



Padalsalai's Telegram Groups!

(தலைப்பிற்கு கீழே உள்ள லிங்கை கிளிக் செய்து குழுவில் இணையவும்!)

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- **11th Standard - Group**
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- **10th Standard - Group**
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- **9th Standard - Group**
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- **6th to 8th Standard - Group**
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- **TNPSC - Group**
https://t.me/Padalsalai_TNPSC



Prose – 1
THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY
 (ஒரு பெண்மணியின் ஓவியம்)
 Khushwant Singh



Nuclear family:

A typical **nuclear family** consists of a husband, a wife, and a couple of children. The number of members is very few in a nuclear family.



Joint family:

In Joint family system, the number of dependents living under the roof is much larger. It may include grandparents, married brothers, sisters, wives of sons, grandsons, granddaughters, other dependents and relatives along with a husband, a wife, and a couple of children.

Here is a story that brings out the bond between the author and his loving grandmother.

இந்தக் கதை ஆசிரியருக்கும், அவருடைய அன்பான பாட்டிக்கும் இடையிலான அன்பை வெளிப்படுத்துகிறது.

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.

She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles running from everywhere to everywhere.

என்னுடைய பாட்டி, எல்லோருடைய பாட்டியைப் போலவே ஒரு வயதான பெண்ணாக இருந்தாள். நான் இருபது வருடங்களாக அவளை முதிய, அதே சுருக்கம் விழுந்த முகத்துடனே அறிந்திருக்கிறேன். அவள் ஒரு சமயத்தில் (காலத்தில்) இளமையாகவும் கவர்ச்சியாகவும் இருந்ததாகவும், மேலும் ஒரு கணவன் இருந்ததாகவும் மக்கள் பேசிக்கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால் அதை நம்புவதற்குக் கடினமாக இருந்தது. என்னுடைய தாத்தாவினுடைய உருவப்படம் வரவேற்பறையில் உள்ள ஒரு மாடத்திற்கு மேல் தொங்கியது. அவர் ஒரு பெரிய தலைப்பாகை மற்றும் பெரிய தளர்ந்த ஆடைகளை அணிந்திருந்தார். அவருடைய நீளமான வெள்ளை தாடி அவருடைய மார்புப் பகுதியை மறைத்திருந்தது. அவர் குறைந்தபட்சம் நூறு வயதைக் கடந்தவராகவே தோற்றமளித்தார். ஒரு மனைவியோ அல்லது குழந்தைகளோ இருக்கின்ற ஒரு நபராக மட்டும் அவர் தோன்றவில்லை. அவர் மிக மிக அதிகமான பேர்க்குழந்தைகள் உள்ளவராகவே தோற்றமளித்தார். என்னுடைய பாட்டி இளமையாகவும் கவர்ச்சியாகவும் இருந்தார் என்பது ஏற்குறைய ஒரு விரும்பத்தகாத விஷயமாகவே எனக்குப் பட்டது. அவள் ஒரு குழந்தையாக தான் விளையாடிய விளையாட்டுக்களைப் பற்றி எங்களிடம் கூறுவாள். அது முழுவதும் அற்பத்தனமானதாகவும், அவளுடைய நிலைக்கு பொருத்தமற்றதாகவும் தெரிந்தது. அதனை அவள் எங்களிடம் கூறும்போதெல்லாம் அவள் வழக்கமாக கூறும் தீர்க்கதரிசிகள் பற்றிய நீதிக்கதைகளைப் போல அதையும் நினைத்துக் கொண்டோம்.

அவள் எப்பொழுதும் குள்ளமாகவும், சற்று குண்டாகவும், சற்று முதுகு வளைந்தும் காணப்பட்டாள். அவளுடைய முகத்தில் எந்த இடத்திலிருந்து எந்த இடத்துக்கும் குறுக்கும் நெடுக்குமாக கோடுகளும் சுருக்கங்களும் அதிகமாக இருந்தது.

<p>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>நாங்கள் அவளை அறிந்தவரை இது போலவே அவள் எப்பொழுதும் இருந்து கொண்டிருந்தாள் என்பதை நாங்கள் உறுதியாகச் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. எந்த அளவுக்கு மோசமான முதுமை என்றால் இதற்குமேல் அவள் முதுமை அடைய முடியாது என்பதால் அதே வயதில் கடந்த 20 வருடங்களில் அப்படியே இருந்தாள். அவள் ஒருபோதும் கவர்ச்சியாக இருக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அவள் எப்பொழுதும் அழகாக இருந்தாள். அவளுடைய கூனிக்குறுகிய உடலை தாங்குவதற்காக அவளுடைய இடுப்பில் ஒரு கையை வைத்துக் கொண்டு, தூய்மையான வெள்ளை உடையில் மற்றொரு கையால் அவளுடைய ஜெபமாலையை உருட்டிக்கொண்டே அவள் வீட்டில் தள்ளாடி தடுமாறியபடி நடந்துகொண்டிருந்தாள். அவளுடைய வெள்ளி போன்ற மயிர்கற்றைகள், அழுக்காக, அவளுடைய வெளிர்ந்த முகத்தில் சிதறிகிடந்தது. முகம் சுருக்கமாக, அவளுடைய உதடுகள் தொடர்ச்சியாக மந்திரம் ஒன்றை முணுமுணுத்துக் கொண்டே இருந்தன. ஆம் அவள் அழகாக இருந்தாள். அவள் தூய வெண்மையான, அமைதியான உயிர் உள்ளதுபோன்ற, மகிழ்வூட்டுகின்ற மலைகளில் உள்ள குளிக்கால நில அமைப்பு போல் இருந்தாள்.</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>என்னுடைய பாட்டியும், நானும் நல்ல நண்பர்களாக இருந்தோம். என்னுடைய பெற்றோர்கள் நகரத்தில் வசிப்பதற்கு சென்றபொழுது அவர்கள் என்னை அவளுடன் விட்டுச் சென்றார்கள். நாங்கள் எப்போதும் தொடர்ச்சியாக ஒன்றாக இருந்தோம். அவள் வழக்கமாக என்னைக் காலையில் எழுப்பிவிட்டு பள்ளி செல்ல என்னை தயார்படுத்துவாள். என்னை குளிப்பாட்டும்பொழுதும் உடை அணிவிக்கும்போதும் சலிப்பூட்டுகிற அவளுடைய காலை நேர பிரார்த்தனைப் பாடலை, நான் கவனிக்க வேண்டும், மனப்பாடம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் அவள் பாடினாள். நான் கவனித்தேன் ஏனெனில் நான் அவளுடைய குரலை நேசித்தேன். ஆனால் அதை கற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு போதும் எண்ணியதில்லை. பிறகு அவள் என்னுடைய மரத்திலான எழுதுபலகையைக் கொண்டு வருவாள். ஏற்கனவே அவள் சுத்தம் செய்திருப்பாள். நீரில் நனைக்கப்பட்ட மஞ்சள் நிற சுண்ணக்கட்டி, ஒரு சிறிய மண்ணால் செய்யப்பட்ட மை புட்டி, ஒரு சிவப்பு பேனா, அவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒன்றாகக் கட்டி, அதை என்னிடம் கொடுப்பாள். தடிமனான காய்ந்துபோன சப்பாத்தியின் மேல் சிறிதளவு வெண்ணெய் மற்றும் சர்க்கரை தடவி, நல்ல காலை உணவு சாப்பிட்ட பிறகு, நாங்கள் பள்ளிக்கு சென்றோம். அவள் கிராமத்து நாய்களுக்காக காய்ந்துபோன பல சப்பாத்திகளை அவளுடன் எடுத்து 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>எனது பாட்டி எப்பொழுதும் என்னுடன் பள்ளிக்கு வருவாள். ஏனெனில் அந்தப் பள்ளி ஒரு கோயிலுடன் இணைந்துள்ளது. அர்ச்சகர் எங்களுக்கு எழுத்துக்களையும் காலை இறை வழிபாட்டையும் சொல்லிக்கொடுத்தார். குழந்தைகள் எதிர்எதிர் வரிசையில் வராண்டாவில் அமர்ந்து எழுத்துக்களையோ ஜெபங்களையோ எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து குழுவாக பாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, எனது பாட்டி உள்ளே அமர்ந்து திருமறை நூல்களை வாசித்துக் கொண்டிருப்பாள். இரண்டு வேலைகளும் முடிந்தது, நாங்கள் இருவரும் ஒன்றாகவே வீடுதிரும்புவோம். இந்த நேரத்தில் கோயில் வாயிற்படியில் கிராமத்து நாய்கள் எங்களை சந்திக்கும். அவை நாங்கள் தூக்கி எறியும் சப்பாத்திகளுக்காக உறுமிக் கொண்டும், ஒன்றோடு ஒன்று சண்டையிட்டுக் கொண்டும் எங்களுடைய வீடுவரை எங்களை பின் தொடர்ந்து வரும்.</p>

+1 English

Unit-1

Way to success

<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>என்னுடைய பெற்றோர்கள் நகரத்தில் நல்லபடியாக செட்டிலான பிறகு, எங்களை (நகரத்திற்கு) வரச்சொன்னார்கள். அது எங்களுக்கிடையேயான (பாட்டிக்கும் எனக்குமான) நட்பில் ஒரு திருப்பு முனையாக அமைந்தது. (நகரத்தில்) நாங்கள் ஒரே அறையில் தங்கி இருந்த போதிலும், என்னுடைய பாட்டி என்னுடன் பள்ளிக்கு இப்பொழுது வருவது இல்லை. நான் வழக்கமாக ஒரு மோட்டார் பேருந்தில் ஒரு ஆங்கிலப் பள்ளிக்கு செல்வேன். அங்கே தெருக்களில் நாய்கள் இல்லை. அவள் எங்களுடைய நகரத்து வீட்டில் உள்ள முற்றத்தில் சிட்டுக்குருவிகளுக்கு உணவளித்தாள்.</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>இவ்வாறு வருடங்கள் உருண்டோடிக்கொண்டிருந்த போது நாங்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் மிகக்குறைந்த நேரமே பார்த்துக்கொண்டோம். சில நேரங்களில் என்னை எழுப்பிவிட்டு பள்ளி செல்ல தயார்செய்து விடுவதைத் தொடர்ந்தாள். நான் பள்ளியிலிருந்து திரும்பி வந்த உடன், ஆசிரியர்கள் எனக்கு என்ன கற்பித்தார்கள் என்று அவள் என்னிடம் கேட்பாள். ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகள், மேலை நாட்டு அறிவியலின் சிறிய சிறிய விசயங்கள், புவியியல் விதி, ஆர்க்கிமிடிஸ் கோட்பாடு, உலகம் உருண்டையாக இருப்பது போன்ற தகவல்களை அவளிடம் கூறுவேன். இது அவளை மகிழ்ச்சியற்றவளாக ஆக்கியது. என்னுடைய பாடங்களில் எனக்கு அவளால் உதவிசெய்ய முடியவில்லை. அந்த ஆங்கிலப் பள்ளியில் அவர்கள் கற்பிக்கும் இந்த விசயங்களை அவள் நம்பவில்லை. அங்கே கடவுள் மற்றும் திருமறை நூல்களைப் பற்றி கற்பிக்கவில்லை என்று அவள் மனவேதனையில் இருந்தாள். ஒருநாள் இசைப் பாடங்கள் எங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டு கொண்டிருக்கின்றன என்று நான் தெரிவித்தேன். அவள் எதுவும் கூறவில்லை. ஆனால் அவளுடைய அந்த அமைதி அவள் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்பதைக் காட்டியது. அதன் பிறகு அவள் என்னிடம் பேசுவது மிகவும் அரிதாகிவிட்டது.</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 பல்கலைக்கழகம் செல்லத்தொடங்கியபோதே எனக்கு தனியாக அறை ஒன்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. நட்புக்கிடையேயான பொதுவான பிணைப்பு துண்டிக்கப்பட்டது. என்னுடைய பாட்டி அவளுடைய தனிமையைச் சகித்துக் கொண்டு ஏற்றுக் கொண்டாள். அவள் அவளது கைராட்டையை சுழற்றி நூல் நூற்கும் வேலையை மிகவும் அரிதாக யாரிடமாவது பேச வேண்டியிருந்தால் மட்டுமே நிறுத்துவாள். சூரியன் உதயத்திலிருந்து மறையும் வரை கைராட்டை அருகிலேயே அமர்ந்துகொண்டு அதனைச்சுழற்றி நூல் நூற்றுக்கொண்டே இறை வணக்கப் பாடல்களை ஒப்பித்துக் கொண்டே அமர்ந்திருந்தாள். அவள் மதியம் மட்டும் கொஞ்சநேரம் குருவிகளுக்கு உணவு கொடுக்கும் நேரத்தில் ஓய்வு எடுத்துக்கொள்வாள். அவள் முற்றத்தில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு, ரொட்டித் துண்டை சிறுசிறு துண்டுகளாக்கி பறவைகளுக்கு கொடுப்பாள். நூற்றுக்கணக்கான சிறிய பறவைகள் கிளர்ச்சியூட்டுகிற மிக அதிக குழப்பமான சத்தம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவளைச் சுற்றி ரொட்டித் துண்டுகளை பொறுக்கிக் கொண்டு செல்லும். சில பறவைகள் அவளுடைய கால்களில் வந்து அமர்ந்துகொள்ளும், மற்ற சில பறவைகள் அவளுடைய தோள்பட்டையிலும், இன்னும் சில பறவைகள் அவளுடைய தலையிலும்கூட அமர்ந்துகொள்ளும். அவள் சிரிப்பாள். ஆனால் அவைகளை 'சூ' என்று கூறி ஒருபோதும் விரட்டமாட்டாள். அந்த அரைமணி நேரம்தான் அவளைப் பொருத்தவரை அந்நாளின் மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணம்.</p>

+1 English

Unit-1

Way to success

<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>நான் மேல்படிப்பிற்காக வெளிநாடு செல்ல முடிவு செய்தபோது. என்னுடைய பாட்டி மிகவும் வருத்தமடைந்திருக்க வேண்டும் என்று எனக்கு உறுதியாகத் தோன்றியது. நான் ஐந்து வருடங்கள் அவளை விட்டு விலகிச் செல்ல இருப்பதை வயதான அவளிடம், ஒருவராலும் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. ஆனால் என்னுடைய பாட்டியால் முடிந்தது. அவள் உணர்வுகளுக்கு அடிமையானவளாகக் கூட தோன்றவில்லை. என்னை வழி அனுப்புவதற்கு புகைவண்டி நிலையத்திற்கு வந்திருந்தாள். ஆனால் அவள் பேசவும் இல்லை. எவ்வித மனக்கிளர்ச்சியையும் வெளிக்காட்டவும் இல்லை. அவளுடைய எண்ணங்கள் இறைவணக்கத்தில் நிரம்பியிருந்தது. அவளுடைய உதடுகள் மந்திரங்களை உச்சரித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தது. அவளுடைய மனம் முழுவதும் ஜெபத்தில் லயித்திருந்தது. விரல்கள் அவளுடைய ஜெபமாலையின் மணிகளை உருட்டிக்கொண்டே இருந்தன. அமைதியாக என்னுடைய நெற்றியில் முத்தமிட்டாள். நான் கிளம்பும் போது, அந்த ஈரமான அடையாள முத்திரையை நான் நெஞ்சார நேசித்தேன். எங்களுக்கு இடையில் உடல் ரீதியான தொடர்பின் கடைசி அடையாளமாக அது இருக்கலாம்.</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 அவ்வாறு இருக்கவில்லை. ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு மீண்டும் நான் வீட்டிற்குத் திரும்பி வந்தேன். புகைவண்டி நிலையத்தில் நான் அவளை சந்தித்தேன். அவள் ஒரு நாள் கூட முதுமையடைந்ததாகத் தோன்றவில்லை. அவள் இப்பொழுதும் அப்படித்தான். வார்த்தைகளுக்கு அங்கு இடம் இல்லை. என்னை அவளுடைய கரங்களால் தழுவும் பொழுது, அவளுடைய இறைவணக்க பாடல்கள் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்ததை என்னால் கேட்க முடிந்தது. என்னுடைய வருகையின் முதல் நாள் கூட, விளையாட்டுத்தனமான கடிந்துரைகளுடன் யாருக்கு அவள் நீண்ட நாள் உணவு ஊட்டினாளோ, அந்த சிட்டுக்குருவிகளுடன் அவளுடைய மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணங்களை கழித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தாள்.</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 அவளிடம் ஒரு மாற்றம் வெளிப்பட்டது. அவள் வழிபடவில்லை. அண்டை வீட்டிலுள்ள பெண்களை அவள் ஒன்று சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு ஒரு பழைய முரசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவள் பாடத் தொடங்கிவிட்டாள். தளர்ந்து தொங்குகிற தோலை உடைய வேண்டாம் என்று ஓரம்கட்டப்பட்ட முரசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பல மணி நேரங்களாக முரசு கொட்டினாள். தாயகம் திரும்புகிற போர்ப்படை வீரர்களின் பாடலைப் பாடினாள். கடுஞ்சோர்வைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கு, அதை நிறுத்துவதற்கு நாங்கள் அவளை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வைத்தோம். எனக்கு தெரிந்தவரை அவள் இறைவனை வழிபடாமல் இருந்தது இதுதான் முதல் முறை.</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>அடுத்த நாள் காலையில் அவள் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டாள். அது ஒரு இலேசான காய்ச்சலாக இருந்தது. அது சரியாகிவிடும் என்று மருத்துவர் எங்களிடம் கூறினார். ஆனால் என்னுடைய பாட்டி வேறுவிதமாகச் சிந்தித்தாள். அவளுடைய இறப்பு (கடைசி நாள்) அருகில் இருப்பதாக அவள் எங்களிடம் கூறினாள். அவளுடைய வாழ்க்கையின் கடைசி அத்தியாயத்திற்கு இன்னும் ஒரு சில மணி நேரமே இருப்பதால் ஜெபம் செய்ய மறந்து விட்டதாக அவள் எங்களிடம் கூறினாள். எங்களிடம் மேலும் பேசிக் கொண்டு நேரத்தை வீணடிப்பதற்கும் விரும்பவில்லை.</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 அவளது பேச்சை கண்டித்தோம் (எதிர்த்தோம்). ஆனால் அவள் அதை பொருட்படுத்தவில்லை. அவள் ஜெபித்துக்கொண்டும், அவளுடைய ஜெபமாலையின் மணிகளை உருட்டிக்கொண்டும் படுக்கையில் அமைதியாக படுத்திருந்தாள். நாங்கள் சந்தேகம் கொள்வதற்கு முன், அவளுடைய உதடுகள் அசைவற்று நின்றது. அவளுடைய உயிற்றை விரல்களிலிருந்து ஜெபமாலை கீழே விழுந்தது. ஒரு அமைதியான வெளிறிய நிறம் அவளுடைய முகத்தில் பரவியது. அவள் இறந்துவிட்டாள் என்பதை நாங்கள் தெரிந்துகொண்டோம்.</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.

எங்களுடைய வழக்கப்படி நாங்கள் அவளை மெத்தையில் இருந்து தூக்கி தரையில் படுக்க வைத்தோம். இறந்தவர்களை மூடும் சிவப்பு துணியால் அவளை மூடினோம். ஒரு சில மணி நேரத்திற்குப் பிறகு வருத்தத்துடன், அவளுடைய இறுதி சடங்கிற்கான ஆயத்தப் பணிகளை மேற்கொள்வதற்கு நாங்கள் அவளைத் தனியே விட்டுவிட்டுச் சென்றோம். மாலை நேரத்தில் அவளது உடலை எரியூட்டுவதற்காக கரடு முரடான தூக்குப் படுக்கையுடன் அவளுடைய அறைக்கு நாங்கள் சென்றோம். சூரியன் மறைந்து கொண்டிருந்த நேரம் என்பதால் அவளுடைய அறையிலும் முற்றத்திலும் தங்க நிறத்திலான பேரொளி ஏற்பட்டது. முற்றத்தின் பாதி வழியில் நாங்கள் நின்றோம். அங்கே முற்றம் முழுவதும், சிவப்பு துணியால் போர்த்தி, கிடத்தப் பட்டிருந்த அந்த அறை முழுவதும் ஆங்காங்கே ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் தரையில் அமாந்திருந்தன. அங்கே பறவைகளின் மகிழ்ச்சியூட்டுகிற ஒலி இல்லை. அந்தப் பறவைகளுக்காக நாங்கள் வருத்தம் அடைந்தோம். என்னுடைய அம்மா அவைகளுக்காக சில ரொட்டித் துண்டுகள் கொண்டு வந்தாள். அவள் என்னுடைய பாட்டியின் வழக்கமான இடத்தில் பாட்டி செய்ததுபோலவே அதை சிறுசிறு துண்டுகளாக பறவைகளுக்கு உடைத்துப் போட்டாள். ஆனால் சிட்டுக்குருவிகளோ ரொட்டித்துண்டுகளை கண்டுகொள்ளவே இல்லை. என்னுடைய பாட்டியின் சடலத்தை நாங்கள் தூக்கிய பொழுது, அவைகள் அமைதியாகப் பறந்து சென்றன. அடுத்த நாள் காலையில் சுத்தம் செய்பவர் சிறுசிறு ரொட்டித் துண்டுகளை பொறுக்கி சுத்தம் செய்து குப்பைத் தொட்டிக்குள் போட்டார்.

About the author

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

எழுத்தாளரைப்பற்றி.....

குஷ்வந்த் சிங் ஒரு இந்திய கதை எழுத்தாளர் மற்றும் வழக்கறிஞர். அவர் டெல்லியிலுள்ள செயின்ட் ஸ்டீபன்ஸ் கல்லூரியிலும் லண்டனில் உள்ள கிங்ஸ் கல்லூரியிலும் கல்வி பயின்றவர். அவர் இந்திய வெளியுறவுத்துறையில் 1947ல் பணியில் சேர்ந்தார். இவர் எழுத்தாளராக இருந்தாலும் மதச்சார்பின்மை, விமர்சனம் (கிண்டல்), கவிதை ஆகியவற்றில் அவருக்கு இருந்த ஆர்வத்தால் மக்களிடையே பிரபலமானார். பல்வேறு இலக்கியம் மற்றும் செய்தி இதழ்களில் இவர் எடிட்டராகப் பணியாற்றியதோடு இரண்டு செய்தித்தாள்களிலும் பணிபுரிந்துள்ளார். இவர் இந்திய அரசின் பத்மபூசன் விருதினை 1974ம் ஆண்டிலும் பத்ம விபூசன் விருதினை 2007ம் ஆண்டிலும் பெற்றார். இவருடைய இலக்கியப் பணிகளுக்காக சாகித்ய அகாடமி விருதையும் பெற்றிருக்கிறார். தி மார்ச் ஆஃப் விஷ்ணு, எ ஹிஸ்டரி ஆஃப் சீக்ஸ், எ ட்ரெயின் டு பாகிஸ்தான், சக்ஸ்ஸ் மந்திரா, வீ இண்டியன்ஸ், டெத் அட் மை டோர்ஸ்டெப் போன்றவை இவருடைய புத்திசாலித்தனம் நிறைந்த படைப்புகள்.



Mantelpiece



Wrinkled face



Grandfather's Portrait



Street dogs waiting



Feeding Sparrows

GLOSSARY:

mantelpiece	shelf above the fireplace	வீட்டின் எரிமடம்
absurd	inconsistent / illogical	அற்பத்தனமான, பொருத்தமற்ற
fables	tales / stories	கதைகள்
hobbled	walked unsteadily	தள்ளாடி நடத்தல்

pucker	to contract the face into wrinkles	சுருக்கங்கள், மடிப்புகள்
expanse	widespread	பரவுதல்
monotonous	boring, unchanging	தனிமை, சலிப்பு
snapped	broke / cut	துண்டித்தல்
seclusion	isolation, separation	தனிமைப்படுத்து
bedlam	noise and confusion	கூச்சலான குழப்பம்
perched	sat comfortably, rested	சௌகர்யமாக அமர்ந்து ஓய்வெடுத்தல்
rebukes	scoldings	எதிர்ப்பு, திட்டுதல்
dilapidated	damaged	சேதமான, ஓரங்கட்டப்பட்ட
pallor	an unhealthy pale appearance	வெளிறிய தோற்றம்
shroud	cloth used to wrap or cover a dead person	இறந்த உடலை மூடும் துணி

IMPORTANT SYNONYMS:

wrinkled	crumpled	சுருக்கங்கள் கொண்ட
portrait	picture	படம்
revolting	disgusting	எதிர்த்து பேசக்கூடிய
undignified	dishonoured	கேவலப்படுத்து
prophets	seers, saints	தீர்க்கதரிசிகள்
criss cross	blend, intersecting lines	குறுக்கும் நெடுக்குமான கோடுகள்
pale	bloodless, whitish	வெளுத்துப்போன
puckered	contracted into wrinkles	சுருக்கங்கள் விழுந்த
constantly	repeatedly	திரும்பத்திரும்ப, தொடர்ச்சியாக
inaudible	unheard	கேட்கஇயலாத
expanse	widespread, range	விரவுதல், பரவுதல்
serenity	calm, relaxed mood	அமைதியாக, தளர்வாக
contentment	self satisfaction	திருப்திபட்டுக் கொள்ளுதல்
bothered	troubled	கவலைப்படு
fetch	go and bring	கொண்டுவா
plastered	covered	நீரில் நனைக்கப்பட்ட
earthen	clay	மண்ணால் செய்யப்பட்ட
stale	dried	காய்ந்துபோன
scriptures	holy books, divine books, puranas	வேதங்கள், புனித நூல்கள்
growling	barking	உறுமுதல், குரைத்தல்
distressed	upset, disappointed	விரக்தியடைந்த
resignation	abandonment, relinquishment of responsibility	துறத்தல்
reciting	chanting	மனப்பாடமாக ஒப்பித்தல்
upset	disappointed	விரக்தியடைதல்
cherished	enjoyed	மகிழ்வடைதல்
moist	slightly wet	ஈரமான
imprint	mark	அடையாளம், முத்திரை
clasped	held tightly	இறுக்கமாக பிடித்துக்கொள்தல்
frivolous	playful	விளையாட்டான
sagging	bulging	தளர்ந்து தொங்குகிற
warriors	soldiers	இராணுவ வீரர்கள்
persuade	cajole	திருப்திபடுத்து
protested	opposed	எதிர்த்த
peacefully	calmly, quietly	அமைதியாக
suspect	doubt	சந்தேகி
customary	of religious, usual	பாரம்பரிய வழக்கம்
corpse	dead body	இறந்தவர் உடல், பிணம், பிரேதம்

Antonyms:

wrinkled	சுருக்கம் விழுந்த	X	smooth, unwrinkled	மென்மையான, சுருக்கமற்ற
hard	கடினமான	X	easy	இலகுவான
pretty	கவர்ச்சியான	X	ugly	அசிங்கமான, அழக்கான
absurd	அற்பத்தனமான	X	logical	சரியான, அர்த்தமான
undignified	தரமற்ற	X	honoured, respected	மரியாதைக்குரிய
scattered	சிதறிய	X	gathered	சேகரிக்கப்பட்ட
inaudible	கேட்க இயலாத	X	audible, heard	கேட்கக் கூடிய
expanse	பரந்த	X	narrow	குறுகிய
serenity	அமைதியான, ஆழ்ந்த	X	agitation	கலவரமான
contentment	திருப்தி	X	greediness	பேராசை
monotonous	சலிப்பூட்டும்	X	interesting	ஆர்வமூட்டும்
plastered	ஈரமான	X	dried	காய்ந்த
attached	இணைக்கப்பட்ட	X	detached	பிரித்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட
taught	கற்பிக்கப்பட்ட	X	learnt	கற்றுக்கொண்டுவிட்ட
creating	உருவாக்குதல்	X	destroying	அழித்தல்
shooed	விரட்டப்பட்ட	X	pulled	இழுக்கப்பட்ட
happiest	மகிழ்ச்சியான	X	saddest	துக்கமான
upset	விரக்தி	X	happy	மகிழ்ச்சி
silently	அமைதியாக	X	noisily	மிகுந்த சத்தமாக
physical	உடல் தன்மை	X	mental	மனத்தன்மை
mild	லேசான	X	severe	கடுமையான
omitted	விடுபட்ட	X	included, agreed, accepted	சேர்க்கப்பட்ட
protested	எதிர்ப்பு காட்டுதல்	X	supported	ஒத்துழைத்தல்
ignored	கண்டுகொள்ளப்படாத	X	heeded	கவனிக்கப்பட்ட
mourning	துக்கம் கடைபிடித்தல்	X	rejoicing	மகிழ்ச்சியாக கொண்டாடுதல்
dead	இறந்த	X	alive	உயிருடன் வாழும்
cremated	எரியூட்டப்பட்ட	X	buried, interred	புதைக்கப்பட்ட
blaze	பிரகாசமான வெளிச்சம்	X	dim	வெளிச்சம் குறைந்த
wrapped	மூடப்பட்ட, உறையிட்ட	X	unwrapped, uncovered	மூடப்படாத
rebukes	கடும் சொற்கள்	X	blessings	ஆசீர்வாதம்
persuade	சாந்தப்படுத்து	X	dissuade	வெறுப்பூட்டு

Question & Answers:

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

a. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

The author's grandfather wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His long white beard covered his chest. He looked at least hundred years old.

