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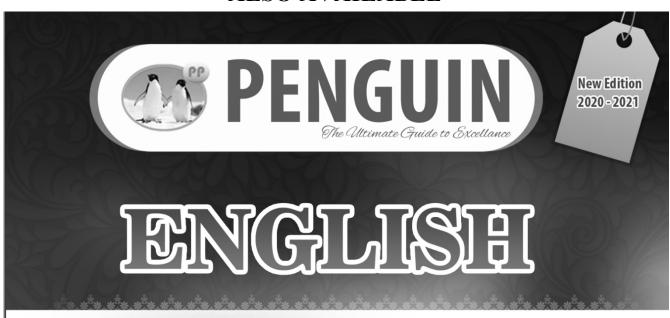
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PENGUIN 1 XI - ENGLISH



#### PROSE

## The Portrait of a Lady



Khushwant singh

#### About the author

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



#### Pictures related to the lesson



**Nuclear Family** 



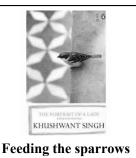
Joint Family



Preparing chappatti



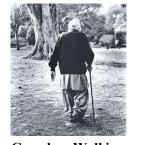
Feeding the sparrows







**Grandma Praying** 

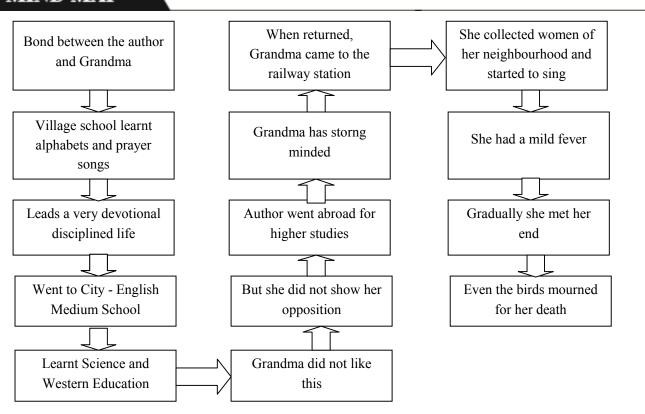


**Grandma Walking** 



PENGUIN 2 XI - ENGLISH

#### MIND MAP



#### Pictorial Description



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**PENGUIN** 3 XI - ENGLISH



His grandfather 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. His grandmother had always been short and fat and slightly bent. She was always beautiful. Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer. She and he were good friends. She used to wake him up in the morning and get him ready for school. She would fetch his wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk. She carried several chapattis with her for the village dogs. She always went to school with him because it is near to the temple there. She sat inside reading the scriptures. His parents were comfortably settled in the city. He used to go to an English school in a motor bus. She took to feeding sparrows in the courtyard of their city house. When he decided to go abroad for further studies, he was sure that his grandmother would be upset. She came to leave him 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. Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer. The first time since he had known her that she did not pray. The next morning she was taken ill. It was a mild fever. Then they came to know that she was dead. Then the funeral takes place. The sparrows took notice of the bread.



#### **PROSE ENGLISH** என் பாட்டி, எல்லோருடை பாட்டியைப் போல், ஒரு My grandmother, like everybody's grandmother, was an வயதான பெண்மணி. நான் அவரை அறிந்ததிலிருந்து old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the இருபது வருடங்களாக வயதானவராகவும், twenty years that I had known her. People said that she சுருக்கத்துடனும் இருந்தார். அவர் முன்பு had once been young and pretty and had even had a இளமையாகவும், அழகானவராகவும் இருந்தார். என்றும் husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather's கணவர் இருந்தார் என்றும் மக்கள் ஒருமுறை portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. கூறியிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் அதை நம்புவதற்கு சற்று He wore a bigturban and loose fitting clothes. His long, கடினமாக இருந்தது. என் தாத்தாவின் உருவப்படம் white beard covered the best part of his chest and he அறையில் அலமாரிக்கு மேல் தொங்கிக் looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the கொண்டிருந்தது. வெள்ளைத்தாடி, அவரது மார்பின் sort of person who would have a wife or children. He பெரும்பான்மையான பகுதியை மூடியிருந்தது மற்றும் looked as if he could only have lots and lots of அவர் குறைந்தது ஒரு நூறு வயது இருப்பவர் போல grandchildren. As for my grandmother being young and இருந்தார். மனைவியோ அல்லது பிள்ளைகளோ pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told அவருக்கு இருப்பது போல் அவர் காட்சி us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed அளிக்கவில்லை. அவருக்கு பேரப்பிள்ளைகள் நிறைய இருப்பது போல தெரிந்தது. என் பாட்டி இளமையாக quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it மற்றும் அழகாக இருப்பதானல் என் சிந்தனை like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us. கிட்டத்தட்ட கிளர்ச்சியற்றது. அவர் குழந்தையாக இருக்கும்போது விளயைடிய விளையாட்டைப் பற்றி அடிக்கடி சொல்லுவார். அது அவருக்கு மிகவும் அபத்தமானதாகவும் மற்றும் கேவலமானதாகவம் தோன்றியது. அதைப் பற்றி அவர் சொல்லும்போது தீர்க்கதரிசிகளின் கதைகள் போல அதனை நாங்கள் உற்றுக் கேட்போம் அவர் எப்போதும் குள்ளமாகவும் உடல் பருத்தும் மற்றும் She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her சற்று வளைந்த முதுகுடன் இருந்தார். அவரது முகம் face was a criss-cross of wrinkles running from எங்கும் ஆங்காங்கே சுருக்கங்கள் குறுக்கும்

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everywhere to everywhere. No, we were certain she had

always been as we had known her. Old, so terribly old

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நெடுக்குமாக இருந்தது. இல்லை, நாங்கள் உறுதியாக

பாடம் தமிழ்

PENGUIN 4 XI - ENGLISH

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 spot- less 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 breath- ing peace and contentment.

இருந்தோம், உங்களுக்கு தெரிந்திருந்தால் அவள் எப்பொழுதும் இருந்திருக்கலாம் என்பது நிச்சயம். பழைய, மிகவும் மோசமாக பழைய அவர் இன்னும் வயதானவராக இருக்கமுடியாது. இருபது ஆண்டுகாளக அவர் அதே வயதில் இருக்கிறார். அவர் மிகவும் அழகாக இருந்திருக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அவர் எப்போதும் அழகாக இருந்தார். தன் ஒரு கையால் தன் வளைந்த தோற்றத்தை சமப்படுத்துவதற்காக இடுப்பில் வைத்திருந்தார். மற்றொன்றில் ஜபமாலை மணியை வைத்திருந்தார். அவளுடைய வெள்ளி முடிகள் முகத்தில் பளபளவென்று சிதறிக்கிடந்தன. அவளுடைய உதடுகள் அடிக்கடி மௌனமான பிரார்த்தனை செய்தன. ஆம், அவள் அழகாக இருந்தாள். அவள் மலைகளில் குளிர்கால நிலப்பரப்பு போல, தூய வெண்மையான அமைதியும் மற்றும் நிரூரியின் அடையாளமாக திகழ்ந்தார்.

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, atiny 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.

என் பாட்டி மற்றும் நான் நல்ல நண்பர்கள். என் பெற்றோர்கள் நகரத்தில் வசிக்க சென்றபோது என்னை அவரிடம் விட்டுச் சென்றார்கள். நாங்கள் தொடர்ந்து ஒன்றாக இருந்தோம். அவர் காலையில் எழுந்து என்னை பள்ளிக்கு தயராக்குவார். அவர் குளித்து விட்டு, காலை பிரார்த்தனையாக ஒரே மாதிரியான பாடலை பாடுவார். பின்பு எனக்கு உடைமாற்றி விடும் போதும் பாடுவார். ஏனெனில் நான் அதனை கேட்பேன். என் இதயத்தில் அது பற்றிக் கொள்ளும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில். நான் அவருடைய குரலை நேசித்தேன், ஆனால் அதை கற்றுக் கொள்ளத் துணியவில்லை. பிறகு அவர் எனக்கு ஏற்கனவே கழுவி வைத்திருந்த மரத்தாலான கரும்பலகை மற்றும் மஞ்சள் சுண்ணாகட்டி, ஒரு சிறிய மண்ணாலான - மை பட்டி மற்றும் சிவப்பு பேனா ஆகியவற்றைக் கொண்டது, அவை அனைத்தையும் ஒரு மூட்டையில் கட்டி, என்னிடம் ஒப்படைப்பார். ஒரு தடிமனான காலை உணவு ரொட்டிகளாக சிறிது வெண்ணெய் மற்றும் சர்க்கரை சேர்த்து சமைத்து சாப்பிட்டு விட்டு, பள்ளிக்குச் சென்றோம். கிராமப்புற நாய்களுக்கு அவர் நிறைய பழைய சப்பாத்திகளை கொண்டு வருவார்.

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 read- ing 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 growl- ing and fighting with each other for the chapatti we threw to them.

கோயில் பள்ளியுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளதால், பாட்டி எப்போதும் என்னுடன் பள்ளிக்கு வருவார். பூசாரி எங்களுக்கு எழுத்துக்கள் மற்றும் காலை பிரார்த்தனை கற்று தருவார். குழந்தைகள் வராண்டாவின் இருபக்கங்களிலும் வரிசையில் உட்கார்ந்திருந்து எழுத்துக்கள் அல்லது பிராத்தனையை குழுவாக பாடினார்கள். என் பாட்டி வேதங்களை உள்ளே உட்கார்ந்து படிப்பார். நாங்கள் இருவரும் முடித்த உடன் மீண்டும் ஒன்றாக திரும்பவேண்டும். இந்த நேரத்தில் கிராமத்தில் உள்ள நாய்கள் கோவில் கதவருகே எங்களை சந்திக்கும். நாங்கள் வீசி எரிகின்ற

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PENGUIN 5 XI - ENGLISH

சப்பாத்திக்காக ஒன்றோடொன்று உறுமிக் கொண்டும் சண்டை போட்டுக் கொண்டும் எங்களை பின் தொடர்ந்து வீடு வரை வரும்.

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.

என் பெற்றோர் நகரத்தில் வசதியாக குடியிருந்த போது, அவர்கள் எங்களை அனுப்பினார்கள். அதுவே எங்கள் நட்பில் ஒரு திருப்பு முனையாக அமைந்தது. நாங்கள் ஒரே அறையை பகிர்ந்தாலும், என் பாட்டி என்னுடன் பள்ளிக்கு வருவது இல்லை. நான் ஒரு பேருந்தில் ஆங்கில பள்ளிக்கு செல்வேன். தெருக்களில் நாய்கள் கிடையாது. எங்கள் நகர வீட்டில் முற்றத்தில் சிட்டுக்குருவிக்கு அவர் உணவளித்தார்.

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 grav- ity, 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.

பல வருடங்களாக, நாங்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் குறைவாகவே பார்த்திருந்தோம். சிறிது நாள் தொடர்ந்து அவர் என்னை எழுப்பி பள்ளிக்கு என்னை தயார் செய்து அனுப்புவார். நான் திரும்பி வந்த போது, ஆசிரியர் எனக்கு என்ன பாடம் க<u>ற்று</u>க் கொடுத்தார் என்று என்னிடம் கேட்பார். நான் அவருக்கு ஆங்கில வார்த்தைகள் மற்றும் மேற்கத்திய விஞ்ஞானம் மற்றும் கற்றல், ஈர்ப்பு சட்டம், ஆர்க்கிமிடீஸ் கோட்பாடு, உலகம் எப்படி சுற்றுகிறது, முதலியவற்றை சொல்வேன். இது அவரை வருத்தமடையச் செய்தது. என் பாடங்களுக்கு அவரால் உதவ முடியவில்லை. ஆங்கில பாடசாலையில் அவர்கள் க<u>ற்று</u>க் கொண்ட விஷயங்களில் அவர் நம்பிக்கை கொள்ளவில்லை. கடவுளையும் வேதங்களையும் பற்றி எந்த போதனையும் இல்லை என்று வேதனை அடைந்தார். ஒரு நாள் நான் இசைப்பாடங்களை வழங்கியிருப்பதாக அறிவிப்பேன். அவள் மௌனத்தை தவிர வேறு எதுவும் கூறவில்லை. அதற்குப் பிறகு அவர் என்னிடம் மிகவும் அரிதாகவே பேசினார்.

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 sun- rise 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.

நான் பல்கலைக்கழகத்திற்குச் சென்ற போது, எனக்கென்று தனி அறை இருந்தது. நட்பின் பொதுவான இணைப்பு துண்டிக்கப்பட்டது. என் பாட்டி தனித்திருப்தை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டார். அவள் யாருடனும் பேசப்பட்டதாக அவளது நூற்பு-சக்கரத்தை நூற்றி ஆரம்பித்தாள். சூரிய உதயத்திலிருந்து சூரியன் மறையும் வரை, அவள் நூற்பு சக்கரத்திற்கு அருகில் உட்கார்ந்து பிரார்த்தனைகளைச் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருந்தார். மதியம் மட்டும் அவள் சிட்டுக்குருவிகளுக்கு உணவளிக்க சிறிது ஓய்வெடுத்தாள். வராண்டாவில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் பொழுது ரொட்டியை சிறுதுண்டுகளாக உடைத்தார். நூற்றுக்கணக்கான சிறிய பறவைகள் அவரை சுற்றிக் கொண்டு கலகலப்லொலி எழுப்பின. சில அவரது கால்களில் வந்து, மற்றவை அவரது தோள்களில் வந்தடைந்தன. சில அவரது தலையில் உட்கார்ந்திருந்தன. அவர் சிரித்தார். ஆனால் ஒரு போதும் பறவைகளை விரட்டும் ஒலியை அவர் செய்யவில்லை. இந்த அரைமணி

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PENGUIN 6 XI - ENGLISH

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 grand- mother 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.	நேரம்தான் அவருக்கு நாளில் மகிழ்ச்சியான நேரம் ஆகும். மேற்படிப்பு படிப்பதற்காக வெளிநாட்டிற்கு செல்ல முடிவு செய்த போது, என் பாட்டி கவலையடைந்திருப்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஐந்து வருடங்களுக்கு நான் வெகுதூரத்திலிருப்பேன். அவருடைய வயதில் ஒரு போதும் செல்ல முடியாது. ஆனால் என் பாட்டியால் முடியும். அவருக்கு உணர்ச்சி பிணைப்பும் இல்லை. ரயில் நிலையத்தில் என்னை விட்டு செல்ல அவர் வந்தார். ஆனால் எந்த உணர்ச்சியையும் பேசவோ அல்லது காட்டவோ இல்லை. அவரது உதடுகள் பிரார்த்தனை செய்தன. அவருடைய மனம் ஜெபத்தில் இருந்தது. அவளுடைய விரல்கள் ஜபமாலையின் மணிகளை என்றுமாய் மும்முரமாக இருந்தன. மெதுவாக அவர் என் நெற்றியை முத்தமிட்டார். நான் விட்டுச் சென்ற போது
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.	நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைந்தேன். எங்களுக்கு இடையேயான உடல் தொடர்புக்கான கடைசி அடையாளம் போல் அச்சிடலாம். ஆனால் அது அப்படி இல்லை. ஐந்து வருடங்கள் கழித்து நான் வீட்டிற்கு வந்தேன். அவர் முன்பு இருந்தது போல் இல்லை. அவருக்கு வார்த்தைகளுக்கு இன்னும் நேரமில்லாமல் இருந்தன. அவர் கைகளில் என்னை தழுவிக் கொண்டிருந்த போது, அவர் பிரார்த்தனைகள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டேன். என் வருகையின் முதல் நாளன்று, அவருடைய மகிழ்ச்சியான தருணங்கள் அவர் சிட்டுக்குருவியுடன் இருந்தது. அதற்கு நீண்ட நேரமாக உணவு கொடுத்தார்.
In the evening a change came over her. She did not pray. She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum and sang of the homecoming of warriors. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining. That was the first time since I had known her that she did not pray.	மாலையில் ஒரு மாற்றம் அவரிடம் வந்தது. அவர் பிரார்த்திக்கவில்லை. அவள் அருகிலிருந்த பெண்களை கூப்பிட்டார். பழைய டிரம் ஒன்றைப் பெற்று பாடுவதற்குத் தொடங்கினார். பல மணி நேரங்களுக்கு அவர் தொய் விழுந்த டிரம்ஸ் கொண்டு பாடினார் மற்றும் போர் வீரர்கள் வீட்டிற்கு வருவதை பற்றி பாடினார். அவள் மேல் அழுத்தத்தைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கு நாங்கள் அவளைத் தூண்ட வேண்டும். இன்றுதான் அவர் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யாமல் இருந்தார்.
The next morning she was taken ill. It was a mild fever and the doctor told us that it would go. But my grandmother thought differently. She told us that her end was near. She said that, since only a few hours before the close of the last chapter of her life she had omitted to pray, she was not go- ing to waste any more time talking to us.	மறுநாள் காலையில் அவருக்கு உடம்பு சரியில்லை. அது ஒரு மிதமான காய்ச்சல் மற்றும் டாக்டர் அது சரியாகி போய்விடும் என்று சொன்னார். ஆனால் என் பாட்டி வித்தியாசமாக சிந்தித்தார். அவருடைய முடிவு நெருங்கி விட்டது என அவர் சொன்னார். அவர் வாழ்க்கையின் கடைசி அத்தியாத்தின் முடிவிற்கு சில மணி நேரத்திற்கு முன் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யாமல் விட்டுவிட்டதால், அவர் எங்களுடன் பேசுவதற்று எந்த நேரமும் வீணாக்கப்போவதில்லை என்று சொன்னார்.
We protested. But she ignored our protests. She lay peace- fully in bed praying and telling her beads. Even before we could suspect, her lips stopped moving and	நாங்கள் எதிர்ப்பு தெரிவித்தோம். ஆனால் அவர் எங்கள் எதிர்ப்பை அலட்சியம் செய்தார். அவள் படுக்கையில் அமைதியாகப் படுத்திருந்தார். அவர் மணிகளைக்

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the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers. A peaceful pallor spread on her face and we knew that she was dead.

கொண்டு பிரார்த்தனையில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். நாம் சந்தேகிக்க முடிவதற்கு முன்பே, அவருடைய உதடுகள் அசையவில்லை. அவரது உயிரற்ற விரல்களிலிருந்து ஜபமாலை கீழே விழுந்தது. அவரது முகத்தில் ஒரு வெளிர் நிறம் பரவியது. அவர் இறந்து விட்டதாக அறிந்தோம்.

We lifted her off the bed and, as is customary, laid her on the ground and covered her with a red shroud. After a few hours of mourning we left her alone to make arrangements for her funeral. In the evening we went to her room with a crude stretcher to take her to be cremated. The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze of golden light. We stopped halfway 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 chirrup- ing. 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 grand- mother's corpse off, they flew away quietly. Next morning the sweeper swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin.

நாங்கள் அவரை படுக்கையிலிருந்து தூக்கினோம். இது வழக்கமான ஒன்று. அவரை தரையில் படுக்க வைத்தோம். பின்பு சிவப்பு கம்பளத்தால் அவரை மூடினோம். ஒரு சில மணி நேரம் கழித்து அவரை விட்டு விட்டு இறுதி சடங்கிற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். அவரை சுடுகாட்டிற்கு கொண்டு செல்வதற்காக சாயங்காலம் அமரர் ஊர்தியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவரது அறைக்குச் சென்றோம். தூரியன் அந்திமாலை சாயும் பொழுது அதன் தங்கக்கீற்றுகளால் அறையை நிரப்பியது. நாங்கள் முற்றத்தில் பாதி வழியில் நிறத்தப்பட்டோம். வராண்டா மற்றும் அவரை அறை முழுவதும் அவர் இறந்த மற்றும் சிவப்பு துணியுடன் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கும் இடத்தில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் தரையில் சிதறி அமர்ந்திருந்தன. அவைகள் கீச்சிடவில்லை. நாங்கள் பறவைகளுக்காக மன்னிப்புக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டோம். என் அம்மா அவைகளுக்காக ரொட்டி கொண்டுவந்தார். அவர் அதை கொஞ்சம் சிறிய துண்டுகளாக உடைத்து, என் பாட்டி கொடுக்கும் கொழுது அவர் அதை வீசினார். சிட்டுக்குருவிகள் ரொட்டியை கவனிக்கவில்லை. நாங்கள் என் பாட்டி சடலத்தை எடுத்த போது, அவைகள் அமைதியாக பறந்து சென்றன. அடுத்த நாள் காலையில் துப்புரவு செய்பவர் ரொட்டி துண்டுகளை குப்பைத் தொட்டியில் போட்டார்.



