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*Strictly based on the Textbook prescribed by the
Department of Education, Government of Tamil Nadu, for Standard-XI*

XCEL
Diamond
English
Learning Simplified

11

BASED ON NEW TEXTBOOK 2019

_____ by _____

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Preface

We are overjoyed to bringout *Diamond* Excel English for Standard XI based on the Textbook prescribed by the Department of Education, Government of Tamil Nadu.

This book has been designed comprehensively keeping in mind the needs of students. To facilitate easy understanding of units, unit-wise summaries, glossary of synonyms and antonyms have been provided. All the textual exercises have been solved in a simple language aiming at the mastery of language skills among the student community.

Based on the textbook a large number of exercises have been provided for all grammatical categories and questions demanding analytical thinking, critical interpretation and creative writing. The book has been divided into six sections.

- **Section I** Prose with Language Skills
- **Section II** Poetry Section
- **Section III** Supplementary Reader
- **Section IV** Vocabulary [Synonyms, Antonyms, Compound Words, Prefix and Suffix, Abbreviation, Clipped Words, Phrasal Verbs, Confusables, Modal Verbs and Semi-Modals, Question Tag, Syllabification, American English and British English, Singular and Plural, Sentence Patterns, Relative Pronoun, One Word for a Group]
- **Section V** Grammar [Direct and Indirect Speech, Active and Passive Voice, Simple, Compound and Complex Sentences, Types of Conditional Sentences, Articles, Prepositions, Phrases and Conjunction, Rearrange Jumbled Words, Punctuation, Topics for Testing, Verbal and Non-Verbal Representations, E-Mail Writing, Proverbs, Semantic Fields]
- **Section VI** Writing [Textual Comprehension, Paraphrase, Developing Hints, Summary or Make Notes, Dialogue Writing, Expand the News Headlines, Essay Writing, Letter Writing - Personal Letter - Official Letter]

We are sure that the study material is student-friendly and it would serve as a ready reckoner to the teaching fraternity as well. Constructive suggestions for improving the style of presentation and the quality of the book are most welcome from both the enlightened teaching fraternity and enthusiastic student community.

-Authors

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The Portrait of a Lady

[Khushwant Singh]

Warm up.

Nuclear Family or Joint Family.



Based on the visuals given above, give five words/phrases each to describe these two family types.

Nuclear family	Joint family
Independent	Dependent
Close knit	Extended care
Better financial management	Shared responsibility
Developing responsibility	Consensual decision making
Discussed decision making	Learning to adjust
No in-laws conflict	Conflict
Loneliness	No loneliness

SUMMARY

Born in Punjab, Khushwant Singh., after working as a lawyer in Lahore Court for eight years, joined the Indian Foreign Service upon the Independence of India from British Empire in 1947. He was appointed journalist in the All India Radio and then moved to the Department of Mass Communications of UNESCO at Paris in 1956. These last two careers encouraged him to pursue a literary career. As a writer, he was best known for his strong secularism, humour, sarcasm and an abiding love of poetry. He served as the editor of several literary and news magazines, as well as two newspapers, through the 1970s and 1980s. Between 1980-1986 he served as Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament of India.

Introduction. In 'The Portrait of a Lady' Khushwant Singh draws a pen portrait of his grandmother. He describes his childhood with her in the village. He also describes the change that came in the relationship when they moved to the city. Finally, he describes the moving scene of her death.

Grandmother. Khushwant Singh remembers his grandmother as being old. Looking at the portrait of his grandfather he felt he could never have had wife and children. Thus he could not imagine his grandmother ever being young. His image of her was of a slightly bent, short, fat lady with lots of wrinkles, wearing spotless white with one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and always telling the beads of her rosary.

Early bonds. Having been left with his grandmother when his parents went to the city, his bonds with her were very strong. She would get him ready to go to school that

was attached to the village temple. While he learnt the alphabets and the prayers, she would sit in the temple reading the scriptures. On the way home they would feed the stray dogs with the chapatti she had brought.

Life in the city. His parents brought Khushwant Singh and his grandmother to the city. Their relationship changed because the grandmother could not go to school with him. She was unhappy that she could not help him with his lessons. There were no stray dogs to feed and so she took to feeding the sparrows. When Khushwant Singh announced that he was going to take music lessons, she stopped talking to him.

Changes. When Khushwant Singh went to the university he was given a room of his own and this created a break in his relationship with his grandmother. She accepted this and spent her time at her spinning wheel and reciting her prayers. In the afternoon she relaxed

while feeding the sparrows with little bits of bread. They chirped and created a lot of noise while she fed them. When Khushwant Singh decided to go abroad for further studies he was worried that he would not see her when he returned after five years. She had no doubts that she would see him again and sent him away with a kiss on his forehead.

The return. On the day the author returned from his stint abroad, his grandmother hugged him. That evening she collected the women of the neighbourhood and sang songs of the homecoming of warriors while beating on an old, dilapidated drum. The next morning she had a slight fever but she knew that it was her last day on earth.

The grandmother passes away. The grandmother lay peacefully in her bed reciting her prayers till she breathed her last. That evening when they went into her room they found her room and verandah filled with sparrows. They sat silently all around the body. Feeling sorry for the sparrows, Khushwant Singh's mother scattered bread crumbs for them to eat. The sparrows did not take any notice of the food and when the grandmother's body was removed from the room, they flew away quietly leaving behind the bread crumbs.