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

The author's parents had gone to the city in order to earn their bread. They were not settled comfortably. Hence the author was left with his grandmother in the village.

c. Where did the author study in his childhood?

During his childhood the author studied in the village school which is attached to the temple.

d. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?

The author's grandmother went to temple which was attached to the school. At the school hours she sat inside the temple reading the Holy Scriptures, Moreover she wanted to escort her grandson. So she accompanied the author to school.

e. What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?

While going to school and returning home the grandmother carried the stale chapattis and fed the dogs. This made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours.

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

The author's grandmother did not feel sentimental when the author went abroad for his higher education. Because she was not even sentimental. She did not talk or show any emotion at the time of his departure. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. She bore the fact silently.

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

The whole morning the author's grandmother was busy with her spinning wheel. In the afternoon, she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows. She broke the bread into little bits and fed hundreds of little birds. This was the happiest time of the day for grandmother.

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

The author's grandmother had been old and wrinkled. She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles. She had been terribly old. She could never have been pretty but she was always beautiful.

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

Grandmother woke her grandson up in the morning. She got him ready for the school. She said her morning prayers. Simultaneously she bathed and dressed her grandson. She made all the arrangements for him. She accompanied him to the school. She read the Holy Scriptures at the temple and in the evening both returned home. This was the daily routine of the grandmother.

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

In the village school the author had studied alphabet and learnt to recite morning prayers. But in the city he was taught English words and western science. He also learnt the law of gravity, Archimedes' principle, the world being round etc.

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

While studying in the village school, the author's grandmother accompanied him to school every day. The author had studied alphabet and learnt to recite morning prayers. Being a very pious woman, the grandmother appreciated the value of education.

e. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

One day the grandmother did not pray. She started to sing about the home coming warriors i.e. is her grandson. She ignored the protests of the members of the family. She had mild fever then. Others thought that she would recover. But she thought differently. She is ready to face her own death boldly. These instances showed that she was strong-minded.

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

During the last few hours, the author's grandmother did not pray. She called the women of her neighbourhood and started to sing about the home-coming warriors. She had mild fever then. She knew that her end would come soon. She lied peacefully in bed praying and telling her beads. Suddenly her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers.

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100 - 150 words each.**a) The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. Give your own example of how elders have a positive influence on the younger generation. Include examples from the story also.**

My grandmother is a great inspiration to me. She had a positive influence on me. When I did my schooling she used to narrate a lot of stories to me. Though she did not help me in my academic side, her stories had a close link with my school curriculum. Like Kushwant Singh's grandma, my grandma was too pious. My grandma inculcated morality in me through her stories in the form of narrating bed time tales. Actually she taught me a lot through her bed time stories. Sometimes she spun her own story. Later only I could realize it. She introduced to me many

Puranas. She was a secularist. She told me stories from the Holy Bible too. She cited the quotes even from the Quran. I missed her a lot when she was in deathbed. As soon as I heard of her ailment, I rushed but I was late. I was unfortunate to be by her side when she left the world. Thanks to my grandmother, I am a person of morality now.

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.

Hadali,
2nd March 2018.

Dear Dad and Mom,

Well and wish to hear the same from you. Here I am fine. Grandma is also fine. She fills my belly with her hand made-delicious chapattis. Not only that, she teaches me a lot of moral stories. She helps me even in arithmetics too. We go to school regularly in the morning. At that moment she feeds the stray dogs with stale chapattis. When I attend my school, she is praying at the temple which is beside the school. When we return home in the evening the dogs follow us. They fight with one another for the chapattis we give them. I feel very happy for being here with my sweet grandma. Take care of your health. There is no need to worry about me. I enjoy my life with my sweet grandma.

With regards,
Yours loving son,
Kushwant Singh.

Address on the envelope:

To Sir Sobha Singh,
3, Sixth Avenue,
Hadali, Kushab district,
Punjab.

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

In the village, grandmother used to feed the dogs with stale chapattis both in the morning and evening. When she came to the city her life had been changed a lot. She could not move freely as in the village. She spent most of her time with her spinning wheel. During the afternoon she came to the verandah and fed the sparrows regularly. This was the happiest part of the day. The grandmother lay dead. Thousands of sparrows came there. They did not chirrup. They paid their last homage to the old lady silently. The narrator's mother threw some crumbs of bread to them. They took no notice of them. As soon as the grandmother's corpse was carried off, the sparrows flew away quietly.

The same thing happened in my life too. My uncle had a pet dog. On the sudden demise of my uncle the dog did not have any intake for another one week and it starved to death itself. When I read this story that incident came to my mind. Hence animals are capable of empathy.

Vocabulary

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

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

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

Reeta hurried along the road, dressed in her ____1____ new dress towards the bus stop. Before ____2____, she had to reach the house of her ____3____. But the first ____4____ of her travel was slow due to traffic jam. Her ____5____ would be regarded with joy. She was ____6____ herself to reach the place. When she finally stepped into the ____7____, she was received with a big hug by her kind aunt. She was in time to join the ____8____ at the village, for a ____9____.

singsong	overstraining	spotless	gentlefolk	grandmother
courtyard	sunset	half-hour	homecoming	

Answer: 1.spotless 2.sunset 3.grandmother 4.half-hour 5.homecoming
6.overstraining 7.courtyard 8.gentlefolk 9.singsong.

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

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

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

i. the thought was almost revolting

My brother's thought of selling our ancestral house is revolting to me.

ii. an expanse of pure white serenity

Prema is an expanse of pure white serenity.

iii. a turning point

My friendship with Latha is a turning point in my life.

iv. accepted her seclusion with resignation

My parents proposed to me to study medicine, though I did not like it. But I accepted their seclusion with resignation.

v. frivolous rebukes

I got frivolous rebukes often from my father.

e) Prefixes and Suffixes.

Form two derivatives from each of the following words.

e.g. honest – dishonest, honesty

manage	- management, manager
differ	- different, difference
beauty	- beautiful, beautician
peace	- peaceful, peacefully
arrange	- arrangement, disarrange
collect	- collection, collector
approve	- unapproved, approval
narrate	- narrative, narration
class	- classic, classify

f) Homophones:

Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones:

i) brake /break

a) We have a short _____ between the sessions.(brake- இடைவேளை)

b) The car skidded to a halt when I applied the _____.(brake- தடை)

ii) waste/waist

- a) Shivani wears a belt around her _____. (waist- இடை)
 b) We should never misuse or _____ natural resources. (waste-வீணாக்குதல்)

iii) principle/principal

- a) Oxygen is the _____ element present in the earth's crust. (principal-முதன்மை)
 b) Both these machines work on the same _____. (principle-கொள்கை)

iv) bread/bred

- a) Turtles should be _____ in a healthy environment. (bred- இனப்பெருக்கம் செய்தல்)
 b) I like to have toasted _____ for breakfast. (bread-ரொட்டித்துண்டு)

v) lesson/lessen

- a) This medicine will _____ your pain. (lessen-குறைக்கும்)
 b) Finally, the manager learnt a _____ the hard way. (lesson-பாடம்)

vi) pale/pail

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

vii) through/threw

- a) Ravi picked the banana peel and _____ it in the dustbin. (threw -தூக்கி எறிதல்)
 b) The soldiers had to pass _____ a dark tunnel. (through - வழியாக)

viii) corps/corpse *

- a) The _____ was covered with a shroud. (corpse -சடலம்)
 b) A five-day annual training camp for the senior cadets of the National Cadet _____ has been organized. (corps - படை)

(* These words are not homophones: corpse - / kɔ:ps / கா(ஓ)ப்ஸ் corps - / kɔ: / கா(ஓ))

Listening Activity

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

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

Speaking Activity (Page-9)

a. Work in pairs and arrive at five points that bring out the benefits and challenges of living in either a nuclear family or a joint family. Share your views with your class.

Benefits and challenges of living in a nuclear family

- The number of members is very few in a nuclear family.
- Children are more close to the parents.
- Mother gets enough time to look after her children.
- Husband can devote more attention to the wife and children.
- Guidance of elders is absent here.

Benefits and challenges of living in a joint family.

- In Joint family system, the number of dependents living under one roof is much larger.
- The eldest male member is usually the head of the joint family.
- He is entitled to take economic and social decisions on behalf of the family.
- Every member is expected to make some financial contribution to the common fund.
- Every member should make their daily expenditure from common fund.
- Helping each other, adjustment, selflessness, sacrifice are commonly seen in the joint family.
- Children get more affection and guidance from the elders of the family.

b. Build a conversation of eight to ten sets of exchange, with your grandmother discussing the incidents that happened in your school that day.

Grandma : Hai Vishnu, Where are you?
 Vishnu : I am here grandma.
 Grandma : You look so tired today.
 Vishnu : Just now I have returned from school.
 Grandma : Refresh yourself and Have some snacks first.
 Vishnu : Today, we planted trees in our school campus.
 Grandma : Very good. That is the need of the hour.
 Vishnu : I planted a neem tree there.
 Grandma : The tree will tell your name in future.
 Vishnu : Ok grandma, I have a lot of homework today.
 Grandma : Can I help you in doing home work?
 Vishnu : No need grandma, My friend will come now and he will help me.
 Grandma : Good. Is he an outstanding student?
 Vishnu : Yes, He is one of the toppers like me.
 Grandma : Very good. Go and get ready.

c. Every member contributes to forming a happy family. Share your views for a minute or two with your class.

Father: Father is a primarily responsible person for a happy family. He has to work for the family's welfare. He has more responsibilities in family as well as in his work. In order to bring happiness, he should have balance between work and home.

Mother: Mother is the main root of a family. She should adjust with her husband and her children to lead a happy family. She has to satisfy everyone's wish in the family. For this, every one in the family should support her.

Children: Children are the beautiful flowers in a family garden. They only bring happiness to the family. The discipline of the children can make the family proud. At times Children may be reluctant to follow instructions, when their parents command them. Then Parents should be a role model to them.

Grand parents: Grandparents are the respectable persons in a family. In times of facing problems, their experience and guidance will help us to run our family smoothly. We should not ignore their knowledge and experience for the welfare of a happy family.

Friends & Relatives: Friends & Relatives are essential for a happy family. We live in a society. We always depend on the society for our all needs. Friends and relatives too contribute their support at the time of functions, festivals and also sad happenings in a family. They are inevitable.

Answer the following (Page No 10).

a. How does laughter help one to cope with stress?

Laughter provides full-scale support for your muscles and unleashes a rush of stress busting endorphins.

b. Which word in the text (para 2) means the same as 'dedicated'?

The word "committed" means the same as dedicated.

c. Why do you think voluntary laughter provides the same physiological as well as psychological benefits as spontaneous laughter?

It is believed by everyone that laughter yoga is the best substitute for every medicine. Madan Kataria wrote the benefits of laughing in his book "Laugh for no reason". Purely it is the belief of everyone.

d. 'Laughter is the best medicine'. Explain.

Other physical exercises should be done with proper stretch of body. They should be practised systematically whereas laughing is done easily without any stress and strain. It cures all the diseases and ailments. Hence laughter is the best medicine.

e. Given below is a set of activities. Which of these are followed in the 'Laughter Yoga' technique?

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| ♦ sitting on the ground with legs crossed | ♦ body movements |
| ♦ clapping | ♦ closed eyes |
| ♦ breathing exercises | ♦ chanting |
| ♦ stretching of arms and legs | ♦ bending backwards |
| ♦ running/jogging | ♦ eye contact |

Body movements, clapping, chanting, eye contact are followed in the "Laughter Yoga technique".

f. 'Laughter therapy also plays a crucial role in social bonding'. How?

Laughter Yoga is a practice involving people in groups. When they gather for this yoga, they become cordial with one another. Naturally it develops the social bonding. They understand each other. They gather for one common aim. They are happy and can improve their interpersonal skills.

Articles and Determiners

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

It is said that __1__ computer is __2__ electronic extension of the human brain. Therefore, in principle, __3__ computer can do all those activities which __4__ human brain can do. Today computers are found to be __5__ most useful devices as knowledge providers. Another important field of application of computers is __6__ development of robots. __7__ internet has brought __8__ drastic change in communication systems.

1.a 2. an 3.the 4. the 5.the 6.the 7.The 8.a

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

In our family, we have planned to take children to __1__ zoo next Sunday. __2__ Van has been arranged and we are sure to have __3__ comfortable journey. Zoo is __4__ interesting place for __5__ children who enjoy watching animals and want to know more about them. Even __6__ youngsters love to visit __7__ zoo.

1. the 2. A 3. a 4. an 5. the 6. the 7. the

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

Once the emperor gave a bag of seeds to his council of ministers and said that he would give them six months' time to grow the seeds. Whoever does a good job will be made the ___1___ emperor of that empire. ___2___ of the ministers took their task seriously. After six months ___3___ ministers had small plants in their pots. A ___4___ had very large plants. ___5___ had medium sized plants. The emperor entered the hall. He was ___6___ amused to see ___7___ plants. He called the ___8___ minister and asked him what he did with the seed. ___9___ minister explained the process he adopted to make ___10___ plant grow. The emperor called ___11___ other ministers to explain what they did. Only ___12___ 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 ___13___ Emperor. Do you know why? He had given them boiled seeds which will not grow. Only ___14___ minister was honest.

1. next 2. Many 3. some 4. few 5. Some 6. much 7. the
8. first 9. That 10. the 11. the 12. one 13. next 14. that

d. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.

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

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

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

1. are 2. arouses 3. is 4. set 5. is 6. believe 7. call

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

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

1. like, am 2. is, runs 3. are waiting, do not know 4. believe
5. hear, transmit 6. makes 7. leaves

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

The 5000 metre race is about to begin. Lined up at the starting point, from left to right, are John of Great Britain, Peter of Nigeria and Jeeva of India. The runners are warming up for the great event. Now they ___1___ (take) their positions on the track. They ___2___ (be) all ready for the start. There ___3___ (go) the starter's gun! Yes, the race has begun. John ___4___ (lead) with Jeeva ___5___ (close) behind him.

1. are taking 2. are 3. goes 4. is leading 5. closing / close

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 ___1___ (leave) Anna International Airport in Chennai two days ago catching a direct flight to Kathmandu in Nepal. We ___2___ (spend) a day sightseeing. Kathmandu is full of people, rickshaws and the smell of sandalwood. I've never ___3___ (be) on a trip like this before. So I'm really excited.

DAY2: It ___4___ (rain) when we reached Pokhara, Nepal's second largest city, and saw the snowy peaks of the Himalayas for the first time. We ___5___ (reach) Pokhara after a hair-raising six-hour bus journey along very narrow roads with a lot of hairpin bends. The bus ___6___ (be) so full that one person had to share the driver's seat.

DAY 3: We ___7___ (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 ___8___ (pitch) tents for our camps in the dense forests.

DAY 4: Yesterday a landslide ___9___ (block) our path and we had to use ropes to get over it. This morning we walked along the river Kali Gandaki through dense forests of oak trees and we pitched our camp at Tukuche below the Annapurna mountain range. The main danger in addition to landslides, is 'yak attack'. Yaks ___10___ (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 ___11___ (play) in the pool of muddy rain water as we left the place. We have already climbed 2,400 metres. Up here, it never ___12___ (rain) and there are no trees. It ___13___ (be) windy and dusty and I am always thirsty.

DAY 6: Yesterday we ___14___ (go) up to the mountainside of the township of Mukthinath, at 3,600 metres. The thin air with less oxygen there ___15___ (leave) us breathless. We ___16___ (feel) that we couldn't go any further. We ___17___ (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 ___18___ (fly) instead of walking.

DAY 8: We went back to Pokhara in a small plane yesterday. It ___19___ (excite) when we flew between the mountain peaks. We arrived in Kathmandu this afternoon and we ___20___ (spend) our last few hours in shopping. We leave for Chennai tomorrow. We've had a trip of a lifetime.

1. left 2. spent 3. been 4. was raining 5. reached 6. was 7. began 8. pitched
9. blocked 10. are 11. were playing 12. rains 13. is 14. went 15. left
16. felt 17. drank 18. fly 19. was exciting 20. spent

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:

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

g. Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and circle the simple past tense form of the verb.**INDIA BEAT PAKISTAN TO WIN - BLIND CRICKET WORLD CUP**

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

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

- (i) The poet stops to hear the maiden singing while she _____ 1 _____ (cut) and _____ 2 _____ (bind) the grain. The song of the lady _____ 3 _____ (fascinate) the poet, who _____ 4 _____ (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl _____ 5 _____ (sing) a sad song.

1. was cutting 2. binding 3. fascinated 4. stood 5. sang

- (ii) During the monsoon, a tender slightly warm breeze _____ 1 _____ (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance _____ 2 _____ (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It _____ 3 _____ (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth _____ 4 _____ (fall) against one's skin. A sweet-voiced bird somewhere _____ 5 _____ (chirp) repeatedly.

1. was blowing 2. rose 3. seemed 4. was falling 5. was chirping

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

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

1. have served 2. have caused 3. has become 4. has transformed 5. have developed

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

1. Rajan slowly settle down in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife bring from the household work she does helped them to meet their requirements. Life is easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu come crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan pacify her and promise to mend it. This small repair work become the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earn him great respect.

Answer: Rajan slowly settled down in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife brought from the household work she had helped them to meet their requirements. Life is easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu 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 helps in recreation. Soccer, cricket, lawn tennis or wrestling is eagerly watched by millions of fans all over a world. It helps one got a temporary relief from the tensions of a day. The dedication displayed by all player in the field indicates the mental and spiritual development of the player.

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

WRITING

- 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. (TB-17)

NOTICE

ABC HR. SEC.SCHOOL, TRICHY 4.
EDUCATIONAL TOUR

1STDecember 2018

This is to inform class 11 students that an educational tour has been arranged to Mahabalipuram and Puducherry on 2nd January. Interested students can contact the undersigned for further details.

(Sd/-)

Anjana

School Pupil Leader.

- ii. Write a notice about the inauguration of a laughter club in your school.

NOTICE

St. Joesph's HSS, Kanyakumari.

5th July, 2018

LAUGHTER IS THE BEST MEDICINE

We are glad to inform all the students that a laughter club is going to be inaugurated by our management on 13th July.

Venue: PETERS AUDITORIUM

Time: 3.00 PM

(Sd/-)

Sanjana

School Pupil Leader

ALL ARE WELCOME

Example given in the Text Book:

NOTICE

Government Hr. Sec. School, Minjur

1st February 2018

Workshop on Precis Writing

This is to inform all the students of Class XI and XII that a workshop on Precis Writing, will be held at 9.00 a.m. on 2nd February 2018 (Friday), in the school auditorium. It is mandatory for all the students to attend the workshop. For any type of query, please contact the under-signed

(Sd/-)

Evangeline

(Head-girl)

b. Message

Valli attends a phone call during her father's absence. It is from her father's friend. Later, she leaves a message for him, as she has to leave for her dance class. (Example given in Text Book)

<p>2 p.m 15 Feb.</p> <p>Hi dad, Your friend Mr. Bala, from Salem, called this morning, to inform you that he has come to Chennai and will be visiting us this evening with his family.</p> <p>Valli</p>

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.

<p>2 p.m 15 Feb.</p> <p>Respected sir, Our school football team selection is scheduled for tomorrow. Please be present at 11 a.m. at the Sports Room.</p> <p>Xxx Sports Captain</p>

c. Do you exercise regularly? If you do, which of these following activities do you prefer? Discuss and share with your partner a few lines about your preference.

- a) walking b) working out in a gym c) swimming d) cycling

I prefer walking. It is economical. It is pollution free. We never depend upon any machines and electricity for walking. Especially early morning walking gives us more freshness to the whole day.

Task : You are 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.

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

Reading is an essential basic skill-building activity. One's language fluency is determined by the quality of reading. Besides, vocabulary enrichment, ideas collection, familiarization with different types of writing formats, speaking fluency, etc, all depend upon reading. In all cultures and civilizations, much stress is laid on reading. Schools, colleges, and other academic institutes use reading as a major tool in imparting education to students. It is true that a person who has the reading habit, never feels lonely and bored. The books open up a magical world for him or her and he or she lives among angels in the pages of the books. Books never let the readers go astray. They make them wise and pragmatic. We must endeavour to develop the habit of reading.

I wish to thank you all for having given me the opportunity to speak on the importance of Reading. Let us pledge to read more and more in our life.

Study Skill questions:**1. Name the skills you would be able to acquire while Reading.**

- Intensive and extensive reading
- Grasping meaning from the contexts
- Expressing what you have understood, in appropriate words.

2. What is skimming?

Skimming is the fastest reading speed and is generally used for getting an overall idea of the material read. Scanning is another useful tool for speeding up reading.

3. What is Scanning?

While scanning, you look for specific information without reading everything.

4. What is Decoding?

Decoding is the process by which graphic representations such as tables and graphs are interpreted. The data are made meaningful to the readers.

5. What is Encoding?

Encoding is the process by which data (facts, figures) are presented in a non-verbal form. (i.e. as tables, graphs)

6. What is a prefix?

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.

7. What is a suffix?

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a root word. Some suffixes change the grammatical function of the word.

8. What are derivatives?

Words that are derived or formed from the base word by adding prefixes and suffixes are called **derivatives**.

9. What are Determiners?

Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to clarify what the noun refers to.

10. What are Tenses?

Tenses of verbs are used to express time. They indicate the time and state of the action.

11. What are the tips to be followed while writing notice?


- Enclose in a box
- Do not exceed 50 words.
- Be brief,
- Include details of event/
- Programme.
- Avoid pronouns.
- Use passive form.

12. What is a message?


A message is a verbal, written, or recorded communication sent to or left for a recipient who cannot be contacted directly.

13. What is the format for drafting a speech?**Format**

- Analyse the topic and be clear about the purpose of the speech.
- Gather enough material.
- Construct an outline. Don't forget to greet and thank the audience.
- Add supporting details.
- Think of an effective opening.
- Sum up your points in your conclusion.
- Write your speech and edit it



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



Once upon a time, son They used to laugh with their hearts And laugh with their eyes: But now they only laugh with their teeth While their ice-block-cold eyes Search behind my shadow.	முன்னொரு காலத்தில் மகனே, அவர்கள் வழக்கமாக இதயபூர்வமாக சிரிப்பார்கள் வெகுளியான கண்களால் சிரிப்பார்கள் - ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பற்களால் போலியாகச் சிரிக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயம் அவர்களுடைய உணர்வு இல்லாத கண்கள் எனது நிழலுக்குப் பின்னால் எதையோ தேடுகின்றன.
There was a time indeed They used to shake hands with their hearts But that's gone, son Now they shake hands without hearts While their left hands search My empty pockets.	அப்படி ஒரு காலம் உண்மையாகவே இருந்தது. அவர்கள் வழக்கமாக இதயப்பூர்வமாக கைகுலுக்குவார்கள். ஆனால் அது போய்விட்டது, மகனே - அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது இதயபூர்வமாக இல்லாமல் கைகுலுக்குகிறார்கள் அவர்களது இடது கையோ தேடுகிறது. எனது காலியான சட்டைப்பைகளை
“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.	“சொந்த வீடுபோல் நினைத்துக்கொள்”, “மீண்டும் வா.” என்று அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள், நான் மீண்டும் வரும்போது மீண்டும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது சொந்த வீடுபோல் நினைத்துக்கொள் என, ஒரு முறை இரண்டு முறை. ஆனால் மூன்றாம் முறை சொல்லமாட்டார்கள். அதன் பிறகு எனக்கான கதவுகள் மூடப்படுவதையே பார்க்கிறேன்.
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.	ஆகவே நான் பல விசயங்களை கற்றிருக்கிறேன், மகனே நான் பல முகங்களை அணிந்து கொள்ளக் கற்றிருக்கிறேன். உடைகள் மாற்றுவது போலவே, - வீட்டு முகம், அலுவலக முகம், தெரு முகம், விருந்தளிப்பவர் முகம், அனைத்தும் கலந்த முகம், அனைத்திலும் சிரித்த முகம் நிலையான ஒரு ஓவியத்தின் புன்னகை போல
And I have learned too To laugh with only my teeth And shake hands without my heart I have also learned to say “Goodbye” When I mean “ Good-riddance ”: To say “Glad to meet you” Without being glad; and to say “It’s been Nice talking to you”, after being bored.	நானும்கூட கற்றிருக்கிறேன், போலியாக பற்களால் மட்டும் சிரிப்பதற்கு இதயபூர்வமாக இல்லாமல் கைகளை குலுக்குவதற்கு நானும் கற்றிருக்கிறேன். “குட் பை” என்று சொல்வதற்கு அதற்கு நான்கொள்ளும் பொருள் “நல்ல நிம்மதி” “உங்களை சந்திப்பதில் மகிழ்ச்சி” என்று சொல்வதற்கு மகிழ்ச்சியே இல்லாமல் “உங்களிடம் பேசியது நன்றாக இருந்தது” என்று சலிப்படைந்தபின் சொல்வதற்கு (கற்றிருக்கிறேன்)
But believe me, son. I want to be what I used to be When I was like you. I want to unlearn all these muting things. Most of all, I want to relearn how to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!	ஆனால் என்னை நம்பு, மகனே, நான் எப்படி இருக்கிறேனோ, அதுபோலவே இருக்க விரும்பினேன் நான் உன்னைப் போல் இருக்கும்பொழுது, இத்தகைய மறைக்கும் விசயங்களை கல்லாமல் இருப்பதற்கு மற்றவர்களுக்காக நான் மீண்டும் கற்க விரும்பினேன் எப்படிச் சிரிப்பது கண்ணாடியில் என் சிரிப்பைக் காண பற்களை மட்டும் காட்டி பாம்பின் கொடிய விஷப் பல் போல
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.	ஆகையால் எனக்குக் காண்பி, மகனே எப்படிச் சிரிப்பது, எப்படி என்று எனக்குக் காண்பி, நான் வழக்கமாகச் சிரிப்பதற்கும் புன்னகைப்பதற்கும்.. ஒரு காலத்தில் நான் உன்னைப் போல்தான் இருந்தேன்.