1.	absurd	- inconsistent / illogical	– அபத்தமான, நகைக்கத்தக்க
2.	bedlam	<ul><li>noisy confusion</li></ul>	– கூச்சல் குழப்பம் நிறைந்த இடம்
3.	certain	- sure	– நிச்சயமான, உறுதியான
4.	constantly	- continuously	– தொடர்ந்து, எப்போதும்
5.	distressed	– unhappy	– மனத்துயரம், துன்பம்
6.	expanse	- widespread	<ul><li>விரிந்த</li></ul>
7.	fables	- tales / stories	– நீதிக்கதைகள்
8.	fat	- obese / overweight	– குண்டான
9.	frivolous	- non-serious / lightminded	– செல்லமான, விளையாட்டுத்தனமான
10.	hobbled	<ul> <li>walked unsteadily</li> </ul>	– தொண்டி நடத்தல்
11.	ignore	- dissregard / omit	– புறக்கணித்தல், பொருட்படுத்தாமல் விடுதல்
12.	moist	- damp / wet	— ஈரமான
13.	monotonous	- unchanging / boring	– ஒரே மாதிரியான, மாறுதலே இல்லாத

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14.	omitted	- excluded	– தவிர்க்கப்பட்ட
15.	perched	- sat / rested	– உட்காருதல், இளைப்பாறுதல்
16.	persuade	- convinced	— வற்புறுத்துதல்
17.	pretty	- charming	– அழகான
18.	protest	- object / resist	– ஆட்சேபம், எதிர்ப்பு
19.	puckered	- wrinkled	– சுருக்கங்களுடன்
20.	rebukes	- scoldings	– செல்லமாக கோபித்துக் கொள்ளுதல்
21.	relaxed	<ul><li>being at rest</li></ul>	– ஓய்வெடுத்தல்
22.	revolting	<ul><li>objectionable</li></ul>	– ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாத
23.	scattered	- disordered	— சிதறி
24.	seclusion	<ul><li>isolation</li></ul>	– தனித்திருத்தல், விலகி இருத்தல்
25.	serenity	- tranaquility / calm	– அமைதி
26.	snapped	- cover	— அமைதி
27.	shaffed	- broke / cut	– முறிந்தது
28.	sort	- kind / type	— வகை
29.	veritable	<ul><li>real (used for emphasis)</li></ul>	– மெய்யான
30.	wrinkled	- creased / packered	– சுருக்கம் மிகுந்த



1.	Mantelpiece	shelf projecting from the wall above a	— தட்டு மாடம்
		fireplace	
2.	Absurd	- inconsistent/ illogical	– அபத்தமான (அ) பொருத்தமில்லாத
3.	Fables	- tales/stories	– நீதிக்கதைகள் (அ) கதைகள்
4.	Hobbled	walked unsteadily	– கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட
5.	Pucked	to contract the face into wrinkles	– சுருக்கு (அ) மடித்து வை
6.	Expanse	- widespread	– விரிவடைவது (அ) பெரியதாக்க <u>ு</u>
7.	Monotonous	- unchanging /boring	– சலிப்பான (அ) ஊக்கமளிக்காத
8.	Snapped	- broke / cut	– முறிந்த
9.	Seclusion	- isolation	– தனித்திருத்தல் (அ) விலகி
			இருத்தல்
10.	Bedlam	<ul><li>noisy confusion</li></ul>	– கூச்சல் குழப்பம் நிறைந்த இடம்
11.	Perched	- sat / rested	– இளைப்பாறுதல்
12.	Rebukes	- scoldings	– செல்லச்சணுங்கல்
13.	Dilapidated	- damaged	– பாழடைந்த (அ) இழந்த (அ)
			உடைந்த
14.	Pallor	an unhealthy pale appearance	– நிறமிழப்பு (அ) நோயால் அச்சத்தால்
			ஏற்படும் வெளிறிய தோற்றம்
15.	Shroud	<ul> <li>cloth used to wrap a dead person</li> </ul>	— சவச்சீலை

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	Word	Synonyms	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
1.	wrinkled	- folded	- சுருங்கிய
2.	hung	- swaying	- தொங்கு
3.	turban	- cap, hat	- தொப்பி, தலைப்பாகை
4.	revolting	- vile, nasty	- புரட்சிகரமான
5.	absurd	- crazy, stupid	- முட்டாள்தனமான
6.	undignified	- rough, common	- முரட்டுத்தனமான
7.	fables	- myth, fiction	– புராணம்
8.	prophets	- seer	- தீர்க்கதரிசி
9.	hobbled	- walked, unsteadily	- தளர்வான நடை
10.	spotless	- without design	– தவறில்லாத
11.	untidy	- unclean	- அழுக்கான
12.	puckered	- plait, wrinkle	- சுருக்கமான
13.	serenity	- peace of mind	- அமைதியான
14.	monotonous	- unvaried, unchanging	- ஒரே மாதிரியான
15.	scriptures	- sacred writings	- புனித புத்தகம்
16.	courtyard	- front portion	– வாசல்புறம்
17.	distressed	- disappointed	- ஏமாற்றமடைந்த
18.	announced	- released	- வெளியீடு
19.	seclusion	- privacy, shelter	- பாதுகாப்பு
20.	resignation	- withdrawal	- விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட
21.	reciting	- repeat	- மனனம் செய்தல்
22.	shooed	- pushed	- தள்ளுதல்
23.	rebukes	- scoldings	- செல்லக்கோபம்
24.	sagging	- old	- பழைமையான
25.	shroud	- grave clothes	- இடுகாட்டு துணி

# ANTONYMS

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

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PENGUIN 10 XI - ENGLISH



- 1) Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the story.
- a) Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

He wears 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.

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

His parents left him with her when they went to live in the city.

c) Where did the author study in his childhood?

The author studied in an English school and village school.

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

His grandmother always went with him because the school was attached to the temple. The **priest** taught them the **alphabet** and the morning prayer.

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

The dogs followed the grandmother for the chapatti she threw to them.

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

She was a **strong minded** old woman. Her mind was lost in prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her **rosary.** 

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

Her happiest moments feeding the sparrows in the afternoon.

Note: turban - தலைப்பாகை beard - தாடி priest - மதகுரு alphabet - எழுத்துக்களை எழுதும் முறை strong minded - வலுவான எண்ணம் rosary - ஜெபமாலை.

- 2) Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each. (text Page 5)
- a) Describe the author's grandmother.

She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale face and her lips moved in silent prayer.

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

She used to wake him up in the morning and get him ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous song. She would fetch his wooden slate, yellow chalk and earthen ink-pot and a red pen. She carried several stale chapattis for the village dogs.

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

In village, the priest taught them the alphabet and the morning prayer. The children used to sing the alphabet or the prayer in chorus. But, in city, there was no teaching about God and scriptures.

d) The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer. She always went to school with him because the school was attached to the temple. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the prayer in chorus, she sat inside reading the scriptures.

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PENGUIN 11 XI - ENGLISH

#### e) The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

When her grandson decided to go abroad for further studies, he was sure his grandmother would upset. But, she was not even sentimental. Her lips moved in prayer. Silently she kissed his forehead. This shows her strong mind.

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

She did not pray. She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing. That was the first time since he had known her that she did not pray.



# 1) The children in the village school were taught the alphabet. Did grandmother know the alphabet?

Yes. The grandmother knew the alphabet.

#### 2) That was a turning in our friendship". What happened to their friendship?

The grandmother could not accompany her grandson to the school in the city. She could not help him with his lessons. The city life created a distance between the grandmother and grandson.

#### 3) What took the place of village dogs in grandmother's life in the ity?

Sparrows took the place of village dogs in grandmother's life in the city.

4) In what respects does the author state that city school education was different from village school education? Mention at least three points.

English and Science were taught in the city school. Music lessons were also taught in the city school. There was no teaching about God and religion in the city school as in the village school.

#### 5) What used to be 'the happiest half hour of the day' for the grandmother?

The happiest half hour of the day used to be the time when the grandmother fed the sparrows in the afternoon.

# 6) 'I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell'. What did the author imply here?

At that extreme old age none could say for certain that she would live on those for five years when the writer would be away.

#### 7) What could have been the cause of grandmother's illness?

She fell ill because of over straining herself in singing at the return of her grandson.



- 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.

He and his grandmother were good friends. His parents left him with her when they went to live in the city and they were constantly together. She used to wake him up in the morning and get him ready for

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PENGUIN 12 XI - ENGLISH

school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed him in the hope that he would listen and get to know it by heart. Then, she would fetch his 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 him. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs. Thus, she played a vital role from his young age.

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.

XXX,

ууу.

Dear parents,

I am good and how are you? My grandmother is taking care of me. She and I are good friends. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready to school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous singsong while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart. She always went to school with me because the school is near to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. She sat inside reading the scriptures. The village dogs followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapatti we threw to them.

Yours lovingly,

XXX

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

Animals are capable of empathy. In this story also, the grand mother fed them. She used to carry several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs. When they had both furnished, they would walk back together. The village dogs would meet them at the temple door. They followed them to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapatti they threw to it. This shows her compassion towards the living being. Also shows that the animals are capable of empathy.



#### TALENTED STUDENTS

Topic: Portrait of a Lady Author: Khuswant Singh Genre: Autobiography

Theme: Bond between Grandma and her Grandson.

The Author and his grandma were very good friends. His parents left him to stay with her. They moved to the city. His grandma took immense care of him. She wake him up on the morning and made him ready for school. The author's school was attached with the temple. So his grandma accompanied him everyday. The priest taught the children alphabet and the morning prayer. They sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus. When they had finished they would return home together.

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PENGUIN 13 XI - ENGLISH

Later the author moved to an English school in the city. But his grandma couldn't a company him since he went to school by bus. As the year rolled by there has gap between them. He studied English words and little things of western science and learning. The grandma was distressed because he did not learn about God. Later he went up to the university for his further studies. The author denoted to go abroad for higher education. When he returned she came to the railway station. That day she started singing by collecting the women of neighbourhood. The next day she had mild fever. She did not talk to anyone but kept praying. Her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her finger. A peaceful pallor spread on the face. They carried her off the bed. All over the verandah and in her room right up to where the lady dead, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirping.

#### **AVERAGE STUDENTS**

Topic: Portrait of a Lady Author: Khuswant Singh Genre: Autobiography

Theme: Bond between Grandma and her Grandson.

The author and his granma were very good friends. She always went to school with him. The auther's school was attached with the temple. Grandmother sat inside the temple reading the holy books. In city she could not accompany her grandson to his school. Author went upto university for his further studies. The grandmother felt lonely. Grandma sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Hundreds of little birds collected round her for bread crumbs. When the grandmother died, they came in large numbers. There was no chirping. When the grandmother's body was taken for cremation, they silently flew away.

#### SLOW LEARNERS

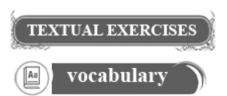
Topic: Portrait of a Lady Author: Khuswant Singh Genre: Autobiography

Theme: Bond between Grandma and her Grandson.

- ➤ The author studies in the village school.
- ➤ There he learnt alphabets and prayer songs.
- His grandma was his best friend.
- ➤ While moving to the city, there was a gap between the author and his grandma.
- > During the afternoon, she fed the sparrow in the city.
- When the author returned from abroad, his grandma sang.
- When she knew her death has approaching she started prayer.
- The sparrows mourned for her.

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PENGUIN 14 XI - ENGLISH



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

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

# b) Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate compound words from those given in the box: singsong, overstraining, spotless, gentlefolk, grandmother, courtyard, sunset, half-hour, homecoming

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

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

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

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

#### i) the thought was almost revolting.

As for my grandmother being young and pretty, <u>the</u> thought was almost revolting.

#### ii) an expanse of pure white serenity

She was like the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.

#### iii) a turning point

That was a turning point in our friendship.

#### iv) accepted her seclusion with resignation.

My grandmother <u>accepted her seclusion with</u> resignation.

#### v) frivolous rebukes

Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with <u>frivolous rebukes</u>.

#### e) Prefixes & Suffixes:

## Form two derivatives from each of the following words:

manage - mismanage, management

differ - indiffer, different

beauty - unbeauty, beautiful

peace - unpeace, peaceful

arrange - rearrange, arrangement

collect - recollect, collection

approve - disapprove, approved

#### f) Homophones:

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

#### 1) brake / break

a) We have a short <u>break</u> between the sessions.

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This Material Only for Sample Total Pages 430 **PENGUIN** 15 XI - ENGLISH b) The car skidded to a halt when I applied the is the most important thing in the brake. world. 2) waste / waist a) Wealth b) Power a) Shivani wears a belt around her waist. d) Influence c) Love b) We should never misuse or waste natural v) Love should be extended to resources. a) friends b) relatives 3) principle / principal c) countrymen d) creatures a) Oxygen is the principal element present in Grammar a) Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks earth's crust. b) Both these machines work on the same principle. using 'a, an', or 'the'. 4) bread / bred It is said that (1) computer is a) Children should be bred in a healthy electronic extension of the human environment. brain. Therefore, in principle, b) I like to have toasted <u>bread</u> for breakfast. computer can do all those activities which human brain can do. Today 5) lesson / lessen computers are found to be (5) most a) This medicine will lessen your pain. b) Finally, the manager learnt a lesson the hard useful devices as knowledge providers. Another important field of application of computers is

#### 6) pale / pail

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

#### 7) through / threw

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

#### 8) corps / corpse

- a) The corpse was covered with a shroud.
- b) The members of the national cadet corps have gone on a camp.

#### **Listening Activity**

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

i) According to Napoleon 'Good mothers make good

;	
a) housewives	b) jobs
c) nations	d) ideas
ii) Mothers exhibit	love.
a) unauthorized	b) unapproved
c) unacceptable	d) unconditional
iii) mot	thers care much for their children
a) Adapted	b) Adopted
c) Adoptive	d) Adaptable

b) In the follow	ving para	agraph, i	insert 'a	, an', or 'the
	(5) the	(6) the	(7) the	(8) a
Answer:	(1) a	(2) an	(3) a	(4) a

wherever necessary and rewrite the sentences.

youngsters love to visit the zoo.

(6)

(7)

(8)

systems.

development of robots.

drastic change in communication

internet has brought

In our family, we have planned to take children to a zoo next Sunday. A Van has been arranged and we are sure to have <u>a comfortable journey</u>. <u>The Zoo is an</u> interesting place for children who enjoy watching the animals and want to know more about them. Even 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 **next** emperor of that empire. All the ministers took their task seriously. After six months many ministers had small plants in their pots. A few had very large plants. **Some** had medium sized plants. The emperor entered the hall. He was **much** amused to see those plants. He called the first minister and asked him what he did with the seed. That minister explained the process he adopted to make his plant grow. The

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emperor called <u>all</u> the other ministers to explain what they did. Only <u>one</u> 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 <u>next</u> Emperor. Do you know why? He had given them boiled seeds which will not grow. Only <u>this</u> minister was honest.

#### d) Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.

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

#### **Tenses**

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

The people of India, as a whole, <u>are</u> (be) warmhearted and hospitable. Any calamity in any part of the world immediately <u>arouses</u> (arise) their charity and generosity and a committee <u>is</u> (be) promptly <u>set</u> (set) up to collect funds to help the distressed. The most endearing quality in them <u>is</u> (be) the respect they show for the work done in any capacity. They <u>believe</u> (believe) in what we <u>call</u> (call) the dignity of labour.

- b) Now, use the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences in their correct forms.
- 1) I (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I (be) free. **Ans: like, am**
- 2) He (is) likely to miss the train. He (run) up to the station. Ans: is, runs
- 3) At the moment they (wait) at the busstop. But I (not know) their plans for the journey.

Ans: are waiting, do not know

4) They firmly (believe) in the existence of God.

#### Ans: believe

- 5. We (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings (transmit) sound vacant. **Ans: hear, transmit**
- 6. She always (make) excuses for coming late.

#### Ans: makes

- 7. The Prime Minister (leave) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow. **Ans: is leaving**
- 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 <u>are</u> <u>taking</u> (take) their positions on the track. They <u>are</u> (be) all ready for the start. There <u>goes</u> (go) the starter's gun! Yes, the race has begun. John 4 <u>is leading</u> (lead) with Jeeva **closing** (close) behind him.

- d) Read the extract from Kayal's diary entry regarding her Nepal Trek, and fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.
- **DAY 1**: We <u>left</u> (leave) Anna International Airport in Chennai two days ago catching a direct flight to Kathmandu in Nepal. We <u>spent</u> (spend) a day sightseeing. Kathmandu is full of people, rickshaws and the smell of sandalwood. I've never <u>been</u> (be) on a trip like this before. So I'm really excited.
- **DAY 2 :** It <u>was raining</u> (rain) when we reached Pokhara, Nepal's second largest city, and saw the snowy peaks of the Himalayas for the first time. We <u>reached</u> (reach) Pokhara after a hairraising six-hour bus journey along very narrow roads with a lot of hairpin bends. The bus <u>was</u> (be) so full that one person had to share the driver's seat.
- **DAY 3:** We <u>began</u> (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 <u>pitched</u> (pitch) tents for our camps in the dense forests.
- **DAY 4:** Yesterday a landslide <u>blocked</u> (block) our path and we had to use ropes to get over it. This morn-

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ing 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 <u>are</u> (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 <u>were playing</u> (play) in the pool of muddy rain water as we left the place. We have already climbed 2,400 metres. Up here, it never <u>rains</u> (rain) and there are no trees. It <u>is</u> (be) windy and dusty and I am always thirsty.

**DAY 6:** Yesterday we <u>went</u> (go) up to the mountainside of the township of Mukthinath, at 3,600 metres. The thin air with less oxygen there <u>left</u> (leave) us breathless. We <u>felt</u> (feel) that we couldn't go any further. We <u>drank</u> (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 **flying** (fly) instead of walking.

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

- e) In the following passage, circle the verbs in simple present tense and underline the verbs in simple past. The first one has been done for you.
- i) Unless one is upright there is no use in being a i) charming fellow. Sometimes it is better to be honest than attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Shyam never <u>realised</u>. He never said an ill-natured word in his life. He was always polite and spoke softly to everybody.
- ii) That night he ii) <u>strolled</u> into the Palette Club about eleven o'clock, and <u>found</u> Trevor sitting by himself in the long room. "Well, Alan, did you get the picture <u>finished</u> all right?" he <u>said</u>, as he <u>lit</u> his cigarette. "<u>Finished</u> and <u>framed</u>, my boy!" <u>answered</u> Trevor, "and by-the-bye, you have made a conquest. That old model you saw is quite

- <u>devoted</u> to you. I <u>had</u> to tell him all about you who you are, where you live, what your income is, what prospects you have."
- iii) "And now tell me how Laura is. The old model iii) was quite interested in her." "You don't mean to say you talked to him about her?" said Hughie.
  "Certainly I did. He knows all about the relentless colonel, the lovely Laura, and the £10,000." "You told that old beggar all my private affairs?" cried Hughie, looking very red and angry. "My dear Alan," cried Hughie, "I shall probably find him waiting for me when I go home."
- f) Fill in the blanks using Past tense forms of the verbs:
- i. I <u>had never seen</u> never (see) such a beautiful sunrise before I came here.
- ii. We were not able to stay overnight as we **had not** reserved not (reserve) the tickets in advance.
- iii. Nirmala had been (be) to the concert several times.
- iv. Mariappan knew Pudukottai so well because he <u>had</u> <u>lived</u> (live) there for five years.
- v. Yusuf understood the problem because he <u>had ex-</u> **perienced** (experience) the situation earlier.
- vi. Catherine did not have any cash because she <u>had</u> <u>lost</u> (lose) her purse.
- vii. My father had been (be) to Mumbai once before.
- viii. The cat <u>had chased</u> (chase) the bird before it flew out of the yard.
- ix. Edith <u>had visited</u> (visit) several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her knee.
- x. If we <u>had called</u> (call) the manager ahead, we would not have needed to wait so long for a table.
- g) Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and circle the simple past tense form of the verb.

## INDIA BEAT PAKISTAN TO WIN BLIND CRICKET WORLD CUP

Chasing a huge target of 308 runs, India romped home in the penultimate over of the match to defeat Pakistan and win the Blind Cricket World Cup. India started off their chase in a cracking manner, but <a href="https://had.lost.two.quick.org/">had lost</a> two quick wickets. Sunil Ramesh rose to the occasion as he played a great knock to help India beat Pakistan and <a href="https://had.scored.go/">had scored.go/</a> gruns. Earlier India won the toss and <a href="https://had.scored.go/">had decided</a> to bowl first. Pakistan amassed a

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huge score of 307 for eight in 40 overs. Their openers **had given** them a brisk start which the later batsmen capitalized on.

- h) Read the following extract and fill in the spaces with the right form of verbs and complete the passage. The first one is done for you.
- i) The poet stops to hear the maiden singing while she i) was cutting (cut) and binding (bind) the grain. The song of the lady fascinated (fascinate) the poet, who stood (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl sang (sing) a sad song.
- ii) <u>was blowing</u> (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance <u>rose</u> (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It <u>seemed</u> (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth <u>was falling</u> (fall) against one's skin. A sweet voiced bird somewhere <u>ws chirping</u> (chirp) repeatedly.
- i) Read the news item that appeared in a daily and fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Ever since social networking sites entered our lives, they **served** (serve) as platforms where users could use the virtual space offered by these social media. However, recent incidents **have caused** (cause) many to

question the freedom to express views on various issues and in some cases, it <a href="has become">has become</a> (become) a dangerous platform. Social Contact <a href="has transformed">has transformed</a> (transform) people. They <a href="have developed">have developed</a> (develop) an addiction to it

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

Rajan slowly **settled** down in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife **brought** from the household work she **did** helped them to meet their requirements. Life was easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu <u>came</u> crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan pacify her and promised to mend it. This small repair work became the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earned him great respect. Games and 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 indicated the mental and spiritual development of the player.

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PENGUIN 19 XI - ENGLISH



#### PROSE

## The Queen of Boxing



M.C. Mary Kom

#### About the author

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



#### Pictures related to the lesson



**Practice** 



**Fight** 



Winning



Mary Kom Six Time Champion an Inconparble Boxer



Mary Kom on Winning



**PM Hails Mary Kom** 



Mary Kom's Ferocious Action

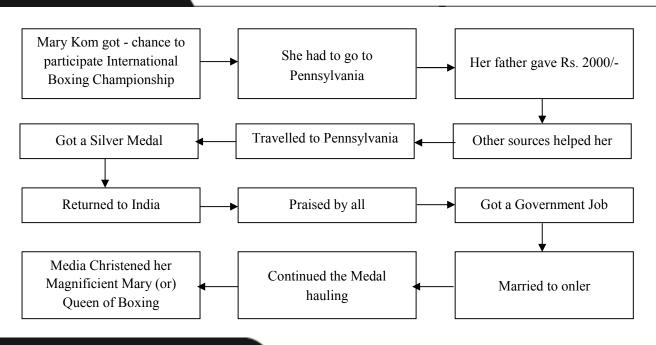


Mary Kom Was Congratulated



**Magnificient Mary** 

#### MIND MAP



#### Pictorial Description



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PENGUIN 21 XI - ENGLISH



Mary Kom is an Indian Olympic boxer hailing from the Kom tribe in Manipur. She is the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six world championships. She became the first Indian woman boxer to get a Gold medal in the Asian Games in 2014 in Incheon, South Korea. She was selected in world Women's Boxing championships in Pennsylvania in November-Decembner 2001. For that, her friend Onler helped her totally Rs.8,000/-- from two MP's because of her fathers insufficient amount of Rs.2,000/- She received that she could not come back empty handed. They were the last team to arrive. She took part in 48 Kg in the championship. She reached the finals but she lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey. She thought that her loss appetite was the main reason. Her first medal was Silver which always mean a lot to her. But, she was not happy with Silver. She would bring back a gold. After winning the gold in second world championship, the Manipur government offered the Sub-Inspector post in 2005. She continued that after her marriage too. She preserved her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in NewDelhi She considered this as one of her greatest achievements.