Conclusion. The close bond between the author and his grandmother is beautifully expressed. The author also brings out the bond between animals, birds and the human beings who love them.

GLOSSARY

absurd – inconsistent/illogical
bedlam – noisy confusion
dilapidated – damaged
expanse – wide area
fables – tales/stories
hobbled – walked unsteadily
mantelpiece – shelf projecting from the wall above a fireplace
monotonous – unchanging/boring
pallor – an unhealthy pale appearance
perched – sat/rested
puckered – wrinkled
rebukes – scoldings
seclusion – isolation
shroud – cloth used to wrap a dead person
snapped – broke/cut

EXERCISES

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

1. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.

The portrait of the grandfather showed an old man who looked at least a hundred years old. He was wearing a big turban and loose fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest.

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

The author was left with his grandmother because his parents had gone to live in the city.

3. Where did the author study in his childhood?

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

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

The grandmother accompanied the author to school because it was attached to the village temple. While the author was at school, the grandmother sat inside the temple reading the scriptures.

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

The dogs followed the grandmother after school hours because she always carried a few stale chapattis which she would throw to them.

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

The grandmother did not feel emotional when the author went abroad for his education because she knew that he would return.

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

The happiest time of the day for the grandmother was the afternoon, when she sat on the verandah and broke bread to feed the sparrows.

Other Important Questions

8. How many years did the author spend abroad?

The author spent five years abroad.

9. What was unusual about the grandmother's behaviour on the day the author returned from abroad?

On the day the author returned from abroad the grandmother took and played on an old drum and began to sing of the homecoming of warriors. She did not pray that day.

10. How did the sparrows react to the death of the grandmother?

The sparrows filled the room where the grandmother's corpse lay. They did not chirp or eat the bread that was given to them. When they removed the body, the sparrows flew away quietly.

II. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

1. Describe the author's grandmother.

The author's grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles and she had silver hair. She wore spotless white. One hand rested on her waist. In the other hand she carried her rosary. Her lips constantly moved in prayer. She was beautiful to the author.

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

Grandmother woke up the author each morning. She

said her prayers while she bathed and dressed the author. She got his slate, ink pot and pen. After breakfast she took him to the school which was attached to the temple. Then she would read the scriptures till the class was over. She would then take the author home. On their way home, they would feed the stray dogs with stale chapattis.

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

In the village, the school was attached to the temple. The children were taught the alphabets and the morning prayer. In the city the author went to an English school in a motor bus. In school he learnt western science and learnt various new lessons. They were also given music lessons. His grandmother disapproved of an education that did not teach the scriptures and about God.

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

The grandmother realised the importance of education. Even in the village she would see to it that the author went to school everyday. There he learnt his alphabets and the morning prayer. When he went to the city he studied in an English school. His grandmother did not understand the things he studied. The grandmother was unhappy that she could not help the author with his lessons and that he was not learning the scriptures.

5. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

The grandmother was a very strong woman. She took care of her grandson and the house. She concentrated on reading her scriptures and saying her prayers. She saw to it that he went to school and received a basic education. She took stale chapattis to feed the street dogs on the way to the home. When she moved to the city, she learnt to adjust to the new environment. She was sad that she could not help her grandson with his lessons. She spent her time at her spinning wheel and in reciting her prayers. Here she fed the sparrows. When the author went abroad for his studies, she knew he would come back and did not feel sad that he was leaving. She kept herself strong till her grandson returned. On his return she decided her time had come and passed away.

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

After five years the author returned home. She met him at the station and hugged him. In the afternoon, as usual, she fed her sparrows. In the evening she took an old drum to beat and started to sing a song of the homecoming of the warriors. For the first time she did not pray. The next morning she was ill. The doctor said it was just a mild fever. But the grandmother knew that it was her last day. She said she was going to pray. She ignored everyone and lay in bed saying her prayers and telling her beads till she passed away.

III. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100-150 words each.

1. 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.

The elders in a family are role models for the children to follow. The author learnt a lot from his grandmother. He learnt to take his education seriously by the way his grandmother prepared him for school. She also took a keen interest in what he was learning. The author learnt to care for the animals and birds. When he lived in the village his grandmother made it a point to feed the dogs. Once she came to the city, her happiest time was when she was feeding the sparrows. The author learnt to be confident and loving. As he was leaving for his studies abroad, his grandmother knew that she would see him when he returned. She was careful to see that he ate well when he stayed with her. On his return she sang songs about the return of the warrior. This shows the attachment between the author and his grandmother. In my life I have seen the strength of my grandmother. Even when she seemed to be facing changes, she faced them bravely. This was a good example for me. Her love for me was unconditional. She took care of me and was happy when I was happy. She has played a major role in who I am today.

2. As young Khushwant Singh, write a letter to your parents describing your daily routine expressing your thoughts and feelings about staying in the village.

My dear Mom and Dad,

It has been a while since I wrote to you. I hope you are fine in the city. Though I miss you, grandma is taking good care of me. Every morning she wakes me up and gives me a bath. While bathing me she keeps repeating her prayers. I think she feels I will learn them. She then gives me a very tasty breakfast of chapattis and butter. I just love it. She has washed and plastered my slate with yellow chalk. She ties this and also my ink-pot and red pen in a bundle. Both of us walk to school.

At the school I sit and learn my alphabets and the morning prayer. Grandma sits in the temple and reads her scriptures. When classes are over we walk home together. We talk about all that I learnt at school. Grandma also feeds the stray dogs with stale chapattis that she has brought. She really loves those dogs.