Answers for Warm Up:**a. Guess what friendly words of two gentlemen exchange when shaking hands.**

- A. Hi, friend very glad to meet you
 B. Hai I am glad too.
 A. Very much memorable moment this is!
 B. Yeah I agree with you.

b. The children in the picture are watching an exciting sporting event their school team is winning. Suggest suitable utterances reflecting their feelings:

- Hurrah! Our team has won the match
 Hey! We are the winners
 Ooooooo! Our team deserves the winning

c. Given a chance, any adult would wish to become a child again for many reasons. Fill the boxes with some of what you imagine could be the reasons.

e.g. I need not worry about project deadlines.	I will be forgiven for simple mistakes.	I can play without worries.	I can joyfully fight with my siblings.
I can wear my pajamas the whole day.	I will have stress-free life.	I don't have responsibilities except my studies.	I can enjoy the school life with my friends.
I can sleep as long as I like.	I am being fondled by my grandparents.	I can easily climb the trees and pluck the fruits.	I can have more friends.

Appreciation Questions: Page 23**1. Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.****i. What do you associate with the title of the poem?**

The title clearly **indicates about the past**. I associate that **a fairytale may be in a poetic form**. Here 'Once upon a Time' suggests how people were once. It is far from what is being witnessed in the society now.

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

The relationship between the narrator and the listener is **father and son**.

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

When the poet visits someone for the third time, **they will get fed up and slam the doors shut**. In other words they won't allow him to come into their house.

iv. Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.

The expressions that indicate conflicting ideas are "laugh with their hearts and laugh with their eyes", and "laugh with their teeth". Laughing with one's heart and eyes reveal real gladness. But laughing with one's teeth reveals one's external showy love.

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

The poet learnt how to change faces in different situations. Like changing dresses, he is forced to wear facial expressions.

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

The poet has been able to change with the society. He has learnt learnt to say 'good bye' in an unnatural way.

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

In the first line of the third stanza "Feel at home!", "Come again" the poet uses fake cordiality. People welcome the guests for two times but the third time they will treat the guests differently.

viii. What does he desire to relearn and unlearn?

The poet desires to learn how to say goodbye in a nice way. He desires to unlearn all the bad habits he has picked up over the years.

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

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

x. What does the poet long for?

The poet longs for child-like innocence.

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

Innocence and ignorance are the qualities of the child in the poem symbolizes.

Book Back Questions (Page 24):**2. Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box given and complete the summary of the poem:**

The poet Okara in this narrative monologue painfully condemns the __ (a) __ displayed by adults, both in their words and actions. Here, a father laments to his son about the negative changes that creep into the attitude and behaviour of humans, when they grow into __ (b) __. He says that people used to be __ (c) __ when they laugh and the honesty would be reflected in their eyes. But, people of modern times laugh __ (d) __. Their handshakes used to be warm and happy conveying a sense of togetherness, but nowadays the handshakes have become a mere __ (e) __. He warns his son that people are not trust-worthy and have become so selfish that they are concerned only about their own __ (f) __ benefits. People utter words of welcome and exchange __ (g) __, but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. Humans have learnt the art of changing their __ (h) __ expressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. They wear __ (i) __ and exhibit multiple faces. The narrator admits that he has also changed into a hypocrite. However, he tells his son that though he __ (j) __ his expressions, he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a __ (k) __ again and laugh genuinely. He wants to __ (l) __ the unreal things and __ (m) __ how to laugh as he had done once upon a time. When he laughs before the __ (n) __, he sees no expression. His teeth are bare like that of the __ (o) __ of a snake. So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh, when he was a kid like him.

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

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

The poet means once the people laugh whole heartedly.

ii. Shake hands without hearts

The poet means nowadays people shake their hands without any involvement. They shake just for formality.

iii. Like a fixed portrait smile

Just like people keep changing dresses to suit different occasions, the poet has learnt to behave differently in different situations

iv. Hands search my empty pockets

Nowadays people introduce themselves without any involvement and they estimate other's value.

v. To unlearn all these muting things

The poet wants to get rid of this false laugh showing only the teeth.

3B. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

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

a) Who are 'they'?

They are people of modern days.

b) Explain: ice-block-cold eyes.

The expression 'ice-block-cold eyes' refers to eyes without any warmth of feeling.

c) Identify the figure of speech used here.

Metaphor

ii. Most of all, I want to relearn

How to laugh, for my life 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 wants to show his real feelings. Hence he wants to relearn how to laugh.

b) Whom does the poet want to relearn from?

The poet wants to relearn from his son.

c) Mention the figure of speech used here.

like a snake's bare fangs - Simile

ADDITIONAL APPRECIATION QUESTIONS:

*1. Once upon a time, son,
they used to laugh with their hearts
and laugh with their eyes:
but now they only laugh with their teeth,
while their ice-block-cold eyes
search behind my shadow.*

a) What does the poet convey through the oft-repeated phrase, 'once upon a time?'

Here 'Once upon a Time' suggests how people behaved in the past. Maybe the poet thinks that expecting sincerity in people's actions is like a fairy tale, which is not real.

b) Whom is the poet talking to?

The poet is talking to his son.

c) What does the poet mean by "laugh with their hearts" and "laugh with their teeth?"

Laughing with one's heart reveals real gladness while laughing with one's teeth reveals one's external showy love.

d) What are 'they' searching behind the poet's shadow?

Search behind one's shadow means that people have a habit of accepting shadows rather than accepting real people.

e) What do you understand by 'laughing with teeth?'

Laughter or smile is the outcome of happiness. When we pretend to be happy, then we smile by showing our teeth by opening the mouth as wide as possible.

f) How is laughing with heart different from that with teeth?

Laughing with heart is the genuine expression of happiness and harmony. On the other hand, laughing with teeth is fake.

g) What does 'ice-block-cold eyes' suggest?

'Ice-block-cold eyes' refers to people's insensitivity and lack of gentle emotions to fellow beings in the society.

h) Why does the poet address the poem to his son?

The poet is sad that he belongs to a fake society, fake expressions and smile. He doesn't want his son to have this hollowness of the society. So he addresses his poem to his son.

i) What is the poet's emotion when he says, 'Once upon a time, son, they used to laugh with their hearts?'

The poet is sad and helpless. He feels nostalgic about the lost charm of the society, once upon a time.

2. *There was a time indeed
they used to shake hands with their hearts:
but that's gone, son.
Now they shake hands without hearts
while their left hands search
my empty pockets.*

a) How do people shake hands without hearts?

People express fake intimacy with people they don't like. They shake hands without hearts.

b) What do people's left hands do while their right hands shake hands with people?

While shaking hands with their right hands, people send their left hands into their friends' pockets. It means friendship and intimacy is all for selfish motives.

3. *'Feel at home!' 'Come again':*

*They say, and when I come
Again and feel
At home, once, twice,
There will be no thrice-
For then I find doors shut on me.*

a) Why do people invite repeatedly?

People repeatedly invite their friends but they don't expect them to accept the invitations. They invite without any sincerity.

b) Why is there no 'third time' for the poet to feel at his host's home?

When the poet visits someone for the third time, the host will get fed up and slam the doors shut. The host won't allow the author to come into his house.

4. *So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
like dresses – home face,
office face, street face, host face,
cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
like a fixed portrait smile.*

a) What has the poet learnt about faces?

The poet has learnt how to change faces according to different situations.

b) Why is the poet forced to wear faces?

The poet is forced to wear faces because many people wear smiles like dresses and none is sincere and honest.

5. *And I have learned too
to laugh with only my teeth
and shake hands without my heart.
I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye',
when I mean 'Good-riddance':
to say 'Glad to meet you',
without being glad; and to say 'It's been
nice talking to you', after being bored.*

a) Do you think that the poet has been able to change with the society? Give an example.

Yes, I think that the poet has been able to change with the society. He has learnt to laugh artificially and learnt to say hello in an unnatural way.

b) What do you mean by 'good riddance'?

It is an expression of relief at being free of any unwanted person,

c) Mention the poetic device employed here. Explain with an example.

The poet used Oxymoron here. It is known from the line "It's been nice talking to you" after being bored.

6. 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!

a) What is the poet asking his son to teach him? Why?

The poet is asking his son to teach how to behave as a young boy. The poet is getting tired of all the artificial and unnatural attitude of people.

b) Which muting things is the poet referring to?

Laughing unnaturally and shaking hands inwardly with contempt and hatred but outwardly with a fake smile are the muting things the poet is referring to.

c) What made the poet's teeth look in the mirror like those of a snake?

The artificial smile of the poet made his teeth look in the mirror like those of a snake.

7. So show me, son,

how to laugh; show me how

I used to laugh and smile

once upon a time when I was like you.

a) Who is the speaker here?

The poet is the speaker here.

b) What does the poet ask his son to show?

The poet asks his son to show how to laugh and smile.

c) What is the figure of speech employed in the last line?

when I was like you - Simile

d) What is the message conveyed in these last lines?

The poet wants the younger generation to behave naturally and sincerely.

Book Back Questions (Text page 24):**3C. Explain the following lines with reference to the context:**

i. *Once upon a time, son*

They used to laugh with their hearts

Context:

The above lines are taken from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by Gabriel Okara, a Nigerian poet.

Explanation:

The poem is a father's address to his son., where the father wants to learn from his son how to go back to normality and no longer fake. The poem starts by the father telling his son how the people used to laugh with their hearts in olden times.

Comment:

This description in the poem gives the impression of genuine emotion given off by the people in the past

ii. *There will be no thrice***Context:**

The above lines are taken from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by Gabriel Okara, a Nigerian poet.

Explanation:

In the first line of the third stanza "Feel at home!", "Come again" the poet uses fake cordiality. People welcome the guests for two times but the third time they will treat differently.

Comment: Their falseness is reflected in the language they use.

iii. *I have learned to wear my faces*

Like dresses.....

Context:

The above lines are taken from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by Gabriel Okara, a Nigerian poet.

Explanation:

The poet presents the adaptations and solutions that the man has found to counter the problems. He tells of the false personalities or of his 'many faces'. He says that he has an 'office-face, street-face, and host-face, proving that he acts differently under different circumstances. He then adds that they have, 'conforming smiles, like a fixed portrait'.

Comment: This suggests, even more, falseness and changes.

iv. *I want to be what I used to be***Context:**

The above lines are taken from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by Gabriel Okara, a Nigerian poet.

Explanation:

The poet tells his son that he wants to go back to his childhood. He wants to get back his lost identity. He expresses a desire to unlearn whatever he has forced himself to learn.

Comment:

He asks his son to help him be happy once again and acquire the childlike innocence he once possessed as a child.

ADDITIONAL ERCS:**Stanza 1**

Once upon a time, son

They used to laugh with their eyes:

But now they only laugh with their teeth,

While their ice-block-cold eyes

Search behind my shadow.

Context:

The above lines are from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by "Gabriel Okara", a Nigerian Poet.

Explanation

Here 'Once upon a Time' suggests how people behaved in the past. 'Once upon a Time' is a phrase used in 'fairy tales'. Maybe the poet thinks that expecting sincerity in people's actions is like a fairy tale, which is not real. In the past people were honest, sincere in their dealings with one another. But now the laugh does not express any real happiness. People laugh showing their teeth. "Ice-block-cold eyes" refers to absence of any real feeling. The idiom "to be under somebody's shadow" means to receive less attention than another person. Here the poet means that while greeting each other people don't have any real love or attraction.

Comment: These lines give the impression of genuine emotion given off by the people.

Stanza 2

*There was a time indeed
They used to shake hands with their hearts:
But that's gone, son.
Now they shake hands without hearts:
While their left hands search
My empty pockets.*

Context:

The above lines are from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by "Gaberiel Okara", a Nigerian Poet.

Explanation

The poet uses the words 'hearts' and 'faces' to refer to emotion. He says that people in the past showed emotions on their faces coming from the heart when shaking hands or when laughing. It is true that we can see the emotion in one's eyes.

Comment:

These lines give the impression of genuine emotion given off by the people in the past.

Stanza 3

*'Feel at home!' 'Come again':
They say, and when I come
Again and feel
At home, once, twice,
There will be no thrice –
For then I find doors shut on me.*

Context:

The above lines are from the poem "Once upon a time" written by 'Gaberiel Okara', a Nigerian Poet.

Explanation

The poet says that people these days are not sincere when they say 'feel at home' and 'come again'. They do not really invite other people. The words are used only for the sake of formality.

Comment: These lines bring out the false love and respect expressed.

Stanza 4

*So I have learned many things, son.
I have learned to wear many faces
Like dresses – home face,
office face, street face, host face,
cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles
like a fixed portrait smile.*

Context:

The above lines are from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by 'Gaberiel Okara', a Nigerian Poet.

Explanation

The speaker tells us that he has learnt to deal with this fake, insincere world by changing himself like other those people. Like others, he too hides his real feelings. He says that he has learnt "to wear many faces like dresses" Just like people keep changing dresses to suit different occasions, the poet has learnt to behave differently in different situations.

Comment:

The poet dramatically pictures falseness and changes.

Stanza 5

*And I have learned too
To laugh with only my teeth*

*And shake hands without my heart.
I have also learned to say, 'Goodbye',
When I mean 'Good-riddance';
To say 'Glad to meet you',
Without being glad; and to say 'It's been
Nice talking to you', after being bored.*

Context:

The above lines are from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by 'Gaberiel Okara', a Nigerian Poet.

Explanation

The poet admits that he has learnt to say what fits each situation instead of speaking the truth. He fakes his behaviour. When he feels like saying 'Good-riddance', he says 'Goodbye'. When he feels like saying 'Good-riddance', He says 'Glad to meet you', without feeling glad.

Comment:

The poet says he has also learnt to greet people with pretended gladness.

Stanza 6

*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!*

Context:

The above lines are from the poem "Once upon a time" written by "Gaberiel Okara", a Nigerian Poet.

Explanation:

Here 'muting' refers to 'changing all the time'. The poet has learnt to behave with pretended gladness. He tells his son that he wants to get rid of this false laugh showing only the teeth. The comparison of his laugh in the mirror to a snake's bare fangs brings out the fact that the smile is artificial and might be dangerous. The poet regrets his fake behaviour and so expresses his desire to unlearn all those bad things and learn how to laugh sincerely.

Comment:

These lines express the poet's longing to go back in time and have his childlike innocence and sincerity.

Stanza 7

*So, show me, son,
How to laugh; show me how
I used to laugh and smile
Once upon a time when I was like you.*

Context:

The above lines are from the poem "Once upon a Time" written by "Gaberiel Okara", a Nigerian Poet.

Explanation

The poet asks his son to show how to laugh sincerely. Children do not fake things. They show what they really feel. Again, the phrase 'once upon a time' reiterates the fact that he wants to be what he used to be long time ago as a boy.

Comment:

The poet asks his son to help him be happy once again and acquire the childlike innocence he once possessed as a boy.

Book Back Paragraph Questions:**4. Answer the following questions in about 100 – 150 words each:****i) Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult.**

Gabriel Okara (the Nigerian poet) brings out the difference between the behaviour of the people in the past and their behaviour at present. In the past people laughed with their hearts sincerely. They greeted one another with real gladness. But now, people laugh with any real happiness and greet one another with an artificial, pretended smile. Okara says that he has also learnt to behave in an artificial manner like other people.

ii) This poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement.

The background of the poem is that the poet remembers the way people used to behave and interact with each other in the past and how people interact with others now. The purpose of this poem is to try to bring them back to the past behaviour with emotion and with their heart. The poem is a father's address to his son. The son is a small boy and he does things with real emotion. The father wants to forget his fake personality and re-learn really the cordial behaviour. And he is asking the son to show him how to express true love and show real feelings to others.

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

"Face is the index of the mind" is a proverb. It means that our facial expressions reveal our feelings---joy, anger, sorrow, disapproval etc. This is true to some extent. But in the poem "Once upon a time", Okara disproves this proverb. Nowadays people greet one another with a smile, but there is no real happiness. On meeting somebody they say "glad to see you", but they are not really glad, but they are bored. When somebody says, "good bye" with a smiling face, he (she) is thinking "good riddance" with these examples, Okara proves that the proverb "Face is the index of the mind" cannot be always true.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS:**iv. Justify the title of the poem "once upon a time" (or) What does the title of the poem "Once upon a time" indicate?**

Gabriel Okara, a Nigerian poet is the composer of the poem "Once upon a time". This is very catchy title. It clearly indicates the past. The poet remembers that in the past, people used to show happiness from their hearts on meeting someone. But nowadays people think that the arrival of a guest creates big problem. So they want riddance at the earliest possible. Artificiality has taken the place of reality. He remarks that there was a time when people felt real joy on meeting their friends and relatives. Their behaviour was so genuine and full of warmth affection. But nowadays people shake hands with their rights, while their left hands search their friend's pocket to get something. In the poem the poet has contrasted the past with the present, so the title is justified and appropriate.

CREATIVE PARAGRAPH: (HOTS QUESTIONS)**v. Childishness is a great virtue - Elucidate this point with special reference to the poem 'Once Upon a Time'. (OR) What are the values and African cultures presented by the poet? (HOTS-Higher Order Thinking Skill Questions)**

Okara's poem "Once upon a Time" presents an interesting reading. The poem is a monologue----the poet addresses his son, but his son does not say anything.

The poet compares the behavior of the people in the past and their behavior at present. Once upon a time people laughed with their hearts, that is sincerely. Their eyes shone with real happiness. But now people laugh without real feelings. They only show their teeth while laughing and their eyes are "ice-block-cold". Now people shake hands without real gladness. A person

shakes his right hand with another, but his left hand is trying to pick the other man's pocket. "Feel at home" and "Come again" are simply said without sincere feeling. When the poet visits someone for a third time the doors are shut on him!

Now the poet says that he has also learnt to behave like other people. He puts an artificial gladness. He changes his facial expression according to different situations. He has become a fake. Now the poet feels sorry for his behavior. He wishes to go back to his boyhood days and show real feelings. He wants his son to make him (the poet) unlearn the artificial behavior. The poet's son is a small boy and he has the childlike innocence. "Childishness is a great virtue", because children are simple and they do not know the pretended behavior. Okara feels that colonization of Africa by European countries (England, France and others) has spoilt the native African simplicity and sincerity.

Book Back Exercise (Text pg 24):


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

- i) When the _____ needs to be repaired, they have to hire a man.
a) heater b) furnace c) stove d) oven
- ii) Father knows no word like _____.
a) fail b) frail c) jail d) snail
- iii) It is certain that the father would restore the _____ of the family members.
a) glory b) prosperity c) confidence d) happiness
- iv) The father 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


Answer: i) b) furnace ii) a) fail iii) c) confidence iv) c) chair v) a) mother

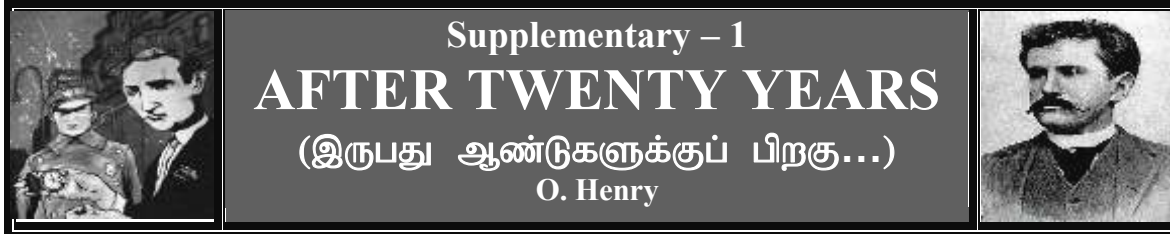
Poetic Devices:

1. Repetition: "Once upon a time" in the 1st and last lines
2. Simile: Like dresses – home face (Line 21)
3. Simile: "...conforming smile like a fixed portrait smile." (Line 24)
4. When I was like you. I want (Line 35)
5. once upon a time when I was like you. (Line 43)
6. Metaphor: "Ice-block cold eyes" (Line 5)
7. Sarcasm: "feel at home!" "come again" (Line 13)



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**Warm Up:**

a. What do you expect your close friends to do for you? Beautify the petals with your thoughts.

1. entertain 2. share 3. help 4. care 5. advice 6. co-operate 7. trust 8. comfort

b. i) Find out when the International Day of Friendship is celebrated.

The International Day of Friendship is celebrated on 30th July of every year.

ii) How is that day celebrated?

To mark the International Day of Friendship, the UN encourages governments, organizations, and community groups to hold events, activities and initiatives that promote solidarity, mutual understanding and reconciliation. The International Day of Friendship is a UN observance and not a public holiday. The UN wanted to involve young people, as future leaders, in community activities that include different cultures and promote international understanding and respect for diversity.

c. We have heard of the proverb '*Familiarity breeds contempt*'. Do you think that the passage of time strengthens friendship? Share your reasons with your class.

We never value the things which we are always closely associated with. We never consider those things a valuable one. For example, We never value the affection between us and our parents and also the friendship between us and our close friends. Our intimacy with our friends will get strength, if we leave from them. The passage of time makes us always think of our friends. It will strengthen the friendship.

Here is a story entitled 'After Twenty Years' which is about two best friends who had to part ways. They return to keep an appointment they had made twenty years ago. Read to find out what happens when they meet again.	பிரிந்து சென்ற இரண்டு சிறந்த நண்பர்களைப் பற்றி "இருபது வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு" என்ற தலைப்பில் இங்கு ஒரு கதை கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அவர்கள் இருபது வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் அவர்களது நட்பு தொடர்வதற்கு ஒரு சந்திப்புத் திட்டத்தை உருவாக்கிக் கொண்டு மீண்டும் வந்து சந்திக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மீண்டும் சந்திக்கும் பொழுது என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைப் படித்துத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளுங்கள்.
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 in them had well nigh deepened the streets.	ஒரு காவலர் அகலமான அந்தத் தெருவில் சுறுசுறுப்பாக உலாவந்துகொண்டிருந்தார். அந்த சுறுசுறுப்பு வழக்கமான ஒன்றுதான். பார்வையாளர்கள் குறைவு என்பதால் மற்றவர்கள் பார்ப்பதற்காக அவர் அப்படி செய்யவில்லை. நேரம் இரவு 10 மணியை நெருங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தது. மழை வாசனையுடன் வீசிய குளிர்ச்சியான காற்றுடன் ஏற்குறைய மக்கள் குடியிருக்கக்கூடிய தெருக்களாக இருந்தது.
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.	செல்லும்போதே பூட்டியிருந்த ஒவ்வொரு கதவுகளையும் சோதித்துக்கொண்டே, தான் வைத்திருந்த கம்புகளை சுழற்றிக்கொண்டே, பல ஆண்டுகள் தாம் பெற்ற பயிற்சிகளின் விளைவாக பல சிக்கலான மற்றும் கலைநயமிக்க அசைவுகளுடனும், அவ்வப்போது திரும்பிப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு தன்னுடைய ஜாக்கிரதையான கண்களால் அந்த தெருவின் கீழ்பகுதி முழுவதும் அளவெடுத்துக்கொண்டே வந்த அந்த அதிகாரி மிகவும் பொறுப்பானவராக கொஞ்சம் கண்டிப்பானவராக ஒரு அமைதியின் காவலருக்குண்டான அனைத்து அம்சங்களுடனும் தென்பட்டார். அந்தப்பகுதி பேக்கரிகள் அதிகமுள்ள பகுதி என்பதால் வியாபாரிகள் விடியற்காலையில்தான் சுறுசுறுப்பாக இயங்குவார்கள். சுருட்டுக் கடை மற்றும் இரவுநேர உணவகங்களின் வெளிச்சங்களை மட்டுமே ஆங்காங்கே நீங்கள் பார்க்கலாம். மற்றபடி வியாபாரம் நடைபெறும் கடைகள் அனைத்தும் மூடப்பட்டு வெகு நேரமாகிவிட்டது.