# TEXT TRANSLATION

#### பாடம் தமிழ் PROSE ENGLISH திறமையுள்ள விளையாட்டு வீரர்களின் சுயசரிதைகள், The autobiographies of accomplished sportspersons are தங்கள் இலக்கை நோக்கிய சவால்களை எதிர் re- plete with the challenges they faced and their single-கொண்டுள்ளன. அத்தகைய ஒரு புத்தம் மிகவும் mind- ed pursuit towards their goal. Such a book is sure சுவாரசியமாகவும், ஒரு தூண்டுதலாகவும் வாசிக்க to make an interesting as well as an inspirational read. வைப்பது நிச்சயம். இப்போது எம்.சி. மேரிகாமின் Now, read an excerpt from M.C. Mary Kom's சுயசரிதையான "உடைக்க இயலாத" பகுப்பாய்வின் ஒரு autobiography 'Unbreak- able'. பகுதியை வாசிக்கவும். பாங்காக் சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பை சர்வதேச குத்துச் சண்டை Soon after the Bangkok championship, I was selected in அமைப்பில் (முதலில் அசோஸியேஷனல் டிபாக்ஷஸ் the 48kg category for the International Boxing அமெச்சூர் அல்லது AIBA) பென்சில்வேனியாவிலுள்ள Association (originally the Association Internationale de உலக மகளிர் குத்துசண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் நவம்பர் Boxe Ama- teur, or the AIBA) World Women's Boxing - டிசம்பர் 2002 இல் 48 கிலோ பிரிவில் தேர்வு Championships in Pennsylvania, USA, in November-செய்யப்பட்டேன். December 2001. My father managed to collect only Rs 2,000 for my trip. என் பயணத்திற்காக, என் தந்தையால் ரூபாய் 2000 மட்டுமே சேகரிக்க முடிந்தது. நான் வருத்தமாகவும், I was both upset and very worried because I'd heard of சோகமாகவும் இருந்தேன். ஏனென்றால், how expensive things were in America. But there was அமெரிக்காவில் அனைத்து பொருட்களும் விலை noth- ing my parents or I could do. I spoke to Onler, one உயர்ந்ததாக இருக்கும் என்று கேள்விப்பட்டேன். of my friends, about my problem. He invited a few ஆனால் என் பெற்றோராலும் என்னாலும் எதுவும் செய்ய students and elders, who went to meet the two Members இயலவில்லை. என் பிரச்சனையப் பற்றி என் of Parliament and seek their help. Two MPs donated Rs. நண்பர்களில் ஒருவரான ஆன்லருடன் பேசினேன். 5,000 and Rs. 3,000 respectively and I suddenly had Rs அவர் பாராளுமன்றத்தின் இரு உறுப்பினர்களை 10,000 in my hands. With this princely sum, and a little சந்தித்து உதவி பெற சில மாணவர்கள் மற்றும், more that had been collected from people, I left for the பெரியவர்களையும் அழைத்துச் சென்றார். இரண்டு US. I was relieved to have money in my pocket, and நாடாளுமன்ற உறுப்பினர்கள் ரூபாய் 5000 மற்றும் 3000 knew that I could not come back empty-handed after all நன்கொடை வழங்கினார். அச்சமயத்தில் திடீரென்று the efforts that people had made on my behalf. ரூபாய் 1000 எனக்குக் கிடைத்தது. இந்த மிகப் பெரிய தொகை மற்றும் மக்களிடமிருந்து மேலும் பெறப்பட்ட சிறிய தொகையையும் வைத்துச் கொண்டு நான்

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

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appetite. I was not accustomed to the food there. Try as I might, I could not eat the food and I started to lose weight. So much so that just before the finals I was only 46 kg. This isprob- ably 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.

அங்கே உள்ள உணவு எனக்குப் பழக்கமில்லை. என்னால் முடிந்த வரை முயற்சித்தேன். என்னால் உணவைச் சாப்பிட முடியவில்லை மற்றும் இறுதி போட்டிக்கு முன்பாக எடை இழக்க ஆரம்பித்தேன். நான் 46 கிலோ மட்டுமே இருந்தேன். இதனால் நான் தங்கம் வெல்லும் கனவை இழந்தேன். இது மிகவும் ஏமாற்றமாக இருந்தது. நான் என் அறைக்கு சென்று அழுதேன். ஆனால் என் பயிற்சியாளர்கள் அன்பானவர்கள். அவர்கள் என்னை ஆறுதல் அடையச் செய்தனர் மேலும், நான் வெள்ளி வென்றதற்காக என்னைப் பாராட்டினார்கள். அணியில் நான் மட்டுமே பதக்கம் பெற்றேன். ஆனால் இந்த சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் இருந்து நான் கற்றுக் கொண்ட மிகப் பெரிய விஷயம் என்னவென்றால் எந்த குத்துச் சண்டை வீரரையும் என்னவென்றால் எந்த குத்துச் சண்டை வீரரையும்

In the course of my career, I have become used to travel and to the different ways that things work in other countries. One time, in China, we were given chopsticks to eat our meals with. Just when I had painfully begun to master the art of using a knife and fork, I had to use two sticks to fill my stomach. I ended up using both my hands to hold the chopstick to pick up the food and push it into my mouth. My teammates asked for spoons but I tried to manage with the sticks. It helped that I really enjoy Chinese food. I was hungry enough that I managed the complex work required—I ate enough to sate my appetite and my palate. After five years of travelling, I started taking along some packed food from home.

என் வாழ்க்கை பயணத்தில் நான் பயணிக்கக் கற்றுக் கொண்டேன். அதன் பின் வெவ்வேறு நாடுகளில் வேலை செய்யும் பல்வேறு வழிகளையும் கற்றுக் கொண்டேன். சீனாவில் ஒரு முறை எங்கள் சாப்பாடு சாப்பிடுவதற்கு ஜோடிகுச்சிகள் வழங்கப்பட்டது ஒரு கத்தி மற்றும் முட்கரண்டியைப் பயன்படுத்தி உணவு உட்கொள்ள தேர்ந்த நான், என் வயிற்றை நிரப்ப இரண்டு குச்சிகளை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டியிருந்தது. நான் என் இரண்டு கைகளையும் பயன்படுத்தி உணவு உண்ண ஆரம்பித்தேன். என்னுடன் வந்த வீரர்கள் கரண்டியைக் கேட்டார்கள். அனால் எனக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட குச்சியை கொண்டு உணவை உண்ண ஆரம்பித்தேன், அது எனக்கு சீன உணவை விரும்பி சாப்பிட வைத்தது. எனக்கு போதிய பசி ஏற்படாது. 5 வருட பயணத்திற்கு பின், வீட்டிலிருந்து நான் கட்டிய உணவை எடுத்துச் செல்ல ஆரம்பித்தேன்.

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 felici- tation programme was held in Langol, an area that houses the government quarters. Thanksgiving prayers were said and words of praise and adulation were showered on me. I was presented with a traditional shawl. Oja Ibomcha was also present and was duly felicitated. When I spoke to the people in Langol that day, I spoke of my hope that I would win gold in future tournaments.

நான் திரும்பி வெண்கல பதக்கத்துடன் வந்த போது டெல்லி விமான நிலையம் என்னை வரவேற்றது. மீண்டும் இம்பால் வந்த பொழுது மாலை மரியாதைகளும், மேலதாளங்களும் மற்றும் நடனங்களிலும் நான் வரவேற்கப்பட்டேன். நகரம் முழுவதும் வெற்றி கொண்டாடப்பட்டது. அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் வசிக்கும் லாங்கல் பகுதியில் என்னைப் பாராட்டி விழா நடைபெற்றது. நன்றி பிரார்த்தனை கூறப்பட்டது. பின்பு, பராட்டு மற்றும் புகழ்ச்சி வார்த்தைகள் என் மீது பொழியப்பட்டது. பாரம்பரியமான சால்வை எனக்குப் பரிசாக வழங்கப்பட்டது. என்னுடன் இருந்த ஓஜாஇமோம்ஷாவுக்கும் என்னைப் போலவே மரியாதை வழங்கப்பட்டது. நான் லாங்காவில் உள்ள மக்களிடம் அன்று பேசியபோது எதிர்கால போட்டிகளில் தங்கத்தை வெல்வேன் என்று நம்பிக்கையுடன் பேசினேன்.

That first international medal, a silver, will always mean

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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 sil- ver. As I touched down in India, I vowed that the next time I would bring back a gold. I knew I was good enough.

The silver in Pennsylvania and the prize money from the government had put an end to my immediate financial worries. But I wanted a job too, for that alone can bring long-term security and a steady income. Also, around the time that I was getting married, I had no savings except a couple of life insurance policies. After my second World Championship gold, the Manipur government offered me the post of Sub-Inspector, which I accepted in 2005. I had long dreamt of getting a government job through the sports quota, and it was finally fulfilled. I earned a salary of Rs. 15,000 in that first job. The thing about jobs that are ob-tained 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.

My medal haul continued after my marriage, putting an end to speculation among my family and friends around that particular topic. I retained the world title in the Third World Women's Boxing Championships at Podolsk in Russia, in 2005. Sarita, who had won the bronze, and I were given a hero's welcome at the Imphal airport. We were taken to the Bhagyachandra Open Air Theatre, where a grand reception was organised.

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

எனக்கு நிறைய அர்த்தத்தை தந்தது. சண்டை மற்றும் அனைத்துத் தொடர் நிகழ்வுகளும் என் நினைவகத்தில் பொறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. ஆனால் என் உள் மனதில் வெள்ளிப் பதக்கம் எனக்கு மகிழ்ச்சியளிக்கவில்லை. நான் இந்தியாவுக்காக அடுத்த முறை உறுதியாக தங்கப் பதக்கம் வெல்வேன் என்று உறுதி மொழி எடுத்தேன். எனக்கு தெரிந்து இது மன நிறைவாக இருந்தது.

பென்சிவேனியாவில் உள்ள வெள்ளியும், அரசாங்கத்தின் பரிசுப்பணமும் எனக்கு உடனடி நிதிக் கவலையை முடிவுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தது. ஆனால் எனக்கு ஒரு வேலை தேவை. ஏனென்றால் தனியாக நீண்ட காலப் பாதுகாப்பிற்கு ஒரு வருமானத்தைச் சேர்க்க முடியும். மேலும், நான் திருமணம் செய்து கொண்ட நேரத்தில், ஆயுள் காப்பீட்டுக் சேமிப்பு தவிர வேறு எந்த விதமான சேமிப்புகளும் எனக்குக் கிடையாது. என் இரண்டாவது உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப் தங்கத்திற்குப் பிறகு, மணிப்பூர் அரசாங்கம் எனக்குத் துணைக் கண்காணிப்பாளர் பதவியை வழங்கியது. நான் 2005 இல் இதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டேன். நான் முதல் வேலையில் ரூ.15,000 சம்பாதித்தேன். விளையாட்டு இட ஒதுக்கீடு மூலம் கிடைக்கும் வேலைக்கு நாங்கள் மற்றவர்களைப்போல் வழக்கமாக வேலைக்குப் போக வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. ஏனென்றால் நாங்கள் ஆண்டு தோறும் முகாம்களிலும், சண்டைகளிலும் இருந்து வருகிறோம். தேவையான போது, நான் அலுவலகத்திற்குச் செல்கிறேன். நான் ஒவ்வொரு முறையும் நிலையத்திலிருந்து வெளியேறும் போது, விடுப்பு எடுப்பதை, துறைக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும்.

என்னுடைய திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு எனது பதக்கம் தொடாந்தது. அந்த குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயத்தைச் சுற்றி என் குடும்பத்தினருக்கும் நண்பர்களுக்கும் ஊகிக்க முடிந்தது. நான் ரஷ்யாவில் போடோல்ஸ்கில் மூன்றாம் உலக மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் உலக பட்டத்தைத் தக்க வைத்துக் கொண்டேன். 2005 ஆம் ஆண்டில் வெண்கலத்தை வென்ற சரிதாவும், நானும் இம்பால் விமான நிலையத்தில் ஒரு நடிகனின் வரவேற்பைப் பெற்றோம். 'பாக்கியச்சந்திரா' திறந்த வெளி திரையரங்கிற்கு நாங்கள் அழைத்துச் செல்லப்பட்டோம். அங்கு ஒரு வரவேற்பு ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தது.

நான் 2001 இல் இருந்து 2004 வரை பல ஜோடிகளில் வெற்றி பெற்றேன். நான் பல தங்கங்களை வென்றேன். மூத்த மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்கள், 2வது மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப், 2002, 2003 ஆம் ஆண்டில் ஹிஸாரில் 2வது ஆசிய மகளிர் குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் மற்றும் ஹங்கேரியிலுள்ள பாயஸின் ஸ்விட்ச் கோப்பை குத்துச் சண்டை சாம்பியன்ஷிப் போன்றவை இதில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கவை.

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won a gold in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing Championships in October 2005 and November 2006.

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 achieve- ments. It is probably the most memorable for me because I was able to win at home. The other Indian boxers also performed exceptionally well. India won four golds, one silver and three bronzes, and our team won the overall title. With this hat-trick of World Championship wins, the media christened me 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.

இதுபோல், நான் திருமணம் செய்து கொண்ட போது என்னால் பதக்கத்தைத் தொடர முடியுமா என்ற சந்தேகம் அனைவருக்கும் இருந்தது. ஆனால் திருமணத்திற்குப் பிறகு, அக்டோபர் 2005 மற்றும் நவம்பர் 2006 இல் நான் மூன்றாம் மற்றும் நான்காம் உலக மகளிர் சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் தங்கம் வென்றேன். தைவான், வியட்நாம், டென்மார்க் போன்ற பல சர்வதேச நிலை மட்ட சாம்பியன்கள் பல இருந்தன. 2006 ஆம் அண்டில் புதுதில்லி நான்காவது உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பில் ருமேனியாவில் ஸ்டெலாடாடூடாவை 22-7 என்ற கணக்கில் தோற்கடித்ததன் மூலம் எனது உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப் பட்டத்தைத் தக்க வைத்துக் கொண்டேன். இதுவே என் மிகப்பெரிய சாதனையாகக் கருதுகிறேன். நான் எந்தவித பயிற்சியும் மேற்கொள்ளாமல் வீட்டில் இருந்தபடியே வெற்றி பெற முடிந்ததால், இது எனக்கு மிகவும் மறக்க முடியாத ஒன்றாகும். மற்ற இந்திய குத்துச் சண்டை வீரர்களும் சிறப்பாக விளையாடினர். இந்தியா நான்கு தங்கம், ஒரு வெள்ளி, மூன்று வெண்கலப் பதக்கங்களை வென்றது. எங்கள் அணி ஒட்டு மொத்த பட்டத்தை வென்றது. இந்த மூன்று முறை தொடர் சாதனை மூலம் உலக சாம்பியன்ஷிப்பைக் கைப்பற்றினோம். ஊடகங்கள் என்னை "குத்துச் சண்டை ராணி" மற்றும் "அற்புதமான மேரி" என பெயர் சூட்டினார்கள்.



1.	accustomed	– familiar	— பழக்கப்பட்ட
2.	adulation	- appreciation	– பாராட்டு / முகஸ்துதி
3.	appetite	– hunger	— цө
4.	category	- a class or division	— பിനിഖ്വ
5.	christened	- named	— பெயர்சூட்டுதல்
6.	complex	- difficult	— சிக்கலான
7.	confined	- cramped	— அடைக்கப்பட்ட
8.	consoled	- cheered	– ஆறுதல் அளித்தல்
9.	convicton	- firm gain or belief	— திடமான நம்பிக்கை
10.	enormously	- highly	— மிகப்பெரிய
11.	etched	- imprinted	— பதிக்கப்பெற்ற
12.	excemptionally	- outstandingly	— முனைப்பான முறையில்
13.	excerpt	a short extract from a writing	<ul> <li>புத்தகம் முதலியவற்றிலிருந்து</li> <li>எடுத்தாளப்பட்ட பகுதி</li> </ul>
14.	felicitation	- congratulatory address	— பாராட்டுரை
15.	haul	- taking a collection	— திரட்டுதல்
16.	inferior	- lower in status	— தாழ்வான

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17.	Jetlag	<ul> <li>a tired and anplesant feeling, a person experience following a long flight journey through different time zones</li> </ul>	— விமான பயணத்தில் ஏற்படும் பல உபாதைகள்
18.	lauded	- appreciated	— பாராட்டுதல்
19.	opponent	- someone who competes with	— எதிராக விளையாடுபவர்
20.	palate	- sense of taste	— சுவை
21.	princely	<ul><li>very large</li></ul>	<ul><li>பெரிய அளவில்</li></ul>
22.	probably	- likely; perhaps	— அநேகமாக
23.	relieved	- eased	— நிம்மதியாக
24.	retained	- held; withheld	— தக்கவைத்தல்
25.	sate	- satisfy	– தெவிட்டும் அளவில்
26.	speculation	– guess	– யூகம்
27.	steady	- fixed	— நிலையாக
28.	vanished	- disappeared	— மறைந்துவிடுதல்



1.	princely	- very large	— அதிகமான
2.	jet lag	- a tired and unpleasant feeling, a person	— விமான பயணத்தில் ஏற்படும் சோர்வு
		experiences, following a long flight	
		through different time zones	
3.	appetite	– hunger	— цө
4.	lauded	- appreciated	— பாராட்டியது
5.	conviction	- firm faith or belief	— உறுதியான நம்பிக்கை
6.	sate	– satisfy	<ul> <li>தெளிவு, திருப்தி</li> </ul>
7.	palate	<ul><li>sense of taste</li></ul>	— சுவை உணர்வு
8.	felicitation	<ul><li>congratulatory address</li></ul>	— பாராட்டு
9.	adulation	- appreciation	— பாராட்டுதல்
10.	etched	- imprinted	<ul><li>பொறிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள</li></ul>
11.	speculation	– guess	– யூகம்
12.	haul	- taking a collection	— திரட்டுதல்

# SYNONYMS

	Word	Synonyms	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
1.	excerpt	- piece taken from a book, select, choose, take out	- ஒரு பகுதி
2.	princely - huge		- ஆடம்பரம்
3.	relieved	- mitigated, eased, alleviated	- விடுவிக்கப்பட்ட
4.	confined	- unfree, rstricted, limited	- குறுகிய அளவு
5.	arena	- enclosed area used for sports, political sphere	- இடம்
6.	enormously	- hugely, tremendously, staggeringly	– அதிகமாக

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7		11 7 41 1 11 7	
7.	weighing	- consideration, think, deliberation	– ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல்
8.	opponent	- contestant	– எதிராளி
9.	vanished	- disappeared, non existent	– மறைந்த
10.	competed	- taking part, accomplish	– பங்கேற்பு
11.	unbeatable	- unconquerable, invincible	- வீழ்த்த முடியாத
12.	accustomed	- usual, habitual	- பழக்கப்பட்ட
13.	consoled	- expurgated	- ஆற்றுதல்
14.	disappointed	- frustrated, foiled, unsuccessful	- வருத்தப்படுதல்
15.	felicitation	- speech act	- ஏற்புரை
16.	adulation	- flattery	- புகழ்தல்
17.	etched	- carved, inscribed	- ஆசைப்படுதல்
18.	tend	- incline, suffer, run	- பாதிக்கப்பட்ட
19.	retained	- maintained, preserved	– பாதுகாத்தல்
20.	defeating	- win a victory, unsuccessful	- தோற்றுப் போதல்
21.	exceptionally	- unacceptable	- ஏற்க முடியாத
22.	christened	- baptised	- ஞானஸ்தானம்
23.	hat-trick	- the scoring of three goals by one player in one game	- மூன்று முறை தொடர்ந்து புள்ளி வைத்தல்



Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
excerpt	X include, record, add	princely	X poor, vulgar, low class
relieved	X unmitigated	confined	X free, unconfined, unrestricted
weighing	X tactlessness	opponent	X unthreatening, peaceful
vanished	X existent	competed	X begin, broken
unbeatable	X beatable, vincible, conquerable	accustomed	X unusal, uncommon, new
consoled	X uncensored	disappointed	X successful, productive
felicitation	X disagreement	etched	X uncarved, uncut, simple
tend	X disagree, distrust	retained	X destroyed, gone
defeating	X successful	exeptionally	X acceptable, satisfactory
christened	X domobilized		

#### **BOOK EXERCISE**

Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
amateur	X professional	compulsory	X optional
traditional	X modern	expensive	X invaluable
hopeful	X hopeless	accepted	X replusive

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

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

Mary Kom's father arranged Rs. 2000 and two MP's **donated** Rs. 3000 and Rs. 5000. Thus she 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 thought that she has money in her pocket by the other's help. So she thought that she could not come back **empty handed.** 

#### c) What was her first impression of America?

Mary Kom thought that things were very **expensive.** The people were very nice too.

#### d) Why did she call herself 'lucky'?

Mary Kom was **tired** and suffering from **jet lag**. She did not have any match on that day. So, she called herself as **lucky**.

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

The main reason was her loss of **appetite.** There, she did not take usual food. She started to lose weight. Before her finals, she was only 46kg. So, she lose in the finals.

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

Mary Kom was **fortunate** but some of the team-mates were not so lucky. She **competed** in the 48kg in this championship and was even hopeful of winning the gold. The boxers were not unbeatable as she had though tearlier.

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

In China, they were given **chopsticks** to eat their meal. Her **teamamates** asked for **spoons** but she tried to manage with the sticks. She really enjoyed chinese food.

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

On her return, Delhi gave her a **warm welcome** at the airport. In Imphal, she was greeted with **garlands** and drumbeats and dancing. A **felicitation programme** was held in Langol. Then organized a grand reception.

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

Mary Kom was **retaining** her world title by **defeating** Steluta Duta of Romania in 2006. She considered that as her greatest achievement. Because, she was able to win at home.

Note: Chopsticks - சீனர்கள் உணவு உண்ண பயன்படுத்தும் garlands - மலர் மாலைகள் felicitation prgramme - பாராட்டு விழா Warm welcome - சிறப்பான வரவேற்பு completed - போட்டியில் பங்கு பெறுதல் spoons - கரண்டி empty handed - வெறுங்கையுடன் appetite - பசி expensive - விலையுயர்ந்த financial support - பண உதவி trip - பயணம் jet lag - பயண களைப்பு donated - நன்கொடை

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PENGUIN 29 XI - ENGLISH



#### 1) What inspired Mary Kom to write an autobiography?

The story of Mary Kom is the same as that of thousands of women in this country. The reason she decided to put down her life on paper is so that she could inspire and motivate others to never lose hope and fight for their dreams. If she can achieve success, then anyone can. This book is also a celebration of the Indian woman and the day-to-day struggles we have to face and overcome on a daily basis.