Once we get home, I play for some time. After that I repeat my lessons and my prayers. Then I have my dinner and go to bed early.

Life with grandma is wonderful.

With all my love,

Your son,

Khushwant Singh

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

The author's observation of animals began in the village. The stray dogs knew that his grandmother would give them stale chapattis on the way home. They would follow her faithfully. When she came to the city, she began to feed the sparrows. The birds too accepted her love. They would even sit on her head and shoulders showing that they were not afraid of her. When the grandmother passed away the sparrows flew into the room where her body was kept. They sat around without chirping. When the author's mother saw them she broke bread and scattered it for them. The birds did not eat the bread. Once the body was taken for cremation, they flew away. The bread crumbs were swept up the next day. The sparrows mourned the death of the grandmother. Animals have a lot of empathy with humans. They know the people who are kind to them. Animals know when their owners are sad and when they are happy. Dogs have been known to follow the ambulance in which an owner is being taken away. They protect the children of the house. A professor had died tragically at work from a cerebral hemorrhage. For 10 years following the untimely death of his owner, Hachiko continued to wait for him at the train station. It is reported that lion cubs brought up by humans recognise the people who cared for them even after they were returned to the wild. This is seen in the movie 'Born Free'. These are a few examples of the empathy of animals.

SYNONYMS

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--------------|
| 1. old (adj) | - | aged |
| 2. pretty (adj) | - | attractive |
| 3. looked (v) | - | appeared |
| 4. portrait (n) | - | picture |
| 5. scattered (v) | - | spread |
| 6. stale (adj) | - | old |
| 7. common (adj) | - | usual |
| 8. thumped (v) | - | beat |
| 9. bedlam (n) | - | noise |
| 10. rebukes (n) | - | censure |
| 11. change (n) | - | difference |
| 12. terribly (adj) | - | dreadfully |
| 13. clasped (v) | - | embraced |
| 14. verandah (n) | - | porch |
| 15. warriors (n) | - | soldier |
| 16. sentimental (n) | - | emotional |
| 17. upset (n) | - | dismayed |
| 18. shooed (v) | - | chased |
| 19. mild (adj) | - | not severe |
| 20. constantly (adj) | - | continuously |

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

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

singsong	overstraining	spotless	gentlefolk
grandmother	courtyard	sunset	half-hour
homecoming			

Do You Know?

The Portrait of a Lady is a novel written by Henry James. Originally published in the serial form, James's novel was published in book form in 1881. The main character of the novel, Isabel Archer, travels in Europe after she inherits a small fortune.

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

A	B	C
1. mantel	(a) lashes	<u>mantelpiece</u>
2. eye	(b) wheel	<u>eyelashes</u>
3. water	(c) gate	<u>waterproof</u>
4. bee	(d) knob	<u>beehive</u>
5. toll	(e) piece	<u>tollgate</u>
6. door	(f) proof	<u>doorknob</u>
7. spinning	(g) hive	<u>spinning wheel</u>

Answers.	1. (e)	2. (a)	3. (f)	4. (g)
	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (b)	

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

1. the thought was almost revolting

Some say kings are omnipotent. The thought is almost revolting to democrats.

2. an expanse of pure white serenity

The snow-covered forest was an expanse of pure white serenity.

3. a turning point

The accident was a turning point in Rajesh's life.

4. accepted her seclusion with resignation

The old lady accepted her seclusion with resignation.

5. frivolous rebukes

Miriam spoke to the pups with frivolous rebukes.

(e) Prefixes and Suffixes.

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the beginning of a root word in order to modify it. Usually, the new word formed is the opposite of the given word.

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a root word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the word changes.

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

Form two derivatives from each of the following words.

e.g. honest- dishonest, honesty

manage	differ	beauty	peace	arrange
collect	approve	narrate	class	

Answers.

Suffix: management, peaceful, approval, difference, arrangement, narration/narrative, beautify/beautiful, collective/collection, classify/classical.

Prefix: mismanage, unpeaceful/unpeace, disapprove, indifferent, recollect, disarrange/rearrange.

(f) Homophones and Confusables.

Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones.

1. brake/break

- (a) We have a short break between the sessions.
(b) The car skidded to a halt when I applied the brake.

2. waste/waist

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

3. principle/principal

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

4. bread/bred

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

5. lesson/lessen

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

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) My younger brother is a member of his school National Cadet corps.

Other Important Questions**9. bear/bare**

- (a) The trees are bare in winter.
(b) The bear hibernates in winter.

10. boar/bore

- (a) The carpenter had to bore a hole in the block of wood.
(b) The boar was caught by the hunter.

11. hail/hale

- (a) The hail broke all the windows.
(b) He is a hale and hearty old man.

12. patience/patients

- (a) You need patience when dealing with problematic patients.

13. teem/team

- (a) The team was seen to teem around their wounded colleague.

14. vale/veil

- (a) There was a veil of mist covering the vale.

15. hangar/hanger

- (a) The pilot's uniform is hanging on a hanger in the hangar.

Listening Activity. [T. B: 8]

Read the following statements and the given options.

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

[For Passage Refer T. B: 198]

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

Answers. 1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (c)
5. (d)

Speaking Activity. [T. B: 8]

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

NUCLEAR FAMILY

- Your parents pay complete attention to you.