+1 English

Unit-1

Way to success

<p>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.</p>	<p>ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பிளாக்கின் நடுப்பகுதியில், காவலரின் நடை வேகம் திடீரென குறைந்தது. ஒரு மனிதன் ஒரு பூட்டப்பட்ட இருட்டான இரும்பு ஜாமான்கள் விற்கும் கடையின் நுழைவாயிலில், வாயில் பற்றவைக்கப்படாத ஒரு சுருட்டுடன் சாய்ந்து நின்றுகொண்டிருந்தான். காவலர் அவனை நோக்கி நடந்து சென்றதால், அந்த மனிதன் உடனே பேசினான்.</p>
<p>"It's all right, officer," he said, reassuringly. "I'm just waiting for a friend. It's an appointment made twenty years ago. Sounds a little funny to you, doesn't it? Well, I'll explain if you'd like to make certain it's all straight. About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands—Big Joe' Brady's restaurant."</p>	<p>"நல்லது, ஐயா" மிகவும் ஆர்வமாகச் சொன்னான். "நான் ஒரு நண்பருக்காக காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். அது ஒரு இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் தீட்டப்பட்ட சந்திப்புத் திட்டம். அது உங்களுக்கு வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கும் இல்லையா? சரி, அதனுடைய விவரங்களை நீங்கள் ஆர்வமாக இருந்தால் நான் நேரடியாகச் சொல்வேன். ஏற்குறைய பல வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு இந்தக் கடை இருக்கும் இடத்தில், "பிக் ஜோ பிராடின் ரெஸ்டாரெண்ட்" என்ற ஒன்று இருந்தது.</p>
<p>"Until five years ago," said the policeman. "It was torn down then."</p> <p>The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set.</p>	<p>"ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு வரை அது இருந்தது. அது பின்னர் இடிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது." காவலர் சொன்னார். அந்த மனிதன் கடையாயிலில் நின்று கொண்டு அவருடைய சுருட்டை ஒரு தீக்குச்சியால் உரசி நெருப்பைப் பற்றவைத்தார். அந்த வெளிச்சம் ஒரு வெளிறிய ஆர்வமான கண்கள் கொண்ட சதுர வடிவ தாடைகொண்ட முகத்தை வெளிச்சமிட்டுக் காட்டியது. வலதுகண் புருவத்தில் ஒரு சிறிய வெள்ளைத் தழும்பு இருந்தது. அவன் கட்டியிருந்த டை, சட்டையோடு இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்த பின்னானது ஒரு பெரிய வைரத்தைத் தாங்கியிருந்தது.</p>
<p>"Twenty years ago to-night," 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 வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் இதே இரவில்" அந்த மனிதன் சொன்னான் "நான் இங்கே இந்த பிக் ஜோ பிராடின் உணவகத்தில் என் ஆருயிர் நண்பனும் இவ்வுலகிலேயே மிகச்சிறந்த நல்ல இளைஞனுமான ஜிம்மியுடன் உணவருந்திக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். அவனும் நானும் இங்கே இரண்டு சகோதரர்களைப்போல நியூயார்க்கில் வளர்ந்தவர்கள். எனக்கு 18 வயது ஜிம்மிக்கு 20 வயது. அடுத்த நாள் காலை செல்வம் சேர்ப்பதற்காக மேற்குப் பகுதிக்கு செல்ல இருந்தேன். ஆனால் நீங்கள் ஜிம்மியை நியூயார்க்கிலிருந்து பிரிக்க முடியாது. உலகிலேயே அது (நியூயார்க்) ஒன்றுதான் இருப்பதாக அவன் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான். நல்லது, நாங்கள் அந்த இரவு ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்துகொண்டோம். சரியாக இருபது ஆண்டுகள் கழித்து அதே தேதியில் அதே நேரத்தில் நாங்கள் எந்த நிலையில் இருந்தாலும் எவ்வளவு தூரத்தில் இருந்தாலும் இங்கே வந்து சேர வேண்டும் என்று முடிவு செய்தோம். எங்களுடைய தலைவிதி கண்டிப்பாக இருபது வருடங்களில் சரியாகிவிடும், செல்வங்கள் சேர்த்துவிடுவோம் என்ன நடந்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை."</p>
<p>"It sounds pretty interesting," said the policeman. "Rather a long time between meets, though, it seems to me. Haven't you heard from your friend since you left?"</p>	<p>"இது மிகவும் ஆர்வத்தை தூண்டக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறதே" என்றார் காவலர். "உங்கள் சந்திப்புகளுக்கிடையே மிக நீண்ட இடைவெளி என்றபோதும் சுவாரசியமான விசயமாகவே எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. நீங்கள் பிரிந்து சென்றதிலிருந்து உங்கள் நண்பனைப் பற்றி ஏதேனும் கேள்விப்பட்டீர்களா?"</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.</p>	<p>"நல்லது. ஆம், ஒரு முறை நாங்கள் தொடர்பு கொண்டோம்" அவன் கூறினான் "ஆனால் ஓரிரு வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு எங்களுக்கு இடையே தொடர்பு இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. உங்களுக்கு தெரியாததல்ல. மேற்கு என்பது ஒரு அழகான பெரிய செல்வம்கொழிக்கும் பகுதி. நான் அதன் அழகில் கவர்ச்சியில் மூழ்கி சுற்றிச்சுற்றி வந்தேன்.</p>

+1 English

Unit-1

Way to success

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 to— night, and it's worth it if my old partner turns up."	ஆனால் எனக்குத் தெரியும் ஜிம்மி உயிரோடு இருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக அவன் வந்து என்னைச் சந்திப்பான். அவன் உலகிலேயே உண்மையானவன் உறுதியானவன். பழைய நண்பன். அவன் ஒருபோதும் மறக்கமாட்டான். நான் ஆயிரம் மைல்கள் கடந்து இங்கே வந்து இந்த வாசலில் நிற்கிறேன். எனது பழைய நண்பன் இங்கு வருவானானால் நான் எடுத்த முயற்சிக்கு பலன் உண்டு."
The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds. "Three minutes to ten," he announced. "It was exactly ten o'clock when we parted here at the restaurant door." "Did pretty well out West, didn't you?" asked the policeman.	காத்திருந்தவன் இப்போது ஒரு அழகான சிறுசிறு வைரங்கள் பதிக்கப்பட்ட கை கடிகாரத்தை வெளியே எடுத்து "பத்து மணிக்கு இன்னும் மூன்று நிமிடங்களே உள்ளன" என அறிவித்தான். "நாங்கள் சரியாக பத்து மணிக்கு அந்த உணவு விடுதியின் கதவின் அருகிலிருந்துதான் பிரிந்து சென்றோம்." காவலர் "மேற்கில் நீங்கள் செழிப்பாக இருந்தீர்கள் இல்லையா?" எனக் கேட்டார்.
"You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well. He was a kind of plodder , though, good fellow as he was. I've had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get my pile. A man gets in a groove in New York. It takes the West to put a razor-edge on him."	"நீங்கள் பந்தயம் கட்டலாம்! நான் நினைக்கிறேன் ஜிம்மி என்னில் பாதியளவுக்குதான் சம்பாதித்திருப்பான். அவன் நல்வனாக இருந்தாலும் ஒரு வகையில் சோம்பேறி. என்னுடைய அதிகப்படியான பணத்தை(செல்வத்தை) அடைவதற்கு சில நுட்பமான அறிவுடன் நான் போட்டியிட்டிருக்கிறேன். நியூயார்க்கில் இருப்பது ஒரு மனிதர் குகையில் இருப்பதுபோல. ஆனால் மேற்கில் வசிக்க புத்திக்கூர்மை வேண்டும்.
The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two. "I'll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?" "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." "Good—night, sir," said the policeman, passing on along his beat, trying doors as he went.	காவலர் கம்பைச் சுழற்றினார். மேலும் ஒன்றிரண்டு அடிகள் நடந்தார். "நான் செல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உங்களது நண்பன் நிச்சயம் வருவான். அவர் சரியான நேரத்துக்கு வராவிட்டால் சென்று விடுவீர்களா?" காத்திருந்தவன் சொன்னான் "நான் அப்படிச் செய்யமாட்டேன். அவனுக்குக் குறைந்தபட்சம் அரை மணி நேரம் அவகாசம் கொடுப்பேன். ஜிம்மி இந்த பூமியில் உயிருடன் இருந்தால் அவன் அந்த நேரத்திற்குள் வந்துவிடுவான். அவனைப் பார்த்து ரொம்ப நாளாகிவிட்டது ஐயா" காவலர் தனக்கே உரிய போலீஸ் நடையில் சென்றுகொண்டே "இரவு வணக்கம் ஐயா" சொன்னார். போகும்போது ஒவ்வொரு கதவையும் நோட்டமிட்டுக் கொண்டே சென்றார்.
There was now a fine, cold drizzle falling, and the wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady blow. The few foot passengers astir in that quarter hurried dismally and silently along with coat collars turned high and pocketed hands. And in the door of the hardware store the man who had come a thousand miles to fill an appointment, uncertain almost to absurdity , with the friend of his youth, smoked his cigar and waited.	அங்கே இப்பொழுது, குளிரான பனி பெய்துகொண்டும், காற்று சற்று வேகமாக வீசி சற்று பயமுறுத்தியபிறகு சற்று மெதுவாக இதமானதாக வீசத் தொடங்கியது. சில நடைபயணிகள் அந்த நேரத்தில் சற்று கலவரமாகி தாங்கள் அணிந்திருந்த கோட்டின் காலர் பகுதியை உயர்த்தி தலையில் மாட்டிக்கொண்டு கைகளை கால்சட்டை பாக்கெட்டுக்குள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு சற்று வேகமாக இயங்கத்தொடங்கினர். அந்த இரும்பு ஜாமான் கடையின் கதவு அருகே ஆயிரம் மைல்களைக் கடந்து தன் நண்பனை சந்திக்க வந்தவன் அது நிச்சயமில்லாததால் தன் இளமைக்கால நண்பன்மீது சற்று கோபத்துடன் தன்னுடைய சுருட்டைப் புகைத்துக்கொண்டு காத்திருந்தான்.
About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long overcoat, with collar turned up to his ears, hurried across from the opposite side of the street. He went directly to the waiting man. "Is that you, Bob?" he asked, doubtfully. "Is that you, Jimmy Wells?" cried the man in the door.	இருபது நிமிடங்களாக அவன் காத்திருந்த பிறகு, ஒரு உயரமான மனிதன் நீளமான மேலாடையில், அவருடைய மேலாடையின் காலர் பகுதியை தலைக்கு உயர்த்தி காதுகளையும் மூடிவாறு அத்தொருவின் எதிர்புறமிருந்து வேகமாக வந்தான். வந்தவன் நேராக காத்திருந்தவனிடம் சென்றான். "நீ 'பாப்'தானே?" சந்தேகத்துடன் அவன் கேட்டான். "நீ ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ்தானே" வாசலில் நின்றிருந்தவன் கத்தினான்.

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Unit-1

Way to success

<p>"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?"</p>	<p>“என் இதயம் ஆசிரவதிக்கப்பட்டது.” புதிதாக வந்தவன் ஆச்சரியப்பட்டான். அவர்கள் ஒருவர் மற்றவரது கைகளை பிடித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். “பாப் நமது விதி நன்றாக இருக்கிறது. நீ உயிரோடு இருந்தால் நான் உன்னை இங்கு பார்ப்பேன் என்று உறுதியாக நம்பியிருந்தேன். நல்லது நல்லது நல்லது. இருபது ஆண்டுகள் என்பது மிக நீண்ட காலம். அந்த பழைய ரெஸ்டாரெண்ட் போய்விட்டது பாப். அது இருந்திருந்திருக்க வேண்டும். அங்கே நாம் இன்னொரு விருந்து சாப்பிட்டிருக்கலாம். மேற்கு எப்படி இருந்தது. அது உன்னை எப்படி கவனித்துக் கொண்டது, கிழவா?”</p>
<p>"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."</p>	<p>“முரடனே! அது நான் கேட்ட எல்லாவற்றையும் தந்தது. நீதான் ரொம்ப மாறிவிட்டாய் ஜிம்மி. நீ இரண்டு மூன்று அங்குலம் கூடுதலாகி ரொம்ப உயரமாக இருப்பாய் என்று ஒருபோதும் நினைக்க வில்லை.”</p>
<p>"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."</p>	<p>“ஓ! நான் இருபது வயதிற்குப் பிறகு கொஞ்சம் உயரமாக வளர்ந்துவிட்டேன்” “நியூயார்க் நன்றாக இருக்கிறதா ஜிம்மி?” “சுமாராக (மிதமாக) இருக்கிறது. நான் மாநகராட்சியின் ஒரு துறையில் ஒரு வேலையில் இருக்கிறேன். வா பாப், எனக்குத் தெரிந்த ஓரிடத்துக்கு நாம் போவோம். நமது பழைய காலத்தைப் பற்றி மிக நீண்ட நேரம் பேசவேண்டும்.”</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>இருவரும் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் கைகளை சேர்த்துப் பிடித்தபடி தெருவில் இறங்கி நடக்கத் தொடங்கினார்கள். மேற்கிலிருந்து வந்தவன் வாழ்வில் வெற்றிபெற்ற மமதையில் இருந்ததால் வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றை விவரிக்கத் தொடங்கினான். மற்றவன் தன்னுடைய மேற்சட்டைகாலரை சற்று இறக்கி விட்டுக்கொண்டு ஆர்வத்துடன் கவனிக்கத் தொடங்கினான்.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>அந்தத் தெரு முனையில் மின்சார விளக்குகளால் அலங்கரிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு மருந்துக்கடை இருந்தது. அவர்கள் அங்கே வந்தபோது ஒரே நேரத்தில் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் முகத்தைக் கூர்ந்து கவனித்தார்கள். மேற்கிலிருந்து வந்தவன் தன் கையை விடுவித்துக்கொண்டு அப்படியே நின்றான்.</p>
<p>"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." "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." 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>“நீ ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் இல்லை” அவன் வெட்டிப் பேசினான். “இருபது ஆண்டுகள் என்பது மிக நீண்ட காலம்தான், ஆனால் ஒரு மனிதனின் முக்கை ரோமானிய குத்துச்சண்டை வீரனால் மாற்றிவிடக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு அது நீண்ட காலம் அல்ல” “ஆனால் அது ஒரு நல்ல மனிதனை கெட்ட மனிதனாக மாற்றி விட முடியும்” அந்த உயரமான மனிதன் சொன்னான் “நீ பத்து நிமிடங்களுக்கு முன்னரே கைது செய்யப்பட்டுவிட்டாய், ‘சில்லுக்கி பாப்’. நீ எங்கள் கைகளிலிருந்து தப்பிச் சென்றுவிடக் கூடாது என்று சிகாக்கோ(காவல்துறை) செய்தி அனுப்பியிருக்கிறது. அது உன்னுடன் பேச விரும்புகிறது. அமைதியாகப் போகலாம், இல்லையா? அது அழகு! நாம் காவல் நிலையம் செல்லும் முன் உன்னிடம் கொடுக்க கேட்டுக்கொள்ளப்பட்ட குறிப்பு ஒன்று இதோ இருக்கிறது. அதை சன்னலோரம் சென்று படிக்கலாம். அது ரோந்துப்படை வீரர் வேல்ஸ் அவர்களிடமிருந்து வந்தது.” மேற்கிலிருந்து வந்தவன் தன்னிடம் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட துண்டுத் தாளை விரித்தான். அவன் அதைப்படிக்கத் துவங்கியபோது அவனுடைய கைகள் உறுதியாகத்தான் இருந்தது. அதை படித்து முடித்ததும் கைகள் நடுங்கின. அந்தக் குறிப்பு மிகவும் சுருக்கமாகவே இருந்தது.</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 plain clothes man to do the job." -JIMMY."</p>	<p>“பாப், நான் திட்டமிட்ட இடத்துக்கு சரியான நேரத்தில்தான் வந்தேன். நீ சுருட்டு பற்றவைக்க தீக்குச்சியை உரசியபோது அங்கே நான் சிக்காக்கோவில் தேடப்படும் குற்றவாளியைப் பார்த்தேன். இருப்பினும் உன்னை ‘நான்’ கைது செய்ய முடியாதல்லவா! அதனால்தான் நான் சென்றுவிட்டு சாதாரண உடையணிந்த காவலரை உன்னை கைது செய்ய அனுப்பினேன் - இப்படிக்கு ஜிம்மி”</p>

About the Author

O.Henry(1862–1910) is a popular American short-story writer whose original name is William Sydney Porter. His works romanticized the life of ordinary people in New York City. His stories are well-known throughout the world. They expressed the effect of coincidence on character and often had unexpected twists in the end. His stories are also noted for their witticism and clever wordplay. O. Henry's prolific writing period began in 1902 in New York City, where he wrote 381 short stories. He wrote one story a week for The New York World Sunday Magazine for over a year.

O.Henry's short story 'After Twenty Years' was first published in the Sunday edition of the *New York World* in 1905. The story was included in the 1906 anthology *The Four Million*, and it has since been re-published in many short story collections. A few of his other popular short stories are **The Gift of the Magi, The Cop and the Anthem, The Ransom of Red Chief, A Retrieved Reformation** and **The Third Ingredient**.

எழுத்தாளரைப் பற்றி.....

ஓ.ஹென்றி (1862-1910) ஒரு பிரபல அமெரிக்கச் சிறுகதை எழுத்தாளர். இவருடைய இயற்பெயர் வில்லியம் ஸிட்னி போர்ட்டர். இவருடைய கதைகள் பொதுவாக நியூயார்க் நகரத்தின் சாதாரண குடிமக்களைச் சுற்றியே பின்னப்பட்டிருக்கும். இவரது கதைகள் உலகம் முழுவதும் பிரபலமானவை. இவருடைய கதையும் கதைமாந்தர்களும் பொருத்தி வருவதுபோல கதை அமைந்திருக்கும். முடிவில் யாரும் எதிர்பாராத ஒரு திருப்பம் வரும். அவருடைய கதைகளில் உள்ள நகைச்சுவையும், புத்திசாலித்தனமான வார்த்தை வர்ணனைகளும் மிகவும் பேசப்படுபவை. இவருடைய தீவிரமான எழுத்துக் காலம் நியூயார்க் நகரில் 1902ல் தொடங்குகிறது. அவர் 381 சிறுகதைகளை எழுதியுள்ளார். 'தி நியூயார்க் வேர்ல்ட்' என்ற ஞாயிறு வார இதழில் வாரத்திற்கு ஒரு கதை வீதம் இவரது கதைகள் ஒரு வருடத்திற்கும் மேலாக வெளிவந்து கொண்டிருந்தது.

ஓ.ஹென்றியின் சிறுகதையான 'ஆஃப் த்ருவெண்டி இயர்ஸ்' தி நியூயார்க் வேர்ல்ட் இதழில் 1905ல் முதல் முதலில் வெளியிடப்பட்டது. இந்தக்கதை 1906ல் 'தி ஃபோர் மில்லன்' என்ற பெயரில் கதைத் தொகுப்பில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டு வெளியிடப்பட்டது. அது முதல் ஏராளமான கதைத் தொகுப்புகளோடு இணைந்து இக்கதை மறுபதிப்பு செய்யப்படுகிறது. தி கிஃப் ஆஃப் தி மேகி, தி கோப் அன்ட் தி ஆன்த்தம், தி ரேன்சம் ஆஃப் தி ரெட் சீஃப், எ ரெட்ரீவ்ரு ரீப்ரமேஷன் மற்றும் தி தேர்ட் இன்கிரிடியன்ட் போன்றவை இவருடைய பிரபலமான சிறுகதைகளில் சில.



**SUMMARY: (Useful for all paragraph Questions)**

- "After Twenty Years" tells the story of two friends.
- Bob and Jimmy were friends. Before Bob left to try his luck in the West, he and Jimmy made a pact to meet again exactly twenty years later.
- At the appointed time, Bob waited outside a hardware store. A policeman walked up and asked what he was doing. Bob explained about their pact and waited for Jimmy wells.
- Later a tall man in plain clothes came to meet Bob. Bob thought him Jimmy Wells.
- Later Bob identified that the man he is talking to is not his friend.
- Actually, Bob learnt that 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 his intimate friend.
- So Jimmy wells has sent another police officer to do the work.
- Jimmy wells was duty-conscious. For him duty was more important than friendship.

1. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each, based on your understanding of the story.**a) Describe the appearance of the policeman on the beat.**

The policeman moved up the street of his duty in a very impressive manner. He had alert eyes and strong figure with a proud manner. It made him a fine picture of a guardian of peace. He also kept spinning his stick while doing his duty.

b) What did he keep doing while on his rounds?

He kept spinning his stick with many intricate and artful movements while doing his duty.

c) Why were the streets devoid of people?

The time was 10 o' clock at night, There was chilly gusts of wind and it was likely to rain. So the streets were devoid of people.

d) What story did the man standing near the hardware store tell his passing cop?

The man standing near the hardware store told about the peculiar appointment with his friend that had made twenty years back in that venue his passing cop.

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

Big Joe' Brady's restaurant was there in the place of that hardware shop twenty years ago.

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

The man had a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes. There was a little white scar near his right eyebrow.

g) Why did the friends part ways?

The friends parted ways to seek their fortune.

h) When and how did Bob realize that the tall man was not his friend?

When Bob and his friend Jimmy Wells came near a drug store and they came into this glare to gaze upon the other's face. He identified that the tall man was not his friend by the appearance of his nose.

i) Who was the tall man?

The tall man was another cop sent by his friend Patrolman Jimmy Wells.

j) What did he give Bob?

He gave Bob a note from Patrolman Wells.

Additional Questions**k. Describe the scene in the beginning of the story.**

A policeman can be seen on duty in an area. He is on foot patrol. It is 10 p.m. The cold wind is blowing. The area seems deserted.

l. Was the place a business center only?

Yes, the place was a business center. The author has mentioned a cigar store and an all-night lunch counter.

m. What kind of characters does the story "After Twenty Years" have?

There are three characters in the story "After Twenty Years".

- One is Bob who is a true and sincere friend. He want to fulfill his promise at any cost.
- His friend Jimmy is dutiful and honest person. He gives preference to duty over friendship.
- The third character who comes to arrest Bob is also a police officer.

n. What is the most significant happening in the story to be analyzed?

The most significant happening in the story is when Jimmy Wells sends a police officer in plain clothes to arrest Bob.

o. What is the climax of the story "After Twenty Years"?

Bob identifies that the man he is talking to is not his friend. Actually, the man is a police officer in plain clothes. He gives Bob a letter from Jimmy. Bob learns from the letter that the police officer whom he met earlier was Jimmy, his old friend.

p. How would you describe Jimmy and Bob's personalities in the story?

Jimmy and Bob are close friends. Jimmy is an honest police officer. When he comes to know that his friend is a criminal, he does not have the courage to arrest him himself. He sends another policeman to arrest Bob. For him duty is more important than friendship. As far as Bob is concerned, he is a true friend. He want to fulfill his promise at any cost.

q. The ending of "After Twenty Years" fill the reader with poignancy, (Strong effect of feeling -sad) making the story effective. Discuss?

The reader expects that Bob and Jimmy Wells, the two close friends, would meet each other after long separation. They would share their experiences of the past twenty years. But instead, the ending of the story fills the reader with poignancy when one of the friends is arrested by police. In spite of the tragic end, the author makes the story very effective. Bob is not arrested by Jimmy Wells directly. Jimmy sends another police officer to arrest Bob.

r. How does the writer prepare for the end of the story?

The writer prepares for the end of the story contrary to the expectations of the readers. The story begins very interestingly. Two close friends Bob and Jimmy meet each other after twenty years. Bob does not recognize Jimmy in the police uniform. After Jimmy's departure, another police officer in plain clothes comes whom Bob considers to be his Jimmy. The police officer arrests Bob because he is wanted in Chicago.

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

Jimmy Wells is very cordial with everyone, especially with Bob. He has no willingness and guts to arrest his most intimate friend. Hence he could not arrest Bob.

g) Who do you think has been successful between the two? Give reasons.

I think Patrolman Wells has been successful between the two. He has done his duty. He knows his responsibilities. Being a sincere friend he is not able to arrest his most intimate friend. He sent another cop in plain clothes to do the work.

5. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 150 words each.**a) Compare and contrast the characters of Jimmy Wells and Bob with suitable references from the story to support your view.**

Topic: After Twenty Years
 Author: O. Henry
 Genre: Short Story
 Theme: Duty Vs Friendship

“After Twenty years” by O. Henry is an interesting story with a twist at the end. A 38-year old Bob is waiting at the door of a hardware store in New York to meet his friend Jimmy wells. A policeman is on patrol duty. He asks Bob why he is standing there. Bob tells the cop that he (Bob) is waiting to meet his friend Jimmy Wells. He says that they make a promise to meet at the same place at the same time on the same date after twenty years, before parting. Bob tells the policeman that he (Bob) has kept his promise. Bob is sure that Jimmy Wells will surely come and meet him. After listening to the story, the cop walks away. Twenty minutes later, a tall man in plain clothes comes to meet Bob. Bob thinks him Jimmy Wells. Later Bob identifies that the man he is talking to is not his friend. Actually, the man is a police officer in plain clothes. He gives Bob a letter from Jimmy. Bob learns from the letter that the police officer whom he met earlier was Jimmy, his old friend. Since Bob is a criminal wanted by the Police, Jimmy Wells does not want to arrest his intimate friend. So he has sent another police officer to do the work.

Here Bob is a criminal. But he is a true friend. He wants to fulfill his promise at any cost. On the other hand, his friend Jimmy Wells is an honest police officer. When he comes to know that his friend is a criminal, he does not want to arrest him himself. He has sent another policeman to arrest Bob. For him duty is more important than friendship.

b) ‘Means should justify the end’ explain this adage with reference to O. Henry’s story.

“Means should justify the end” is a well-known proverb. means = method, end=aim. Your aim should be noble, and at the same time the method should also be honest. The aim of a short story is to give aesthetic pleasure to the readers. There should be just two or three characters and the narrative should be brief. Now in the short story “After Twenty years” O. Henry employs only three characters. Two friends agree to meet after 20 years. When they meet one of them is a criminal and the other is a police officer. The police officer is duty-conscious and sends another police officer to arrest his friend. Thus the story has a surprise ending; it gives pleasure to the reader. So the short story justifies the statement.

“Means should justify the end”

c) “Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are”. How do 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” ---is common statement. If somebody has bad friends then he (she) is a bad person. If somebody has good friends, he is a good person. But this statement is twisted. sometimes

A non-vegetarian and a vegetarian may be good friends!!

The short story “After Twenty Years” disproves the proverbial statement of the friends, one is a criminal and the other is a police officer. But the title is meaningful ----“After Twenty Years” They were good friends twenty years ago. But time has changed their characters.

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

If I find my close friend indulges in some wrong activity, I shall definitely correct him. It is my moral duty. I am bound to do. If any harm is done we should not ignore it. When my close friend does any wrong activity I can't bear it. For instance let us take my friend smokes and consumes liquor. First of all I don't advise him. For advise is a hatred form to any one, I shall give him live examples from the people who are affected worst. I should make him understand that other people are also affected by his act. It is my duty. Thus I will try to wear him of the bad habit.

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

If I were Jimmy Wells I would not send plain clothes cop to arrest Bob. Instead I would arrest him on the spot as soon as I knew that he was the criminal wanted in Chicago. My policy is duty first and friendship next. I stick to my principle even if I face any hurdles. I shall try to be sincere till the dooms day. For, while I go away and try to find another police officer, Bob may become tired of waiting and he may go away. Therefore as soon as Bob lights up his cigar and I identify him as a notorious criminal in New York. I would arrest him before he could have any chance of escaping.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS:

f. What is the moral of the story?


The short story "After Twenty years" portrays two different characters. Bob is a criminal; he has earned a lot of money. But he has no home, no peace of mind. He is always by the fear that he may be arrested by the police any time. On the other hand, his friend Jimmy Wells is a police officer. He is honest, simple and duty-conscious. Though the two men were friends in their boyhood, now Jimmy Wells sends another police officer and gets Bob arrested.

The moral of the story: Duty is more important than friendship.


g. Who is Jimmy Wells? (OR) Sketch the character of Jimmy Wells.

Jimmy wells is a police officer in New York. On a dull cold evening he is doing his duty. He walks with a straight looking face and steady steps. As he nears the door of a hardware store, he meets a man. That man is Bob who tells Jimmy Wells about the promise of meeting here made between himself and his friend twenty years ago. Now Jimmy Wells is the friend. When Bob lights up his cigar, Jimmy realizes that Bob is notorious criminal and he is wanted by the police. Jimmy could have arrested Bob on the spot. But Jimmy recalls their early friendship and therefore sends another police officer to arrest Bob.

Thus Jimmy Wells is duty-conscious. He places duty above friendship.



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



Warm Up

We use various sports equipment to play different indoor and outdoor games. Now, associate the following sports equipment with their corresponding sports or games.

spear – Javelin throw	racket – badminton, tennis	pawns – chess
puck – hockey	stump – cricket	bow & arrow – archery
club – Golf	oar – rowing boat	striker – carrom
sabre - fencing / sword fighting	dice – Ludo / dice games	baton – relay race

❖ Have you won any medals?

Yes, I got a medal in Hockey / No, so far I have not won any medals.

❖ What are the levels to be accomplished to become an international sportsperson?

To participate and achieve Zonal level sports or games → and then District level → and then State level → and then National level → and then International level games or sports	Professional sports athletes need to have • a competitive mindset, • excellent hand-eye coordination, • great motor skills, and a • high level of physical fitness.
Various sports fields are <i>Cricket, Badminton, Volleyball, Football, Basketball, Boxing, Gymnastics, Hockey, Table Tennis, Wrestling, Cycling, etc.</i>	

❖ What is your favourite sport? Do you play any sport?

My favourite sport is Football/Chess/Carrom etc. I play cricket, kabbadi and basketball.

❖ In India, the number of women pursuing careers in sports is considerable less, when compared to men. What do you think are the reasons? Discuss with a partner and share the ideas with the class.