#### 2) What are some of Mary Kom's favorite childhood memories?

Mary Kom loved playing in the fields back home and racing with her fellow students on the way to school. Looking back. She realized that belonging to the family of a laborer actually helped to prepare her body for boxing. There were many times when her family didn't have enough food or warm clothing to go around. All this made her physically as well as emotionally tough.

#### 3) What has been the sweetest reward in the life of Mary Kom?

There have been two- the first was winning an Olympic medal and the second is her husband, Onler, who has provided constant support and is her emotional anchor. She had to wait a long time to achieve success in her professional and personal life but the wait was certainly worth of it.

#### 4) Describe briefly the achievements of Mary Kom in the field of boxing.

Mary made her international debut at the first AIBA Women's World Boxing Championship held in the United States, where she bagged a silver medal in the 48 kg weight category. Subsequently, she won a gold medal in the 45 kg class at the second AIBA Women's World Boxing Championship in Turkey in 2002. Kom has total 5 world boxing championship titles in her name.

#### 5) List out the awards got by Mary Kom.

- ➤ The government of India had awarded her with the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award in 2009, which is the country's highest award given to a sportsman.
- ➤ She also received the Arjuna Award in 2003 and Padma Shree Award in 2006.
- ➤ She was also appointed the International Boxing Association's Ambassador for Women's Boxing in 2009.



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

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

Mary Kom was selected in the 48 Kg category for the International Boxing Association in Pennsylvania, USA in November-December 2001. Her father managed to collect two thousand rupees. She thought that it was not enough to her trip. So her friend Onler arranged totally eight thousand rupees from two M.P's. She relieved that she could not come back empty handed. In Pennsylvania, they were the last team to arrive. So, they went straight the sporting arena from the airport. She was very tired because of

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long travel. She didn't have any match on that day. But, some of the teammate were not so lucky as her because they had match the took part in 48Kg in the championship. She reached the finals but lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey. She thought that her loss of appetite was the main reason to lost the match. She couldn't ate her usual food and started to lose weight.

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

When she started her career, she suffered a lot because of financial lack of money. So many sports persons faced this as their major problem. Because of this, they may lose their entire sports life. But, Mary Kom came over that and succeed in her sports life. For her International Boxing Association, she didn't have enough money to travel to America. Then, she was helped by two MPs by her friend Onler. Then, she reached the finals. In the quarter final, she defeated Nadia Hokmi of Poland. In semi-final, she defeated Jamie Behal of Canada. She reached the finals. But, she lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey. Because of her loss of appetite. She competed 48 Kg championship. When she reached the finals, she became 46 Kg. She didn't take usual food there. This caused her to lose.

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

Mary Kom faced vehement opposition initial from her family as boxing was not a 'Women's sport'. In her first tournament, she won silver at the 2001 Women's World Amateur Boxing Championship. She was the only female boxer from India to take part in the 2012 London Games and won a bronze medal. After she had two children, she returned to the ring and was even more successful with her punches. To help to promote the sport and create future champions, she started MC Mary Kom Boxing Academy in her home state of Manipur. She had the reputation of always saying sorry to her opponents if she injured them. Even her parents were farmers, she succeeded in sports. Inspite of getting married, she competed in the tournaments of won a gold in Third of Fourth World Women's Boxing championships in October 2005 and November 2006. With the hat-trick of World Championship won, she was commonly called as 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'.



### TALENTED STUDENTS

Topic: The Queen of Boxing Author: M.C. Mary Kom Genre: Autobiography

Theme: Perseverance and Determination

Mary Kom hailed from a poor family. She took interest in Boxing. She pursued the same with great difficulty. She participated in the women Boxing championship in USA 2001. She won a Silver medal. She found the life at USA very harsh due to the new climate. The greatest disadvantage for her was loss of appetite. She lost weight too.

During her career, she travelled widely. She liked Chinese food. She has given a warm reception of Delhi on her return. She expressed her desire to win the gold for the nation. She was also gave in some

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prize money after her win. It helped her to end her financial problems. She was offered the post of a Sub Inspector of Police. She continued her sports career even after her marriage. She retained the third world women's Boxing championship.

She had a good run from 2001 to 2004. After wedding she won a gold at the third and fourth world women's Boxing championships in 2005 and 2006. She won a hot-trick of world championship wins and her christened "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificient Mary".

### AVERAGE STUDENTS

Topic: The Queen of Boxing Author: M.C. Mary Kom Genre: Autobiography

Theme: Perseverance and Determination

This lesson 'Queen of Boxing' is taken from M.C. Mary Kom's autobiography 'Unbreakable'. Mary Kom was selected in the 48kg category for boxing. But she did not have money to go to America. Her father managed to collect only Rs. 2000. Two MP's donated Rs. 2000 and Rs. 3000. Because of these efforts Mary kom decided not to come back empty handed. She won her first international medal. She also started believing that she could face any one in the ring. After getting the prize money and Govt job put an end to her financial problems. After wedding, her medal haul continued. She won a hot-trick of world championship. The media named her. "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary".

### **SLOW LEARNERS**

**Topic**: The Queen of Boxing

Author: M.C. Mary Kom Genre: Autobiography

**Theme: Perseverance and Determination** 

- Mary Kom is an Indian woman boxer.
- > She got six time championships.
- At first she went to Pennsylvania with the help of funds from various sources.
- She got a Government job.
- She succeeded due to hardwork.
- ➤ She was named as "Magnificient Mary" and "Queen of Boxing" by Media.

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### vocabulary

### A) Abbreviations:

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

### Look at the other abbreviations used in the lesson.

USA - United States of America

AIBA – Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur

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

- 1) IELTS International English Language Test System
- 2) GST Goods and Services Tax3) TNPSC Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
- 4) STD Subscriber Trunk Dialling
- 5) ISD International Subscriber Dialling
   6) MBA Master of Business Administration
   7) MHRD Ministery 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 Mangaement
   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 Technology24) ITI Industrial Training Institute

- B) Note the underlined words in the sentences below. They are antonyms formed by adding prefixes 'un' and 'dis' to the base words.
  - The boxers were not <u>unbeatable</u> as I had earlier thought.
  - The greatest <u>disadvantage</u> for me was my loss of appetite.

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

fortunate - unfortunate respect - disrespect

rational - irrational direct - indirect

regular - irregular active - inactive

agree - disagree obedient - disobedient

continue - discontinue decent - indecent

legitimate - illegitimate regular - irregular aware - unaware finite - infinite

necessary - unnecessary

### C) Idioms related to Sports

- 1) throw in the towel to give up
- 2) in our corner on your side in an argument or dispute
- 3) on the ropes state of near collapse or defeat
- 4) below the belt unfair or unsporting behavior
- 5) square off Prepare for a conflict.

### **Listening Activity**

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

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

b) 21

c) 37

d) 27

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# READING

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

### Grammar

- A) Choose the correct word to complete the following sentences.
- 1) We are not completely sure but Kishore <u>May</u> come back tomorrow.
- 2) When Koushik was a child, he <u>used</u> to play in the street.
- 3) May I have some more juice, please?
- 4) We can / need need not paint this room now.
- 5) I <u>would</u> rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.
- 6) May / Can / Shall I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.
- 7) In schools, students <u>must</u> wear uniform. It is compulsory.
- 8) The voyagers did not <u>dare</u> to drop anchor at the unknown island.
- 9) Thou **shall** have your neighbour.
- 10) The Manager <u>can</u> not excuse you, if you fail to complete your assignment today.
- 11) Helen jotted down the important points lest she **would** forget it.
- 12) You can never retain me against my wishes.
- 13) Being a Monday, the shops <u>will</u> not be crowded today.
- 14) I would admit my fault, if I were you.
- 15) The groom **must** certainly be over 30 years of age.
- 16) My brother <u>will</u> go abroad to pursue his higher studies next year.
- 17) It's not that urgent. You can take your own time.
- 18) There is a lot of time left, so you <u>need</u> not be panic.
- 19) Can/May/Shall I turn on the fan, please?

- 20) I <u>can</u> not believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?
- 21) Dinesh <u>must</u> be the richest person in the village. He has just bought two luxury cars.
- 22. Nirmala <u>used to</u> write perfectly when she was
- B) Complete the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks with the words given below.

The poet, in a relaxed state of mind, is sitting in a

- (1) **grove**. He reflects on how his mood brings (2) **pleasant** thoughts, which are inevitably followed by **sorrowful** ones. He feels conected to all of nature, and senses an inherent joy in all (4) creations. He has faith in the fact that all the primroses and periwinkles around him (5) **savour** the air they breathe. He feels that every bird in the grove moves with (6) ecsatsy. As the twigs catch the breezy air, they do so with the same pleasure (7) **pervading** all life on earth. This joy of nature seems to be heaven-sent. Nature's holy plan is to offer joy and peace to all forms of life on earth. The poet's pleasant train of thought slowly leads to the sad reflection of how mankind alone has wrought sorrow and (8) suffering upon itself. He firmly believes that man is meant to spend his days blissfully taking part in the vitality and joy surrounding him in(9) abundance. He therefore concludes rhetorically, emphasizing that he has good reason to (10) **lament** the distress, man unnecessarily brings upon himself.
- c) Read the following passage adapted from 'Three Men in a Boat' and fill in the blanks with appropriate modals and read the paragraph aloud.

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

I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms and discovered I <u>may</u> be having it for months without knowing it. Cholera, I had severe complications. Diphtheria, I <u>must</u> 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 <u>would</u> live for years. The only disease I <u>could</u> conclude I had not got was a housemaid's knee. I sat and pondered. I tried to

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feel my heart. I <u>could</u> (not feel) my heart. I walked into the reading room as a happy healthy man but crawled out as a decrepit wreck.

### **Prepositions**

# Sometimes, a sentence can end with a preposition. Read the sentences given below.

1) This seat is not very comfortable to sit \_\_\_\_\_\_ Ans: on

2) My father gave me some pictures to look \_\_\_\_\_

Ans: at

- 3) Was it worth waiting ? Ans: for
- A) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.
- (i) In case <u>of</u> difficulty, you should refer <u>to</u> a dictionary and then respond to the question.
- (ii) The clothes that he has put <u>on</u> are very impressive. He is going <u>to</u> his hometown to pay homage <u>to</u> the village head.
- (iii) The nearest hospital <u>in</u> this place is <u>at</u> a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either <u>by</u> car or **by** a bicycle.
- B) Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions and read the paragraph aloud for better understanding of the use of prepositions.

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

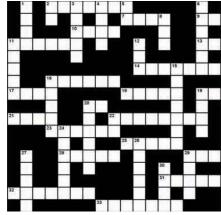
# C) Fill in the blanks in the following sentences, using prepositions if necessary.

- (i) The new machines are quite different <u>from</u> the old ones. They are able to work <u>at</u> a much faster pace, a substantially reduced risk **for** the environment.
- (ii) The students discussed the problem **among** themselves. However, they did not arrive **at** any

- conclusion. They went <u>to</u> their class teacher and discussed <u>with</u> her. She gave a solution <u>for</u> it and they were happy.
- D) Do you know what happened to the Titanic, the largest ship to sail then? She hit an iceberg and sank into the Atlantic Ocean. Now choose the right word and complete the paragraph. Read the paragraph aloud.

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

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



### Across

- 2. We fought **against** the measure. (7)
- 7. The cat jumped **onto** the table. (4)
- 9. The cat climbed <u>up</u> the tree. (2)
- 10. My story is shorter than yours. (4)
- 11. Cats are **unlike** dogs. (6)
- 13. Put the cookie in the jar. (2)
- 14. Let's walk **through** the park. (7)
- 16. The vegetables were planted **behind** the apple tree. (6)
- 17. Banu sings like a bird. (4)
- 18. My story is **about** my pets. (5)
- 19. Subash is the president of our class. (2)

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- 20. We live by the river. (2)
- 21. Let's walk <u>upto</u> class together. (4)
- 22. The bank is **opposite** the park. (8)
- 23. We live within the city limits. (6)
- 25. I saw John waving **above** the crowd. (5)
- 28. I am more cautious **since** the fall. (5)
- 29. I have a present for you. (3)
- 31. We strolled **along** the river. (5)
- 32. He ran **between** us. (7)
- 33. The leaves had collected **beneath** the trees. (7)

### Down

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

- 5. We walked to the store. (2)
- 6. No eating during class. (6)
- 8. The book fell off my desk. (3)
- 11. I will not leave **until** the speech is finished. (5)
- 12. The store is open everyday **but** Sunday. (3)
- 15. The dog is **outside** the house. (7)
- 16. The cat is hiding **below** my bed. (5)
- 19. The cat jumped <u>over</u> the dog. (4)
- 20. He is hiding **behind** the bookcase. (6)
- 22. Dinner is **on** the table. (2)
- 24. I put my hands **inside** my Pockets. (6)
- 26. We will eat **before** the play. (6)
- 27. The cat is sleeping <u>under</u> the bed. (5)
- 29. This letter is **from** my aunt. (4)
- 30. We ran **past** the other kids. (4)

**PENGUIN** 36 XI - ENGLISH



### POEM

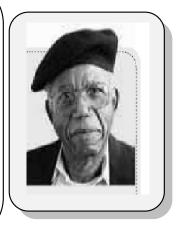
# Once Upon A Time



Gabriel Okara

### About the author

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



### Pictures related to the lesson



Poem by Gabriel Okara-Nigerian Poet



**Fake Smile** 





Teeth of a Snake - Fangs

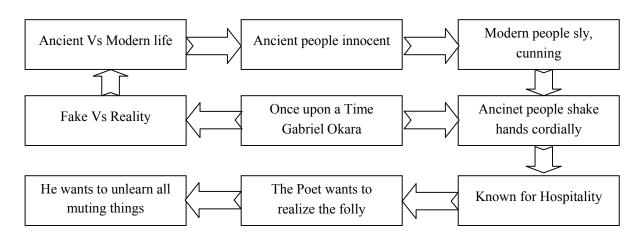


Masks

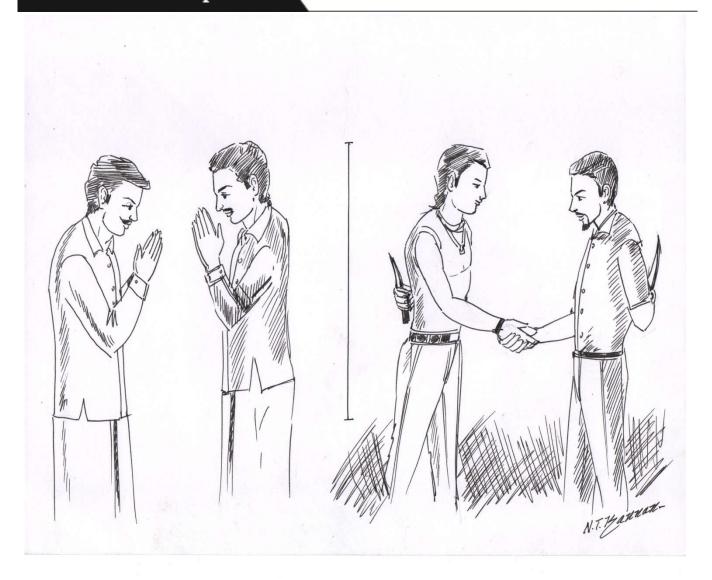


PENGUIN 37 XI - ENGLISH

### MIND MAP



# Pictorial Description



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Once Upon A Time is about a father teaching his son regarding the dangers of fake friends and how times have changed. This infers that it used to happen by the use of the word, 'now' because it shows that in the present tense it doesn't happen anymore because they've grown up. The poet also signifies an emotion of disappointment and that he wished he had learned earlier on how to put on a fake smile and deal with people that don't want to be his friend. The main speaker in the poem regrets about a time in the speakers' life when people were sincere and caring in their dealings. He speaks regretfully about the present time when people are not like before. He seems to feel that people have lost the innocence and openness which he now sees in his young son. He wants to regain that innocence.



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

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



1 1 24. 41	4 . C.1 1 1 1 21 4	
laugh with their teeth	- to fake a laugh, laugh without	— பற்களால் மட்டும் சிரித்தல்
	associated emotions	
ice-block-cold eyes	<ul> <li>eyes lacking a feeling of</li> </ul>	– பனி தொகுதி – குளிர்ந்த கண்கள்
· ·	warmth or - endearing	
	<u> </u>	
	expression	
search behind my shadow	<ul> <li>people are hypocritical and they</li> </ul>	– என் நிழலுக்கு பின்னால் தேடுங்கள்
	don't mean what they say	
While their left hands	, ,	NOITE OF THE OF THE COUNTY
While their left hands	– evaluating the narrator's worth	— அவர்களது இடது கைகள் எனது வெற்று
search my empty pockets	and power or calculating how	பாக்கெட்டுகளை தேடும் போது
	he could be exploited	
cocktail face	<ul> <li>face showing mixed emotions</li> </ul>	– உணர்வுகள் நிறைந்த முகம்
conforming smiles like a	<ul> <li>wearing a standard deceitful</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>சிரிப்புகள் ஒரு நிலையான</li> </ul>
fixed portrait smile	artificial smile on all occasions	உருவப்படத்தின்
•		புன்னகை போல் இருந்தது
good-riddance	<ul> <li>expression of relief at being free</li> </ul>	— நல்ல முட்டாள்தனம்
	of an unwanted person	
fangs	- teeth of a venomous snake, used	— நச்சுப்பற்கள <u>்</u>
	to inject poison	

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### APPRICIATION OF THE POEM

Refers		Means	
they	modern people	laugh with their teeth	to take a laugh
son	poet's son	ice-block cold eyes	eyes lacking a feeling of warmth
their	modern people	search behind my shadow	people one hypo-critical
I, me, my	the poet	cocktail face	face showing mixed emotions.
stanza - 5 you	modern people	good riddance	expression of relief
stanza - 6, 7 you	poet's son	fangs	teeth of a venemous snake.

Poem lines	Figures of Speech
Once upon a time, son	Figure of speech : Metaphor (Line 5)
They used to laugh with their hearts	Alliteration: they, their (Line 4)
And laugh with their eyes;	Appreciation: laugh with their hearts means laugh
But now they only laugh with their teeth	with whole heartedness and emotions
While their ice-block-cold eyes	
Search behind my shadow	
There was a time indeed	Alliteration: hands, hearts (line 4)
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	
"Feel at home!", "Come again":	Poetic Device: Sarcasm (Line 1)
They say, and when I come	Appreciation: doors shut means that they ignore
Again and feel	the poet.
At home, once, twice	
There will be no thrice -	
For then I find doors shut on me.	
So I have learnt many things, son	Figure of Speech: Simile (Line 3)
I have learned to wear many faces	Simile (Line 6)
Like dresses – home face	Poetic device: Repetition or Refrain (Line 4)
Office face, street face, host face	Appreciation: to wear many faces stand for the
Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles	different ways of behaviour
Like a fixed portrait smile.	
And I have learned too	Alliteration: hands, heart (Line 3)
To laugh with only my teeth	Appreciation: good riddance is a feeling of relief
And shake hands without my heart	
I have also learned to say "Goodbye"	
When I mean "Good-riddance":	
To say "Glad to meet you"	

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Without being glad; and to say "It's been **Figure of speech :** Simile (Line 3) Nice talking to you", after being bored. Simile (Line 7) But believe me, son Simile (Line 11) I want to be what I used to be **Alliteration:** But, believe (Line 3) want, what (line When I was like you. I want 4), When, was (Line 5) So, show (Line 10) To unlearn all these muting things **Appreciation questions:** muting things – the poet's Most of all, I want to relearn real emotions which were silenced in stages How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs 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.

### **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

- 1) Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each: (Text Page 23)
- i) What do you associate with the title of the poem?

Yes, the title of the poem rings a bell of ones past. It unwinds our pleasant childhood memories.

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

The narrator is the father of the listener.

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

When the poet visits someone for the third time the door is shut.

iv) Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.

Ice-block-gold eyes, shape hands with hearts, wearing faces, laugh with teeths.

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

The poet compares his face with dresses because he changes it often.

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

The poet means good riddance when he says good-bye.

vii) What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?

He desires to unlearn the modern practise and releases their old custom.

viii) How is the poet's laugh reflected in the mirror?

The poets laugh reflected as a snakes fangs in the mirror.

ix) What does the poet long for?

The poet longs for his past childhood.

x) Mention the qualities the child in the poem symbolises.

The qualities of the child are innocent, face, laugh, behaviour, shaking hands saying good-bye etc.

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

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only about th	ly about their own (f) benefits. People utter words of welcome and exchange (g), but those					out those
words come	only from the tip	of their tongues	and not from the	depth of their hearts. Hur	mans have lear	nt the art of
changing the	eir (h)ex	pressions accordi	ng to situations n	nerely to ensure social acc	ceptance. They	7
wear(i)	and exhibit 1	nultiple faces. Th	e narrator admits	that he has also changed	into a hypocri	te. However,
he tells his s	on that though h	e (j) his ex	pressions, he doe	es all these against his wil	ll. He says he v	vants to
become a (k	become a (k)again and laugh genuinely. He wants to (l) the unreal things and (m)how to laugh					_how to laugh
as he had do	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	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.						
swer:	a) duplicity	b) adults	c) genuine	d) superficially	e) falsity	
	f) personal	g) pleasantries	h) facial	i) masks	j) fakes	

An

- k) child
- I) unlearn
- m) relearn
- n) mirror
- o) fangs
- 3) A) Interpret each of the following expressions used in the poem, in one or two lines.

### i) laugh with their eyes

Eyes show the inner emotions whether a man is happy or sad; true or false.

### ii) shake hands without hearts

Shaking hands without interest and just for a formality.

### iii) like a fixed portrait smile

Fixed portrait smile symbolizes a fixed feeling or emotions. Who change of mood or emotions.

### iv) hands search my empty pockets

While right hand is shaking the left hand scarches the empty pocket says that people shake hands or move friendly with people in return of something.

### v) to unlearn all these muting things

The poet wants to have all there muting or modern way for behaving with people which is totally aritificial.

# TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

### B) Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow:

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

They refers to modern people.

### b) Explain 'ice-block-cold eyes'.

Ice block cold eyes explain that eyes without any emotions or feelings.

### c) Identify the figure of speech used here.

The figure speech used here is a '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?

Because now his laugh has become artificial.