2. Decisions are made involving the adults and children.
3. Problems are solved by your parents alone.
4. The family is very close knit.
5. There is a sense of loneliness.

JOINT FAMILY

1. There is always someone at home to take care of you.
2. Elders are an example of how to adjust with others.
3. One learns to share responsibility.
4. There is a feeling of not being alone.
5. Decision making is difficult.

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

Mithun : Hi grandma! What have you prepared for tea? I feel very hungry.

Grandma : Well, I've made your favourite poori and potato. Are you happy?

Mithun : Yes, I am. Please bring it. Grandma, do you know what happened in school today?

Grandma : No. How will I know that? You have to tell me.

Mithun : Do you remember that I was telling you about a basketball match with ABC School?

Grandma : Yes, I remember that you told me about it. What happened?

Mithun : ABC and our school are arch rivals when it comes to basketball. They have a very strong team. We had a problem because our best player had fractured his leg a week ago and we thought we would lose.

Grandma : Oh! I think, his name was Rahul. Is that the boy you are talking about?

Mithun : Not bad grandma. You remember what I had told you. Well, we were sure that we were going to lose the game. We felt very bad when we went for the match.

Grandma : What happened then?

Mithun : We were so surprised to see Rahul at the game. Though he could not play, he had come to encourage us. That was so thoughtful of him. Anyway he told us that we were all good players and if we played as a team we could win. "Don't give up," he said.

Grandma : He knows that if you make up your mind you can win.

Mithun : We started the game and the ABC team began to play very aggressively. Rahul was giving instructions to us from the sidelines. He kept shouting that we should win for him. It encouraged us to begin fighting back.

Grandma : I'm sure the other team would have been surprised.

Mithun : Surprised is putting it mildly. They did not know what hit them. We played like tigers. We took

the ball from under their noses. Every basket that we shot went in. The whole stadium was shouting and screaming for us.

Grandma : So did you wipe the floor with them?

Mithun : It was not as easy as we thought. ABC fought hard. At the very last moment I shot the winning basket.

Grandma : Yay! My grandson is a winner.

Mithun : Well, we won the match. Now, we are going to the finals at Delhi. The best part is that I was chosen as man (player) of the match.

Grandma : Well! Let me go and make some payasam to celebrate your victory.

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

Any family consists of several members. If it is a joint family there will be grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins. If it is a nuclear family there will be only parents and their children. No matter what kind of family one lives in, the people who live there are different. Each person has his/her own duties to perform. They all have their own likes and dislikes. Behaviour varies from person to person. Yet they all have to live together in harmony. How can this happen?

Order is an important factor in making a happy family. If there is chaos there is no unity. Each member of the family has a task to carry out. Even the smallest child can be taught to pick up the toys and place them in a toy box. Children can be taught to lay the table and to take the dirty dishes to the sink. Parents can share in the household chores like cleaning the house and helping with the cooking.

Spending time together is equally important. In the present world with the television, mobiles, tablets and computers, a family does not spend much time together. Having dinner together and going out on the weekend is time spent together. This will help the family communicate. At the table each can share what happened to them that day. This helps each person to talk about a problem he or she might be facing and thus they can find a solution.

When each member of the family does their part in communicating and helping, the family will be united. This will in turn bring happiness to the family.

Reading. [T. B: 8-10]

Answer the following.

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

Laughter helps one to cope with stress by unleashing a rush of stress bursting endorphins.

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

The word 'committed' means the same as 'dedicated'.

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

Voluntary laughter provides the same physiological as well as psychological benefits as spontaneous laughter because our body cannot distinguish between real and fake laughter.

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

Laughter is considered to be the best medicine because it has a positive effect on cardiovascular health and mood. It is also good for depressed patients.

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

- (i) sitting on the ground with legs crossed
- (ii) body movements
- (iii) clapping
- (iv) closed eyes
- (v) breathing exercises
- (vi) chanting
- (vii) stretching of arms and legs
- (viii) bending backwards
- (ix) running/jogging
- (x) eye contact

The activities followed in 'Laughter Yoga' are

- (i) body movements
- (ii) clapping
- (iii) chanting
- (iv) stretching of arms and legs
- (v) eye contact

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

Laughter therapy plays a crucial role in social bonding because the body movements and eye contact help to break down inhibitions and encourages a sense of playfulness.

GRAMMAR [T. B:10-18]

ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS

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

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

Answers

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

Other Important Questions

I recently discovered that money does not buy as much as it used to. I had been living in a dormitory for

two years and had not bought my own food for the whole time. Then, I moved into an apartment where I needed to buy food for myself. The first day I wanted to buy groceries. I went to the grocery store and put everything into a cart. When I went to the check-out counter, I found that the juice I had chosen cost ₹ 150/-, the bread was ₹ 25/- and the butter ₹ 46/-. The money I had brought with me was not enough. I had to go to an ATM and withdraw some money in order to pay for the food I had bought. The incident made me think for the first time, about the cost of living.

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

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

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

Other Important Question

The school consisted of an office, classrooms, a library and a playground. The playground had a swing, a slide and a sandbox. An overhanging branch provided some shade for the sandbox. All the children came out during the break to play. A teacher watched over the children. An exquisite butterfly flew past and settled on a flower. A child tried to catch the butterfly. The teacher noticed this and stopped the child from catching the butterfly. As it flew away, the teacher and the children watched it in wonder.