The low female participation in sports is evident from that fact that only five women from India have been able to bring home Olympics medals so far Karnam Malleswari, Mary Kom, Saina Newhwal, P.V. Sindhu & Sakshi Malik. There are several constraints applicable to both women and men in sports. For example, the stipend paid to sportswomen (and men) is meagre. We should know that the stipend allotted for practice ranges from Rs. 8 to Rs. 80 per day which is too less. Similarly, the politics and favouritism in the selection procedure; lack of sports infrastructure; lack of funds and coaching related issues are common for both sportsmen and sportswomen.


However, the issues peculiar with sport women include socio-psychological problems; absence of family support in comparison to boys; poverty and economic reasons; security issues and issues of sexual harassment; domestic reasons such as those related to marriage, husband, children and in-laws; social taboos etc.

❖ Regardless of the challenges faced, some women have achieved great success in the field of sports. Here is a list of Indian women celebrities who are accomplished in the field of sports and games. Match their names with the sports or games they are associated with, by drawing lines. One has been done for you as an example.

PV Sindhu - badminton	Geeta Phogat - wrestling	Koneru Humpy - chess
Karnam Malleshwari - weight lifting	Anjali Bhagwat - shooting	Sania Mirza - tennis
Dipika Pallikal - squash	Bula Choudhury - swimming	P.T. Usha - athletics
Saba Anjum Karim - hockey	Akanksha Singh - basket ball	Mithali Raj - cricket
Sharmila Nicollet - golf	Deepika Kumari - archery	

+1 English

Prose

Way to success 

The autobiographies of accomplished sportspersons are replete with the challenges they faced and their single-minded pursuit towards their goal. Such a book is sure to make an interesting as well as an inspirational read. Now, read an excerpt from M.C. Mary Kom's autobiography 'Unbreakable'.

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.

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.

புகழ்பெற்ற விளையாட்டு வீரர்களின் சுயசரிதைகளில் அவர்கள் எதிர்கொண்ட சவால்களும் அவர்களுடைய குறிக்கோளை அடைவதற்காக ஒரே மனதுடன் கூடிய அவர்களின் இடைவிடாத முயற்சிகளும் நிரம்பி இருக்கும். அது போன்ற ஒரு புத்தகம் நிச்சயமாக நமது ஆர்வத்தை தூண்டுவதாகவும் அதே வேளையில் நமது உள்ளுணர்வை தூண்டும் ஒரு வாசிப்பாகவும் அமைகிறது. இப்பொழுது எம்.சி.மேரி கோமின் சுயசரிதையான 'அன்பிரேக்கபல்' புத்தகத்திலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியை வாசிப்புகள்.

பாங்காங் சேம்பியன்ஷிப் பட்டத்தை வென்ற பிறகு சர்வதேச குத்துச்சண்டை கூட்டமைப்பில் 48 கி.கிராம் எடைப் பிரிவில் அமெரிக்காவில் உள்ள பென்சில்வேனியாவின் நவம்பர்- டிசம்பர்- 2001 ஆம் ஆண்டு உலக பெண்களுக்கான குத்துச்சண்டை வீரராக நான் தேர்வு செய்யப்பட்டேன். (சர்வதேச குத்துச்சண்டை கூட்டமைப்பின் உண்மையான பெயர் அசோசியேசன் இன்டர்நேஷனலே டி பாக்ஸே அமெச்சூர் அல்லது எஃபிஎ ஆகும்)

என்னுடைய அப்பா என்னுடைய பயணத்திற்கு ரூ.2000 மட்டும்தான் சேகரித்துத் தரமுடிந்தது. நான் மனம் நொந்துபோயும், கவலையோடும் இருந்தேன். ஏனெனில் அமெரிக்காவில் பொருட்கள் செலவுகள் எப்படி இருக்கும் என்று கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் என்னுடைய பெற்றோர்களோ நானோ ஒன்றும் செய்ய இயலா நிலைமையில் இருந்தோம். நான் என்னுடைய பிரச்சனையை என்னுடைய நண்பர்களில் ஒருவரான ஒன்லரிடம் பேசினேன். அவன் சில மாணவர்களையும், பெரியவர்களையும் அழைத்துக்கொண்டு இரண்டு நாடாளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்களை சந்தித்து அவர்களுடைய உதவியை பெறுவதற்காகச் சென்றான். ஒரு நாடாளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர் ரூ.5000ம் மற்றொருவர் ரூ.3000ம் நன்கொடை அளித்தார்கள். திடீரென்று என்னுடைய கைகளில் ரூ.10000 இருந்தது. இந்த பெரிய தொகையுடன் மக்களிடமிருந்து சேகரித்த தொகையையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நான் அமெரிக்கா கிளம்பிச் சென்றேன். எனது பாக்ஸிங் பணம் இருந்ததால் நிம்மதியானேன். எனக்காக மக்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட முயற்சிகளுக்குப் பின்னரும் நான் வெறும் கையோடு திரும்பிவர இயலாது.

பென்சில்வேனியா குளிரான, அழகான நகரம். பனிக் கட்டி மழை பெய்து கொண்டிருந்தது. நாங்கள் விளையாட்டு அரங்கத்திற்குள் அனுமதிக்கப்பட்டோம். நான் பார்த்த கொஞ்ச விசயங்களும் என் கண்களுக்கு மகிழ்வுடனாக அமைந்தது. அந்த மக்கள் மிகவும் நல்லவர்கள். என்னுடைய வாழ்க்கையில் அவ்வளவு தூரம் பயணம் செய்தது அதுதான் முதல் முறை. அமெரிக்கா என்பது என்ன என்பதைக் காணும் வாய்ப்புக் கிடைத்தது. ஆனால் எங்களது அணி கடைசியாக வந்ததால் விமான நிலையத்திலிருந்து நேரடியாக விளையாட்டு அரங்கிற்கு செல்ல வேண்டியதாயிற்று. மற்ற அணிகள் ஏற்கனவே அவர்களுடைய எடையை அளந்து முடித்துவிட்டார்கள். அது அனைத்து வீரர்களுக்கும் கட்டாயமாகும். நான் களைப்பாக இருந்தேன். நீண்ட தூர விமானப் பயணத்தால்வேறு இன்னும் சோர்வாக இருந்தேன். நான் கிளம்பும் போது காலை நேரம். இப்போது இங்கும் காலைநேரம். மீண்டும் எடை எடுத்தார்கள் அன்று எனக்கு எந்தப் போட்டியும் இல்லை என்று எனக்கு தெரியவந்தது. நான் அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி. ஆனால் மற்ற அணித் தோழர்கள் அத்தகைய அதிர்ஷ்டத்தை பெறவில்லை. எனது போட்டியாளரை நான் சந்திக்க எனக்கு போதுமான ஓய்வு கிடைத்தது. அந்த சுற்றில் நான் சுலபமாக வெற்றியும் பெற்றேன். புதிய போட்டியாளர்களை சந்திப்பதில் எனக்கிருந்த பயம் உடனே மறைந்துபோனது.

+1 English

Prose

Way to success

<p>I competed in the 48kg 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>இந்த சேம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் 48 கிலோ எடைப் பிரிவில் போட்டியிட்டேன். எனது அணித்தோழர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவராக தோற்றுப்போனார்கள். நான் இறுதிப் போட்டிக்கு முன்னேறினேன். நான் தங்கப் பதக்கம் வெல்வேன் என்றுகூட நம்பிக்கையோடுதான் இருந்தேன். நான் ஏற்கனவே நினைத்ததுபோல் அந்த குத்துச்சண்டை வீரர்கள் தோற்கடிக்க முடியாதவர்களும் இல்லை. (ஜெயித்துவிடலாம்)</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, இந்தப் போட்டிதான் என்னுடைய வாழ்க்கையில் மாற்றத்தை உண்டாக்கக் கூடியது என்பதை நான் உணர்ந்தேன். "இந்த கம்பி வளையத்தில் என்னால் எவரையும் சந்திக்க முடியும் என்று எனக்குள்ளே நான் தொடர்ந்து சொல்லிக்கொண்டேன். அந்த கால்இறுதிப் போட்டியில் ஆர்.எஸ்.சி முறையில் நான் போலந்து நாட்டினுடைய நாடியா ஹாக்மியைத் தோற்கடித்தேன். (ஆர்.எஸ்.சி – நடுவர் போட்டியை நிறுத்துவது. அதாவது போட்டியில் ஒருவர் உடல் வலிமையற்று மற்றவரால் கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்படலாம் என்று உணர்ந்தால் நடுவர் போட்டியின்றியே வலிமையானவரை வெற்றிபெற்றவராக அறிவிக்கலாம்) அரையிறுதிப் போட்டியில் கனடா நாட்டின் ஜமீ பேகலை 21-க்கு 9 என்ற புள்ளி கணக்கில் நான் தோற்கடித்தேன். நான் இறுதிப்போட்டியில் நுழைந்தேன். ஆனால் துருக்கி நாட்டின் ஹுலா ஸஹினிடம் 13 க்கு 5 என்ற புள்ளிக்கணக்கில் 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 46kg. This is probably what cost me my dream of winning gold and I was very disappointed. I went to my room and cried. But the coaches were kind; they consoled me and lauded me on the silver win. I was the only one in the team to get a medal. But the biggest thing I took away from this championship was the conviction that I could take on any boxer.</p>	<p>எனக்கு ஏற்பட்ட மிகப்பெரிய பாதகமான விசயம் என்னவெனில் எனக்கு ஏற்பட்ட பசியின்மை ஆகும். அங்கே நான் அந்த உணவுக்கு பழகிக்கொள்ள இயலவில்லை. எவ்வளவு முயன்றாலும் அந்த உணவை உண்ண முடியவில்லை. அதனால் என்னுடைய எடை குறையத் தொடங்கியது. ஆதலால் இறுதிப்போட்டிக்கு முன்னதாக நான் 46 கிலோகிராம் எடை மட்டுமே இருந்தேன். இதுதான் எனது தங்கப் பதக்கம் வெல்வதற்கான என்னுடைய கனவை சிதைத்துவிட்டது. நான் மிகவும் விரக்தியடைந்தேன். என்னுடைய அறைக்கு சென்று அழுதேன். ஆனால் எங்களது பயிற்சியாளர்கள் அன்பானவர்கள். அவர்கள் என்னை ஆறுதல் படுத்தினார்கள். வெள்ளிப் பதக்கம் பெற்றதற்காக புகழ்ந்து பேசினார்கள். நான் மட்டுமே எங்களது அணியில் பதக்கம் பெற்றவன். ஆனால் இந்த சேம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் மிகப் பெரிய விசயமாக நான் நினைத்தது என்னவெனில் 'எந்த குத்துச்சண்டை வீரரையும் என்னால் எதிர் கொள்ள முடியும்' என்ற முடிவுக்கு நான் வந்ததுதான்.</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 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>என்னுடைய சாதனை வாழ்வில் பல்வேறு முறைகளில் பல்வேறு நாடுகளில் போட்டிகளுக்காக பயணம் செல்ல வேண்டியிருந்தது. ஒரு சமயம், சீனாவில் எங்களுடைய உணவை உண்ணுவதற்கு ஒரு ஜோடி குச்சிகள் (ஸ்பூனுக்கு பதிலாக) எங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. அப்போதுதான் நான் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு கத்தி மற்றும் .'.போர்க்கை பயன்படுத்தும் கலையை ஓரளவு கற்றிருந்தேன். இப்போது இரண்டு குச்சிகளை பயன்படுத்தி எனது வயிற்றை நிரப்ப வேண்டும். கடைசியில் ஒருவாறு எனது இரண்டு கைகளையும் பயன்படுத்தி அந்த குச்சிகளால் உணவை எடுத்து வாய்க்குள் திணித்தேன். என்னுடைய அணியினர் ஸ்பூன்களைத் தருமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தபோது நான் குச்சிகளை வைத்து முயற்சிசெய்து சமாளித்துவிட்டேன். அது உண்மையில் சைனாவின் உணவுகளை ரசித்து உண்பதற்கு உதவியது. நான் அந்த அளவுக்கு பசியோடு இருந்ததால் அந்த சிக்கலான செயல்பாடு தேவைப்படும்கூட நான் ஒருவாறு சமாளித்து விட்டேன். நான் எனது பசியாறவும் ருசியாறவும் தேவையான உணவை உண்டேன். ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் பயணத்திற்குப் பிறகு வீட்டில் செய்து பதப்படுத்திய உணவை எடுத்துவரத் தொடங்கினேன்.</p>

+1 English

Prose

Way to success

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 Langal, 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.

நான் இந்தியா திரும்பி வந்தபோது, விமான நிலையத்தில் டெல்லி எனக்கு நல்ல வரவேற்பு கொடுத்தது. இம்பால் திரும்பிய போது, நான் மாலைகள், மேளதாளங்கள், நடனங்களுடன் வரவேற்கப்பட்டேன். அங்கு நகரைச் சுற்றி வெற்றி ஊர்வலம் நடைபெற்றது. அரசு ஊழியர் குடியிருப்பு இல்லத்தில் பாராட்டு விழா நடைபெற்றது. நன்றி வழிபாடு நடத்தப்பட்டது. பாராட்டு வார்த்தைகளும் கௌரவங்களும் என் மீது மழையாக துவப்பட்டது. ஒரு பாரம்பரியமான சால்வை எனக்கு வழங்கப்பட்டது. ஓஜா இபோம்சா அவர்களாலும் பரிசு வழங்கி பாராட்டப்பட்டேன். அன்று நான் லங்கோல் மக்களிடம் பேசியபோழுது, எதிர்காலத்தில் நடைபெறும் போட்டிகளில் தங்கப்பதக்கம் வெல்வேன் என்று என்னுடைய நம்பிக்கையைத் தெரிவித்தேன்.

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.

என்னுடைய முதல் சர்வதேச போட்டியில் நான் பெற்ற வெள்ளிப்பதக்கம் எனக்கு பல உண்மைகளைப் புரிய வைத்தது. அந்த குத்துச் சண்டையும் அதைத் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்ற அனைத்தும் எனது மனதில் தெளிவான ஒரு முத்திரையை பதித்தது. ஆனால் எனது ஆழ்மனதின் உள்ளே அந்த வெள்ளிப் பதக்கம் எனக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தரவில்லை. நான் இந்திய மண்ணை மிதித்ததும் அடுத்த முறை இந்தியா திரும்பும்போது தங்கப் பதக்கத்தோடுதான் திரும்புவேன் என்று சபதம் எடுத்தேன். நான் அதற்கு நல்ல போதுமான தகுதியுடன்தான் இருந்தேன் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும்.

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-time 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.


பென்ஸில்வேனியாவில் பெற்ற வெள்ளிப் பதக்கம் மற்றும் அரசாங்கத்திடம் இருந்து பெற்ற பரிசுத்தொகை என்னுடைய உடனடி பொருளாதார கவலைகளை முடிவுக்கு கொண்டுவந்தது. ஆனால் எனது நீண்டகாலப் பாதுகாப்பிற்கும், நிரந்தரமான வருமானத்திற்கும் ஒரு வேலையை விரும்பினேன். மேலும் அந்த நேரத்தில் எனக்கு திருமணம் நடந்தது. இரண்டு ஆயுள் காப்பீட்டு பாலிசிகளைத் தவிர எனக்கு எந்த சேமிப்பும் இல்லை. நான் இரண்டாவது உலக சாம்பியன் தங்கப் பதக்கம் பெற்ற பிறகு, மணிப்பூர் அரசாங்கம் எனக்கு உதவி காவல் ஆய்வாளர் பதவி வழங்கியது. அதை 2005-ம் ஆண்டு நான் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டேன். விளையாட்டுத் துறை ஒதுக்கீட்டில் ஒரு அரசாங்க வேலைப் பெறுவது என் நீண்ட நாள் கனவாக இருந்தது. அது இறுதியாக நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டது. அந்த முதல் வேலைக்கான ஊதியமாக ரூ. 15000 சம்பாதித்தேன். விளையாட்டுத்துறை ஒதுக்கீட்டில் வேலைப் பெற்றதால், நான் என் சக ஊழியர்களைப் போல எல்லா நாட்களும் வேலைக்குச் செல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. ஏனெனில் நாங்கள் பயிற்சி முகாம்களிலும் டோர்னமென்ட்களிலும் ஒரு ஆண்டின் பெரும்பாலான நாட்களை செலவிட வேண்டியிருந்தது. நான் தேவையான நேரங்களில் அலுவலகம் செல்கிறேன். ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் வெளியூர்களுக்கு செல்லும்போதெல்லாம் எனது துறை அலுவலகத்தில் தெரிவித்து விடுப்புபெற்றே செல்லவேண்டும்.

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.

என்னுடைய திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகும் என்னுடைய பதக்க வேட்டை தொடர்ந்தது என்பதால் என்னுடைய குடும்பத்தினர் மற்றும் நண்பர்களிடையே பேசப்படும் அந்த குறிப்பிட்ட விசயம் பற்றிய வதந்திகளுக்கு முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைக்கப்பட்டது. 2005-ல் ரஷ்யாவில் உள்ள பொடால்ஸ்க்கில் நடைபெற்ற மூன்றாவது உலக பெண்கள் குத்துச்சண்டை சேம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் முதலிடத்தை தக்கவைத்துக்கொண்டேன்.

+1 English

Prose

Way to success 

<p>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>அந்த போட்டியில் வெண்கலப்பதக்கம் வென்ற சரிதா தேவியும் நானும் இம்பால் விமானநிலையத்தில் வீர வரவேற்பு (ஹீரோ வெல்கம்) வழங்கி கௌரவிக்கப்பட்டோம். அங்கிருந்து பாக்கியச்சந்திரா திறந்தவெளி கலையரங்கத்திற்கு அழைத்துச் செல்லப்பட்டோம். அங்கே மிப்பெரிய வரவேற்பு நிகழ்ச்சி ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது.</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 2nd Asian Women's Boxing Championships at Hisar in 2003; and the Witch Cup Boxing Championships at Paes, Hungary. In spite of this, when I got married, everybody 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>நான் 2001 முதல் 2004 வரை நல்ல ஒரு நிலையை தக்க வைத்திருந்தேன். பல தங்கப் பதக்கங்களை வென்றேன். அனைத்தும் சீனியர் பெண்களுக்கான சாம்பியன்சிப்கள். 2002-ல் இரண்டாவது குத்துச்சண்டை சாம்பியன்சிப், 2003-ல் ஹிசாரில் ஆசிய பெண்கள் குத்துச்சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப், ஹங்கேரியில் பயஸ் என்ற இடத்தில் விட்ச் கப் குத்துச்சண்டை சேம்பியன்ஷிப் ஆகிய அனைத்தையும் பெற்றேன். இருந்தபோதிலும், எனக்கு திருமணம் ஆனபோது, என்னுடைய பதக்க வேட்டை தொடருமா என்பதில் எல்லோருக்கும் சந்தேகம் இருந்தது. ஆனால் திருமணத்திற்கு பிறகு 2005 அக்டோபரிலும் 2006 நவம்பரிலும் நடைபெற்ற மூன்றாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் உலக பெண்கள் குத்துச்சண்டை சேம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டிகளில் கலந்துகொண்டு தங்கம் வென்றேன்.</p>
<p>There were a number of other international level championships, in Taiwan, Vietnam, Denmark and so on. But it was retaining my world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi that I consider one of my greatest achievements. It is probably the most memorable for me because I was able to win at home. The other Indian boxers also performed exceptionally well. India won four golds, one silver and three bronzes, and our team won the overall title. With this that hat-trick of World Championship wins, the media christened me 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.</p>	<p>தைவான், வியட்நாம், டென்மார்க் மற்றும் பல இடங்களில் நடைபெற்ற சர்வதேச அளவிலான போட்டிகளிலும் சேம்பியன்ஷிப் பெற்றேன். இருப்பினும் நியூ டெல்லியில் 2006ல் நடைபெற்ற நான்காம் உலக சேம்பியன்ஷிப் போட்டியில் ரோமானியாவின் ஸ்டிலுட்டா ரூட்டாவை 22க்கு 7 என்ற செட்கணக்கில் தோற்கடித்து எனது உலக அளவிலான இடத்தை தக்கவைத்துக்கொண்டதை எனது மிகப்பெரிய சாதனையாகக் கருதுகிறேன். சொந்த மண்ணில் வெற்றிபெற முடிந்தது என்பது என்னால் மறக்கமுடியாத ஒரு விசயமாகும். மற்ற இந்திய குத்துச்சண்டை வீரர்களும் கூட அந்த போட்டியில் மிக நன்றாக செயல்பட்டார்கள். இந்தியா நான்கு தங்கப்பதக்கங்களையும், ஒரு வெள்ளிப் பதக்கத்தையும், மூன்று வெண்கல பதக்கங்களையும் வென்று எங்களுடைய அணி ஒட்டுமொத்த சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பையும் பெற்றது. இதோடு நான் மூன்று முறை தொடர்ந்து உலக சேம்பியன்ஷிப் பெற்றதால், ஊடகங்கள் அனைத்தும் என்னை குத்துச்சண்டை ராணி (குயின் ஆப் பாக்ஸிங்) என்றும், பிரம்மாண்ட மேரி (மேக்னிபிஷன்ட் மேரி) என்றும் பெயர்வைத்து கொண்டாடின.</p>
<p>About the Author Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom is a boxer and the winner of five World Boxing Championships and an Olympic Bronze Medal in 2012. As a school girl she used to play a variety of sports – hockey, football, and athletics. Inspired by Manipuri boxer Dingko Singh who won a gold at the Asian Games in 1998, Mary Kom took up boxing. She won the first medal of silver in Pennsylvania, USA, in 2001. She is the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six World Championships. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 2010 and the Padma Bhushan in 2013 for her wonderful achievements in the field of sports. She wrote her autobiography 'Unbreakable' in 2013</p>	<p>எழுத்தாளரைப் பற்றி..... மாங்டே சுங்நேஜாங் மேரி கோம் ஒரு குத்துச்சண்டை வீராங்கனை ஐந்து முறை உலக குத்துச்சண்டை சேம்பியன்ஷிப் பட்டத்தை வென்றவர். 2012 ஒலிம்பிக்கில் வெண்கலப் பதக்கம் வென்றவர். பள்ளி மாணவியாக இருந்தபோது ஏராளமான தடகளப் போட்டிகளிலும் ஹாக்கி, புட்பால் போன்ற விளையாட்டுப் போட்டிகளிலும் கலந்துகொண்டவர். மணிப்பூரியைச் சேர்ந்த பிரபல குத்துச்சண்டை வீரரும் 1998 ஆசிய விளையாட்டுப் போட்டிகளில் தங்கம் வென்றவருமான டிங்கோ சிங் என்பவரால் ஈர்க்கப்பட்டு மேரி கோம் குத்துச் சண்டை விளையாடத் தொடங்கினார். அவர் முதன்முதலாக 2001ல் அமெரிக்காவில் உள்ள பெனிசில்வேனியாவில் நடைபெற்ற சர்வதேச குத்துச் சண்டை போட்டியில் வெள்ளிப் பதக்கம் பெற்றார். இவர்தான் ஆறு முறை உலகக் குத்துச் சண்டை சேம்பியன்ஷிப் வென்ற ஒரே பெண்மணி. இவருடைய சிறப்பான சாதனைகளுக்காக இந்திய அரசால் 2010ல் பத்மஸ்ரீ விருதும் 2013ல் பத்ம பூஷன் விருது வழங்கி கௌரவிக்கப்பட்டவர். இவர் தன் சுயசரிதை நூலான 'அன்பிரேக்கபுல்' என்ற நூலை 2013ல் எழுதினார்.</p>

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Prose

Way to success

DO YOU KNOW?

Muhammad Ali was an American professional pugilist (boxer) and an activist. He was widely regarded as one of the most significant sports figures of the twentieth century.

"I hated every minute of training but I said, Don't quit.

Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion."

Muhammad Ali

உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா?

முகம்மது அலி ஒரு அமெரிக்காவின் மிகச்சிறந்த குத்துச் சண்டை நிபுணர் மற்றும் முற்போக்கு சிந்தனையாளர். அவர் இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டின் மிக முக்கியமான விளையாட்டு பிரபலங்களில் ஒருவராகக் கருதப்படுபவர்.

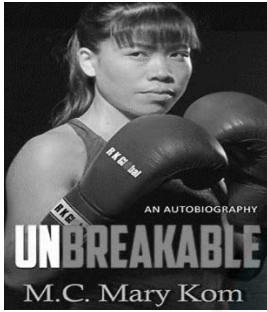
"நான் பயிற்சியின் ஒவ்வொரு நிமிடத்தையும் வெறுத்தவன்.

ஆனால் என் மனதிற்குள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேன்.

விட்டுவிடாதே! இப்போது கஷ்டப்படு!

மீதமுள்ள உன் வாழ்க்கையில் ஒரு சேம்பியனாக வாழலாம்."