- b) Whom does the poet want to relearn from? From his son.
- c) Mention the figure of speech used here. Similie.

# ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 1) There was time indeed They used to shake hands with their hearts. But that's gone.
- a) Who are they?

They refers do the adults.

b) How was the shake hand?

The shake hand was full of warmth.

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### c) That's gone - Explain.

There is no warmth in the shake hands of the adults today.

- 2) I want to unlearn all these muting things.
- a) Who wants to unlearn?

The poet wants to unlearn.

b) What are these muting things.

Muting things refer to the hypercylic behaviour of present day adults.

- 3) And I have learned too to laugh with only my teat
  And shake hands without my hearts.
- a) Who is speaking to whom?

The narrator ios speaking to his young son.

b) What did the speaker learn?

The speaker too learn to laugh without heart in it and shake hands without warmth.



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

i) Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew into an adult.

The poem is a conversation between a father and his son where the son does things with emotion and the father wants to forget his fake personality and re-learn and create real personalities from his son. And he is asking the son to show him how to express true love and show real personality to others. The author mentions that people used to laugh with their heart they used to laugh with their emotions, when they would laugh they would do it wholeheartedly and with warmth and they used to laugh with their eyes and show pleasure with them. And know they do it with only their teeth not with their heart, meaning they do not really want to laugh but do it just to get closer to you and with their darky gloomy cold eyes they watch you and wait for you from the corner of their eyes waiting for you to leave "search behind my shadow". In my opinion the words "they" refer to the white people who had invaded their country and influenced them with their culture. In this stanza the words "ice-block-cold eyes" is used these words emphasize the coldness and the inner hatred they have for you like they can freeze water with their gaze. These also make the poem feel a bit dark and cold and a slight bit sinister.

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

'Once Upon A Time' highlights the guilt and resentment an African man feels for himself to accept the culture of the westerners. He notices a marked change in the attitudes of his people. Those who were once so genuine, warm and sincere have now suddenly turned cold and hostile towards him. He realizes that the early values, which always existed in the African society like sincerity, good-natured ness, simplicity, wholeheartedness, hospitality, friendliness, originality, identity, uniqueness and overall satisfaction, have now faced a drastic, dramatic change. He finds himself behaving in the same way as those around him. He feels a great sense of guilt and self-loathing and thinks about how fake he has become losing his identity and donning different, the fixed expression for different occasions, an unnatural smile plastered across his face.

He confesses to his son that he does not like the person he has become and wants to change, and go back to the way he was before, in his childhood. He asks his son to help him go back to who he was, and get back his lost identity. He expresses a desire to unlearn whatever he has forced himself to learn, in order for him to gain his sense of self back. He asks his son to help him be happy once again and acquire the childlike innocence he once possessed as a child.

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

The poet creates a contrast between "hearts" and "faces". "Hearts" suggests deep, honest emotion. Thus, when people laughed or shook hands "with their hearts", their emotions came from within. Now, however, they laugh "with their teeth", not with their eyes. It is a cliché that the eyes are the windows of the soul, but they do let us see what a person might be really feeling. If someone laughs with their eyes, we can see their emotions. But teeth, which are hard, white, and expressionless, reveal nothing. And the people's eyes have now become "ice-block-cold", revealing no warmth. People are now dishonest (while shaking hands, they use the free hand to "search my empty pockets") and insincere, saying things they do not mean. The speaker tells us that he has learnt to deal with this hard, insincere world by becoming just like all the other people; he too hides his real emotions and speaks words he clearly does not mean. He describes his behaviour in an interesting way, saying that he has learnt "to wear many faces / Like dresses" - like dresses, he changes his 'face', taking one off and exchanging it for something more suitable: "homeface / officeface / streetface" and so on. We can look at these faces as a series of masks or false faces, which show no real emotion. These faces, unlike hearts, are not sincere. But they are not the faces of evil people either. They are, in fact, the 'social' faces that everyone has to put on in order to deal with all the people they are likely to encounter in their lives. Most of us do wear different 'faces' – that is, we do behave differently – depending on whether we are at home or the office or school or a party.



### TALENTED PARAGRAPH

Name of the poem : Once upon a Time
Name of the poet : Gabriel okara
Literature : Narration
Theme : Fake Vs Reality

In this poem the poet condemns the falsehood and hypocrisy exhibited by people in daily life. People wear different masks on their faces for different occasion and lead a life of duplicity. For this poem, a father describes to his son how false and fake the life is. He wants to releam genuine things from his son to live a life genuineness.

People how laugh without involvement. There is no harmth in the laugh. The laugh and hand shake earlier were done with hearts. But now they are hypoertical. They don't mean what they say. When people shy come again. There is no sincerity. One will be entertained once or twice and later rejected. The father says that he has learnt to them different masks for different situation like office face, street face and cocktail face. His smile is like that in a portrait. It is lifeless. Thus human have learnt to change their expression according to the situation for social acceptance. None are genuine. When people say good bye, they mean good riddance. They say 'Glad to meet you' without being glad. Hence the father says that his entire life is fake and full of hypocrisy. He wants to releam the genuine laugh from his son as he did when he was a kid.

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### AVERAGE PARAGRAPH

Name of the poem
Name of the poet
Literature
Theme
: Once upon a Time
Gabriel okara
: Narration
: Fake Vs Reality

The poem "Once upon a time" written by Gabriel Okara a poet and novelist. This is a very beautiful poem about poeple's nature. He laments the negative change in the society. The people of modern times laughs outwardly. He says that the insincerity of the people in the social functions. They wear mask and show their multiple faces. He hates fake people. He wants to be real like people in the past.

### **SLOW LEARNERS**

Name of the poem
Name of the poet
Literature
Theme
: Once upon a Time
Gabriel okara
: Narration
: Fake Vs Reality

- > One upon a time, there were people who followed realism.
- > They shake hands.
- > They showed reality.
- ➤ But now a days i.e. people of modern days lack reality.
- > The poet hated such fake people.
- Modern people used to wear many faces like office face, street face etc.
- > The poet wanted those days.
- ➤ He wanted to unlearn those muting things.



### **ERC Clue words:**

Ice-block-cold eyes, laugh with their hearts, search behind my shadow, there was a time, to wear many faces, muting things, unlearn, good riddance, feel at home

Explain the following lines with reference to the

context: (Text page 24)

i. Once upon a time, son

They used to laugh with their eyes:

**Reference:** 

These lines are taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by Gabriel Okara

### **Context:**

This poem about a father teaching his son regarding the dangers of fake friends and how times have changed.

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### **Explanation:**

The poem tells that the conversation between a father and 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'. Also, this description in the poem gives the impression of genuine emotion given off by the people. they used to shake hands with their hearts', again this image reveals true and genuine emotion. But just as in the first Stanza the present reality is then discussed when it is said that, 'that has gone, now they only shake hands without hearts while their left hands search his empty pockets'. This shows that again the people are not true and seem to be using the man to see what they can get.

### ii. There will be no thrice.

### **Reference:**

These lines are taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by Gabriel Okara

### **Context:**

This poem is about a father teaching his son regarding the dangers of fake friends and how times have changed.

### **Explanation**

The poet uses positive phrases, like 'feel at home', 'come again', but then goes on to say that he will come again, 'once, twice' but there will 'be no more thrice' for the 'I find doors shut on me'. This shows that the people lie when they say the positive phrases and after a few visits they have all that they want from the man. Their falseness is reflected in the language they use.

### iii. I have learned to wear my faces Like dresses ...

### Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by Gabriel Okara

### **Context:**

This poem is about a father teaching his son regarding the dangers of fake friends and how times have changed.

### **Explanation:**

He tells of the false personalities or of his 'many faces'. He tells that he has learned to 'wear' these

faces, suggesting that he wears faces for different situations. For example, he says 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'. This suggests, even more, falseness and changes.

### iv. I want to be what I used to be.

### Reference:

This line is taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' written by Gabriel Okara

### **Context:**

This poem is about a father teaching his son regarding the dangers of fake friends and how times have changed.

### **Explanation:**

He confesses to his son that he does not like the person he has become and wants to change, and go back to the way he was before, in his childhood. He asks his son to help him go back to who he was, and get back his lost identity. He expresses a desire to unlearn whatever he has forced himself to learn, in order for him to gain his sense of self back. He asks his son to help him be happy once again and acquire the child like innocence he once possessed as a child.

### ADDITIONAL ERC

### 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 taken from the poem "Once Upon A Time" written by Gaberiel Okara, a Nigerian Poet.

### **Explanation:**

Here 'Once Upon A Time' suggests how people were once, is far from what is being witnessed in the society now. '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

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tale, which is not real. The poet looks back at a time in the past when people were honest, sincere in their dealings with one another. He regrets about the behaviour of the people now. He says that he wants to see the frankness of people that existed long time ago. The poet expresses his sadness comparing his laugh to that of a snake. Teeth are expressionless and they do not express anything.

### **Comment:**

The expression 'ice-block-cold' eyes refer to eyes without any warmth. When the poet says 'people search behind his shadow', he means that people say things what they do not mean and they are hypocritical.

### 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 taken 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. Comment: It is true that we can see the emotion in one's eyes.

### 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 taken 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 expect others to go there.

### 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 taken 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 to one of those people. Like others, he too hides his real feelings. He says that he has learnt "to wear many faces like dresses"

### **Comment:**

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

### Stanza 5

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.

And I have learned too

### **Context:**

The above lines are taken 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'. Comment: When he feels like saying 'Good-riddance', he says 'Glad to meet you'.

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### 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 taken from the poem "Once Upon A Time" written by Gaberiel Okara, a Nigerian Poet.

### **Explanation:**

Here 'muting' refers to 'changing all the time'. It may also be like the poet has learnt to behave in such a way that it 'mutes' or 'silences' his real feelings. 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.

### **Comment:**

The poet regrets his fake behaviour and so expresses his desire to unlearn all those bad things and learn how to laugh sincerely.

### 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:**



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

i) When the	_needs to be repaired,	they have
to hire a man.		

a) heater **b) furnace** c) stove d) oven

The above lines are taken 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 feel inside. Again, the phrase 'Once Upon A Time' reiterates the fact that he wants to be what he used to be once.

### **Comment:**

The poet regrets his fake behaviour and so expresses his desire to unlearn all those bad things and learn how to laugh sincerely.

### **COMMON ERC**

### **Context:**

This line is taken from

ii) Father knows no word like

### Poem:

Once upon a time

### Poet:

Gabriel Okara

### **Explanation:**

The poem describes what happens when a traditional African culture and civilization meets with the western culture. It is evident that the poet's life has been influenced by the way the society has changed.

### **Comment:**

The poet contrasts the ancient man with the modern one.

,			_
a) fail	b) frail	c) jail	d) snail
iii) It is certair	that the fath	er would rest	tore the
0	f the family n	nembers.	
a) glory	b)	prosperity	
c) confide	ence d)	happiness	
iv) The father	will not be ab	ole to mend a	broken
a) table	b) bench	c) chair	d) stool
v) The childre	n expect their	· -	to guide them
in action.			
a) mother	· b)	father	
c) teacher	d)	guardian	

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### POEM

# Confessions of a Born Spectator



Ogden Nash

### About the author

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



### Pictures related to the lesson

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







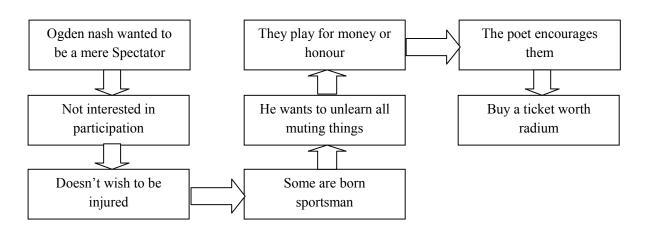




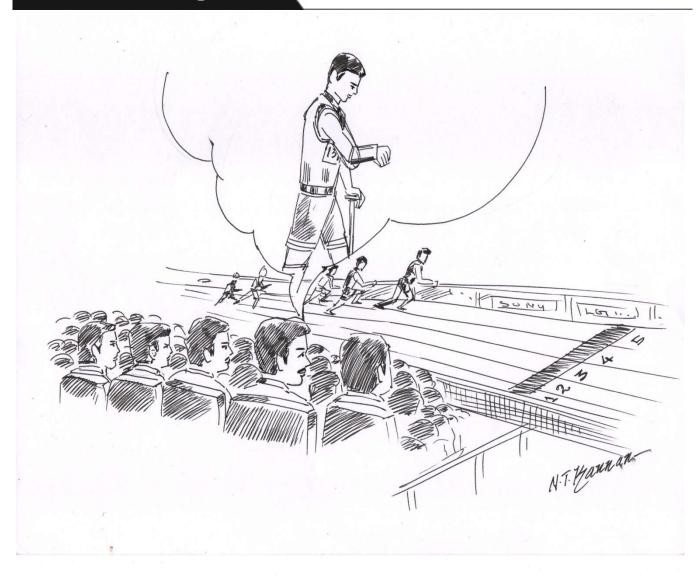


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### MIND MAP



# Pictorial Description



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The poet Frederic Ogden Nash tries to appreciate the athletes and the contribution to the nation in the place of a spectator. He says that audience are more important in the game to encourage the players, when they are in a dejected mood or at the edge of losing a game. The spectators can change the mood of the players at any situation. He also praises the hard work and commitment of the athletes and as a spectator he admires it.

# TEXT TRANSLATION

POEM	பாடல்
One infant grows up and becomes a jockey,	ஒரு குழந்தை வளர்ந்து ஒரு ஜாக்கி ஆகிறது.
Another plays basketball or hockey,	மற்றொரு கூடைப் பந்து அல்ல ஹாக்கி,
This one the prize ring hates to enter	இந்த ஒரு பரிச வளையத்தில் நுழைய வெறுக்கிறார்கள்
That one becomes a tackle or center,	அது ஒரு சமாச்சாரம் அல்லது மையமாக மாறும்,
I am just glad as glad can be	மகிழ்ச்சியாக இருப்பதால் நான் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்
That I am not them, that they are not me.	நான் அவர்கள் இல்லை, அவர்கள் நர்ன இல்லை
With all my heart I do admire	என் இதயத்தோடு நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன்
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire,	ஓட்டப்பந்தய வீரர்கள் வேர்வை சிந்துவது வேடிக்கைக்காக
Who take the field in gaudy pomp,	அவர்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியில் தங்கள் களத்தை எடுத்துக்
And maim each other as they romp,	கொள்கிறார்கள்,
My limp and bashful spirit feeds	முரட்டுத்தனமாக விளையாடும் போது ஒருவரையொருவர்
On other people's heroic deeds.	முடமாக்குகிறார்கள்
	என் முடமாக்கிய மனநிலை தீனியாகிறது
	மற்ற மக்களின் வீரச்செயல்களில்,
Now A runs ninety yards to score,	இப்போது அடுத்த கட்டத்திற்கு செல்லதொண்ணூறு கெஜ தூரம்
B knocks the champion to the floor,	தேவை.
Cracking vertebrae and spines,	B சாம்பியனை தரையில் தள்ளிவிட்டார்
Lashes his steed across the line,	முதுகெலும்புகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டன
You'd think my ego it would please	அன்று முழுவதும் அவரை வசைபாடுகின்றனர்,
To swap positions with one of these.	நீங்கள் என் ஈகோ என்று நினைப்பீர்கள்
	இவைகளில் ஒன்றுடன் இடங்களை இடமாற்றுவதற்கு,
	சரி, ஈகோ அது போதும்,
	ஆனால் ஆர்வமுள்ள விளையாட்டு வீரர்கள் மிகவும்
	கடினமானவர்களாக உள்ளனர்.
Well, ego it might be pleased enough,	அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் தங்கள் செயல்களில் ஈடுபடுவதில்லை
But zealous athletes play so rough	ஒருவருடைய உணர்ச்சிகளை உணர்வார்கள்.
They do not ever in their dealings	என் போராட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்கும் போது நான் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகிறேன்
Consider one another's feelings.	மதி நுட்பம் மற்றும் ஈகோ கலந்திருக்கிறது. இதில் விவேகம்
I'm glad that when my struggle begins	வெற்றியடைகிறது.
'Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins.	
When swollen eye meets gnarled fist	வீங்கிய கண்கள் கைமுட்டியை சந்தித்தன.
When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist,	முழங்காலில் எதிர்பாராமல் அடிக்கும் பொழுது, மணிக்கட்டு
When officialdom demands,	நொறுங்கின.
Is there a doctor in the stands?	அதிகார பூா்வமான கோாிக்கைகள் தேவைப்படும் போது

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My soul in true thanksgiving speaks	அரங்கில் ஒரு மருத்துவர் இருக்கிறாரா?
For this modest of physiques.	உண்மையான நன்றியுணர்வில் என் ஆத்துமா பேசுகிறது.
	கண்ணியமான உடலமைப்புக்காக
"Athletes, I'll drink to you	தடகளவீரர்கள், நான் உங்களுடன் குடிக்கிறேன்
Or eat with you,	அல்லது உங்களுடன் சாப்பிடுகிறேன்
Or anything except compete with you,	அல்லது ஏதாவது உன்னுடன் போட்டியிடுவதை தவிர
Buy tickets worth their radium,	தங்கள் ரேடியம் மதிப்புள்ள டிக்கெட் வாங்க,
To watch you gambol in the stadium,	ஸ்டேடியத்தில் ஜிம்போலைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு,
And reassure myself anew	மேலும் புதிதாக எனக்குள் உறுதியளித்துக் கொண்டேன்
That you are not me and I'm not you.	நீ நான் அல்ல, நான் நீ அல்ல.



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

### APPRICIATION OF THE POEM

Refers		Means	
I / me / my	poet / narrator / spectator	jockey	horse rider
they / them / these / you	athletes	prize king	enclosed area for being
		tackle	approach
		gandy pomp	showy dress
		main	injure
		romp	rough and noise
		limp	weak
		bash ful	shy and reluctant
		lashes	beats wit a whip
		steed	a large, strong horse

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swap	exchange
zedons	enthusiastic
prudence	wisdom
gnarled	rough and twisted
physique	body
infant	child
sweat	work hard
struggle	strife
swollen	bulging
snaps	breaks
modest	humble
compete	challenge

Poem lines	Figures of Speech
One infant grows up and becomes a jockey,	Poetic device : Smilie (Line 5)
Another plays basketball or hockey,	<b>Alliteration :</b> this, the (Line 3), that, them, they (Line 6)
This one the prize ring hates to enter	Appreciation: Jockey is a horse rider
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.	
With all my heart I do admire	Poetic Devices Assonance : all, admire (Line 1)
Athletes who sweat for fun or hire,	<b>Assonance :</b> and, as (Line 4), assonance on, other (Line 6)
Who take the field in gaudy pomp,	Alliteration: for, fun (Line 2)
And maim each other as they romp,	Appreciation: bashful spirit is weak and shy spirits
My limp and bashful spirit feeds	<b>Rhyming words:</b> admire, hire; pomp, comp; feeds, dees.
On other people's heroic deeds.	Rhyming scheme: aa bb
Now A runs ninety yards to score,	Poetic Device : Assonance (ashes, across) (Line 4),
B knocks the champion to the floor,	Alliteration: to, these (Line 6)
Cracking vertebrae and spines,	<b>Appreciation :</b> The winner of the game is champion.
Lashes his steed across the line,	Rhyming words: score, floor; spines, line; please, these
You'd think my ego it would please	Rhyming scheme: aa bb
To swap positions with one of these.	
Well, ego it might be pleased enough,	Appreciation: when the poet struggles between wisdom
But zealous athletes play so rough	and ego, wisdom wins.
They do not ever in their dealings	Rhyming words: enough, rough; dealings, feelings;
Consider one another's feelings.	begins, wins
I'm glad that when my struggle begins	Rhyming scheme: aa bb
'Twixt prudence and ego, prudence wins.	
When swollen eye meets gnarled fist	<b>Figure of speech :</b> Personification (Line 5)
When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist,	Poetic device: Onomatopoeia (Lin 2) (snaps and cracks
When officialdom demands,	are onomatopoeic words)
Is there a doctor in the stands?	Assonance: Is, in (Line 4)
My soul in true thanksgiving speaks	Alliteration: most, modest (Line 6)
For this modest of physiques.	<b>Appreciation :</b> The poet's soul offers thanks giving to the

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	modern physiques of athletes.
	Rhyming words: fist, wrist; demands, stands; speaks,
	physiques
	Rhyming scheme: aa bb
"Athletes, I'll drink to you	<b>Appreciation :</b> The poet is even ready to offer radium to
Or eat with you,	buy tickets
Or anything except compete with you,	Rhyming words: radium, stadium, anew, you
Buy tickets worth their radium,	Rhyming scheme: No proper scheme
To watch you gambol in the stadium,	
And reassure myself anew	
That you are not me and I'm not you.	

### **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

- 1) Based on your understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two. (Text Page 54)
- 1) Why does the poet feel glad that he did not play any game?
  - The poet's own spirit is weak and shy. So he feels glad that he did not play any game.
- 2) 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.
- 3) The poet is satisfied just watching 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.
- 4) The poet does not wish to exchange position with the runners. Why?
  - The poet is born spectator and wants to remain so even in future. He does not take active part in games and sports.
- 5) 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.
- 6) 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 the stands to the pavilion.
- 7) 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.						
thank	sgiving	exchange	glad	confesses	physiques	
zealo	us	satisfied	aims	admires		
In the	poem 'Confes	sions of a Bor	n Spectator,' C	gden Nash talks about	how people choose diffe	rent sports in their
lives	or decide to be	come athletes.	While admirin	g the talents of athletes	and sportsmen, the poet	(i)
that h	that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. Children have different (ii) and wish to play					
vario	us games. Each	child has in r	nind something	in particular, but the n	arrator is (iii)	he is not one of

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them, but does not wish to (v)

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places with them. He also sometimes regrets that (vi)

the players. Though the narrator (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ the talents of all athletes, he derives satisfaction from watching

athletes play rough games without caring for the feelings of their sporting rivals. He feels that good sense and

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	vin over ego. The		•	· ————	ne modest (viii)	of
athletes.	Ultimately the nar	rator is (ix)	that he	himself is not an a	thlete.	
Answer:	i) confesses	ii) aims	iii) glad	iv) admires	v) exchange	
	vi) zealous	vii) thanks gi	viii)	physiques	ix) satisfied	
		PA	RAGRAPH Q	UESTIONS		

- 3) Read the poem and answer the following in a short paragraph of 8 10 sentences each. (Text Page 56)
- 1) How does the poet establish the victory of common sense over ego?