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 most 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 very amused to see the plants. He called the first minister and asked him what he did with the seed. The minister explained the process he adopted to make his plant grow. The emperor called all the other ministers to explain what they did. Only one minister had come with an empty pot. They laughed loudly at the foolishness of this minister. But the Emperor applauded him and made

him the next Emperor. Do you know why? He had given them boiled seeds which will not grow. Only that minister was honest.

D. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.

1. They came early but there was (little/a little) work to do.
2. Anand invited (few/a few) friends for the birthday party.
3. The teacher gave (all/every) student a separate topic for the assignment.
4. (Most of/Many) the water over flowed from the tank.
5. (One/Any) of my friends wished me on my birthday.
6. Vijay had (no/any) idea about the problem.
7. Adhi had taken (much /many) photos during the programme.
8. (Some/Few) girls who attended the class informed the others about the test.

Answers

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|
| 1. little | 2. a few | 3. every | 4. Most of |
| 5. friends | 6. no | 7. many | 8. Some |

TENSES

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

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

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

1. I (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I (be) free.
I like to spend time with my friend, whenever I am free.
2. He (be) likely to miss the train. He (run) up to the station.
He is likely to miss the train. He ran up to the station.
3. At the moment they (wait) at the bus-stop. But I (not know) their plans for the journey.
At the moment they are waiting at the bus-stop. But I do not know their plans for the journey.
4. They firmly (believe) in the existence of God. They firmly believe in the existence of God.
5. We (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings (transmit) sound vacant.
We hear a lot of noise because the new buildings transmit sound vacant.

6. She always (make) excuses for coming late.

She always makes excuses for coming late.

7. The Prime Minister (leave) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow.

The Prime Minister will leave/will be leaving for America to meet the delegates tomorrow.

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

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

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

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

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

DAY 3 We have begun (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 have pitched (pitch) tents for our camps in the dense forests.

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

DAY 5 We met a lot of children on our trek through the villages. They were playing (play) in the pool of muddy rain water as we left the place. We have already

climbed 2,400 metres. Up here, it never rains (rain) and there are no trees. It is (be) windy and dusty and I am always thirsty.

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

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

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

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

(i) Unless one is upright there is no use in being a charming fellow. Sometimes it is better to be honest than attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Shyam never realised. He never said an ill-natured word in his life. He was always polite and spoke softly to everybody.

(ii) That night he strolled into the Palette Club about eleven o'clock, and found Trevor sitting by himself in the long room. "Well, Alan, did you get the picture finished all right?" he said, as he lit his cigarette. "Finished and framed, my boy!" answered Trevor, "and by-the-bye, you have made a conquest. That old model you saw is quite devoted to you. I had to tell him all about you-who you are, where you live, what your income is, what prospects you have."

(iii) "And now tell me how Laura is. The old model was quite interested in her." "You don't mean to say you talked to him about her?" said Hughie. "Certainly I did. He knows all about the relentless colonel, the lovely Laura, and the £10,000." "You told that old beggar all my private affairs?" cried Hughie, looking very red and angry. "My dear Alan," cried Hughie, "I shall probably find him waiting for me when I go home."

Other Important Questions

Kannan lived in Nagercoil. He lived there with his wife Seetha for many years. They have two children, Raja and Meena. Kannan loves his family.

Kannan now works as a police officer in Chennai. He likes his job. He is a good police officer because he likes to help people. He solved many crimes, caught several criminals and helped the citizens. The police department honoured him last year for his meritorious service. Officer Kannan is a hero in Chennai.

F. Fill in the blanks using past perfect tense forms of the verbs.

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

Other Important Questions

- We (go) to the cinema last week.
- The leaves (fall) on the sidewalk that I (sweep) only a minute earlier.
- He (spend) the whole of yesterday at the beach.
- When he (return), his friends (sit) in front of the television for two hours.
- The plumber (come) home yesterday.
- The old man (try) to repair our television that (break) down a few days ago.
- The doorbell (ring) and I (open) the door. A police officer (stand) there.
- The student said that he (see) me somewhere.
- I (exhaust) at the end of the exam because I (write) for over two hours.
- Mary (read) a book when the lights (go) out.

Answers

- | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 1. had, seen | 2. had, reserved | 3. had been |
| 4. had lived | 5. had experienced | |
| 6. had lost | 7. had been | 8. had chased |
| 9. had visited | 10. had called | 11. went |

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| 12. fell, had swept | 13. spent |
| 14. returned, had been sitting | 15. came |
| 16. tried, had broken | |
| 17. rang, opened, was standing | 18. had seen |
| 19. was exhausted, had been writing | |
| 20. was reading, went | |

G. Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and circle the simple past tense form of the verb.

INDIA BEAT PAKISTAN TO WIN BLIND CRICKET WORLD CUP

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

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

(i) The poet stopped to hear the maiden singing while she 1. was cutting (cut) and 2. binding (bind) the grain. The song of the lady 3. fascinated (fascinate) the poet, who 4. stood (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl 5. was singing (sing) a sad song.

(ii) During the monsoon, a tender slightly warm breeze 1. was blowing (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance 2. rose (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It 3. seemed (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth 4. fell (fall) against one's skin. A sweet voiced bird somewhere 5. chirped (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 1. serve (serve) as platforms where users could use the virtual space offered by these social media. However, recent incidents 2. have caused (cause) many to question the freedom to express views on various issues and in some cases, it 3. has become (become) a dangerous platform. Social Contact 4. transforms (transform) people. They 5. develop (develop) an addiction to it.