-முகம்மது அலி



Pennsylvania-final



Declaring Victory



Mary Kom's Marriage



After Marriage she didn't quit boxing

**GLOSSARY:**

princely	very large, handsome	தாராளமாக, அழகாக, மிக அதிகமாக
jet lag	tiredness after a long flight journey	விமான பயணத்திற்குப்பின் ஏற்படும் களைப்பு
appetite	hunger	பசி
lauded	appreciated	வெகுவாகப் புகழ்வது
conviction	firm faith or belief	உறுதியான நம்பிக்கை
sate	satisfy	திருப்திப்படுத்து
palate	sense of taste	சுவை
felicitation	congratulatory address	பாராட்டு உரை
adulation	appreciation	பாராட்டு
etched	imprinted	முத்திரை பதித்தல்
speculation	guess	பூகம்
haul	taking a collection	இழு, வசூல்தொகை பெறு

IMPORTANT SYNONYMS:

selected	chosen	தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட
upset	disappointed	விரக்தியடை
expensive	costly	அதிக விலை
suddenly	immediately	திடீரென்று
relieve	free from worries	கவலைகளிலிருந்து நிம்மதியடை

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Way to success

confined	limited/ restricted	கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட, ஒரு வட்டத்திற்குள் சுருங்கு
arena	stadium	விளையாட்டு அரங்கம்
enormously	largely	அதிக அளவில்
compulsory	mandatory	கட்டாயமாக
fortunate	lucky	அதிர்ஷ்டம்
opponent	one who is in the opposite side	எதிராளி, மோதுபவர்
vanished	disappeared	மறைந்தது
unbeatable	undefeatable	தோற்கடிக்க முடியாத
accustomed	habituated	பழக்கப்பட்ட
probably	almost certainly	ஒருவேளை நடைபெறலாம்
consoled	comforted	ஆறுதல் கூறுதல்
biggest	greatest	மிகப்பெரிய
career	profession	எதிர்கால வேலை
complex	difficult	சிக்கலான
presented	gifted	பரிசு வழங்குதல்
traditional	conventional	பாரம்பரியமான
vowed	promised	நிச்சயிக்கப்பட்ட
finally	ultimately/ lastly	இறுதியான
fulfilled	satisfied	திருப்தியான
required	needed	தேவைப்படும்
regularly	usually	வழக்கமான
colleagues	co-workers	சகஊழியர்கள்
leave	permission	விடுப்பு, அனுமதி
retained	continued to possess	வைத்திரு
participated	took part	கலந்துகொண்ட
achievements	feats	சாதனைகள்
exceptionally	unusually	மிகச்சிறந்த, அசாதாரணமான
cherished	appreciated	புகழப்பட்ட
replete	well provided	வழங்கப்பட்ட
accomplishments	achievements	சாதனைகள்
christened	named	பெயரிடப்பட்ட

Antonyms:

amateur	திறமையற்ற, சாதாரண	X	professional	திறமைகள் கொண்ட
compulsory	கட்டாயம்	X	optional	கட்டாயமில்லாத
traditional	பாரம்பரியமான	X	modern	நவீனமான
expensive	விலை அதிகமான	X	cheap	விலை குறைவான
hopeful	நம்பக்கூடிய	X	desperate	நம்ப இயலாத
accepted	ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட	X	refused	மறுக்கப்பட்ட
upset	விரக்தி	X	happy	மகிழ்ச்சி
princely	அதிகமான	X	few	குறைவான
confined	கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட	X	unlimited/ unrestricted	கட்டுப்படுத்தப்படாத
enormously	மிக அதிக அளவிலான	X	tiny	மிகச்சிறிய அளவிலான
straight	நேரான	X	round about	சுற்றிவளைத்து
fortunate	அதிர்ஷ்டமான	X	unfortunate	அதிர்ஷ்டமில்லாத
lucky	அதிர்ஷ்டமான	X	unlucky	அதிர்ஷ்டமில்லாத
opponent	எதிராளி	X	teammate	சக தோழர்

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vanished	மறைந்துவிட்ட	X	appeared	தோன்றிய
unbeatable	தோற்கடிக்க இயலாத	X	defeatable	தோற்கடிக்கக் கூடிய
defeated	தோல்வியடைந்த	X	won	வெற்றிபெற்ற
inferior	கீழான	X	superior	மேலான
greatest	மிகப்பெரிய	X	least	மிகக்குறைந்த
disadvantage	பாதகங்கள்	X	advantage	சாதகங்கள்
loss	நஷ்டம்	X	gain	லாபம்
accustomed	பழக்கமான	X	unaccustomed	பழக்கமில்லாத
probably	வாய்ப்புள்ள	X	improbably	வாய்ப்பில்லாத
consoled	ஆறுதலடைந்த	X	cursed	சபிக்கப்பட்ட
lauded	புகழப்பட்ட	X	blamed/cursed/ scolded	வசைபாடப்பட்ட
complex	சிக்கலான	X	simple	எளிய
sate	திருப்தியடை	X	unsatisfy	திருப்தியடையாத
international	சர்வதேச	X	national/ domestic	உள்நாடு
long term	நீண்டகால	X	short term	குறுகியகால
finally	இறுதியாக	X	initially	தொடக்கத்தில்
regularly	வழக்கமான	X	irregularly	வழக்கமற்ற
retained	மீட்கப்பட்ட	X	lost	தொலைந்த
several	மிகப்பல	X	few	மிகச்சில
doubtful	சந்தேகமான	X	certain/ sure	நிச்சயமான
defeating	தோல்வியடைதல்	X	winning	வெற்றிபெறுதல்
exceptionally	மிகச்சிறந்த	X	usually	சாதாரணமான

Question & Answers:

2. Based on your reading of the text, answer the following questions in two or three sentences each:

a) How did Mary Kom manage to get financial support for her trip to the USA?

Mary Kom's father managed to get Rs.2000/- from his source. Her friends met two MPs and got a sum of eight thousand rupees. A little more money had been collected from other source. Thus Mary Kom managed to get financial support for her trip to the USA.

b) Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty-handed?

Mary Kom was provided with funds from her well wishers. They had confidence in her and donated liberally. She did not want to upset them. Hence she thought that she should not return empty-handed.

c) 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.

d) Why did she call herself 'lucky'?

When Mary Kom reached America, She was tired and suffering from jet lag. She did not have any match that day. Since she had time to take rest, she called herself 'lucky'.

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

In USA, Mary Kom had loss of appetite. She was not accustomed to the food in America. She could not eat. As a result she lost her weight. Probably this was the reason for her losing in the finals.

donated- நன்கொடையளிக்கப்பட்டது, financial support- நிதி ஆதரவு, provided - வழங்கப்பட்டது, various people- பல்வேறு மக்கள், confidence- நம்பிக்கை, donated liberally- தாராளமான நன்கொடை, empty handed- வெறும் கையோடு, snowing- பனிப்பொழிகின்ற, appetite- பசியின்மை, not accustomed- பழக்கமின்மை, arena- விளையாட்டு அரங்கம், jet lag- விமான பயணத்தினால் ஏற்பட்ட களைப்பு, opponent-எதிராளி

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

At the time of her arrival, Mary Kom had time to take rest. And also she kept telling herself that she could face anyone in the ring. This made her feel confident about the competitive players.

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

In China, Mary Kom was provided with chopsticks to eat meal. She ended up using both her hands to hold the chopstick to pick up the food and push it into her mouth. Though she found difficulty in eating, she enjoyed Chinese food.

h) How was she felicitated on her return to India?

At Delhi, Mary Kom was given a warm welcome at the airport. In Imphal, she was greeted with garlands and drumbeats and dancing. A felicitation programme was held in Langol. There she was given adulation. She was presented with a traditional shawl.

i) What did she consider her greatest achievement? Why?

Mary Kom retained her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi. She considered it her greatest achievement because she was able to win at home. The media named her “Queen of Boxing” and “Magnificent Mary”

long travel- நீண்ட பயணம், competitive players- போட்டியாளர்கள், chopsticks- ஒரு ஜோடி குச்சிகள் (சீனர்கள் சாப்பிட உதவும் குச்சிகள்) Chinese food- சீன உணவு, felicitated- பாராட்டு, warm welcome- மரியாதைக்குரிய வரவேற்பு, garlands and drumbeats- மாலைகள் மற்றும் மேளதாளங்களுடன், adulation- பாராட்டு, traditional shawl- பாரம்பரிய சால்வை, retained- தக்க வைத்திரு, defeating- தோற்கடித்தல், greatest achievement- மிகப்பெரிய சாதனை, Queen of Boxing- குத்துச்சண்டை ராணி, Magnificent Mary- அற்புத மேரி

3. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 – 150 words each:**i) Describe Mary Kom’s personal experiences during her first International Championship match from the time of selection to winning the medal.**

Title	: Queen of Boxing
Author	: Mary Kom
Genre	: Autobiography
Theme	: Self confidence

Mary Kom, an Indian boxer, was selected in the 48 kg category for the International Boxing Association, World Women’s Boxing Championships in Pennsylvania, USA, in November – December 2001. Mary Kom’s father managed to get Rs.2000/- from his source. Her friends met two MPs and got a sum of eight thousand rupees for her trip. A little more money had been collected from other source. Her well wishers had confidence in her and donated liberally. She did not want to upset them. So she thought that she should not return empty handed. When she reached America, She was tired and suffering from jet lag. She did not have any match that day. She had time to take rest. And also she kept telling herself that she could face anyone in the ring. This made her feel confident about the competitive players. She was qualified for the finals whereas her team mates could not. She was even hopeful of getting the gold. But she had loss of appetite there. She was not accustomed to the food in America. She could not eat. As a result she lost her weight. Probably this was the reason for her losing in the finals. She was quite disappointed. But her coaches were consoled her and lauded her on the silver win. Moreover she was the only one in the team to get a medal. She took away from this championship was the firm belief that she could take on any boxer.

"It has been a tough journey. I carried on with the support of family and friends.

Despite the loss today, I am satisfied with the way I performed."

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

Title	: Queen of Boxing
Author	: Mary Kom
Genre	: Autobiography
Theme	: Self confidence

Mary Kom, an Indian boxer, was selected in the 48 kg category for the International Boxing Association, World Women's Boxing Championships in Pennsylvania, USA, in November – December 2001. Mary Kom's father managed to get Rs.2000/- from his source. Her friends met two MPs and got a sum of eight thousand rupees for her trip. A little more money had been collected from other source. Her well wishers had confidence in her and donated liberally. She did not want to upset them. So she thought that she should not return empty handed. She came back with a silver medal. But she was not happy over this. She determined to get gold for India. The silver in Pennsylvania and prize money from the government had put an end to her immediate financial worries. But she wanted a job since it would provide a steady and security income. When she was getting married she had no savings except a couple of life insurance policies. In 2005, Manipur government offered her a sub inspector job. Subsequently she got rid of her financial problems.

iii) **Why was Mary Kom named the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'?**

Title	: Queen of Boxing
Author	: Mary Kom
Genre	: Autobiography
Theme	: Self confidence

From 2001 to 2004 Mary Kom won several golds. She participated in many International Championships and bagged many medals. In the mean time she got married. Everyone was doubtful about her medal hauls. But after the marriage she took part in and won a gold in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing Championships in October 2005 and November 2006. She retained her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22 – 7 at the fourth World Championships in New Delhi. She considered it one of her greatest achievements. It was the most memorable for she was able to win at home. She got hat-trick win of world Championship. So the media named her the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

***"You don't have to be in a boxing ring to be a great fighter. As long as you are true to yourself, you will succeed in your fight for that in which you believe."* — Muhammad Ali**

Gist of the lesson

- Mary Kom was an Indian boxer.
- She participated in World Women's Boxing Championships in Pennsylvania, USA in 2001.
- Though she suffered a lot, she got a silver medal.
- From 2001 to 2004, She participated in many games and won several golds.
- She got married and everyone was doubtful about her medal hauls.
- But after her marriage, she won a gold in the 3rd and 4th World Championships.
- She retained her world title in 2006 in New Delhi.
- She considered it one of her greatest achievements.
- She got hat-trick win of world Championship.
- So the media named her 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

VOCABULARY: (Text pg 39)**A. ABBREVIATIONS:****RSC** – Referee Stopped Contest.**USA** – United States of America**AIBA** – Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur**Write the expanded forms of the following abbreviations we commonly come across in our daily life.**

1. IELTS - International English Language Testing System
2. GST - Goods and Services Tax
3. TNPSC - Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
4. STD - Subscribers Trunk Dialing
5. ISD - International Subscribers' Dialing
6. MBA - Master of Business Administration
7. MHRD - Ministry of Human Resource Development
8. GPS - Global Positioning System
9. NSS - National Service Scheme
10. PTA - Parent Teacher Association
11. NGO - Non Governmental Organisation
12. ICU - Intensive Care Unit
13. IIM - Indian Institute of Management
14. MRI - Magnetic Resonance Imaging
15. ECG - Electro Cardio Gram
16. NCC - National Cadet Corps
17. LED - Light Emitting Diode
18. CPU - Central Processing Unit
19. CBSE - Central Board of Secondary Education
20. GDP - Gross Domestic Product
21. LCD - Liquid Crystal Display
22. NRI - Non Resident Indian
23. IIT - Indian Institute of Technology
24. ITI - Industrial Training Institute

B. Form the opposites of the words given below by prefixing 'un', 'in', 'dis', 'ir', 'il' appropriately. (Text Pg 39)

unfortunate, disrespect, irrational, indirect, uncomfortable, irregular, inactive, disagree, disobedient, discontinue, indecent, illegitimate, irregular, unaware, infinite, unnecessary

C. Idioms related to sports:

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| i) throw in the towel | - e) to give up |
| ii) in our corner | - c) on your side in an argument or dispute |
| iii) on the ropes | - a) state of near collapse or defeat |
| iv) below the belt | - b) unfair or unsporting behavior |
| v) square off | - c) prepare for a conflict |

Listening Activity:

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

- i) Who faced the first ball in the 49th over?

a) Kulasekara


b) **Yuvraj**

c) Dhoni

d) Sachin

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Way to success 

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

Reading:

Encoding is the process by which data (facts, figures, etc.) is presented in a non-verbal form, i.e., as tables, graphs, etc.

Decoding is the process by which graphic representations such as tables and graphs are interpreted so that the data is made meaningful to the readers.

- i) **Represent the other paragraphs in a visual form of your choice.** (flow chart, mind map, pie – chart etc.)

1st Paragraph**2nd Paragraph****Kabbadi**

- Two teams
- Each team has seven players

The objective of the game

- For a single player on offence referred as a "raider"
- tag out as many of their defenders as possible,
- and return to their own half of the court – all without being tackled by the defenders.

Points

- Points are scored for each player tagged by the raider, while the opposing team earns a point for stopping the raider.

Out

- The raider should hold his breath and
- utter the words like "kabbadi kabbadi, hututu hututu, chadu kudu" etc. while the opponents try to catch him.
- If he stops uttering these words, he is considered out.

"Revival"

- Players are taken out of the game if they are tagged or tackled,
- but can be "revived" for each point scored by their team from a tag or tackle.

3rd Paragraph**ii) Choose the correct option:**

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

iii) Answer the following:


1. **How does a raider score points for his team?**
A raider scores points for his team by tagging players of the opponent team.
2. **When does a raider concede a point to the opponent team?**
When a raider is being stopped by the opponent team he concedes a point to the opponent team.
3. **Can a player be revived when he / she is out of the game? Explain your answer.**
Yes, a player can be revived for each point scored by their team from a tag or tackle when he / she is out of the game.
4. **Kabaddi is called by different names in different parts of India. Do you know how Pallankuzhi is called in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala?**
Pallankuzhi is called as Ali guli mane in Karnataka, Vamana guntalu in Andhrapradesh and Kuzhipara in Kerala.

GRAMMAR:**Modal auxiliaries:****A. Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences: (Text pg 43)**

1. We are not completely sure but Kishore _____ come back tomorrow.
a) needn't **b) may** c) ought
2. When Koushik was a child, he _____ play in the street.
a) won't b) must **c) used to**
3. _____ I have some more juice, please?
a) Could b) Needn't c) Would

+1 English













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4. I _____ believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?
a) couldn't b) mustn't c) **can't**
5. Dinesh _____ be the richest person in the village. He's just bought two luxury cars.
a) may not b) ought c) **must**
6. Imran _____ have studied more for the final exam than playing.
a) **would** b) should c) can
7. My house _____ decorating as I'm tired of the old furniture.
a) could b) may c) **need.**
8. I _____ rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
a) **would** b) should c) ought to
9. _____ I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.
a) Must b) **May** c) Won't
10. In schools, students _____ wear uniforms. It is compulsory.
a) should b) **must** c) may
11. Nirmala's daughter _____ write perfectly when she was seven.
a) might b) **could** c) mustn't
12. I _____ let you know when I have more information about the matter.
a) would b) **shall** c) can't

B) Practise your modal verbs. Look at these signs and write down the rules, regulations or advice they convey using the modal verbs given below.

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

	You must wear goggles in this area. Chemicals may attack your eyes.
	You should buckle up the seat belt while driving. You will be safe.
	You should not enter here, since this is a private property.
	You must not enter here, otherwise you might meet with an accident by falling material.
	You can get information from this office. It would help you in future.
	You ought to save the energy by closing the air-conditioned room doors while you leave.
	You should not loitering here, since this is an unsafe area.
	You can use this way to exit at the time of fire in this place.
	You should not enter in this way.
	You should be cautious while walking here. This floor is slippery.
	You must not enter here. Otherwise you will be prosecuted.
	While lifting this pack, we shall bend our knees. It could save from back pain.

C) Read the following passage (Text pg 44)

I thought I will go to British Museum today to read the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch. I ____ (1) ____ read all I wanted to read and then felt I ____ (2) ____ begin to study diseases. I started to generally turn the leaves idly. I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms and discovered I ____ (3) ____ be having it for months without knowing it. Cholera, I had severe complications. Diphtheria, I ____ (4) ____ 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) ____ live for years. The only disease I ____ (6) ____ conclude I had not got was a housemaid's knee. I sat and pondered. I tried to feel my heart. I ____ (7) ____ (not feel) my heart. I walked into the reading room as a happy healthy man but crawled out as a decrepit wreck.

Answer: 1. shall 2. will 3. would 4. might 5. would 6. can or could 7. could not

PREPOSITIONS: (Text pg 45)**Examples:**

This seat is not very comfortable to sit ____.

My father gave me some pictures to look ____.

Was it worth waiting ____?

Answer: in, at, for

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

i) In case ____ difficulty, you should refer ____ a dictionary and then respond ____ the question. **Answer:** of, to, to

ii) The clothes that he has put ____ are very impressive. He is going ____ his hometown to pay homage ____ the village head **Answer:** on, to, to

iii) The nearest hospital ____ this place is ____ a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either ____ car or ____ a bicycle. **Answer:** to, at, by, by

B) Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions.

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection ____ (1) ____ people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough for the wearer to be able to move his head and arms ____ (2) ____, and a month's supply ____ (3) ____ food and drinking water can also be stored ____ (4) ____ it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see ____ (5) ____ the window in the front, and breathe ____ (6) ____ a curved pipe. The life preserver is made ____ (7) ____ water proof cloth attached ____ (8) ____ circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer ____ (9) ____ sharp rocks and hungry fish.

Answer: 1. to 2. up 3. for 4. in 5. through 6. over 7. of 8. to 9. with

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

(i) The new machines are quite different ____ the old ones. They are able to work ____ a much faster pace, a substantially reduced risk ____ the environment.

Answer: from, with, to

(ii) The students discussed the problem ____ themselves. However, they did not arrive ____ any conclusion. They went ____ their class teacher and discussed ____ her. She gave a solution ____ it and they were happy.

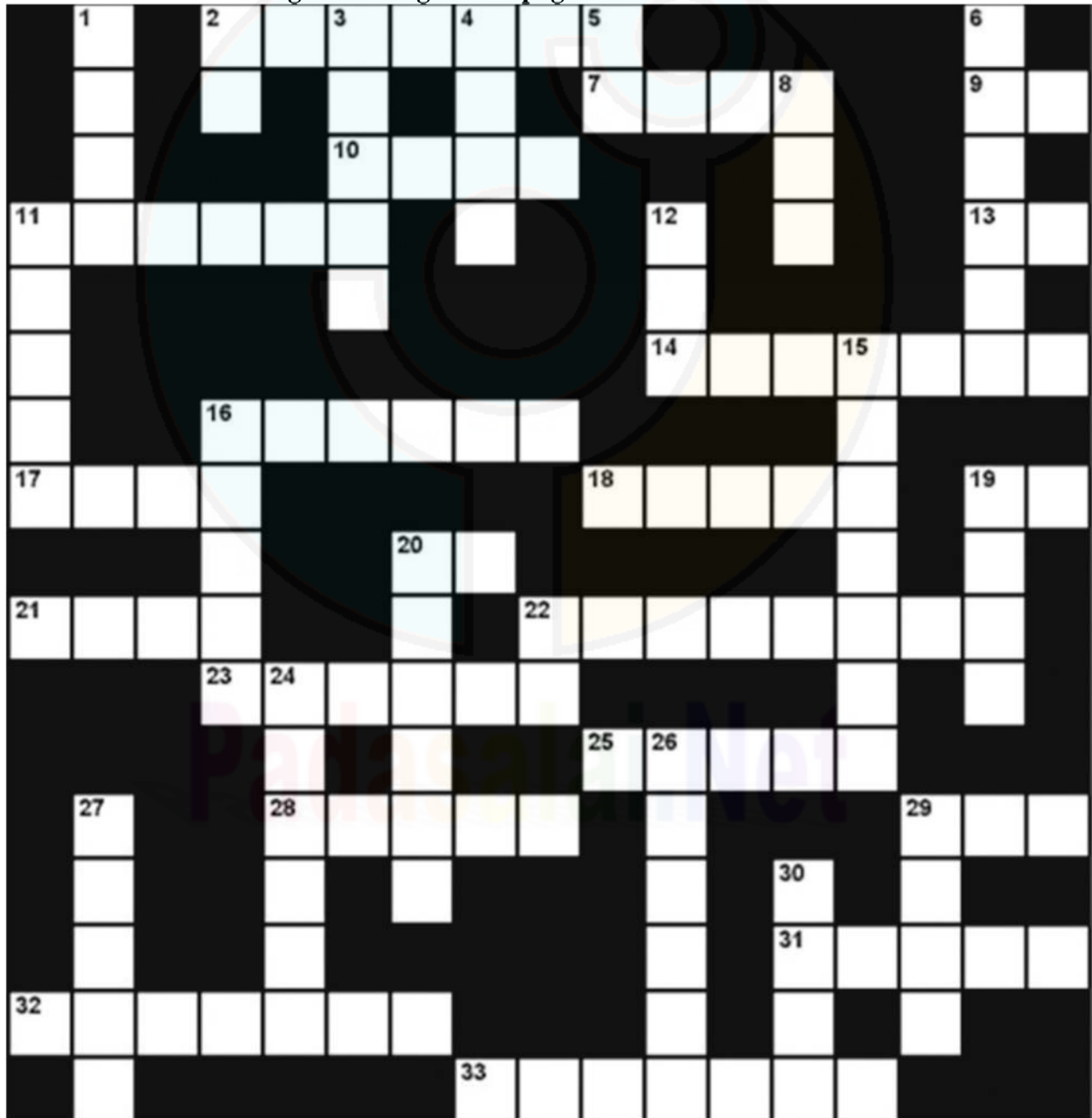
Answer: among, to, to, with, to

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

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

Answer: 1. up 2. in 3. above 4. off 5. on 6. off 7. with 8. of 9. of 10. from 11. in

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



Across 2. We fought _____ the measure.(7) 7. The cat jumped _____ the table.(4) 9. The cat climbed _____ the tree.(2) 10. My story is shorter _____ yours.(4) 11. Cats are _____ dogs.(6) 13. Put the cookie _____ the jar.(2) 14. Let's walk _____ the park.(7) 16. The vegetables were planted _____ the apple tree.(6) 17. Banu sings _____ a bird.(4) 18. My story is _____ my pets.(5) 19. Subash is the president _____ our class.(2) 20. We live _____ the river.(2) 21. Let's walk _____ class together.(4) 22. The bank is _____ the park.(8) 23. We live _____ the city limits.(6) 25. I saw John waving _____ the crowd.(5) 28. I am more cautious _____ the fall.(5) 29. I have a present _____ you.(3) 31. We strolled _____ the river.(5) 32. He ran _____ us.(7) 33. The leaves had collected _____ the trees.(7)	Down 1. I put the book _____ the table.(4) 2. Please treat us _____ equals.(2) 3. Desert will be served _____ dinner.(5) 4. My house is _____ the school.(4) 5. We walked _____ the store.(2) 6. No eating _____ class.(6) 8. The book fell _____ my desk.(3) 11. I will not leave _____ the speech is finished.(5) 12. The store is open everyday _____ Sunday.(3) 15. The dog is _____ the house.(7) 16. The cat is hiding _____ my bed.(5) 19. The cat jumped _____ the dog.(4) 20. He is hiding _____ the bookcase.(6) 22. Dinner is _____ the table.(2) 24. I put my hands _____ my Pockets.(6) 26. We will eat _____ the play.(6) 27. The cat is sleeping _____ the bed.(5) 29. This letter is _____ my aunt.(3) 30. We ran _____ the other kids.(4)
Across - Answers: 2) against 7) onto 9) up 10) than 11) unlike 13) in 14) through 16) beside 17) like 18) about 19) of 20) by 21) into 22) opposite 23) with in 25) above 28) since 29) for 31) along 32) between 33) beneath	Down - Answers: 1) upon 2) as 3) after 4) near 5) to 6) during 8) off 11) until 12) not 15) outside 16) below 19) over 20) behind 22) on 24) inside 26) before 27) under 29) from 30) past

WRITING

A. Note-making

Note-making involves the fundamental skills of reading and writing.

We make notes to record the important points of a text for future reference.

Note-making is a study skill that helps to make notes of important points from a long text. It is particularly useful to store and retrieve information in the form of a summary.

The Process

- ◆ First, the main points and supporting details should be identified. The main information should be condensed and organised in a systematic way.
- ◆ To avoid difficulty in recollecting information, symbols or abbreviations should be used while making notes. But these should be clear enough to recall or understand later.
- ◆ Notes need not be in complete sentences.
- ◆ Notes should be shorter than the original text.
- ◆ Main points and supporting details should be clearly distinguished.
- ◆ Functional words like articles, relative pronouns should be avoided.
- ◆ Headings and sub headings should be numbered.

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**

Read the following paragraph and see how notes have been made on it.

Example:(TB-49)

1. 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 Game and was supported by the Italian Olympic Committee and the Italian Institute for Disabled Workers.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. The closing ceremony on 25th September was held in the Palazetto dello Sport 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."

Notes:**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 wheelchair 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

Summary**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 a top and during the closing ceremony, the founder said that the Games were a new pattern of re-integration of the paralysed into society and sports.

B. Summarising

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.

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.

<p>Notes:</p> <p>Traditional Games</p> <p>Present day games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cricket, tennis and football. - hit and run games <p>Traditional games</p> <p>Outdoor games</p> <p>Kabaddi, Goli, Ghilli</p> <p>Indoor games</p> <p>Dhaayakattam, Paramapadham, Pallanguzhi, Paandi or Aadupuliaattam.</p> <p>Specialities</p> <p>rich culture and heritage value</p> <p>Skills Developed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> observational and math skills logical thinking building strategy concentration basic mathematics aiming teach win and lose develop sensory skills improve motor skills fun <p>pride</p> <p>Origin for many modern games</p>	<p>Summary</p> <p>Traditional Games</p> <p>Children mostly play hit and run games like cricket, tennis and football nowadays. Kabaddi, Goli, Ghilli, Dhaayakattam, Paramapadham, Pallanguzhi, Paandi or Aadupuliaattam are our traditional games which have a rich culture and heritage value. One can develop lot of skills like logical thinking, concentration, aiming, observational and math skills. They teach us to learn to win and lose, develop sensory skills, improve motor skills and fun. They are the origin of many modern games.</p>
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C. Debate is an essential skill and your class room is the best place to practice this skill. Your teacher will now divide the class into two groups and organize a debate on the topic “Fast food tastes better than nutritious food.” The following points may help you to participate and speak in a debate. One group will speak FOR the motion and the other group will speak AGAINST the motion. Now prepare a speech for the debate. (Make your own)

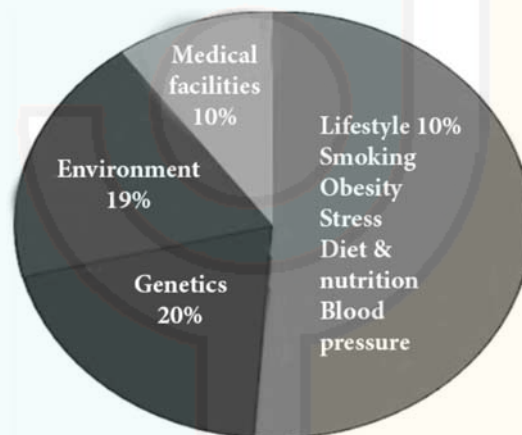
You may consider using the following expressions. (Text Pg-51)

- ◆ We strongly believe that
- ◆ Before I come to my own argument, let us have a look at what my opposition
- ◆ I see your point, but I think
- ◆ I'm afraid I can't quite agree with your point
- ◆ I would like to point out that.....


TASK: (Text Pg 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.