This is such a beautiful question prescribed in the text book. Because in this present world's scenario people lose their common sense when their ego dominates. This is the case not only in games but in all life situations. Regarding this poem the poet praises the atheletes and their deeds. But the poet does not want to become a player or an athelete. Because the poet knows what he is capable of . So he uses the common sense that he could only write poems but could not run in the ground. This is very good example for the parents of this age who want their children to become like some one or somebody. They should realize the real capability of their children and let them grow independently.

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

Yes, the poet does not to exchange the places with the athletes because he could not run or shoot or box like them. He could write only poems. Similarly those athletes could not write poems like him. For example Dr. Abdul Kalam was a great scientist who admires Sachin, the great cricket player. But he did not want to play like Sachin. Similarly Sachin could not become a scientist like Kalam. So people could not exchange their places in their lives. Everyone should play their own role in life.

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

At first the poet talks about the injuries caused in boxing where eyes usually get damage when punched by a rage hand. Then whole running people get injured in various parts of the body knees, and spinal cord etc. The poet also describes about other injuries caused in various games. For this doctor should be in the spot to check and treat the players immediately. The poet salutes and praises the prayers for their tedious efforts for playing and facing all kinds of injuries.



### TALENTED STUDENTS

Name of the poem : Confessions of a born Spectator

Name of the poet : Ogden Nash

Literature : American Literature Theme : Be in a safer position

The poet Ogeden Nash is an admiror of sportsmen and athletes. He explain their zealous attitude towards their work. The poet also says that athletes take a lot of trail to achieve the desired results. The poet wishes to be are too.

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The poet is always ready to share a drink or a meal with the athletes. In fact he is just about ready to do anything but compose with them. He also muses over the fact that zealous athletes play rough games without even caving for the feelings of each other. The poet says he desires satisfaction but does not wish to exchange places with them as wsdom wins over ego. He also says the players while playing rough and noisy games, they get hurt, they snap their knees and crack their wrist. When the players get injured the officials who watch them play demand for doctors to treat the injured players.

The poet feels thankful that he is not playing. Otherwise he too may hurt himself. The poet wishes to have a drink or a meal with the players as a spectator. He doesn't want to compose with them. He concludes the poem by saying that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete.

### AVERAGE STUDENTS

Name of the poem : Confessions of a born Spectator

Name of the poet : Ogden Nash

Literature : American Literature
Theme : Be in a safer position

'Confession of a Born spectator' was written by ogden Nash. This poem is about the spirit of the born spectator. The poet is the spectator. He enjoys the game. He admires the talents of the sportmen. But he never wants to exchange places with them. The players play rough and noisy game. They hurt each other. The poet feels thankful that he is not a player. The poet wishes to share a drink or a meal with the players as a spectator. The poet statisfied that he himself is not an athlete.

### **SLOW LEARNERS**

Name of the poem : Confessions of a born Spectator

Name of the poet : Ogden Nash

Literature : American Literature
Theme : Be in a safer position

- ➤ The poem talks about the spirit of a born spectator.
- ➤ He yearns to enjoy the game.
- > The players hurt each other.
- > They got injuries.
- ➤ He admires their spirit and strength.
- ➤ But he never wants to exchange places with them.

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### TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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

- With all my heart I do admire
   Athletes who sweat for fun or hire
- **a) Whom does the poet admire?**The poet admires the Athletes.
- b) For what reason do the athletes sweat?

The athletes sweat for fun and hire.

- 2) Well, ego it might be pleased enough But zealous athletes play so rough
- a) What pleases the ego? Victory pleases the ego.
- b) Why are the athletes often rough during play?

Because they want to win.

- 3) When officialdom demands
  Is there a doctor in the stands?
- a) Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?

Because doctors are needed if anyone gets injured.

# b) Why does the poet make such an observation?

Many athletes get injured during games and the poet feels proud of that.

4) When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist.....

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

Onomatopoeia. It is a literary device in which words evoke the actual sound of the thing they refer to. Here, 'snaps' and 'cracks' are onomatopoeic words.

### ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

- 1) My limp and bashful spirit feeds. on other people's heroic deeds.
- a) How are the spirits of the speaker?

  The speaker's spirits are weak, they are reluctant.
- b) How does he satisfy his ego?

  He enjoys the heroic feats of others.
- 2) Cracking vertebrae and spines Lashes his stead across the line.
- a) Why does vertebrate and spines crack.

  If the running race one player knocks down the other. So his vertebrote and spines are broken.
- b) What is the sport referred in lines?

  The spot referred in the second line is horse racking or an equestrain event.
- 3) When swollen eye meets gnarled first
- a) What is the sports referred here? The sport is boxing.
- b) What is likely to happen in boxing?

  Due to the punches of the rough and twisted hands, eyes may be swollen knee and wrist can be injured.
- c) What is the poetic devise employed in these lines?

The poetic device employed is onomatopoeic. 'Shapes' and 'Cracks' give sounds which the words mean.

- 4) And preassure myself aneur.

  That you are not me and I'm not you.
- a) Who does 'you' and me refer here?
  'Me' refers to the poet and 'You' refers to the athelets.
- b) What is the poets determination?

The poet is determined that he shall never become an athlete, but remain only a spectator.

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### ERC Clue words:

Radium, gambol, stadium, swap position, drink to you, eat with you, modest, physiques

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

### i) I am just glad as glad can be

That I am not them, that they are not me..

### **Reference:**

These lines are taken from the poem "Confession of a Born Spectator" written by Ogden Nash.

### **Context:**

The poet feels glad to be a spectator because he is happy as a poet and tells the world about the merits of the athletes.

### **Explanation:**

The poet does not want to become a player or an athelete. Because the poet knows what he is capable of . So he uses the common sense that he could only write poems but could not run in the ground. This is very good example for the parents of this age who want their children to become like some one or somebody. They should realize the real capability of their children and let them grow independently.

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

### **Reference:**

These lines are taken from the poem "Confession of a Born Spectator" written by Ogden Nash.

### **Context:**

The poet says about the behaviour of the athletes in the ground.

### **Explanation:**

The poet says that the players in the field behave very rudely. They are very rough and rude as they won. They don't Consider the feelings of other players. They focus only on victory.

### iii) Athletes, I'll drink to you,

Or eat with you,

Or anything except compete with you ...

### Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem "Confession of a Born Spectator" written by Ogden Nash.

### **Context:**

The poet tells the athletes that he will share the victory with them.

### **Explanation:**

The poet encourages the players by saying that he can share the victory with them. He encourages the players by clapping hands and shouting. He can elebrate the victory with the players by jumping and shouting. The only thing he could not do is that he could not compete with the players in the games.

### ADDITIONAL ERC

# 1) My limp and bashful spirits feeds on other people's heroic deeds.

### Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' by Ogden Nash.

### Context:

The poet expresses his unwillingness to become an athlete but remain a spectator.

### **Explanation:**

The poet's spirits are weak, shy and reluctant to become an athlete. So he enjoys the heroic feats of others and satisfies himself. He is happy to be a spectator.

# 2) You would think my ego it would please To swap positions with one of that.

### Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' by Ogden Nash.

### Context:

The poet says that he wants to be only a spectator and not an athlete.

### **Explanation:**

The poet goes how the athletes are injured while playing. He satisfies his ego by just swapping his position with the athletes. But he does not want to be an athlete.

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### 3) I am glad that when my struggle beguns Twist prudence and ego, prudence wins.

### Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' by Ogden Nash.

### Context:

The poet does not want to be an athlete but remain only a spectator.

### **Explanation:**

When he contemplates swap his position with the athletes, he fights shy of getting injured on the field. He is wise enough not to be tempted to become an athlete.

# 4) My soul in true thanks giving speaks for this modest of physiques.

### Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' by Ogden Nash.

### **Context:**

The poet thanks the doctors who treat the injured athletes on the ground.

### **Explanation:**

Doctors are called into that the athletes who are injured during the competition. The poet appreciates them for their good physique.

### 5) And reasuure myself anew

That you are not me and I'm not you.

### Reference:

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

eg. enter	center
<u>jockey</u>	hockey
admire	<u>hire</u>
<u>pomp</u>	romp
<u>feeds</u>	deeds
score	<u>floor</u>
please	<u>these</u>
<u>fist</u>	wrist
demands	<u>stands</u>
<u>radium</u>	stadium

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

- (i) For this most modest physiques...
- (ii) They do not ever in their dealings...

These lines are taken from the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator' by Ogden Nash.

### **Context:**

The poet is not interested to be an athlete. He wants to be a mere spectator.

### **Explanation:**

Being weak and shy in spirits, the poet wants to be only a spectator and not a completed. In these lines he reasuures himself that he shall never become an athlete.

### **COMMON ERC**

### **Context:**

This line is taken from

### Poem:

Confessions of a born spectator

### Poet:

Ogden Nash

### **Explanation:**

The poet strongly believes that a spectator can be enthusiastic as a player. The soul of the poet offers thanksgiving to the modest physiques of athletes. Ultimately he assures that he will do anything for the athletes except compete with them. He convinces himself that he is a spectator but not an athlete.

### **Comment:**

The poet does not want to take any risk.

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

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

Answer: Rhyme scheme aa, bb.

1) Taiagraini Carrant is an Indian

		\
THEN	TAT EXED	CTOPO
LEXIU	J <b>AL EXER</b>	CISES #
Sec. Sec. Sec.		Come and

# Choose the most appropriate option and complete the sentences.

i) Tejaswiiii Sawaiit is an mulan		·
a) shooter	b) boxer	c) cricketer
2) She represented I	ndia at the 9th Sou	ıth Asian Sports
Federation Gam	es in	
a) 2001	b) 2002	c) 2004

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3) In 2006, she won a Gold medal in	Success begins with a fel	llow's will.
the	It's all in the state of min	nd.
a) Commonwealth Games b) Olympic Games	If you think you are outc	lassed, you are,
c) Asian Games	You've got to think high	to rise,
4) She became a world champion in the 50m Rifle	You've got to be sure of	yourself before
Prone game held in	You can ever win a prize	<b>.</b>
a) Germany b) Russia c) India	Life's battles don't alway	ys go
5) Tejaswini was the first Indian woman shooter to win	To the stronger or faster	man.
amedal at the World Championship in	But soon or late the man	who wins,
the 50m rifle prone game.	Is the man who thinks he	e can."
a) gold b) silver c) bronze	1) Success depends upo	n
9) Parallel reading:	a) one's will	b) one's effort
Thinking	c) mind	d) money
"If you think you are beaten, you are,	2) Who is beaters?	One who thinks so.
If you think you dare not, you don't.	3) Out classed- means	
If you like to win, but you think you can't,	a) expelled	b) excelled
It is almost certain you won't.	c) experienced	d) inexperienced
If you think you'll lose, you're lost,	4) Who is the winner?	The man who thinks he can.
For out in the world we find,	5) Give a suitable title.	Thinking.

PENGUIN 61 XI - ENGLISH

# Unit 1

### SUPPLEMENTARY

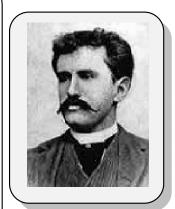
# After Twenty Years





### About the author

O. Henry (1862 – 1910) is a popular American shortstory writer whose original name is William Sydney Porter. His works romanticized the life of ordinary people in New York City. His stories are well-known throughout the world. They expressed the effect of coincidence on character and often had unexpected twists in the end. His stories are also noted for their witticism and clever wordplay. O. Henry's pro-lific 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 republished in many short story col-lections. 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.



### Pictures related to the lesson



Police man - ON THE BEAT



Watches diamond lid



Big Joe's Brady Restaurant they met last



er The arrest

Dilymumarlight langulgus the aile to specific langulge (1) the first from the light of the light for the specific for the langulge and the specific for the 1463, and our throught for the language of the language of the language for the language of the la

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# Bob and Jimmy Friends Bob 18 Jimmy 20 Bob left for west After 20 years Bob returned After half an hour another man came A Police man enquired place Introduced himself as Jimmy Came to the light

The man is not Jimmy

It was written by Jimmy

# Pictorial Description

The new man arrested

him because he was the

man wanted in Chicago

He gave letter



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Bob suddenly

recognised

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Jimmy Wells and Bob were close friends. They grew together in Newyork. When Bob was eighteen, Jimmy was twenty. Bob went to West to seek his future. They planned to meet at the same Big Joe' Brady's Restaurant after twenty years. Jimmy was an honest man. He would never forget the past. So, he chose a right path. He became the policeman. He came to meet his friend at the correct time. In contrast to him, Bob was a greedy man. He was not satisfied with what he had. He had chosen evil path and became a criminal. He was called as 'Silky' Bob. He was the most wanted criminal in Chicago. He waited eagerly to see his friend. The policeman in the normal dress appeared before him as his friend, Jimmy. They began to walk together. Bob talked a lot about his success. When the light fell on the face of Jimmy, he identified that he was not his friend. He gave Bob a note saying that he was not willing to arrest his close friend. Thus, the true friends ended their life in a contrast way after twenty years.

# TEXT TRANSLATION

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

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wait- ing 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."	"நான் ஒரு நண்பருக்காக காத்திருக்கிறேன்". இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு ஒரு ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டதன்பேரினால், உனக்கு ஒரு வேடிக்கையான நகைச்சுவை தெரிகிறது இல்லையா? சரி நீங்கள் அதை செய்ய நேர்ந்தால், அதை சரியாகச் செய்ய நான் விரும்புகிறேன். நீண்ட காலத்திற்கு முன்னர் இந்த கடை அமைந்துள்ள இடம் ஒரு உணவகமாக இருந்தது - பிக்ஜோ "பிராடி உணவகம்".
"Until five years ago," said the policeman. "It was torn down then."  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.	"ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு வரை", போலீஸ்காரர் கூறினார். "அது பின்பு இடிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது". வாசலில் இருந்த மனிதன் ஒரு சிகாரைப் பற்ற வைத்தான். ஒளியைக் காட்டிலும் வெளிச்சம், சதுர- தாடைமுகம், மற்றும் அவரது வலது புருவம் அருகில் ஒரு சிறிய வெள்ளைவடு இருந்தது. அவரது ஒற்றை தொகுப்பு கொண்ட டை பெரிய வைரத்தாலானது.
"Twenty years ago tonight," said the man, "I dined here at Big Joe Brady's with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for 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.	"இருபது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இரவில்", நான் பிக்ஜோ பிராடியில் ஜிம்மி லெ்சுடன் உணவருந்தினேன். அவன் என் சிறந்த நண்பன் மற்றும் உலகில் மிக சிறந்த ஒருவனாவான். குழப்பம் ஆகியவற்றில் நான் இங்கு வந்தேன், அவரும், நானும் இங்கே நியூயார்க்கில் சகோதரர்கள் போல ஒன்றாக வளர்க்கப்பட்டோம். நான் பதினெட்டு வயதிலும் மற்றும் ஜிம்மி இருபது வயதிலும் இருந்தோம். மறுநாள் காலை நான் என் வேலை நிமித்தம் காரணமாக மேற்கு நோக்கி செல்ல ஆரம்பித்தேன். நியூயார்க்கில் இருந்து ஜிம்மியை வெளியேற்ற முடியவில்லை. ஏனெனில் அவர் கருதியது என்னவென்றால் பூலோகத்தில் அது மட்டுமே இடம் என்று. அன்று நாங்கள் ஒப்பந்தம் செய்து கொண்டோம். இருபது வருடங்கள் கழித்து எந்த ஒரு சூழ்நிலையில் இருந்தாலும் எவ்வளவு தொலைவில் இருந்தாலும் நாம் இதே தேதியில் இதே நேரத்தில் சந்திக்க வேண்டும் என்று. விதி மற்றும் அதிர்ஷ்டம் இருந்தால் நாங்கள் பார்ப்பது நிச்சயம் என்று எண்ணினோம்.
"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?"	"இது மிகவும் சுவாரஸ்யமானதாக இருக்கிறது", என்று போலீஸ்காரர் கூறினார். "ஆனால் சந்திப்பிற்கு இடையே நீண்ட காலமாக இருப்பதாக எனக்கு தோன்றுகிறது. நீங்கள் விட்டுவிட்ட பின் உங்கள் நண்பரை பற்றி கேள்விபட்டடிருப்பீர்களா?"
"Well, yes, for a time we corresponded," said the other.  "But after a year or two we lost track of each other. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he's alive, for he always was the truest, staunch- est old chap in the world. He'll never forget. I came a thou- sand miles to stand in this door tonight, and it's worth it if my old partner turns up."	"சரி, ஆமாம், ஒருமுறையாவது நாங்கள் ஒத்துக்கொண்டோம்", என்று மற்றவர் சொன்னார். "ஆனால் ஒரு வருடம் அல்லது இரண்டு வருடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு நாங்கள் எங்கள் பயணத்தை நோக்கி சென்றோம், நான் வாழ்க்கையை உயிரோட்டமாக நடத்தி செல்ல மேற்கு நோக்கி பயணித்தேன். ஆனால் ஜிம்மி உயிரோடு இருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக என்னை இங்கே சந்திப்பார் என்று எனக்கு தெரியும். ஏனெனில் அவர் உண்மையான, திடமான உலகில் மிகச் சிறந்த நண்பர். அவர் ஒருபோதும்

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	மறக்கமாட்டார். இரவில் இங்கு இந்த இரவில் நான் நிற்பதற்கு ஓராயிரம் மைல் தொலைவில் இருந்து வந்தேன், என் பழைய நண்பரும் மாறாமல் இருந்தால் அது மதிப்பு".
The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.	காத்திருக்கும் மனிதன் ஒரு அழகான கடிகாரத்தை வெளியே இழுத்து, அதில் சிறிய வைரங்கள் அமைத்தான் மூடி கொண்டு.
"Three minutes to ten," he announced. "It was exactly ten o'clock when we parted here at the restaurant door."	"பத்தாக மூன்று நிமிடங்கள் உள்ளது" என்று அவர் அறிவித்தார். "நாங்கள் இங்கு சரியாக பத்து மணி அளவில் உணவு விடுதி வாசலில் பிரிந்தோம்".
"Did pretty well out West, didn't you?" asked the policeman.	"மேற்கு பகுதி உங்களுக்கு வசதியாக இருந்ததா"? போலீஸ்காரா் கேட்டாா். அவா் தனது கடிகாரத்துடன் காத்திருந்தாா்.
"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."	"ஆம் நிச்சயம் ஜிம்மி கடின உழைப்பாளி என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். அவர், எனினும் நல்லசகவாளர். நான் என் குவியல் பெற நடக்கும் கூர்மையான புத்தி சில போட்டியிட வேண்டும். ஒரு மனிதன் நியூயார்க்கில் இருக்கிறான். அவரை ஒரு ரேஸர் - விளிம்பை வைத்து மேற்கு நோக்கி எடுக்கிறார்".
The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two.	போலீஸ்காரா் தனது தடியை சுழற்றியபடியே ஓாிரு அடிகள் நடந்தாா்.
"I'll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?"	"நான் என் வழியில் இருக்கிறேன், உங்கள் நண்பர் எல்லாவற்றையும் சரியாகக் கவனிப்பார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்".
"I should say not!" said the other. "I'll give him half an hour at least. If Jimmy is alive on earth he'll be here by that time. So long, officer."	"நான் அப்படி சொல்லவில்லை" என்கிறார் மற்றொருவர். "நான் அவருக்கு குறைந்த பட்சம் அரை மணி நேரம் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்" ஜிம்மி பூமியில் உயிருடன் இருந்தால் அவர் அந்த நேரத்தில் இருந்திருப்பார். போயி வாருங்கள் அதிகாரி".
"Good-night, sir," said the policeman, passing on along his beat, trying doors as he went.	"குட் நைட், சார்", போலீஸ்காரர், அவரது பாதையில் சென்றார்.
There was now a fine, cold drizzle falling, and the wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady blow. The few foot passengers astir in that quarter hurried dismally and silently along with coat collars turned high and pocketed hands. And in the door of the hardware store the man who had come a thousand miles to fill an appointment, uncertain almost to absurdity, with the friend of his youth, smoked his cigar and waited.	இப்போது நன்றாக இருந்தது. குளிர்ந்த மழை பொழிகிறது மற்றும் காற்று பலமாக வீசுகிறது. ஒரு நிலையான அடி மீது உயர்ந்துவிட்டது. அந்த பகுதியில் உள்ள பயணிகள் திடீரென அவசரமாகவும், மெதுவாகவும் கோட் காலர் கொண்டு உயர் மற்றும் பாக்கெட் கைகளைத் திருப்பினார்கள். ஒரு சந்திப்பை பூர்த்தி செய்ய ஆயிரம் மைல் தொலைவில் வந்திருந்த மனிதன், தனது இளைஞனின் நண்பனுடன் கிட்டத்தட்ட நிச்சயமற்ற தன்மையைக் கொண்டு வருகிறவன், தனது சுருட்டை பிடித்துக் கொண்டு காத்திருந்தான்.
About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long overcoat, with collar turned up to his ears, hurried across from the opposite side of the street. He went directly to the waiting man.	சுமார் இருபது நிமிடங்கள் அவர் காத்திருந்தார். பின்னர் ஒரு நீண்ட மேலோட்டத்தில் ஒரு உயரமான மனிதர். தெருவின் எதிரெதிர்ப் பக்கத்தில் இருந்து விரைந்தார். அவர் காத்திருக்கும் மனிதரிடம் நேரடியாக சென்றார்.
"Is that you, Bob?" he asked, doubtfully.  "Is that you, Jimmy Wells?" cried the man in the door.	"நீயா பாப்?" என்று அவர் சந்தேகத்துடன் கேட்டார். "நீதான், ஜிம்மிவெல்ஸ்?" அழுதான் அந்த மனிதன்.

