiver's address (पெறி\|நிின் முகவரி) | (Correct address) <br> (ดெயர், முழு முகவரி, மின்னஞ்சல் மற்றும் தொலைபேசி எண்) |
| d) Subject of the letter (கடிதத்தின் கருத்து) | .........(கடிதத்தின் சாராம்சம்-சில வார்த்தைகளில்) |
| (v) Salutation (வணக்கமுறை) | (Sir/ Respected Sir/ Madam) <br> (கடிதம் பெறுநருக்கு வணக்கம் தெரிவித்தல்) |
| (vi) Body of the letter <br> (கடிதத்தின் உடல் பகுதி) | a) Introduce yourself and write the purpose of the letter <br> (கடிதம் எழுதுபவiர தன்னை அறிமுகம் செய்து கொண்டு, கடிதம் எழுதப்பட்டதின் நோக்கத்தை தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.) |
|  | b) Mention the details of the enquiry <br> (தெரிந்த மற்றும் தேவையான தகவல்களை தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.) |
|  | c) Conclusion (கடிதத்தை நிறைவு செய்தல்) |
| (vii) Closure <br> (நிறைவுப் பகுதி) | (Yours,) <br> Sender's signature and designation. <br> (கடிதம் எழுதுபவரின் கையொப்பம் மற்றும் பணி அல்லது பதவி) |

b) Personal Letter-- நண்பiாகள், உறவின்ாகள் மற்றும் பெற்றோா்களுக்கு எழுதக்கூடிய கடிதங்கள், இவற்றில் From, to போடத் தேவையில்லை.

| Letter written to | Salutation | Subscription |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Father/Mother | My dear father/mother | Your loving son |
| Brother/Sister | My dear Brother/sister | Your loving Brother/Sister |
| Uncle/Aunt/Cousin | My dear Uncle/Aunt/Cousin | With love |
| Friends | My dear___(name) | With love |



## GOVERNMENT MODEL QUESTIONS:

1. You are Anita/ Bharath. You recently visited a hill station along with your parents. It was an exhilarating, adventurous and joyful experience. Write a letter to your friend sharing your experience in 150-200 words.
(SCERT-2)
Valaiyeduppu, $13^{\text {th }}$ September, 2018.
Dear Yuvashree,
How are you? I am fine. Last week I visited Kodaikanal along with my parents. It was an exhilarating, adventurous and joyful experience. I enjoyed that a lot. Especially the boat ride attracted
me a lot. The route from my home to Kodaikanal was an enjoyable one. I experienced the beauty of nature. I took rest at the lap of mother nature. I saw many wild animals too. I took many photographs. Next time we shall go together. Convey my regards to all. Meet you soon.

Yours lovingly,
Anita/ Bharath.
Address on the cover: To
M. Yuvashree, No-99, Nethaji Salai, Palakkarai, Trichy - 01.

The Inspector of Police, Madurai.
Respected Sir,
SUB : REPORTING A THEFT IN MY
HOUSE.
Our entire family was away from home for the past two days (17.3.2020 and 18.3.2020). We returned home today after attending a function at Tiruchy. To
our shock, we found that the doors had been broken open by burglars. We seek your help in recovering the cash and jewellery that have been looted from our house.

Thank you
Madurai Yours Sincerely,
19.03.2020 XXX.
2. Write a letter to an eminent writer inviting him to be a Chief Guest for the inauguration of your school Literary Association. (MAR-20) From

XXX (name), Secretary,
BLOOMS, English Literary Association,
RSM Higher Secondary School, Thenkasi. To

Mrs. Sudha Murthy, Shiggaon, Haveri
Karnataka.
Respected Madam,

## SUB : INVITATION TO INAUGURATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

I'm the secretary of our school English Literary Association. We've planned to inaugurate our association on June $30^{\text {th }} 2020$. We wish that the association would flourish with your magnanimous presence and support for the inauguration. Our association members will get motivated if you consent to inaugurate the function. Kindly accept our cordial invitation to be the Chief Guest for the function.

Thank You.
Thenkasi.
10.06.2020 Yours sincerely,

Address on the Envelope

## To

Mrs. Sudha Murthy,
Shiggaon, Haveri,
Karnataka.
3. Write a letter to your cousin describing a music
concert you had attended recently
(MAR-20)

My dear Manu,
Hope this letter finds you in good health. Last week I attended a music concert by A.R.Rehman in Chennai. It was a fantabulous experience. It was a charity show for the cyclone victims. The orchestra played excellent music under the maestro. The coordination between the instrumentalists was heavenly that day. The melodious voice of the singers turned the place into a paradise. Every moment of the day became unforgettable in the company of music. Don't miss this show, if you get it in your place. Take care. Bye.

With love,
XXX (name).
Address on the envelope

## To

Miss. S. Manu,
22/3C, SB Colony,
THOOTHUKUDI.
4. Write a letter to your cousin describing your school field trip.
(SEP-20)
Allur,
$11^{\text {th }}$ November, 2020.
Dear Vino,
How are you? I am fine. Last week I visited Ooty along with my school friends. It was an exhilarating, adventurous and joyful experience. I enjoyed that a lot. Especially the boat ride attracted me a lot. The route from my schoool to Ooty was an enjoyable one. I experienced the beauty of nature. I took rest at the lap of mother nature. I saw many wild animals too. I took many photographs. Next time we shall go together. Convey my regards to all. Meet you soon. Yours lovingly,

Kharunya.

## 

| ดெбாைை | M.K. ஸิเோறิஸิ - 044-25386143, F.A. ஸิடோîஸิ - 97105-68240, M.R. ஸ์ยடேறิஸิท - 91766-64596, அாாபா புக் டிவேபடิ - 044-25987868, கீஙิஸ் புக் ஹவுஸ் - 04425367660, பில்ทமி டுக் எெண்டபி - 044-25380666, லிம்ரா டுக் செண்டபி - 9940039953, பிரின்ல்ல புக் ஹவுஸ் - 044-42053926, நூரி புக் சசன்டப் - 81487-23350, பழமிறாஷ் - 98414-94023, தாம்பாஸ் : ஸ்ம்ாாய் அஞ் கோ - 044-22266431, ாடஹில்ஸิ : தீயுமலை புக் எசб்பப் - 98411-53261 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1.துாை |  வவறிறி டுக் மெбாடப் - 98434-61624, M.P.S.S. டுக் ஷாப் - 80981-51515, சб்ாமதி டிேேபற்ஸ் - 97872 61333, மீணாடசி டுக் - 94432 62763, M.V. சதீலிகுமாறி -98433-49892 |
| கோ6வை |  88890, சோб் цுக் ஷாப் - 0422-2396623, யுயுகன் цுக் ழிப்யோ - 93611-11510, <br>  <br>  |
| தீருசிசி | யாசி பப்ளிகேசணிஸி - 0431-2703692, சுமதி பப்ளிகேசண்ஸி - 0431-2703230, ஸ்ப் <br>  <br>  98656-58650 |
| ヘிழுûபும் | சபரிநாதன் பிரதîஸิ - 04146-222581, புக் பாîக் - 99944-45135 |
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