This pie chart shows the factors which affect the health of the people in percentage-wise. The maximum percentage is 20% on Genetics. Genetics play a vital role in affecting health. It has been reducing a lot nowadays. The next factor is environment. Pollution paves the way for the worst health and for new diseases. It is in our hands to protect our environment. Medical facilities too affect our health in certain percentage. The major factor that affects our health is our life style. It includes smoking, obesity, stress, diet & nutrition and blood pressure. Smoking not only affects the smokers but also the persons near to them. Lack of physical exercise, children are affected by Obesity. Fast food is another important factor for affecting our health. It results in blood pressure and other cardiac diseases. To lead a healthy life, We have to follow our traditional food and regular physical exercise.



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Poem – 2
CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR
 (ஒரு பிறவிப் பார்வையாளனின் ஒப்புதல் வாக்குமூலம்)
 Ogden Nash



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 பின்னர் குதிரை வீரனாகிறது மற்றொன்று கூடைப் பந்து அல்லது ஹாக்கி விளையாடுகிறது இது குத்துச்சண்டை விளையாட்டில் நுழைவதை வெறுக்கிறது. அது சண்டையிடுபவனாகிறது அல்லது நடுவராகிறது நான் முடிந்தளவு மகிழ்ச்சியாக இருக்கிறேன் நான் அவர்கள்போல் இல்லை, அவர்கள் என்னைப்போல் இல்லை.
With all my heart I do admire Athletes who sweat for fun or hire, Who take field in gaudy pomp , And maim each other as they romp . My limp and bashful spirit feeds On other people's heroic deeds.	மனப்பூர்வமாக இதயப்பூர்வமாக நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். வேடிக்கைக்காக அல்லது ஊதியத்திற்காக வியர்வை சிந்தும் விளையாட்டு வீரர்களை பகட்டுக்காக மற்றவர் பார்ப்பதற்காக களத்தில் இறங்குவோரை கரடுமுரடாக, ஆரவாரமாக விளையாடுவதால் காயமடைகின்றனர் என்னுடைய பலவீனம் மற்றும் அச்சம் மற்ற மக்களின் வீரச்செயல்களுக்கு சத்தான தீனி
Now A runs ninety yards to score, B knocks the champion to the floor, Cracking vertebrae and spines, Lashes his steed across the line, You'd think my ego it would please To swap positions with one of these.	இப்பொழுது A தொண்ணூறு கஜம் வெற்றிபெற ஓடுகிறார், B வெற்றி வீரனை தரையில் தள்ளிவிடுகிறார், அவனது முதுகு முள்ளெலும்பும், தண்டுவடமும் உடைகிறது. குதிரையை அடித்து வெற்றிக்கோட்டை நோக்கி செலுத்துகிறான் நீங்கள் என் கர்வத்தை நினைத்திருக்கலாம். அது மகிழும். இவர்களில் ஒருவன் நிலைக்கு நான் மாறினால் (கர்வம் மகிழும்)
Well, ego it might be pleased enough, But zealous athletes play so rough, They do not ever, in their dealings Consider one another's feelings. I'm glad that when my struggle begins Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins,	நல்லது, கர்வம் போதுமான திருப்தியை அடைந்திருக்கும். ஆனால் ஆர்வமான விளையாட்டுவீரர் கரடுமுரடாக விளையாடுகிறார் அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் அல்ல அவர்களுடைய விளையாட்டில் அடுத்தவர் உணர்வுகளை புரிந்துகொள்வது இல்லை, நான் மகிழ்கிறேன், என் போராட்டம் தொடங்கி தொலைநோக்கு பார்வை, கர்வம் இவற்றில் தொலைநோக்குப் பார்வை வென்றதால்.
When swollen eye meets gnarled fist When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist When officialdom demands, Is there a doctor in the stands? My soul in true thanksgiving speaks For this modest of physiques :	வீங்கிய கண் வலிமையான கைமுழுவட்டியை சந்திக்கும் பொழுது முழங்கால் உடையும்போது, மணிக்கட்டு உடையும்போது. விளையாட்டு நடுவர் கோருகிறார் அங்கே மருத்துவர் தயாராக இருக்கிறாரா? என்னுடைய ஆன்மா உண்மையான நன்றிகளை நவில்கிறது இத்தகைய சாதாரண உடலமைப்புக்காக (வீரனின் உடல்போல் இல்லை)
“Athletes, I'll drink to you Or eat with you, Or anything except compete with you, Buy tickets worth their weight in radium, To watch you gambol in the stadium, And reassure myself anew That you are not me and I'm not you.	விளையாட்டு வீரர்களே, நான் உமது வெற்றியை கொண்டாடுவேன் அல்லது உங்களுடன் விருந்து உண்பேன் அல்லது ஏதேனும் ஒன்று, உங்களுடன் போட்டியில் மோதுவதைத் தவிர நுழைவுச்சீட்டை ரேடியம் மதிப்பில் வாங்குகிறேன். நீங்கள் விளையாட்டரங்கில் சவால்விடுவதை பார்க்க, இழந்துவிட்ட நம்பிக்கையை நானே மறுபடியும் உறுதிசெய்கிறேன் என்னைப்போல நீங்கள் இல்லை, உங்களைப்போல நான் இல்லை.



jockey



Basket ball



hockey



prize ring

Stanza 1

The poem brings us the attitude of a born spectator who avoids participating in sports events. He is a lover of sports only as a spectator and not as a participant. Around him he finds boys adopting different games and sports. One goes in for horse riding and becomes a professional jockey. Another becomes a keen lover of basketball or hockey. The third one dislikes boxing and another becomes a rugby player. But the speaker is very happy in being a spectator only and not a sportsman like others.

Stanza 2

The spectator, no doubt, admires athletes, who sweat for money or for pleasure. He admires all those who appear on the playground in showy dresses, and then romp and injure each other. He frankly admits that his own spirit is weak and shy. So he is contented with only watching the heroic performance of other people.

Stanza 3

One man is a champion runner, another, a renowned boxer. They compete with one another to win the game and bag the prize. The rider is risking his bones and spine, lashes his horse hard to win the prize. One may think that the spectator also feels tempted to take the position of the winner boxer or jockey.

Stanza 4

Of course, this exchange of position with one of the athletes or world champions may please his ego. But sportsman as a rule plays a very rough game and don't have any consideration for the feelings of one another. So whenever there is a conflict in the mind of the spectator between carefulness and self-centeredness, his carefulness always wins and he never opts for participation in any game or sports.

Stanza 5

He sees one boxer giving a powerful punch on the already injured eye of his opponent. Some other sportsman suffers grievous injury like bone fracture. At such a critical moment, the person organizing the game remains cold and callous. He is not moved by the suffering of the athlete. He would calmly enquire if there is a doctor in the pavilion to give medical aid. The spectator, however, feels deeply moved, and he thanks God for not giving him a very athletic body.

Stanza 6

Addressing athletes, he says that he will gladly drink for their health and dine with them, but he will never compete with them in the playground. He will not even mind spending a large sum on buying a ticket to watch their frisking and jumping. Then he will get great comfort to think that he, unlike the players, is only a spectator.

SUMMARY OF THE POEM

- In the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator,' Ogden Nash talks about why he wants to be a spectator and not an athlete/sports man.
- The poet is a determined spectator.
- His own spirit is weak and shy.
- So he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete.
- He admires the talents of sportsmen and athletes.
- Children have different aims and wish to play various games.
- Each child has in mind something in particular, but the narrator is glad he is not one of the players.
- Though the narrator admires the talents of all athletes, he derives satisfaction from watching them, but does not wish to exchange places with them.
- He also sometimes regrets that zealous athletes play rough games without caring for the feelings of their sporting rivals.

- He feels that good sense and caution win over ego.
- The narrator wholeheartedly offers thanksgiving the modest physiques of athletes.
- Ultimately the narrator is satisfied that he himself is not an athlete.

1. Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

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

The poet's own spirit is weak and shy. So he feels glad that he did not play any game.

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

Yes, I think the narrator is heroic. He frankly admits that he doesn't want to take any risks like the players.

c) The poet is satisfied just watching the heroic deeds of others. What could be the reason?

The poet is allergic of injuries. He does not want to play any rough game. So he is satisfied just watching heroic deeds of others.

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

The poet is born spectator. He derives satisfaction from watching the talents of the runners. So he does not wish to exchange position with the runners..

e) Are the athletes conscious of the feelings of others? Why do you say so?

No, the athletes are not conscious of the feelings of others. When anyone is injured in the field, they do not care but continues to perform their tasks.

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

One of the athletes might have been injured. So the referee would ask whether there was a doctor in the stands. He is referring to the pavilion stands.

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

Radium is a very costly material. Likewise the cost of the tickets for a sport or game is costly.

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

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

Answers: i) Confesses ii) aims iii) glad iv) admires v) exchange
vi) zealous vii) thanksgiving viii) physiques ix) satisfied

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

a) How does the poet establish the victory of common sense over ego?

Name of the poem	: The confessions of a born spectator
Name of the poet	: Ogden Nash
Theme	: Mere spectator

The poet is a determined spectator. His own spirit is weak and shy. So he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. He admires the talents of sportsmen and athletes. He

decides to be reasonable and careful rather than merely self-centered to play. He draws great comfort from the thought that he is just a spectator and not a contender for the prize money in any contest. He also sometimes regrets that zealous athletes play rough games without caring for the feelings of their sporting rivals. He feels that good sense and caution win over ego.

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

Name of the poem	: The confessions of a born spectator
Name of the poet	: Ogden Nash
Theme	: Mere spectator

The poet is a determined spectator. His own spirit is weak and shy. So he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. He admires the talents of sportsmen and athletes who sweat for money or for pleasure. He derives satisfaction from watching the talents of all athletes, but does not wish to exchange places with them. The exchange of position with one of the athletes may please his ego. So whenever there is a conflict in the mind of the spectator between carefulness and self-centeredness, his carefulness always wins and he never opts for participation in any games or sports.

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

Name of the poem	: The confessions of a born spectator
Name of the poet	: Ogden Nash
Theme	: Mere spectator

The poet is a determined spectator. His own spirit is weak and shy. So he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. He admires the talents of sportsmen and athletes. He knows that the athletes play rough. They do not care for their opponents. They are self centered and over enthusiastic which make them indifferent to the feelings of others. Even the umpires and referees are not moved by the injury suffered by the athletes. The spectator finds himself unfit for such roughness and callousness. He is proud of the fact that he is only a spectator and not an athlete.

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

a) With all my heart I do admire

Athletes who sweat for fun or hire

1. Whom does the poet admire?

The poet admires athletes.

2. For what reason do the athletes sweat?

The athletes sweat for money or for pleasure.

b) Well, ego it might be pleased enough

But zealous athletes play so rough.....

1. What pleases the ego?

Taking the place of a winning athlete pleases the ego.

2. Why are the athletes often rough during play?

The athletes are often rough during play because everyone wants to win.

c) When officialdom demands

Is there a doctor in the stands?

1. Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?

Whenever an athlete is injured, a doctor is sent for by the officials.

2. Why does the poet make such an observation?

The poet is moved by the injuries of the athletes. But the umpires and referees don't have such an emotional feeling.

d) *When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist.....*

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

Onomatopoeia is the literary device used in this line. When the athletes run for the medal they get injured. The sounds come out of their parts of the body such as 'snaps' and 'cracks' are mentioned here.

5A. Explain the following with reference to the context in about 50 – 60 words each.

1. *I am just glad as glad can be
That I am not them, that they are not me..*

Context: The above lines are taken from the poem "Confessions of a born spectator" written by "Ogden Nash"

Explanation: In this poem the poet wants to be a mere spectator of sports. His own spirit is weak and shy. So he confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. He always wants to be a spectator but not a participant.

Comment: The poet is very firm in his stand.

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

Context: The above lines are from the poem "Confessions of a born spectator" written by "Ogden Nash".

Explanation: The poet is a determined spectator. He knows that the athletes play rough. They do not care for their opponents. They are self centered and over enthusiastic which make them indifferent to the feelings of others. Even the umpires and referees are not moved by the injury suffered by the athletes. The spectator finds himself unfit for such roughness and callousness.

Comment: Though the poet is emotionally disturbed, he takes firm decision of not taking part in any sports activities.

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

Context: The above lines are from the poem "Confessions of a born spectator" written by "Ogden Nash".

Explanation: Addressing athletes, he says that he will gladly drink for their health and also dine with them, but he will never compete with them in the playground.

Comment: The poet is a determined spectator.

5B. Read the poem and complete the table with suitable rhyming words.

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

5C. Underline the alliterated words in the following lines.

- i) For this most modest physiquess... **Answer: most-modest**
ii) They do not ever in their dealings... **Answer: they-their, do-dealings**

5D. 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: aabb

- b) Everybody is special and everybody is a hero. Each one has a story to tell. In the light of this observation, present your views.**

Everybody is special and everybody is a hero. Everyone is born with special qualities. But, these qualities are given in the form of potential. It is the duty of everyone to discover this potential and make it an actuality through wise planning. Everyone is required to play a heroic role in society. But, an individual can do so, only when he discovers his unique quality and tries to realise it through objective planning. To develop a heroic personality and build a better society, it is important to follow the course of nature. For the individual, the natural course is to discover himself through self-study. When he discovers himself in this manner, he should not become distracted by anything else. He should not allow any other person to dictate him. He is a real hero.

- c) Would you like to exchange your place with someone else? Why / why not?**

No, I would not like to exchange my place with someone else because I am unique. There was nobody and will be nobody like me. There is no necessity to give up my place for someone else. All the five fingers are not equal. Likewise no two persons are same. They have variations. Everyone has his / her own style. I have my own style. I can't expect the same style from others. That's why I want to be myself.

- d) What sort of encouragement should an athlete in India be given? Give a few suggestions.**

Our country, India needs to identify talent persons in the sports field at a young age, give them the right infrastructure and facilities and develop them into world-class athletes. It can't expect athletes to spend out of their own pocket. Neither can we leave it to corporates to sponsor players. If an athlete wins an Olympic medal, it's a matter of pride for the nation. Hence, there must be investment in world class facilities and developing athletes. It's time the government took steps to improve facilities across the country and manage talent at the grassroots. Preparation for the biggest event needs to begin years in advance. The government can start by selecting top athletes from the current batch and help them get better training facilities abroad.

Simultaneously, facilities in India should improve and structural changes in the system must take place. We must try and test innovative methods so that the country can consistently produce Olympic champions. The country has enough people who can shine in different sports, if given the right support. I'm not sure how many in India know that canoeing, rhythmic gymnastics and cycling BMX are part of the Olympics. Lack of awareness needs to be addressed first. It should start at the school level. As early as Standard 8 or at least by Standard 10, a student excelling in a sport should be encouraged to pursue that. Progress in sport can be evaluated and marks given. This way, parents will gain confidence if their children want to pursue sport over other subjects. This will bring about a cultural change and encourage more people to take up sport as a career. Creating the right ethos and providing essential infrastructure will go a long way in making India a super power in sport.

- e) You are the school pupil leader. Mention some qualities that can be drawn from the field of sports to improve your leadership skills.**

Every team needs leadership. In difficult times players are left searching out the leaders in their team. Leadership can come from any team member on the pitch. Develop the right skills, and you could be the one delivering a killer injection of leadership to lift your team from potential defeat to dramatic victory. Here we discuss some leadership qualities.

Set an example:

The best leaders are the hardest workers on the pitch and the most respectful of their sport. Set a good example, and your team will feed off your enthusiasm and positivity to give you the best chance of achieving your goals.

Awareness:

As the leader of a team, awareness is key. Awareness comes through time spent building relationships with your team mates, peers and players. Develop it by drawing on what you know about your team, individual players, the match or training scenario and previous experiences in similar situations.

Passion

Sport is intrinsically passionate. As a leader, you have to embody the positive side of the emotions like commitment, dedication and passion, to drive your team towards their goals. Caring for your team mates and your sport from a wider perspective are both ways you can show passion.

Enthusiasm

A similar quality in many ways to passion, enthusiasm is an important characteristic for a leader and one that can be displayed in a number of ways. On the pitch, enthusiasm is being the first to every ball, offering encouragement to your fellow players, or greeting up your team when they're looking down and out.

Ability

Leaders are often elevated into their position because of their ability (particularly team captains). Without ability, your authority can become undermined. Strive to improve your skills, and not will it leave you in a better position to lead, it'll also set an example to others to improve their game.

Communicate

Communication is a vital area in team sport. And if any member of the team needs to nail it down, it's the leaders of the team. At the very core of great leadership is inspiring others towards a series of goals. To get those goals across to team members, you need to be able to communicate them effectively.

Motivational skills

Honing your motivational skills should be a top priority as you look to become a better leader. Motivate the players to be better everyday, and watch your team grow as a result.

Will to win

One final common theme runs through the finest sports leaders – an insatiable will to win. Good leaders are the ones that win every 50/50, bring their absolute best when the team needs it, pushes their team mates on and never gives an inch to the opposition.

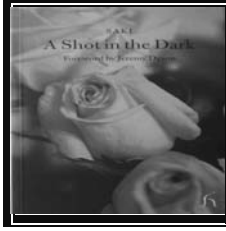
Visionary

Your vision requires the ability to know how to get there, communication to let other know how they will contribute to success, and motivation and enthusiasm to share your vision and win the support of others. Without knowing where your end game is, your capacity to lead is seriously diminished.



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Supplementary – 2

A SHOT IN THE DARK

(தவறான யுகம்)

Saki



How observant are you? Individually, try to spot as many differences as possible in five minutes. If you have spotted less than five, then you really need to improve your observation skill just to save yourself from being misled.

Here is an amusing story that describes how a man who considers himself very smart and observant finds that he had mistaken the genuine plea of a stranded youth.

Characters in the story

Philip sletherby- a man who aspires to become a politician

Mrs. Saltpen-Jago – a rich and influential lady of high rank

Bertie – son of Mrs. Saltpen Jago

Claude People K.C. – a friend of Sletherby

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. ★ Honoria Saltpen-Jago was a person of some social importance in London, of considerable importance and influence in the country of Chalkshire. The country 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 Honoria 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 the 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.

நீங்கள் எந்த அளவுக்கு உற்றுநோக்குபவர் (கவனிப்பவர்)? ஓரிடத்தில் தனி ஆளாக நின்று அங்குள்ள மாறுபாடுகளை 5 நிமிடத்தில் கண்டுபிடிக்க முயற்சிசெய்யுங்கள். அவ்வாறு 5 நிமிடத்திற்குள் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடிந்தால் உங்கள் கவனிப்புத் திறனை உன்னை தவறாக பயன்படுத்துவதை தடுப்பதற்கு பயன்படுத்துவதற்காக இன்னும் மேம்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

இங்கே ஒரு அருமையான கதை இருக்கிறது. இந்தக்கதை தன்னை ஒரு சிறந்த புத்திசாலியான உற்றுநோக்குபவனாக நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு மனிதன் எவ்வாறு ஒரு பிரச்சனையில் இருக்கும் இளைஞனின் உண்மையான வேண்டுகோளைத் தவறாக கணிக்கிறான் என்பதை விளக்குகிறது. இந்தக்கதையின் கதைமாந்தர்கள்:

பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பை – அரசியல்வாதியாக மாறவேண்டும் என்ற குறிக்கோளுடன் இருப்பவன். **திருமதி.சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோ** – ஒரு உயர்ந்த பதவியில் உள்ள செல்வாக்குள்ள பணக்கார பெண்மணி. **பெர்ட்டி** – திரு.சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோவின் மகன் **கிளாட் பிப்பர் கே.சி** – ஸ்லெதர்பையின் நண்பன்

பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பை ஒரு செய்து முடிக்கக்கூடிய இலாபகரமான புனிதப் பயண ஒப்பந்தம் கிடைத்துவிட்ட களிப்பில் ஏறத்தாழ ஒரு காலியாக இருந்த இரயில் பெட்டியில் அமர்ந்துவிட்டிருந்தான். அவன் இப்போது பிரில் மானர் என்ற இடத்திற்குச் செல்லவேண்டும். அவனுக்கு புதிதாகக் கிடைத்த பங்குதாரரான திருமதி. சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோவின் கிராமப்புற வீட்டுக்குதான் அவன் செல்கிறான். ஹொனாரியா சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோ லண்டன் நகரத்தில் சமூக முக்கியத்துவமும் சாக்கஷயர் பகுதியில் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொல்லும்படியான முக்கியத்துவமும் செல்வாக்கும் கொண்ட ஒரு பெண்மணி ஆவார். சாக்கஷயர் பகுதியிலோ அல்லது வேறு எந்த பகுதியிலோ, கிழக்கு மண்டலப் பகுதியிலோ போட்டியிட பிலிப் ஸ்லெதர்பை தனி கவனம் செலுத்திவந்தான். இப்போது அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திவரும் பெரிய மனிதனோ மறுதேர்தல் நடத்த விருப்பமின்றியே இருந்துவந்தான். ஸ்லெதர்பையோ அந்த தலைவனுக்கு அடுத்து வர இருக்கும் கட்சித் தலைவர்கள் விருப்பத்தாலும் தன்னுடைய அதிர்ஷ்டத்தாலும் தனக்கு சீட் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இருந்தான். சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோவின் செல்வாக்கு தவிர்க்க முடியாத ஒன்று. அரசியலில் ஆர்வம் கொண்ட ஸ்லெதர்பை ஒரு சிறிய நட்புறவு தேநீர் விருந்தில் ஹொனாரியாவை சந்தித்தபோது மிகவும் மகிழ்ந்தான். அவள் தன்னை அடுத்துவரும் வெள்ளி முதல் செவ்வாய் வரையிலான நாட்களில் தனது நாட்டுப்புற விருந்தினர் இல்லத்திற்கு வருமாறு சொன்னதில் அவன் இன்னும் மகிழ்ந்துபோனான். அவனுக்குக் கிடைத்த அங்கீகாரமாக அவன் கருதினான். அவன் தன் விருந்தளிப்பவரான சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோவின் நன்மதிப்பைப் பெற்றுவிட்டால் தான் வேட்பாளராக முன்னிறுத்தப்படுவது நிச்சயமான ஒன்றாகிவிடும். அவ்வாறு அவளது கண்களில் சலுகை பெறுவதில் தோற்றுப்போனால் - நல்லது உள்ளூர் தலைவர்கள் அவனுக்கு இருக்கும் அரசியல் ஆர்வத்தால் மகிழ்ந்துபோவார்கள்.

+1 English


Prose

Way to success

<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.</p> <p>“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>பிளாட்பாரத்தில் தங்கள் இரயிலுக்காக காத்திருந்த மக்களுக்கு இடையே தனது கட்சிக்காரன் ஒருவன் நிற்பதை ஸ்லெதர்பை கவனித்து தனது ஜன்னல் அருகே நின்று பேசுவதற்கு அழைத்தான்.</p> <p>“ஓ, நீங்கள் இந்த வார இறுதி நாட்களில் திருமதி. சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோவுடன் தங்கியிருக்கச் செல்கிறீர்களா? இது உங்களுக்கு நல்லநேரம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். மிகச்சிறப்பாக விருந்தளிப்பதில் அவர் புகழ்பெற்றவர். உங்களுக்கும் அந்த பார்லிமென்ட் திட்டத்திற்கு அவர் பயனுள்ளவராக இருப்பார். ஹலோ வண்டி கிளம்பிவிட்டது. குட்பை.”</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>ஸ்லெதர்பை தன் நண்பனுக்கு கையசைத்து குட்பை சொன்னான். பிறகு ஜன்னலை சாத்திவிட்டு தன் மடியில் கிடந்த வாரிதழ்மீது தன் கவனத்தை செலுத்தினான். ஒன்றிரண்டு பக்கங்களை பார்த்திருப்பான். அந்த இரயில் பெட்டியில் இருந்த மற்றொருவன் சபிக்கும் வார்த்தைகள் இவனை உடனடியாக கவனிக்க வைத்தது. அவனது சகபயணி 22 வயது நிரம்பிய ஒரு இளைஞன். கருகருவென முடி, நல்ல நிறம். புத்திசாலித்தனமின்மை மற்றும் கலைந்துபோன உடை போன்றவை அவனை பட்டிக்காட்டிலிருந்து வந்த பைத்தியக்காரனாக காட்டியது. அவன் பரபரப்பாக எதையோ தேடிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். ஏதோ ஒன்றை அல்லது இல்லாத பொருளைத் தேடிக்கொண்டிருந்தான். பலனில்லை. அடிக்கடி தனது கோட்டின் இருப்புப் பகுதி பாக்கெட்டிலிருந்து 6 பென்னி நாணயங்களை வெளியில் எடுத்து கவலையோடு வெறித்து பார்ப்பதும் பிறகு பயன்ற தேடுதலை தொடருவதுமாக இருந்தான். ஒரு சிகரெட் பெட்டி, தீப்பெட்டி, பெரிய வீட்டுச் சாவி, வெள்ளியாலான பென்சில் பெட்டி மற்றும் இரயில் டிக்கெட் அவனுக்கு அருகில் இருக்கையில் கிடந்தன. ஆனால் இந்த பொருட்களில் எதுவும் அவனுக்கு திருப்தியைத் தரவில்லை. அவன் மீண்டும் சபித்தான், முன்பைவிட சத்தமாக. தீவிரமான இந்த வேடிக்கைகள் குறித்து வார இதழில் முழுகியிருந்த ஸ்லெதர்பையிடமிருந்து எத்தகைய குறிப்புகளும் வரவில்லை. அவன் அமைதியாக இருந்தான்.</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 an damned awkward thing.”</p> <p>“You’ve lost something, haven’t you?” said Sletherby</p>	<p>“நான் சொல்கிறேன்” இப்போது ஒரு இளைஞனின் குரல் ஆச்சரியப்பட்டது. “பிரில் மேனரில் திருமதி.சால்ட்பென் ஜாகோவுடன் தங்குவதற்காக போய்கொண்டிருப்பதாக நீங்கள் சொல்வதை கேட்டேன் அல்லவா? என்ன ஒரு நிகழொற்றுமை! அவர்கள் என் அம்மா தெரியுமா? நான் திங்கள் கிழமை மாலை அங்கே வருகிறேன். அப்போது நாம் சந்திக்கலாம். இப்போது அவர்களுக்கு நானும் புதியவன். குறைந்தது 6 மாத காலமாக நான் அம்மாவைச் சந்திக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் போன முறை நகரத்தில் இருந்தபோது நான் படகுப்பந்தயத்தில் (yachting) இருந்தேன். நான் பெர்ட்டி, அவர்களின் இரண்டாவது மகன் தெரியுமா. இது ஒரு அற்புதமான அதிர்ஷ்டமான நிகழொற்றுமை. அம்மாவை நன்கு தெரிந்த ஒருவரை இந்த குறிப்பிட்ட தருணத்தில் சந்திக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறதே. நான் மிகக் கேவலமான காரியத்தை செய்துவிட்டேன்.”</p> <p>“நீங்கள் எதையோ தொலைத்துவிட்டீர்கள் இல்லையா?” ஸ்லெதர்பை சொன்னான்.</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.</p>	<p>“அப்படி என்றும் சொல்லிவிடமுடியாது, ஆனால் அங்கேயே மறந்து வைத்துவிட்டு வந்துவிட்டேன். அது மிகவும் மோசம், எனக்கு அசௌகரியத்தை கொடுக்கிறது. எப்படியோ பணம் வைத்திருந்த பர்சை அங்கேயே வைத்துவிட்டு வந்துவிட்டேன் 4 குவிட் பணம் அதில் இருந்தது.</p>