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

1. Rajan slowly settledown in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife bring from the household

work she does helped them to meet their requirements. Life was easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu came crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan pacify her and promise to mend it. This small repair work become the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earn him great respect.

Answers. 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 came crying. The clay doll in her hand was broken into two. Rajan pacified her and promised to mend it. This small repair work became the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earned him great respect.

2. Games and sports helps in recreation. Soccer, cricket, lawn tennis or wrestling is eagerly watched by millions of fans all over a world. It helps one got a temporary relief from the tensions of a day. The dedication displayed by all player in the field indicates the mental and spiritual development of the player.

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

Other Important Question

3. It be just before midnight on October 31st last year. Manju returned home after visiting her sister. The road is clear and she drove carefully. Suddenly she sees a young woman in front of her. She wore a bright red saree and carrying a large black bag. Manju was stepping hard on the brake pedal but it was too late. She get out of the car but, to her surprise, there will be nobody there. While she looks under the car she feels a cold wind on her face. She was still looking under her car when a lorry was stopping behind her and the driver asks if she wanted any help. He was listening to her story and then said to her that in October 2008, a young woman is being fatally run over. "You are not the first one to have seen her ghost here," he whisper in a mysterious tone.

Answers. It was just before midnight on October 31st last year. Manju was returning home after visiting her sister. The road was clear and she was driving carefully. Suddenly she saw a young woman in front of her. She was wearing a bright red saree and carrying a large black bag. Manju stepped hard on the brake pedal but it was too late. She got out of the car but, to her surprise, there was

nobody there. While she was looking under the car she felt a cold wind on her face. She was still looking under her car when a lorry stopped behind her and the driver asked if she wanted any help. He listened to her story and then said to her that in October 2008, a young woman is was fatally run over. "You are not the first one to have seen her ghost here," he whispered in a mysterious tone.

Writing. [T. B: 17-19]

A. NOTICE.

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

NOTICE

EDUCATIONAL TOUR CLASS XI

The school has planned an educational trip to Silent Valley to study the flora and fauna.

Dates: September 21st – 28th, 2018

Register your name with your Class Teacher

Last date for Registration: August 1st, 2018

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

NOTICE

INAUGURATION OF HAPPY LAUGHTER CLUB

Date: June 21st, 2018, **Time:** 10.00 a.m. **Place:** Library

Chief Guest: Mr. Vivek

LET US LAUGH TO LIVE LONG

B. MESSAGE.

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

3.30 p.m.
June 22

Sir,

The Headmaster desires your presence during the football team selection scheduled at 7 a.m. tomorrow, June 23 in our school ground. May I request you to help us?

Mohan
Sports Captain

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

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Walking | (b) Working out in a gym |
| (c) Swimming | (d) Cycling |

In today's world it is necessary for both the youth and adults to exercise regularly in order to maintain good health and avoid illnesses. When it comes to exercising I prefer working out in the gym. This is because once you have paid the gym fees you do not want to waste your money and so you go regularly. In the case of swimming people tend to avoid it on rainy days because they feel they will catch cold. This also applies to cycling and walking. In the gym we are in a covered area and so we can exercise in comfort whatever the weather is outside. The other advantage of going to a gym is that you have a trainer to guide you and teach you how to use the equipment. They also check your weight and see if you have any health issues. Accordingly they will work out an exercise chart for you to follow. They will stand beside you to check you are doing the exercises correctly. They will make sure that you do not over strain yourself. They will also give you a diet chart that will help you either lose or gain weight as per your need. The machines that are there in the gym will enable you to work all the muscles in your body and burn the fat. Thus you will have an all round workout and build your body. These are the reasons I prefer working out in a gym over any other form of exercise.

TASK.

You are Mani/Megalai of Class XI, President of the English Club of your school. Draft a speech on the topic 'Reading Maketh a Complete Man', to be delivered in the school assembly.

Good morning respected Principal, teachers and friends. I am Mani/Megalai of Class XI. As the President of the English Club of our school I am here to talk to you about the importance of reading.

Today the television, tab and mobile have taken over our world. Most students do not like to read. If they hear of a good book they would rather wait for it to be made into a movie. The only books most students read are their textbooks. Can you say that this is enough to help our all round mental growth?

You must at some time have heard of the saying "Reading Maketh a Complete Man". These words by Sir Francis Bacon hold true even today in the age of technology. Reading carries you on the wings of imagination to places you have never seen and shows you how to face challenges that you will never face under normal circumstance. When you read a book your imagination is allowed to run free. You can build the world you are reading about based on your imagination which has no limit. The Harry Potter series is one such example. You can travel to Hogwarts, fight Lord Voldemort, kill the basilisk in The Chamber of Secrets, travel down Diagon Alley and play quidditch all the while seated in the comfort of your own home. In 'A

Tale of Two Cities' you can visit France during the French revolution and watch the guillotine do its gruesome job. In 'Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea' by Jules Verne, you can travel to the bottom of the ocean. In 'Journey to the Centre of the Earth' you can travel down a volcanic tube to a place where no man can actually go. 'Alice in Wonderland', 'Frankenstein', 'The Invisible Man', 'Sherlock Holmes'—the list is endless. You can travel to various places, meet different kinds of people and all the while staying at home. You can watch the tragedy of Mahabaratha unfold in your mind. You can travel to Sri Lanka with Ram to save Sita. Time and place stand still at your command when you are reading.