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"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 res- taurant's gone, Bob; I wish it had lasted, so we could have had another dinner there. How has the West treated you, old man?"  "Bully; it has given me everything I asked it for. You've changed lots, Jimmy. I never thought you were so tall by	"கடவுளின் ஆசி! புதிய வருகையைப் பற்றிக் கூறி, பற்றவரின் கைகளை தனது கைகளால் இறுகப் பற்றினார்" இது பாப்தான், விதி என்று நிச்சயமாக உறுதியாக இருந்தேன். நீ இன்னும் இருண்ட இடத்தில் இருந்திருந்தால் நான் உன்னை இங்கே கண்டு பிடித்துவிடுவேன். சரி, நன்றாக இருக்கு!" இருபது வருடம் மிகவும் நீண்ட நாள் - பழைய உணவகம் போய்விட்டது. பாப்! நீ, அங்கே இன்னொரு இரவு உணவைப் பெற்றிருந்திருக்கலாம். மேற்கு எப்படி உன்னை வழி நடத்தியது?" "மகிழ்ச்சி நான் கேட்டதை எல்லாம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறது. ஜிம்மி நீ நிறைய மாறிவிட்டாய், நீ இரண்டு அல்லது
two or three inches."  "Oh, I grew a bit after I was twenty."	மூன்று அங்குல உயரமாக இருப்பாய் என்று நான் நினைக்கவில்லை". "ஓ, நான் இருபது வயதுக்குப் பிறகு ஒரு பிட்
"Doing well in New York, Jimmy?"	வளர்ந்தேன்". "நியூயார்க்கில் நன்றாக இருந்தாயா, ஜிம்மி?"
"Moderately. I have a position in one of the city departments. Come on, Bob; we'll go around to a place I know of, and have a good long talk about old times."	"சுமாராக முக்கியமாக, எனக்கு நகர துறையில் ஒரு பதவியை பெற்றிருக்கிறார். வா, பாப் நான் அறிந்த ஒரு இடத்திற்கு செல்வோம். பழைய காலத்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு நீண்ட பேச்சு பேச வேண்டும்".
The two men started up the street, arm in arm. The man from the West, his egotism enlarged by success, was beginning to outline the history of his career. The other, sub- merged in his overcoat, listened with interest.	அந்த இருவரும் தெருவில் கைகோர்த்து நடக்க ஆரம்பித்தனர். மேற்கில் இருந்து வந்த மனிதன் அவனது வெற்றியை நோக்கி கர்வம் கொண்டான். அவரது வாழ்க்கை வரலாற்றின் சாராம்சத்தை சொல்ல தொடங்கினார். மற்றவர், தனது மேலங்கியும் முங்கிப் போய், அவர் கூறுவதை ஆர்வத்துடன் கேட்டார்.
At the corner stood a drug store, brilliant with electric lights. When they came into this glare each of them turned simul- taneously to gaze upon the other's face. The man from the West stopped suddenly and released his arm.	ஒரு மருந்து கடையில் மின் விளக்குகள் பிரகாசமாக ஜொலித்து கொண்டிருந்தது. அவர்கள் இந்த பிரகாசத்திற்குள் வந்த போது, ஒருவர் முகத்தை ஒருவர் பார்த்தனர். மேற்கில் இருந்த மனிதன் திடீரென்று நிறுத்தி, அவன் கையை விலக்கி விட்டான்.
"You're not Jimmy Wells," he snapped. "Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man's nose from a Roman to a pug."	"நீ ஜிம்மி வெல்ஸ் அல்ல", என்றான் அவன். "இருபது ஆண்டுகள் நீண்ட காலம் தான். ஒரு மனிதனின் மூக்கின் அமைப்பை அது மாற்றி கூடாது. ரோமானியனின் மூக்கின் அமைப்பை மழுங்கிய மூக்கை வடிவமாக எந்த காலமும் மாற்றக்கூடாது.
"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 qui- etly, are you? That's sensible. Now, before we go on to the station here's a note I was asked to hand you. You may read it here at the window. It's from Patrolman Wells."	"இது சில நேரங்களில் ஒரு நல்ல மனிதனை கெட்டவனாக மாற்றுகிறது". உயரமான மனிதன் கூறினார். "நீங்கள் பத்து நிமிடங்கள் முன்பாகவே கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறீர்கள், "சில்கி" பாப். சிகாகோ நினைக்கிறது நீங்கள் எங்கள் வழியில் கைவிடப்பட்டிருக்கலாம். அது அரட்டை அடிக்க விரும்புகிறது என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். அமைதியாகப் போகிறாயா நீ? அதுவே புத்திசாலித்தனம். இப்போது, நாங்கள் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு செல்வதற்கு முன், ஒரு குறிப்பு உங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க நான் கேட்டேன். சாளரத்தில்

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	இங்கே நீங்கள் அதை படிக்கலாம். இது பாட்ரோல் மேன்வெல்ஸில் இருந்து வருகிறது".
The man from the West unfolded the little piece of paper handed to him. His hand was steady when he began to read, but it trembled a little by the time he had finished. The note was rather short.	மேற்கில் இருந்த மனிதன் அவரைக் கொடுத்த சிறிய துண்டுபிரதியை விவரித்தார். அவன் படிக்க ஆரம்பித்த போது அவனுடைய கைகள் நிதானமாக இருந்தன. ஆனால் அது முடிந்த நேரத்தில் சிறிது சிறிதாக நடுங்கியது. குறிப்பு சிறியதாக இருந்தது.
"Bob, I was at the appointed place on time. When you struck the match to light your cigar I saw it was the face of the man wanted in Chicago. Somehow I couldn't do it myself, so I went around and got a plainclothes man to do the job."  - JIMMY	"பாப் நான் சந்திக்க வேண்டிய சரியான நேரத்தில் இடத்தில் நான் இருந்தேன், உங்கள் சுருட்டை பற்ற வைத்தபோது, நான் பார்த்தேன் சிகாகோவில் தேடிய மனிதன் என்று, ஏனோ என்னால் உன்னை கைது செய்ய முடியவில்லை அதனால் நான் சென்றுவிட்டேன். பின் இவ்வேலையை செய்ய நான் ஒரு சாதாரண உடையிலிருந்த காவலனாய் இந்த கைது செய்யும் வேலையை ஒப்படைத்தேன்.



avenue	- a wide street	— நிழற்சாலை	
habitual	– regular	— பா்க்கமான	
nigh	- almost	— அருகில்	
twirling	twisting and spinning around	— சுழற்றுதல்	
intricate	- complicated	– சிக்கலான	
stalwart	- physically strong	— பலமுள்ள	
swagger	- walk in a confident way	— முக்கியமான நபர் போல் ஆணவமாக	
		நடத்தல்	
vicinity	- the surrounding area (neighbourhood)	— அருகிலுள்ள	
reassuringly	making someone feel less doubtful	— உறுதியளித்தல்	
proposition	- theory or system	— கருத்தாக்கம், கூற்று	
plodder	- one who toils slowly but steadily	<ul><li>– மெதுவாக சொல்லுதல்</li></ul>	
wits	- intelligent people	— அறிவு	
groove	- a dull routine that does not change	– நீண்ட குறுகிய பள்ளம்	
razor-edge	a critical situation	— நெருக்கடியான நிலை	
dismally	without happiness and cheer	— பரிதாபமான	
absurdity	<ul> <li>quality of being silly and foolish</li> </ul>	— அறிவின்மை	
egotism	- a feeling of self-importance	— தற்புகழ்ச்சி	
outline	- describe	— எல்லைக் கோடு	
wires	sends a telegraphic message	– தந்தி	

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PENGUIN 68 XI - ENGLISH

### **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

# 1. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each, based on your understanding of the story. (Text page / 7)

## a) Describe the appearance of the policeman on the beat.

The policeman on the beat was physically strong. He had a watchful eye moving here and there.

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

While on rounds, the policeman walked casually in the street at 10'o clock in the night. He walked in a confident way as if the true guardian of the place.

## c) Why were the streets devoid of people?

The streets were devoid of people due to cold wind and a little rain.

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

The man standing near the hardware store told the passing cop that he was waiting for his friend who made an appointment twenty years ago.

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

Twenty years ago, there was Big Joe' Brady's restaurant in that place.

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

The man awaiting the arrival of his friend was pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes and a little white scar near his right eyebrow.

### g) Why did the friends part ways?

The friends parted ways because Bob went to west to seek his career.

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

Bob realized that the tall man was not his friend by identifying his change of nose from a Roman to a pug.

#### i) Who was the tall man?

The tall man was the policeman in civilian clothes.

### k) What did he give Bob?

He gave Bob a short note.

## 2. State whether the following statements are true or false

- 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.

#### Answer:

a) False	b) True	c) False
d) False	e) False	f) True
g) False	h) True	

## 3. What does each of the following mean in the story? Choose the right option.

### a) on the beat:

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

#### b) a guardian of peace:

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

### c) arm in arm:

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

### d) plainclothes man:

- i) a man who wears simple clothes for grand occasions
- ii) a policeman in civilian clothes while on duty
- iii) a cine artist in ordinary costumes
- 4. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each. (Text Page 72)

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## a) What did Bob share with the cop about their friendship?

Bob told the policeman that he was waiting for his friend, Jimmy. The appointment was made before twenty years. They grew together in Newyork. Bob went to the west to seek his career.

## b) What are the strengths and weaknesses of Jimmy Wells from Bob's point of view?

According to Bob, Jimmy's strength was his honesty. He used to keep up his words. His weakness was his slow in action.

## c) Was Bob hopeful of his friend's arrival? How do you know?

Bob was hopeful of his friend's arrival because he said to the police that he would wait for an half an hour more.

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

Bob had a large diamond on his scarf. The lid of his watch was with diamonds. So, the cop came to understand that Bob had been successful in the west.

## e) Bob's life in the West was not a bed of roses. Give reasons.

Bob's had a little white scar near his right eyebrow. He was wounded heavily. So, his life in the west was not a bed of roses.

## f) Why didn't Jimmy Wells, being a cop himself, arrest Bob?

Bob was the close friend of Jimmy wells. So, being a cop himself, he couldn't arrest Bob.

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

Jimmy Wells was the successful man. Though Bob looked rich, He didn't select right path. But, Jimmy is the gentle policeman guarding people.



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

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

Jimmy Wells and Bob were close friends. They grew together in Newyork. When Bob was eighteen, Jimmy was twenty. Bob went to West to seek his future. They planned to meet at the same Big Joe' Brady's Restaurant after twenty years. Jimmy was an honest man. He would never forget the past. So, he chose a right path. He became the policeman. He came to meet his friend at the correct time. But, when he found his friend as a criminal, he left the place. He sent another policeman to arrest him though he was his best friend. Bob, being wicked had fallen in the wrong way and earned a lot of money. He waited eagerly to see his friend. The policeman in the normal dress appeared before him as his friend, Jimmy. They began to walk together. Bob talked a lot about his success. When the light fell on the face of Jimmy, he identified that he was not his friend. At last, Bob was caught in red hand.

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

'Means should justify the end'- After twenty years, Jimmy wells and Bob planned to meet at Big Joe' Brady' Restaurant. Jimmy Wells was an honest man. He would never forget anything. He loved Newyork. He didn't want to leave it. He was a good man. He became a policeman. He selected the right path to be the guardian of the people. In contrast to him, Bob was a greedy man. He was not satisfied with what he had. He went to the West to seek his future. He had chosen evil path and became a criminal. He was called as 'Silky' Bob. He was the most wanted criminal in Chicago. Though he became a rich man, he was not honest. He was arrested for his illegal deeds. Thus, the success of a man was calculated by his way of life.

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

Jimmy Wells and Bob were close friends. They grew together in Newyork. When Bob was eighteen, Jimmy was twenty. Bob went to West to seek his future. Jimmy Wells was an honest man. He would never forget anything. He loved Newyork. He didn't want to leave it. He was a good man. He became a policeman. He selected the right path to be the guardian of the people. In contrast to him, Bob was a greedy man. He was not satisfied with what he had. He had chosen evil path and became a criminal. He was called as 'Silky' Bob. He was the most wanted criminal in Chicago. Though he became a rich man, he was not honest. Though they were friends, they didn't have the same character. They are contrast to each other. Thus, the quotation 'Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are' was not suitable for this friends.

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

One day, I found that my friend was taking money from classmate's bag. It was the lunch break. There was nobody in the classroom. I was shocked on seeing her stealing. I didn't want to leave her friendship. I wished to correct her. She cried a lot. She told that her family was in poor economic condition. There was no money to pay the exam fee. So, she decided to steal the money. I corrected her mistake. I got some money from my father and paid the fees. I joined her in an office to do a part-time job. She could gain some salary to meet her needs. Thus, she became grateful to me forever.

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

If I were Jimmy Wells, I myself would have arrested my friend Bob. As a policeman, I should not give importance to emotion. All are equal before the law. I would take him to the jail. I would make him realize his mistakes. As a true friend, it was my duty to reform my friend. After few years, I would bring him as a good person to the world.



## TALENTED STUDENTS

Name of the poem : After twenty years

Name of the poet : O. Henry Genre : Short story

Literature : American Literature

Theme : Friendship

O. Henry's story "After Twenty Years" is an example of situational irony. The main ironic twist occurs at the very end "Silly" Bob realises that he has travelled a thousand miles to meet his old friend Jimmy wells. In the meantime, wells has become a policeman who recognises Bob as the man wanted by the Chicago police and asks him arrested. In this situational irony the actual events turns out to be different from what has expected Bob expected a pleasant meeting with an old friend and ended up being taken off to Jail. The reader is jsut as surprised by this turn of event as "Silky Bob". Perhaps Bob should

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have golden and intuition warning when he found that the restaurant, where he and Jimmy had wanted to meet after twenty years had been for five years ago. This itself is a situational irony.

## **AVERAGE STUDENTS**

Name of the poem : After twenty years

Name of the poet : O. Henry Genre : Short story

Literature : American Literature

Theme : Friendship

The story 'After Twenty Years' was written by O.Henry. He was a popular American short story writer. In this story tells the story of two friends. Bob and Jimmy were friends. They plan to meet at the same place date and time after 20 years. Jimmy becomes a policeman and Bob becomes a criminal. Bob waits at the same place after 20 years. As a policeman Jimmy finds out that Bob is a criminal. So he sends another policeman to arrest him.

## **SLOW LEARNERS**

Name of the poem : After twenty years

Name of the poet : O. Henry
Genre : Short story

Literature : American Literature

Theme : Friendship

- ➤ Bob and Jimmy were friends.
- ➤ Bob had gone to the west.
- After twenty years he returned to New york to meet the friend.
- ➤ He was the criminal wanted by Chicago.
- Wells recognised him.
- > But he was not able to arrest him.
- So he sent another plain clothes to do the job.

We must be just.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY

## A Shot in the Dark

## About the author

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, The Watched Pot, in collaboration with Charles Maude.



## Pictures related to the lesson



**Philip Sletherby** 



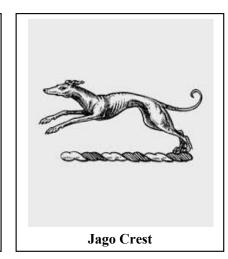
**Travelling in Train** 



**Bertie - forgot his Purse** 



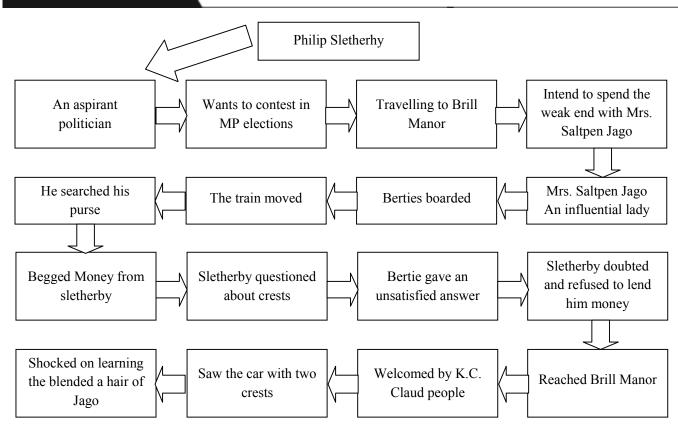
Saltpen Crest





PENGUIN 73 XI - ENGLISH

## MIND MAP



## **Pictorial Description**



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Philip Sletherby wished to become a popular politician. He went to Brill Manor to meet Honoria Saltpen. She was a highly influential lady. In the carriage, he met a young man. He introduced him as Bertie, son of SaltpenJago. He had left his purse after sealing an envelope with the crest, demi-lion. But, Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his. Bertie asked three quid to meet his week-end bill. Suspecting foul play, Sletherby refused to give as he saw Saltpen Jago in blonde hair. When he reached the place, he was shocked on seeing the door panel. It had two crests. The man who received him shared about the appearance of Saltpen Jago. Instead of her Beautiful Brown hair, she left blonde. Sletherby was shocked. At last, he realized that he had mistaken Bertie.



## SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH

## 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. \*Hono- ria Saltpen-Jago was a person of some social importance in London, of considerable importance and influence in the county of Chalkshire. The county of Chalkshire, or, at any rate, the eastern division of it, was of immediate personal interest to Philip Sletherby; it was held for the Government in the present Parliament by a gentleman who did not in-tend 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 Fridayto-Tuesday. He was obviously 'on approval', and if he

— well, the local leaders would probably cool off in their

could secure the good- will of his hostess he might count on her nominating him as an assured thing. If he failed

embryo enthusiasm for him.

to find favour in her eyes

Among the passengers dotted about on the platform, await- ing their respective trains, Sletherby espied a club ac- quaintance, and called him up to the carriage-window

## துணைப்பாடம் தமிழ்

பிலிப் ஸ்லேதர்பை ஒரு புனித பயணத்திற்கு செல்வது போல் கிளம்பி, புகை வண்டியில் யாருமில்லா பெட்டியில் உட்கார்ந்தார். அவர் சால்டபென். ஜகாவின் பண்ணை வீட்டிற்கு செல்கின்றார். சால்ட்பென்-ஜகோ லண்டனில் உள்ள சால்க்ஷயர் என்ற இடத்தில் மிகவும் மதிப்பு மிக்கவர். பிலிப்ஸ்தேலர்பைக்கு அந்த இடத்தின் மேல் ஒரு விருப்பம் இருந்தது. அங்கு தேர்தல் வைத்தால் பிலிப்ஸ்தேர்பையை வேட்பாளராக அறிவிக்க கட்சி முடிவெடுத்துள்ளது. அதற்கு சால்டபென்-ஜகோவின் ஆதரவு தேவை. ஆகையால், தன்னுடைய அரசியல் நுழைவிற்காக, இந்த பெண்மணியின் வீட்டிற்கு வெள்ளிக்கிழமை முதல் செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை வரை விருந்திற்காக சென்றார். அங்கு, தன்னை உபசரிக்கும் பெண்ணின் நன்மதிப்பினை பெறவேண்டும் என்று கருதினார். மேலும், தன்னை வேட்பாளராக அறிவிப்பார் என்று உறுதியாக நம்பினார். அந்தப் பெண்ணிற்கு அவரைப் பிடிக்காவிட்டால், உள்ளூரில் உள்ள தலைவர்கள் அவரை அரசியலில் முன்னேற விடாமல் அமுக்கி விடுவார்கள்.

ஏனைய பயணிகள் தங்களது புகைவண்டிக்காக காத்திருக்கும் பொழுது, ஸ்லேதா்பை தனது சங்கத்து நபரைப் பாா்த்தாா். அவருடன் ஜன்னல் அருகில் அரட்டை அடித்தாா்.

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for a chat. "Oh, you're staying with Mrs. Saltpen-Jago for the "ஒ! சால்ட்பென்-ஜகோவின் வீட்டிற்கு செல்கிறீர்களா? அவர் நன்றாக தனது விருந்தாளிகளை கவனிப்பவர் week- end, are you? I expect you'll have a good time; அவர். உங்களுக்கு இந்த பாராளுமன்ற தேர்தலில் she has the reputation of being an excellent hostess. உபயோகமாக இருப்பார்" என்று கூறியபடி விடை She'll be useful to you, too, if that Parliamentary project பெற்றார். — hullo, you're off. Good-bye." Sletherby waved good-bye to his friend, pulled up the ஸ்லேதர்பை கையை அசைத்தபடி தனது மடியில் உள்ள செய்தித்தாளை பார்த்தார். ஒரு இரண்டு பக்கத்தை win-dow, and turned his attention to the magazine lying படிப்பதற்குள் தனக்கு எதிரே இருந்த ஒருத்தன் கூறிய on his lap. He had scarcely glanced at a couple of pages, கடுமையான வார்த்தைகளை கேட்டு அதிர்ந்தார். however, when a smothered curse caused him to glance அவருடைய சக பயணி, 22 வயது மிக்க கருமையான hastily at the only other occupant of the carriage. His கூந்தலை கொண்டவன். உற்சாகமான தோற்றத்தை travelling compan- ion was a young man of about two-உடையவன். அவனுடைய உடையை பார்த்தால், and-twenty, with dark hair, fresh complexion, and the விடுமுறைக்கு செல்பவன் போல் தெரிந்தது. அவன் blend of smartness and dis- array that marks the costume ஏதோ ஒரு பொருளை தீவிரமாக தேடுகின்றான். of a 'nut' who is bound on a rustic holiday. He was அடிக்கடி, அறு பென்னியை தனது பாக்கெட்டில் engaged in searching furiously and ineffectually for இருந்து எடுத்து பார்த்துக்கொண்டான். தன்னுடைய some elusive or non-existent object; from time to time he சிகரெட் பெட்டி, தீப்பெட்டி, பெட்டிசாவி, வெள்ளி dug a sixpenny bit out of a waistcoat pock- et and stared பென்சில் டப்பா மற்றும் பயணச் சீட்டு ஆகிய எதுவும் at it ruefully, then recommenced the futile searching அவனுக்கு திருப்தி அளிக்கவில்லை. அவனது operations. A cigarette-case, matchbox, latchkey, silver வினோதமான செய்கை ஸ்லேதர்பையைக்கு தொல்லையாக இல்லை. அவர் தனது செய்தித்தாளை pencil case, and railway ticket were turned out on to the படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார். 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. "I say!" exclaimed a young voice presently, "didn't I ஒரு இளமையான குரல் கேட்டது. "நீங்கள் பிரில் மனோரில் உள்ள திருமதி. சால்ட்பென்-ஜகோவின் hear you say you were going down to stay with Mrs. வீட்டில் தங்க போகிறீர்களா? நானும் திங்கள் கிழமை Saltpen- Jago at Brill Manor? What a coincidence! My அங்கே வருவேன். அங்கு நாம் சந்திக்கலாம். நான் \*mater, you know. I'm coming on there on Monday அங்கு வந்து ஆறு மாதம் ஆகிவிட்டது. நான் தான் evening, so we shall meet. I'm quite a stranger; haven't சால்ட்பென்-ஜகோவின் இரண்டாவது மகன், பெர்டி. seen the mater for six months at least. I was away நூன் யோகக்காரன். நல்லவேளை நீங்கள் வந்தீர்கள். yachting last time she was in Town. I'm Bertie, the நான் ஒரு சிக்கலில் மாட்டிக் கொண்டேன்". second son, you know. I say, it's an awfully lucky coincidence that I should run across some- one who knows the mater just at this particular moment. I've done a damned awkward thing." நீ எதையோ தொலைத்து விட்டாயா? ஸ்லேதர்பை "You've lost something, haven't you?" said Sletherby. கேட்டார். "தொலைக்கவில்லை. விட்டு வந்துவிட்டேன். 4 கியீட் "Not exactly, but left behind, which is almost as bad; just பணம் உள்ள கைப்பையை விட்டு வந்துவிட்டேன். நான் as inconvenient, anyway. I've come away without my ஒரு கடிதத்தை அனுப்ப அடையாளம் வைக்க வேண்டி sov- ereign-purse, with four quid in it, all my worldly இருந்ததால், எனது கைப்பையை பயன்படுத்தி, அதை wealth for the moment. It was in my pocket all right, just அப்படியே மேஜையில் வைத்து விட்டேன். எனது கையில் before I was starting, and then I wanted to seal a letter, சில நாணயங்கள் இருந்ததால், அதைக் கொண்ட