+1 English

Prose

Way to success 

<p>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."</p>	<p>என்னிடம் இந்த நிமிடத்தில் இருந்த உலக சொத்தே அதுதான். அது எனது பாக்கெட்டில்தான் சரியாக இருந்தது. நான் கிளம்புவதற்கு சற்று முன்னதாக ஒரு கடிதத்திற்கு முத்திரை இட விரும்பினேன். என்னுடைய முத்திரை அந்த பணப்பைமீது இருந்தது. முத்திரையைக் கொண்டு கடிதத்திற்கு முத்திரை இட்டுவிட்டு இரண்டு முறை வடிகட்டின முட்டாள்தான் போல பணப் பை என் மேஜை மேலேயே வைத்துவிட்டு வந்திருக்க வேண்டும். என்னிடம் கொஞ்சம் வெள்ளி நாணயங்கள் சில்லரையாக இருந்தன. டாக்ஸிக்கும் டிக்கெட்டுக்கும் போக மிகக் குறைவான தொகையாகிய 6 பென்ஸ் நாணயங்கள் மட்டுமே உள்ளன. என்னை யாரென்றே தெரியாத, கொஞ்சம் கிராமப்புறத்தில் உள்ள சத்திரமான பிராண்ட்குவேயில் மீன் பிடிப்பதற்காக இறங்கப்போகிறேன். எனது வாராந்திர பில் தொகை, கொடுக்க வேண்டிய டிபன்ஸ், ஸ்டேஷனுக்கும் அந்த இடத்திற்கும் போக வர கார் செலவு, பிறகு பிரில்லுக்கு செல்வதற்கான டிக்கெட் தொகை எல்லாம் சேர்ந்து இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று குவிக்ஸ் ஆகிவிடும். இல்லையா? நீங்கள் தவறாக நினைக்கவில்லையெனில் 2.10 பவுண்டுகள் அல்லது 3 பவுண்டுகள் உங்கள் விருப்பம்போல கடனாக கொடுப்பீர்களானால் நான் உங்களுக்கு மிகவும் கடன்பட்டவனாக இருப்பேன். இந்த சிக்கலிலிருந்து அது என்னை விடுவித்துவிடும்"</p>
<p>"I think I can manage that," said Sletherby, after a moment's hesitation. "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>"நான் அதை கொடுக்க முடியும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்" சிறிய தயக்கத்திற்குப் பிறகு ஸ்லெதர்பை சொன்னான். "மிகமிக நன்றி. மிக்க மகிழ்ச்சி. உங்கள் நல்ல குணத்தைக் காட்டுகிறது. எனக்கு என்ன ஒரு அதிர்ஷ்டம். என் அம்மாவின் நண்பர்களில் ஒருவரை இந்த நேரத்தில் சந்திக்க வேண்டும் என்று இருந்திருக்கிறது. என் பாக்கெட்டில் இருக்கவேண்டிய ப்ரைஸ் எங்காவது விட்டுவந்தால் என்ன நடக்கும் என்பதற்கு இது எனக்கு ஒரு பாடம். இந்த முழு விஷயத்திலும் நான் சரியாக இருந்திருக்க வேண்டும். பொருட்களை காரணங்களாக சொல்ல மாட்டேன். அவைகள் திட்டமிட்டிருக்க முடியாது. இருப்பினும் ஒரு பணப்பை மீது உங்களது முத்திரை இருக்கும்போது" "அப்படியே உங்கள் முத்திரையில் என்ன இருக்கும்?" ஸ்லெதர்பை கவனமின்றியே கேட்டான். "அது சாதாரணமானது அல்ல" இளைஞன் சொன்னான். "பாதி சிங்கம் அதன் கைகளில் சிலுவைகள் அடங்கிய சிலுவையைப் பிடித்திருக்கும்." "இங்கு செல்லும் இரயில்களின் பட்டியலை குறிப்பிட்டு உன் அம்மா எனக்கு கடிதம் எழுதும்போது நான் சரியாக நினைவில் வைத்திருக்கிறேன் என்றால் அவர்களது கடிதத்தாளில் கிரேஹுண்டு நாயானது ஒருவதுபோல முத்திரை வைத்திருந்தார்கள்." ஸ்லெதர்பை தான் கவனித்ததை சொன்னான். அவனது குரலில் ஒருவித உணர்ச்சியின்மை இழையோடியது.</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." 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. "I've never met your mother," said Sletherby suddenly, "though we've corresponded several times.</p>	<p>"அது ஜாகோவின் முத்திரை" இளைஞன் அடக்கமாக பதில் சொன்னான், "பாதி சிங்கம், ஸால்ட்பென்ஸின் முத்திரை. நாங்கள் இரண்டையும் பயன்படுத்தும் உரிமையைப் பெற்றுள்ளோம். ஆனால் நான் எப்போது பாதி சிங்கம் முத்திரையைத்தான் பயன்படுத்துவேன். ஏனெனில் நாங்கள்தான் உண்மையான ஸால்ட்பென்கள். அங்கே ஒன்றிரண்டு நிமிடங்களுக்கு அமைதி நிலவியது. இளைஞன் இப்போது மேலே ஜாமான் வைக்கும் இடத்திலிருந்து மீன்பிடிக்கும் சாதனங்களையும் மற்ற அவனது பொருட்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டான். "அடுத்தது நான் இறங்கவேண்டிய ஸ்டேஷன்," அவன் அறிவித்தான். "நான் உன் அம்மாவை ஒருபோதும் சந்திக்கவே இல்லை." திடீரென்று ஸ்லெதர்பை சொன்னான். "பலமுறை தொடர்புகொண்டிருக்கிறோம்.</p>

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Way to success

<p>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>“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.”</p> <p>“Good-bye,” said Sletherby.</p>	<p>அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய அறிமுகம் எனது அரசியல் நண்பர்கள் மூலமாகக் கிடைத்தது. அவர்கள் எல்லா பண்புகளிலும் உங்களைப் போன்றே இருப்பார்களா? என்னை சந்திக்க பிளாட்பாரத்தில் வந்திருந்தால் நான் அவர்களை கண்டுபிடிக்க வேண்டுமே.”</p> <p>“அவர்கள் என்னைப்போலவே இருப்பார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் என்னைப்போலவே கருத்த சாம்பல் நிற முடி, நல்ல நிறம். அவர்கள் குடும்பத்தில் வழிவழியாய் வருவது. இதுதான் நான் இறங்க வேண்டிய இடம்.”</p> <p>“குட் பை” ஸ்லெதர்பை சொன்னான்.</p>
<p>“You’ve forgotten the three quid,” said the young man, opening the carriage-door and pitching his suit-case on to the platform.</p> <p>“I’ve no intention of lending you three pounds, or three shillings,” said Sletherby severely.</p> <p>“But you said—”</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.”</p> <p>The train moved on, leaving the soi-disant cadet of the Saltpen-Jago family cursing furiously on the platform.</p>	<p>“3 குவிட்களை மறந்துவிட்டீர்கள்” இளைஞன் அந்த கேரேஜின் கதவுகளை திறந்துகொண்டே சொன்னான். அவனது பெட்டியை பிளாட்பாரத்தின் மீது வைத்தான். “உனக்கு 3 பவுண்ட்களையோ 3 ஸில்லிங்க்களையோ கூட தரும் எந்த எண்ணமும் என்னிடம் இல்லை.” ஸ்லெதர்பை கடினமாக குரலில் சொன்னான்.</p> <p>“ஆனால் நீங்கள் சொன்னீர்கள்.....”</p> <p>“எனக்குத் தெரிந்தது. நான் செய்தேன். என்னுடைய சந்தேகம் அப்போது எழவில்லை. முத்திரையில் இருந்த முரண்பாடு என்னை காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக வந்தது. சும்மா சொல்லக்கூடாது. மிகவும் புத்திசாலித்தனமான முறையில் அந்த பணத்தை அடைய முயற்சித்தாய். பிறகு நான் உனக்கு ஒரு பொறி வைத்தேன். நான் அவர்களை ஒருபோதும் சந்திக்கவே இல்லை என்று சொன்னேன். உண்மை என்னவென்றால் போனவாரம் ஒரு விருந்தில் அவர்களை சந்தித்தேன். அவர்கள் தங்கநிற முடியில் வித்தியாசமாக இருந்தார்கள்.”</p> <p>இரயில் நகர்ந்தது. சால்ட்பென்-ஜாகோ குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவனாக தன்னை கூறிக்கொண்டவன் பிளாட்பாரத்தில் நின்று என்னை சபித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தான்.</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>“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!”</p> <p>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>“நல்லது. ஒரு விசயத்தை பிடித்துக்கொண்டு அவனுடைய மீன்பிடிக்கும் திறமையை என்னிடம் காட்டியிருக்கக் கூடாது” மனதிற்குள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டான் ஸ்லெதர்பை. அன்று மாலை நடக்கும் விருந்தில் இந்தக் கதையை பொழுதுபோக்காக அவன் உறுதி செய்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அவன் புத்திசாலித்தனமாக வைத்த சிறு பொறியானது அவனை எல்லாம் தெரிந்த மனிதனாக புத்திசாலியாக வெளி உலகுக்கு காட்டி நல்ல கைதட்டலைப் பெறும். அவன் இன்னும் தன்னுடைய சாதனையை கற்பனையாக கவனமாக கேட்கும் விருந்தினர் பார்வையாளர்களுக்கு சொல்லவேண்டியதை சொல்லிப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தான். இரயில் அவன் இறங்கவேண்டிய இடத்திற்குப் போய்ச்சேர்ந்தது. பிளாட்பாரத்தில் ஒரு உயரமான வேலைக்காரனால் கனிவாகவும், கிளாடியா மக்களால் ஆரவாரமாகவும் வரவேற்கப்பட்டான். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் அதே இரயிலில் பயணம் செய்தவர்கள் போல் தோன்றியது.</p> <p>“ஹல்லோ, ஸ்லெதர்பை! நீங்கள் இந்த வார இறுதியை பிரில்லில் கழிக்கப்போகிறீர்களா? நல்லது. அருமையானது. நாம் நாளை ஒரு சுற்று கோல்ஃப் விளையாடுவோம். உங்களுக்கான பதிலடியை ஹோய்லேக்கில் கொடுப்பேன். இங்கே கிராமங்கள் வழியே செல்லும்போது எந்த ஒழுங்கின்மையும் இராது. ஆ! இங்கே வந்துவிட்டோம், நமக்காக கார் தயாராக காத்திருக்கிறது. இதுவும் சிறப்பானதுதான்”</p> <p>கே.சி சொன்னதுபோலவே அற்புதமான தோற்றமளிக்கக் கூடிய வாகனம்தான். கம்பீரம், சொகுசு, ஒரு இரயில் எஞ்சினின் சக்தி ஆகியவற்றுக்கு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக அது இருந்தது. அதில் இருந்த கவர்ச்சியான கோடுகளும் ஒருமுகமான வடிவமைப்பும் அது மிகப்பெரிய சக்கரங்களைக் கொண்ட மிகப்பெரிய வாகனம் என்பதையும் மறைத்துவிட்டிருந்தது. ஒரு ஹோட்டலின் வரவேற்பறை போன்ற ஒரு பெட்டியும் ஒரு இஞ்சின் அறையும் சேர்ந்து பிரம்மாண்டமாகத் தெரிந்தது.</p>

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Way to success

<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>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>“நம்முடைய முதாதையர்கள் குதிரைகள் இழுக்கும் விதவிதமான வாகனங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் இல்லையா?” வக்கீல் பாராட்டும்விதமாக ஆச்சரியப்பட்டார். எல்லெதர்பை தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்காக அவன் அந்த வாகனத்தின் முக்கிய அம்சங்களையும் முழுமைத் தன்மையையும் பட்டியலிட்டான்.</p> <p>எல்லெதர்பையோ அவன் கூறிய எந்த வார்த்தைகளையும் காதில் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அவன் விளக்கிய எந்தத் தகவல்களையும் உள்வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவில்லை. அவனுடைய கண்கள் அந்த வாகனத்தின் கதவுச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து இரண்டு முத்திரைகளை பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தது. கிரேஹவுண்டு நாய் ஓடுவது போன்றதும் பாதி சிங்கம் கைகளில் சிலுவைகள் அடங்கிய சிலுவையை பிடித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது போன்ற இரண்டு முத்திரைகளே அவை.</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>“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>தன்னுடன் வந்தவன் அமைதியாக இருப்பதை கவனித்து உள்வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும் ஆளாக கே.சி தெரியவில்லை. இரயிலில் ஒரு மணிநேரம் அமைதியாக இருந்த அவனது வாயானது அந்த நேரத்திற்கும் சேர்த்து பேசியது. அரசியல் கிசுகிசுக்கள், சொந்தக் கதைகள் அவன் கவனித்த விசயங்கள் என ஓயாது ஒரு நீரோடைபோல தடை ஏதும் இல்லாமல் பேசிக்கொண்டே இருந்தது. அதே சமயம் வாகனமானது கிராமப்புற சாலைகள் வழியே கார் வேகமாக சென்றுகொண்டிருந்தது. டப்ளின் பணியாட்கள் பிரச்சனையின் உள்ளே நடைபெற்ற கதைகள், அல்பேனியாவின் இளவரசராக இருந்தவரின் தனிப்பட்ட வாழ்க்கை, சாண்ட்விட்சிலிருந்து ஒன்பதாவது துளையில் நடைபெற்ற சம்பவங்கள், டாங்கே டி பகுதியில் பாத்ஷையர் பிரபுவின் விதவை மனைவி கூறிய வார்த்தைகளிலேயே அவளது குறிப்புகள் என விரிவாக பேசினான். பிரில் பகுதி நுழைவாயிலில் கார் திரும்பும்போது எல்லெதர்பையின் கவனத்தை புரிந்துகொண்ட கேசி தனது பேச்சை தற்போது விருந்துகொடுப்பவரின் ஆளுமைத் திறன் பக்கம் திருப்பினான்.</p> <p>“புத்திசாலிப் பெண்மணி, அவரது தகுதிக்கேற்ற சாந்தம், ஒரு தெளிவான சிந்தனை உடையவள், எப்போது ஒருவரை அல்லது ஒரு விசயத்தை கையில் எடுப்பது என்பதையும், எப்போது ஒருவரை கழற்றி விடவேண்டும் என்பதையும் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்தவள். செல்வாக்குள்ள பெண்மணி. ஆனால் ஓயாது உழைத்து தனக்கான வாய்ப்புகளையும் தன் உடலை வருத்தி கெடுத்துக்கொள்பவள். ஓய்வே இல்லை. நல்ல தோற்றம் கூட. அந்த முட்டாள்தனமான மாற்றத்தை செய்யும்வரை.”</p>
<p>“Change?” queried Sletherby, “what change?”</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>(Slightly adapted)</p>	<p>“மாற்றம்?” எல்லெதர்பை விசாரித்தான். “என்ன மாற்றம்?”</p> <p>“என்ன மாற்றம்? உனக்கு இதன் அர்த்தம் தெரியாது. ஓ, ஒருவேளை அவளை சமீபத்தில்தான் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. அவள் நல்ல கருத்த அழகான முடியை வைத்திருந்தாள். அவளுடைய நல்ல நிறத்திற்கு அது பொருத்தமாக இருந்தது. பிறகு ஒருநாள் ஐந்து வாரங்களுக்கு முன்பு தங்க நிற முடியுடன் காட்சியளித்து எல்லோரையும் அதிர்ச்சியடையச் செய்தாள். அவளுடைய அழகான தோற்றத்தை கெடுத்துக் கொண்டாள். இதோ வந்துவிட்டோம். உனக்கு என்ன ஆயிற்று. உடல் நலம் இல்லாதவன்போல் தோன்றுகிறாய்.”</p> <p>(கதை - சிறிது மாற்றப்பட்டுள்ளது)</p>
<p>About the Author</p> <p>Hector Hugh Munro (18 December 1870 – 14 November 1916), better known by the pen name Saki, and also frequently as H.H. Munro, was a British writer whose witty, mischievous and sometimes macabre stories satirize Edwardian society and culture. He is considered a master of the short story, and often compared to O. Henry. Besides his short stories he wrote a full-length play, <i>The Watched Pot</i>, in collaboration with Charles Maude.</p>	<p>எழுத்தாளரைப் பற்றி:</p> <p>ஹெக்டர் ஹியு மன்ரோ (18 டிசம்பர் 1870 – 14 நவம்பர் 1916) இவரது புனைப்பெயரான சகி பிரபலமானது. ஹெச்.ஹெச்.மன்ரோ எனப்படும் இவர் பிரித்தானிய எழுத்தாளர். இவரது எழுத்துக்கள் நகைச்சுவை, குறும்புத்தனம் நிறைந்தது. எட்வர்டியன் சமூகத்தையும் கலாச்சாரத்தையும் கிண்டல் செய்வதாகவும் இருக்கும். இவர் சிறுகதைகளின் தந்தை எனப்படுகிறார். இவரது கதைகள் ஓ.ஹென்றியின் கதைகளோடு ஒப்பிட்டு பேசக்கூடியவை. சிறுகதைகள் எழுதுவதோடு ‘தி வாட்சட் பாட்’ எனப்படும் முழுநீள நாடகத்தையும் சார்லஸ் மாட்-உடன் சேர்ந்து எழுதியுள்ளார்.</p>

			
latchkey	Silver pencil case	sovereign-purse	One pound / quid
			
Demi-lion crest	greyhound courant crest	demi-lion holding a cross-crosslet in its paw	Silver coin
			
Luxury car in 1900	Blonde hair	Dark brown hair	Edwardian society

SUMMARY:

1. In the story 'A Shot in the Dark', Philip Sletherby travelled by train towards Brill Manor.
2. His intention of travelling is in order to get a seat in the parliament re-election.
3. He relied on one lady named Saltpen Jago, a sort of influential lady.
4. His companion in the train introduced himself as Bertie.
5. He was the second son of Saltpen Jago.
6. He was searching for something frantically.
7. But he could not find out the thing he sought.
8. He had left his purse behind after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse.
9. He stated that it was the Jago crest.
10. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his.
11. He explained that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi lion.
12. Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest.
13. Bertie needed three pounds desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him.
14. But Sletherby was under the suspicion of foul play.
15. He was not ready to give money since he knew Mrs. Saltpen Jago was a blonde.
16. Sletherby was received by Claude People K.C.
17. Sletherby came to know that Bertie's mother Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago.
18. Now only Sletherby could realize that Bertie had not lied to him.
19. He realized that he had mistaken him for a fraud.

Character of Philip Sletherby

In the story A Shot in the Dark, Philip Sletherby is portrayed as a person who takes time to analyze people. He does not allow people to get the better of him or fool him. He asks many questions about the person with whom he is going to stay to his co-passenger who is a stranger to him although he knows his host very well. This helps him from losing his money to the stranger. Philip also makes it clear to the stranger that he knows the man was trying to cheat him.

1. Answer the following questions in about 30 – 50 words each:**a) Why did Philip Sletherby visit Brill Manor?**

Philip Sletherby visited Brill Manor in order to get a seat in the parliament re-election.

b) How would Sletherby gain from his friendship with Honoria Saltpen – Jago?

Honoria Saltpen –Jago was a person of some social importance in London. Sletherby could gain a chance to contest in the re-elections because of the influence of Jago.

c) Why did his travel companion curse and mutter?

His travel companion was searching for something frantically. But he could not find out the thing he sought. So he cursed and muttered himself.

d) Describe Bertie's problem.

Bertie had come away without his sovereign-purse, with four **quid** in it, all his worldly wealth for the moment. He was engaged in searching it. This was his problem.

e) "There was a tinge of coldness in his voice". Why?

When Bertie told of his mother, his voice became cold and he was emotional.

f) Compare the two crests.

The two crests are Jago and Saltpen. The grey hound courant is the Jago crest. The demi-lion is the Saltpen crest. They have the right to use both the crests but Bertie prefers the usage of demi-lion.

g) What was Sletherby's response to Bertie's request?

Sletherby was very grave at the request of lending three quid.

h) What caught his attention about the car door?

The door panel with the display of two crests : a grey hound courant and a demi lion holding in its paw a cross-crosslet caught his attention.

i) Describe Honario Saltpen Jago.

Honario Saltpen Jago was a brilliant woman, level headed and a clear thinker. She knew exactly when to take up an individual or a cause, exactly when to let him or it drop. She was an influential woman but spoiled herself and her chances by being too restless. She had good appearance till she made that idiotic change.

j) Why did K.C's words shock Sletherby?

K.C. said that Bertie's mother Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago. This shocked Sletherby.

2. Rearrange the sentences given below and write a summary of the story in a paragraph. Begin with Philip Sletherby was travelling by train to Bill Manor.

l) His companion in the train was a youngman who was searching for something frantically.

a) The young man introduced himself as Bertie, the son of Saltpen Jago.

e) Bertie had left his purse behind, after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse.

f) Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his.

i) He explained that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi-lion.

k) Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest.

- b) Bertie needed three pounds desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him.
- m) Suspecting foul play, Sletherby did not give him any money, as he knew Mrs. Saltpen-Jago was a blonde.
- d) He was received by Claude People. K.C., who had kept on talking about various things.
- 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 grey hound courant.
- g) While describing the appearance of Honario Saltpen-Jago, K.C. referred to her altered hairstyle.
- j) Sletherby sat dumbstruck on learning that Mrs. Honario Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde, just five weeks ago.
- h) Sletherby realized that Bertie had not lied to him, but that he had mistaken him for a fraud.

3. Explain the following phrases selected from the story in your own words and work with a partner to make sentences using these phrases:

- a) **On approval**
 - the act of approving or a sanction
 - My uncle's request of loan with the bank is on approval.
- b) **A rustic holiday**
 - country side holidays
 - Contract labourers enjoy rustic holidays once in two years.
- c) **A double-distilled idiot**
 - absolute idiot
 - Don't behave like a double distilled idiot often.
- d) **A tinge of coldness**
 - When one speaks emotionally the voice usually trails off.
 - Rita's voice is mixed with a tinge of coldness when she is in fear.
- e) **Making up for lost time**
 - managing the time which is wasted
 - If you watch TV serials, you can not make up your lost time.

4. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 -150 words each:

a) Describe the youth's strange behavior when he was in the train.

Topic	: A shot in the dark
Authour	: Saki
Theme	: Misconception

In the story 'A Shot in the Dark', Philip Sletherby travelled by train towards Brill Manor. His intention of travelling is in order to get a seat in the parliament re-election. He relied on one lady named Saltpen Jago, a sort of influential lady. His companion in the train introduced himself as Bertie. The young man was about twenty two. He was the second son of Saltpen Jago. He was searching for something frantically. But he could not find out the thing he sought. He had left his purse behind after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse. Often he cursed himself.

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

Topic	: A shot in the dark
Authour	: Saki
Theme	: Misconception

In the story 'A Shot in the Dark', Philip Sletherby travelled by train towards Brill Manor. His intention of travelling is in order to get a seat in the parliament re-election. He relied on one lady named Saltpen Jago, a sort of influential lady. His companion in the train introduced himself as Bertie. He was the second son of Saltpen Jago. He was searching for something frantically. But he could not find out the thing he sought. He had left his purse behind after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse. He stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's

hair was dark brown similar to his. 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 courant crest. Bertie needed three quid desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. But Sletherby was very cautious. He was under the suspicion of foul play. He was not ready to give money since he knew Mrs. Saltpen Jago was a blonde.

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

Topic	: A shot in the dark
Authour	: Saki
Theme	: Misconception

In the story 'A Shot in the Dark', Philip Sletherby travelled by train towards Brill Manor. His intention of travelling is in order to get a seat in the parliament re-election. He relied on one lady named Saltpen Jago, a sort of influential lady. His companion in the train introduced himself as Bertie. He was the second son of Saltpen Jago. He was searching for something frantically. Bertie needed three quid desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. But Sletherby was very cautious. He was under the suspicion of foul play. He was not ready to give money since he knew Mrs. Saltpen Jago was a blonde. Then Bertie alighted from the train. Sletherby was received by Claude People K.C. Sletherby came to know that Bertie's mother Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago. Now only Sletherby could realize that Bertie had not lied to him. He realized that he had mistaken him for a fraud.

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

Topic	: A shot in the dark
Authour	: Saki
Theme	: Misconception

As Sletherby I would certainly apologise to Bertie for the rude behavior of mine. Appearances are often deceptive. We can't find out the real qualities of a person by seeing him outward. Like a geode one has good qualities. It is a common saying that one should not judge a book by its cover. We should not come to the conclusion that he is good or bad by merely seeing a person. It is libel to judge a man or woman outwardly. First of all I express my frank forgiveness for my wrong judgment. I also decide that in future I should not do the same mistake. My experience is the lesson for my aeons. Hence I warn them not to behave like me.

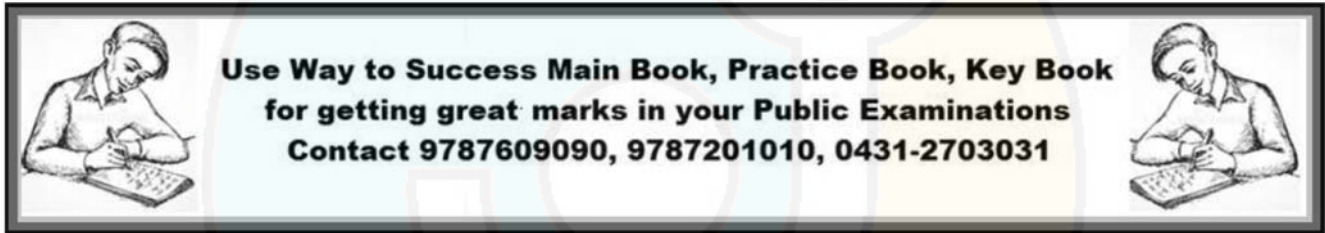
e) 'Seeing is believing' How is this humourously disproved in this story? Bring out the irony in the situation.

Topic	: A shot in the dark
Authour	: Saki
Theme	: Misconception

In the story 'A Shot in the Dark', Philip Sletherby travelled by train towards Brill Manor. His intention of travelling is in order to get a seat in the parliament re-election. He relied on one lady named Saltpen Jago, a sort of influential lady. His companion in the train introduced himself as Bertie. He was the second son of Saltpen Jago. He was searching for something frantically. Bertie needed three quid desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him. But Sletherby was very cautious. He was under the suspicion of foul play. He was not ready to give money since he knew Mrs. Saltpen Jago was a blonde. Then Bertie alighted from the train. Sletherby was received by Claude People K.C. Sletherby came to know that Bertie's mother Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago. Now only Sletherby could realize that Bertie had not lied to him. He realized that he had mistaken him for a fraud.

Gist of the lesson

- In the story 'A Shot in the Dark', Philip Sletherby travelled by train towards Brill Manor.
- He went to meet a lady named Saltpen Jago, a sort of influential lady.
- In the train, he met Bertie who was the second son of Saltpen Jago.
- He told that his mother's hair was dark brown.
- He explained about the Saltpen crest.
- But Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a Jago crest.
- Bertie needed three quid desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him.
- Sletherby was not ready to give money, since he knew Mrs. Saltpen Jago was a blonde.
- Later he came to know that Bertie's mother had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde just five weeks ago.
- Now only Sletherby could realize that Bertie had not lied and he had mistaken him for a fraud.



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