"Movies are just as good," you might say. It is not the same. In a movie your imagination is limited by the imagination of the director and the actors. When you read a book it nourishes the intellect and nurtures the imagination. Without travelling, without even moving an inch, you are transported to new worlds and exposed

to new cultures and new ideas.

It is the greatest pleasure to go into a bookshop or library and browse through the books of different genres and decide which one you want to buy. Of course today you have the Kindle that helps you select the books you want and download them on to your device. Yet there are many who still think that the best way to read is to turn the paper pages of a book. Whether you buy a book, borrow it from a library or download it on a Kindle, reading makes your world complete as you go through experiences that are impossible in our limited lives.

I would like to thank you all for having given me the opportunity to speak on something I am passionate about. I would like to point out that our school library has a vast collection of books and if you need any help in choosing a book you could speak to our librarian and she will help you. Do become a complete man or woman through reading and wander into the exotic world that the author has created for you. Thank you.

1

Once Upon a Time

[Gabriel Okara]

Warm up.

(a) Guess what friendly words these two gentlemen exchange when shaking hands.

Good morning! I am Ravi from the Tech Department. We seem to be having a problem with some of our network connection. Could you please help us solve the problem?



Hello Ravi. My name is Ranjan. I'm glad to meet you. Yes, I can help solve your problem. Let's sit down and find out how best to deal with the situation.

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

Yay! We're winning.

Good job! We're cheering for you!

Excellent performance!
Rah! Rah!

Hurrah! Keep it up!



Bravo! Well done!
Fantastic game!

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

e.g. I need not worry about project deadlines.	There is always food on the table.	I do not have to take care of myself when I'm sick.	I get to enjoy holidays and I get a lot of rain holidays.
I can wear my pajamas the whole day.	I do not need to clean my room.	My clothes are always washed and ironed.	All the bills for my mobile phone are paid.
I can sleep as long as I like.	I can leave my clothes all over the house.	The fridge is filled with my favourite food.	I have time to spend playing with my friends.

SUMMARY

Introduction. Gabriel Okara is a Nigerian poet and novelist who is highly original and not influenced by other poets. He has been extremely successful in understanding the moods, sights and sounds of Africa. His poems show great sensitivity, insightful judgements and a tremendous energy. Okara also shows a concern on the topic of what happens when the ancient culture of Africa is faced with modern western culture.

The past and the present. At the start of the poem, the poet begins with 'Once upon a time...' to indicate that he is talking about the past. In the past people's laughter was genuine and heartfelt. Now it is a mere formality. They

look past the person they are smiling at. This shows that there is no personal attachment in their interactions with one another. Earlier when they shook hands, the actions were genuine and were also symbolic of good intentions. Today it is only a reflection of self-interest and in searching for what they can gain. In the olden days when a person invited you home their door was always open to you. Today if you go more than twice, you will find the door shut in your face.

False behaviour. The poet decides that he too will begin to wear masks. He will change them like he changes his clothes. There will be no real emotions in the expression he shows to the world. He will say one thing but mean just the opposite.

Change of heart. The poet wishes to change and unlearn this false behaviour. He wishes to become as he was when he was a child. He looks at his smile in the mirror and sees the depths of insincerity in his smile. To him his teeth look like the fangs of a snake.

Conclusion. He asks his son to show him how to laugh and smile as he had done when he was a child. He recognizes his younger self in his son. He sees the self that was genuine and true. He sees the self which had not yet been beaten down by society.

GLOSSARY

cocktail face (n)- face showing mixed emotions
 conforming smiles like a fixed portrait smile- wearing a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions
 fangs (n)- teeth of a venomous snake, used to inject poison
 good-riddance (n)- expression of relief at being free of an unwanted person
 ice-block-cold eyes (adj)- eyes lacking a feeling of warmth or endearing expression
 laugh with their teeth (v)- to fake a laugh, laugh without associated emotions
 search behind my shadow- people are hypocritical and they don't mean what they say
 while their left hands search my empty pockets- evaluating the narrator's worth and power or calculating how he could be exploited

EXERCISES

1. Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

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

The title of the poem 'Once upon a time' is related to fairy tales and stories that are told to children. Most of the stories are make believe and will not happen again. 'Once upon a time' is used when referring to something that happened in the past, especially when showing that you feel sorry that it no longer happens. It makes the reader feel that it is a time to which he or she cannot go. In the poem he is narrating this story to his son. He feels his son will never see the days when there was sincerity and honesty in people's interactions with one another.

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

The narrator is the father and the listener is his son.

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

When the poet visits someone for a third time, they shut the door in his face. This shows that he is not welcome there anymore.

4. Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.

Some of the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas are:

- (a) they laugh only with their teeth
- (b) they shake hands without hearts

(c) to say "Goodbye" when I mean "Good riddance"

(d) To say "Glad to meet you" without being glad

(e) to say "It's been nice talking to you", after being bored.

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

The poet says he has to learn to wear many faces. You would wear a different dress to your office or for a party or for cocktails or when you are out. So also his facial expressions would be different for each occasion without meaning anything.

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

The poet says "Goodbye", "Glad to meet you" and "It's been nice talking to you" to fake cordiality.