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and the sover- eign-purse happens to have my crest on it,

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so I whipped it out to stamp the seal with, and, like a double-distilled idiot, I must have left it on the table. I had some silver loose in my pocket, but after I'd paid for a taxi and my ticket I'd only got this forlorn little six pence left. I'm stopping at a little country inn near Brondquay for three days' fishing; not a soul knows me there, and my 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 pref- erence, I shall be awfully obliged. It will pull me out of no end of a hole."	ஊர்திக்கும், பயணச் சீட்டுக்கும் கொடுத்துவிட்டேன். இனிமேல், நான் ஒரு தங்கும் விடுதிக்கு மூன்று நாள் மீன் பிடிப்பதற்காக செல்கிறேன். அங்கு யாருக்கும் என்னை தெரியாது. அங்கு நான் தங்கும் செலவு, வண்டி, பிரில்லுக்கு செல்ல பயணச்சீட்டு எடுக்க என 2 அல்லது 3 கியீட் பணம் தேவைப்படுகிறது. நீங்கள் அப்பணத்தை கொடுத்தால், நான் உங்களுக்கு நன்றி மறவாதவானாய் இருப்பேன். நான் எனது பிரச்சனையிலிருந்து மீள்வேன்" என்றான்.
"I think I can manage that," said Sletherby, after a moment's hesitation.	ஒரு நிமிட தயக்கத்திற்குப் பின் ஸ்லேதர்பை "அந்த பிரச்சனையை சரி பண்ணி விடலாம்" என்றார்.
"Thanks awfully. It's jolly good of you. What a lucky thing for me that I should have chanced across one of the mater's friends. It will be a lesson to me not to leave my exchequer lying about anywhere, when it ought to be in my pocket. I suppose the moral of the whole thing is don't try and con- vert things to purposes for which they weren't intended. Still, when a sovereign-purse has your crest on it—"	"மிகவும் நன்றி. நான் ரொம்ப அதிர்ஷ்டசாலி. அதனால் தான் நீங்கள் என்னுடன் இருக்கிறீர்கள். இந்த சம்பவம் எனக்கு ஒரு பாடத்தை கற்பித்திருக்கிறது. எனது கைப்பையில் குடும்ப அடையாளமே இருந்தாலும், ஒரு பொருளை அது இருக்க வேண்டிய இடத்தில் வைக்க வேண்டும்" என்றான்.
"What is your crest, by the way?" Sletherby asked, carelessly.	"உங்களது குடும்ப அடையாளம் எது?" என்று ஸ்லேதர்பை வினவினார்.
"Not a very common one," said the youth; "a demi-lion holding a cross-crosslet in itspaw."	"அது பொதுவானது அல்ல. வித்தியாசமானது. ஒரு பாதி சிங்கம் தனது உள்ளங்கையில் ஒரு சிலுவையை பிடித்த மாதிரி இருக்கும்" என்று அந்த இளைஞன் சொன்னான்.
"When your mother wrote to me, giving me a list of trains, she had, if I remember rightly, a greyhound *courant on her notepaper," observed Sletherby. There was a tinge of cold- ness in his voice.	"உனது அம்மா எனக்கு கடிதம் எழுதியதில் ஒரு நாயில் அடையாளம் இருந்தது" என்றார். அவரது குரலில் ஒரு கலவரம் தெரிந்தது.
"That is the Jago crest," responded the youth promptly; "the demi-lion is the Saltpen crest. We have the right to use both, but I always use the demi-lion, because, after all, we are really Saltpens."	"அது ஜகோ அடையாளம். இது சால்ட்பென் அடையாளம். நாங்கள் இரண்டையும் பயன்படுத்தலாம். ஆனால், நான் எப்பொழுதும் சிங்கத்தை மட்டுமே பயன்படுத்துவேன்" என்றான்.
There was silence for a moment or two, and the young man began to collect his fishing tackle and other belongings from the rack.	சில நிமிடங்கள் அமைதியாக கழிந்தது. அந்த இளைஞன் தனது பொருள்களை எடுக்க ஆரம்பித்தான்.
"My station is the next one," he announced.	"எனது நிறுத்தம் அடுத்தது" என்றான்.
"I've never met your mother," said Sletherby suddenly, "though we've corresponded several times. My introduction to her was through political friends. Does she resemble you at all in feature? I should rather like to be able to pick her out if she happened to be on the platform	"நான் உனது அம்மாவை நேரில் சந்தித்தது இல்லை. அவர் எவ்வாறு இருப்பார்? உன்னை மாதிரி இருப்பார்களா?? என்று ஸ்லேதர்பை கேட்டார்.

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to meet me."	
"She's supposed to be like me. She has the same dark	எனது அம்மா என்னை மாதிரி கருமையான
brown hair and high colour; it runs in her family. Isay,	கூந்தலையும், நல்ல நிறமும் உடையவர். நான் இங்கே
this is where I get out."	இறங்கப்போகிறேன்" என்றான்.
"Good-bye," said Sletherby.	"போய் வா" என்று ஸ்லேதா்பை கூறினாா்.
"You've forgotten the three quid," said the young man,	"நீங்கள் அந்த 3க்விட் பணத்தை மறந்து விட்டீர்களா?
opening the carriagedoor and pitching his suit-case on to	என்று பெர்ட்டி கேட்டான்.
the platform.	
"I've no intention of lending you three pounds, or three	"நான் உனக்கு ஒரு நாணயம் கூட தருவதற்கு
shillings," said Sletherby severely.	தயாராகவில்லை" என்று ஸ்லேதா்பை கடுமையாக
	கூறினார்.
"But you said-"	"ஆனால் நீங்கள் கூறினீர்கள்"
"I know I did. My suspicions hadn't been roused then,	"நான் கூறினேன். உனது கதையை கேட்க எனக்கு
though I hadn't necessarily swallowed your story. The	சந்தேகம் உருவாகியது. குடும்ப அடையாளம் பற்றி
dis- crepancy about the crests put me on my guard,	கேட்ட பொழுது நீ தெளிவாக ஒரு கதையை
notwith- standing the really brilliant way in which you	சொன்னாய். நான் உன்னிடம் திருமதி சால்பெட்ன்-
accounted for it. Then I laid a trap for you; I told you that	ஐகோவை பார்த்தது இல்லை என்றேன். அது பொய். நீ
I had never met Mrs. Saltpen-Jago. As a matter of fact I	செல்வது உண்மையா என்று கண்டுபிடிப்பதற்கு சொன்னது. நான் கடந்த திங்கள்கிழமை தான்
met her at lunch on Monday last. She is a pronounced	அவர்களை பார்த்தேன். அவருக்கு பொன்னிறமான
blonde."	ஆடாகண் பாற்று வில்லதர்பை கூறினார்.
The train moved on, leaving the soi-disant cadet of the	புகைவண்டி நகர்ந்தது. சால்ட்பென்-ஜகோவின் மகன்
Salt- pen-Jago family cursing furiously on the platform.	என்று கூறியவன் சபித்துக்கொண்டே சென்றான்.
"Well, he hasn't opened his fishing expedition by	"இவன் ஒரு மீன் பிடிப்ப <u>த</u> ற்காக வீட்டையே
catching a flat," chuckled Sletherby. He would have an	வபாங்குகிறான்" என்று நகைச்சுவையாக ஸ்லேதர்பை
entertain- ing story to recount at dinner that evening, and	கூறினாா். இன்று இரவு சாப்பிடும் பொழுது இந்த
his clever little trap would earn him applause as a man of	சம்பவத்தை கூற வேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தார்.
resource and astuteness. He was still telling his	அனைவரும் இவரைப் பாராட்டுவாா்கள். இவருடைய
adventure in imagi- nation to an attentive audience of	நிறுத்தம் வந்தவுடன், நடைமேடையில் ரொம்பவும்
dinner guests when the train drew up at his destination.	மரியாதையாக கிளாடு பீப்புள் கே.சி. வரவேற்றார்.
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.	
"Hullo, Sletherby! You spending the week-end at Brill?	''ஸ்லேதர்பை, பிரிலுக்கு வந்தீர்களா?'' நல்லது கோல்ப்
Good. Excellent. We'll have a round of golf together to-	விளையாட்டு நாளை விளையாடலாம். நமக்காக கார்
morrow; I'll give you your revenge for Hoylake. Not a	காத்திருக்கிறது". அவர்களுக்காக வந்த கார் மிகவும்
bad course here, as inland courses go. Ah, here we are;	பெரியதாக இருந்தது. பெரிய உணவகத்தில் நுழைந்தது
here's the car waiting for us, and very nice, too!"	போல் பல வடிவமைப்புடன் இருந்தது.
The car which won the K.C.'s approval was a	்நமது முன்னோர்கள் சென்ற குதிரை வண்டிபோல் இது
sumptuous- looking vehicle, which seemed to embody	பிரம்மாண்டமாக உள்ளது" என்று கே.சி. காரை பாராட்டி
the last word in elegance, comfort, and locomotive	கொண்டு வந்தார். மேலும், காரின் பகுதிகளையும்
power. Its graceful lines and symmetrical design masked	ஓட்டுவதற்கு தேவையானவைகளையும் பற்றி
the fact that it was an enor- mous wheeled structure,	பேசுகிறார்.
combining the features of a hotel lounge and an engine-	
room.	

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"Different sort of vehicle to the post-chaise in which our grandfathers used to travel, eh?" exclaimed the lawyer ap- preciatively. And for Sletherby's benefit he began running over the chief points of perfection in the fitting and mecha- nism of the car.	"நமது முன்னோர்கள் சென்ற குதிரை வண்டிபோல் இது பிரம்மாண்டமாக உள்ளது" என்று கே.சி. காரை பாராட்டி கொண்டு வந்தார். மேலும், காரின் பகுதிகளையும் ஓட்டுவதற்கு தேவையானவைகளையும் பற்றி பேசுகிறார்.
Sletherby heard not a single word, noted not one of the de- tails 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 acrosscrosslet.  The K.C. was not the sort of man to notice an absorbed silence on the part of a companion. He had been silent him- self for nearly an hour in the train, and his tongue was mak- ing 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.	ஸ்லேதர்பை காதில் எதுவும் விழவில்லை அவரது கண்கள் காரின் இரண்டு கதவைப் பார்த்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதில், இரண்டு அடையாளங்களும் - ஒரு நாயும், ஒரு சிங்கமும் தனது கையில் சிலுவை வைத்தபடியும் இருந்தன. கே.சி. அமைதியான மனிதர் இல்லை. புகைவண்டியில் ஒரு மணி நேரம் அமைதியாக இருநத்ததால், இப்பொழுது காரில் பேசிக்கொண்டே இருந்தார். அரசியல் புரளி, தனது சொந்தக்கதை மற்றும் பொது விஷயங்களை பேசிக்கொண்டு இருந்தார். டப்லினில் உள்ள தொழிலாளர்கள் பிரச்சனை, அல்பெனியாவின் இளவரசரின் சொந்த வாழ்க்கை, பாத்ஷ்யரின் இளவரசி டேங்கோ டி என்ற இடத்தில் சொன்ன வார்த்தைகள் என்று ஏகப்பட்ட விஷயங்களை கூறினார். பிறகு, தங்களை விருந்து உபசரிக்கும் பெண்மணியைப் பற்றி பேசினார்.
"Brilliant woman, level-headed, a clear thinker, knows exactly when to take up an individual or a cause, exactly when to let him or it drop. Influential woman, but spoils herself and her chances by being too restless. No repose. Good appearance, too, till she made that idiotic change."  "Change?" queried Sletherby, "what change?"	"அறிவாளி நல்ல புத்தி கூர்மை உடையவர். யாருக்கு என்ன வேண்டும் என்று சரியாக புரிந்தவர் மக்கள் செல்வாக்கு உடையவர். ஆனால் ஓய்வு எடுக்காமல் உழகைக்கிறார். யாரிடமும் உதவி எதிர்பார்க்காதவர். நல்ல தோற்றம் உள்ளவர். ஆனால் ஒரு முட்டாள்தனமான மாற்றம் செய்தார். மாற்றமா? "என்ன மாற்றம்?" என்று ஸ்லேதர்பை கேட்டார்.
"What change? You don't mean to say—Oh, of course, you've only known her just lately. She used to have beauti- ful dark brown hair, which went very well with her fresh complexion; then one day, about five weeks ago, she elec- trified everybody by appearing as a brilliant blonde. Quite ruined her looks. Here we are. I say, what's the matter with you? You look rather ill."	"என்ன மாற்றமா?" "ஓ! உங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுதுதான் சாலட்பென்-ஜகோவைத் தெரியும். அவருக்கு, அழகிய கருமையான கூந்தல் புத்துணர்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவார். ஐந்து வாரத்திற்கு முன்னால், அவர் தனது கூந்தலை பொன்னிறமாக மாற்றி அனைவரையும் அதிர வைத்தார். அவரது அழகை அழித்து விட்டார். உங்களுக்கு என்ன ஆகிவிட்டது? உடம்பு சரியில்லாதது போல் இருக்கிறீர்கள்"

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

### **2 MARKS QUESTIONS**

- 1) Answer the following questions in about 30–50 words each: (Text page 63)
- a) Why did Phililp Sletherby visit Brill Manor? PhilipSletherby visited Bill Manor to meet Mrs.Saltpen-Jago.
- b) How would Sletherby gain from his friendship with Honoria Saltpen-Jago?

  Sletherby would gain nomination in the election

from his friendship with Honoria Saltpen

c) Why did his travel companion curse and mutter?

His travel companion had left behind his purse. So, he cursed and muttered.

### d) Describe Bertie's problem.

Bertie had left his purse. He wanted three quid for his week-end expenditure. He asked the money to Sletherby.

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

'There was a tinge of coldness in his voice' because When Sletherby asked Bertie about his family symbol he said that it was a demi-lion. Actually, Mrs. Saltpen had written to him in a paper with the sympol of grey hound courant. So, Bertie was shocked.

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### f) Compare the two crests.

The crest mentioned by Bertie was a demi-lion. The other crest said by Sletherby was grey hound courant.

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

Sletherby refused to give money to Bertie's request.

h) What caught his attention about the car door? Sletherby was shocked on seeing the two crests on the door panel of the car.

## i) Describe Honario Saltpen-Jago.

HonarioSaltpen was a brilliant woman. She knew what to do for the good of the people. But, she didn't take care of her appearance. Though she had a beautiful brown hair, she appeared in blonde.

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

K.C's words shocked Sletherby because he realized that Bertie had not lied to him.

# 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 Brill Manor

- a) The young man introduced himself as Bertie, the son of Saltpen Jago.
- b) Bertie needed three pounds desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him.
- c) All the time Sletherby was gazing at the door panel of the car, on which were the two crests a demilion and a greyhound courant.
- d) He was received by Claude People. K.C., who had kept on talking about various things.
- 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
- g) While describing the appearance of Honario Saltpen-Jago, K.C. referred to her altered hairstyle.
- h) Sletherby realized that Bertie had not lied to him, but that he had mistaken him for a fraud.
- i) He explained that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi-lion.
- j) Sletherby sat dumbstruck on learning that Mrs. Honario Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde, just five weeks ago.
- k) Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest.
- l) His companion in the train was a young man who was searching for something frantically.
- m) Suspecting foul play, Sletherby did not give him any money, as he knew Mrs. Saltpen-Jago was a blonde.

#### **Answer:**

1) a, e, b, i, k, f, m, d, c, g, j, h

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 - confirm

Eg: The loan was on approval of the manager.

## b) a rustic holiday – home stay in the village

Eg: I had a rustic holiday during last summer.

### c) a double-distilled idiot- absolute idiot

Eg: My friend is a double-distilled idiot.

### d) a tinge of coldness-dualism

Eg: There was a tinge of coldness in my decision to choose my career.

## e) making up for lost time-hurry to compensate for lost time

Eg: After seven years in prison, he's home with his kids and making up for lost time.

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

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

When the youth was in the train, he felt restless. He had dark hair and fresh look. He looked as if to have a rustic holiday. He was searching something. He took out six penny from his packet often. He searched his cigarette-case, matchbox, latchkey, silver pencil case and railway ticket. He couldn't get anything. He cursed louder and louder.

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

Sletherby met a young man in the train. He introduced him as Bertie, second son of Saltpen-Jago. He left his purse after sealing an envelope with the crest, demi-lion. But, Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to him. Bertie asked three quid to meet his week-end bill. Suspecting foul play, Sletherby refused to give as he saw Saltpen Jago in blonde hair. Thus, Sletherby exhibited his caution.

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

When Sletherby reached Brill Manor, he was shocked on seeing the two crests on the door panel. As Bertie had said, they used both the crests. Then, K.C began to talk about the personality of Saltpen-Jago. Once, she had beautiful dark brown hair. At present she appeared with blonde hair. She was not giving importance to her appearance. Actually, Saltpen-Jago had same brown hair as her son. Thus, Sletherby's judgement of Bertie turned out to be a wrong one.

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

As Sletherby, I would apologize to Bertie for my rude behaviour. I considered myself as smart and clever. I analysed only two things- crest and hair colour of Saltpen-Jago. It went wrong. Though Bertie requested me to give three quid in a humble way, I refused. He was going for three days fishing. Nobody knew him there. Still, I was not moved. It was my mistake. When I came to know the truth, I was shocked. He was the real son. I misunderstood myself as the most intelligent man.

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

Philip Sletherby wished to become a popular politician. He went to Brill Manor to meet HonoriaSaltpen. She was a highly influential lady. In the carriage, he met a young man. He introduced him as Bertie, son of SaltpenJago. He had left his purse after sealing an envelope with the crest, demi-lion. But, Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his. Bertie asked three quid to meet his week-end bill. Suspecting foul play, Sletherby refused to give as he saw Saltpen Jago in blonde hair. When he reached the place, he was shocked on seeing the door panel. It had two crests. The man who received him shared about the appearance of Saltpen Jago. Instead of her Beautiful Brown hair, she left blonde. Sletherby was shocked. At last, he realized that he had mistaken Bertie. Thus there is irony in 'Seeing is Believing'.

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## TALENTED STUDENTS

Name of the poem : A Shot in the Dark

Name of the poet : H.H. Munro

Penname : Saki

Theme : Misconception / A wrong Guess

Characters : Philip Slethery - An Aspirant politician

Mrs. Saltpen Jugo - A rich and influential lady of high rank

Bertie : Second son of Mrs. Saltpen Jago. Claude people K.C. - A

mind of Sletherty.

Sletherhy was travelling to Brill Manor with the hope of securing the nomination of Mrs. Saltpen Jago so that he could become an MP of Chalkshire. Bertie, the second son of Mrs. Saltpen jago was going from London in the countryside to go for fishing. Before boarding the train, Bertie had left the purse after sealing an envelope with crest. So he asked Sletherby to lend him three pounds. He also knew that Philip Sletheaby has going to visit his mother.

In course of conversation, Sletherhy asked about the appearance of his mother. But Bertie gave a different description of missing crest in contrast to what Sletherby sat that his mother has written about similarly. To make sure that Bertie has the son of Mrs.Saltpen Jago, he lied to him that he had not at all mesher.

When Bertie got down at his station he asked for money. But Sletherby refused. He said that there has a discrepancy regarding the crest. When Sletherby reached the Brill Manor he was welcomed by claude people K.C, the lawyer. Sletherhy was dumbstruck on learning that Mrs. Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown to a blonde just 5 weeks ago. Just then he realised that Bertie had not lied but he had mistaken him for a fraud.

A wrong guess resulted in heavy loss.

### AVERAGE STUDENTS

Name of the poem : A Shot in the Dark

Name of the poet : H.H. Munro

Penname : Saki

Theme : Misconception / A wrong Guess

Characters : Philip Slethery - An Aspirant politician

Mrs. Saltpen Jugo - A rich and influential lady of high rank

Bertie : Second son of Mrs. Saltpen Jago. Claude people K.C. - A

mind of Sletherty.

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Philip Sletherby travels by train to meet Mrs. Saltpenjago. Bertie, her second son travels with him. Unfortunately Bertie left his purse in the room. He asks sletherby to lend him money. He also knew that Philip sletherby has going to visit his mother. He says that his mother has dark brown hair. Sletherby does not believe his words. So he does not give him money. Later he comes to know the truth. He felt sorry for his mistake and realised that Bertie had said the truth.

### **SLOW LEARNERS**

Name of the poem : A Shot in the Dark

Name of the poet : H.H. Munro

Penname : Saki

Theme : Misconception / A wrong Guess

Characters : Philip Slethery - An Aspirant politician

Mrs. Saltpen Jugo - A rich and influential lady of high rank

Bertie : Second son of Mrs. Saltpen Jago. Claude people K.C. - A

mind of Sletherty.

- Philip Sletherhy travels by train is spend the weekend in Mrs.Saltpen Jugos house.
- ➤ Her son Bertie travels with him.
- ➤ He has forgotten to bring his purse.
- So he asks Philip to lend him money.
- > Bertie uses a demi lion crest.
- ➤ He says that his mother dark blonde hair.
- > Philip doesn't believe his words.
- So he doesn't intend to lend him money.
- Later, he knews the train.
- He realizes his mistake.

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