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

The cordiality of the present day is as false as their smiles and handshakes. People invite you to their house saying "Feel at home!" and "Come again". The first invitation is that you should treat the house like your own. You can go there whenever you wish. The second pleasantry says that you should not stay away but make it a point to visit as soon as possible. This is only lip service. If you take the person up on their offer and go there frequently they will shut the door in your face. A person says "Goodbye" it is said with affection and regret at he pating. Yet in the heart the person is relieved at being free of an unwanted person. When a persons says "Glad to meet you" the person is really annoyed at meeting you. The last pleasantry that the poet mentions is "It's been nice talking to you". In reality listening to the speaker has been boring and a waste of time to the listener. In this way there is no truth behind the pleasantries.

8. What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?

The poet desires to unlearn this artificial behaviour and relearn how to express genuine and heartfelt feelings.

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

When the poet shows his teeth in a smile, the mirror reflects the fangs of a snake.

10. What does the poet long for?

The poet longs to return to the way he was when he was a child.

11. Mention the qualities the child in the poem symbolises.

The qualities that a child symbolises are innocence, honesty, love and sincerity.

Other Important Questions

12. Why does the poet compare his teeth in a mirror to the fangs of a snake?

The poet compares his teeth in the mirror to the fangs of a snake because the artificiality of his smile is like poison which can kill a person.

13. Why does the person who says, "Feel at home!" and "Come again!" shut the door in the poet's face?

They shut the door in the poet's face because their words of welcome were not sincere. They do not, in reality, want to welcome him into their homes.

14. Explain the term 'ice-block-cold eyes'.

The eyes are the windows of the soul. When your smile is sincere it can be seen in the eyes. The eyes do not show any emotion in this case and shows the person's insincerity.

15. What does the poet really mean when he says, "It's been nice talking to you!"?

When the poet says, "It's been nice talking to you!" he really means that he was bored listening to the person's talk.

16. Was the poet always like this? Justify your answer.

The poet was not always like this. We see this when he tells his son, "I want to be what I used to be when I was like you."

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

that of the (o) fangs of a snake. So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh, when he was a kid like him.

relearn	adults	facial	genuine	unlearn
personal	fangs	child	falsity	masks
fakes	superficially	duplicity	mirror	
pleasantries				

III. A. Interpret each of the following expressions used in the poem, in one or two lines.

1. "laugh with their eyes"

To laugh with their eyes means that that their laugh is sincere. This is because the eyes show what a person really feels. The eyes are the windows to the soul.

2. "shake hands without hearts"

Shaking hands is a friendly gesture. It shows the other person that you come as a friend and not an enemy. Yet today shaking hands is a mere, empty formality without any feeling of friendship.

3. "like a fixed portrait smile"

A smile makes both the giver and the receiver happy. A person's smile that is painted in a picture is fixed and artificial. That is how people smile today.

4. "hands search my empty pockets"

When a person shakes hands it is a sign of friendship. Today when a person shakes hands he is looking to see what he can gain.

5. "to unlearn all these muting things"

The poet has learnt to behave as society wants him to. He has learnt to suppress the real feelings that he had as a child. He now wishes to unlearn this artificial behaviour and become as he was when he was a child like his son.

Other Important Questions

6. "learned to wear many faces"

The poet's behaviour has become so artificial that he changes his face to suit the demand of the situation and as others expect. All the while he is hiding his true feelings behind a mask.

7. "my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!"

When a snake is about to strike, it bares its fangs. The poet imagines that his smile does not indicate happiness but poison that is used to kill someone.

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

1. "But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes..."

(a) Who are 'they'?

'They' refers to the people of today.

(b) Explain ice-block-cold eyes.

Ice-block-cold eyes means eyes that are expressionless and lack sincere love.

(c) *Identify the figure of speech used here.*

The figure of speech used here is a metaphor.

2. **"Most of all, I want to relearn**

How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror

Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!"

(a) *Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?*

The poet wants to relearn how to laugh to get rid of this artificial behaviour.

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

The poet wishes to relearn how to laugh sincerely from his son.

(c) *Mention the figure of the speech used here.*

The figure of speech used in this line is a simile.

Other Important Questions

3. **"Now they shake hands without hearts**

While their left hands search "

(a) *Why do they shake hands without hearts?*

They shake hands without hearts because their hand is not extended in friendship.

(b) *What do their left hands search for?*

When they shake hands they are looking to see what they can gain. They search for any benefit they can get from the meeting and handshake.

4. **"Most of all, I want to relearn**

How to laugh"

(a) *When had he last laughed with his heart?*

He had last laughed with his heart when he has been a child.

(b) *Why does the poet use the superlative 'most' in this line?*

The poet uses the word 'most' to indicate that if a person can laugh from their heart they will no longer put on any artificial behaviour.

III. **C. Explain the following lines with reference to the context.**

(This Reference and context are same for all the ERC Questions)

Reference: These lines are taken from the poem 'Once Upon a Time' by Gabriel Okara.

Context: The poet uses this poem to convey his feelings that in the past people's interaction was genuine and heartfelt. Now it is a mere formality. The poet longs to unlearn what he has learnt.

1. **"Once upon a time, son**

They used to laugh with their eyes:"

Explanation: The poet recalls the time when people's laughter was genuine and heartfelt. This could be seen in their eyes. The eyes reflected what was in their heart. He laments that it is no longer the same. People now laugh only with their teeth.

2. **"There will be no thrice."**

Explanation: In earlier times if you were invited to a house, you were always welcome no matter how many times you went. Today the invitation does not come from the heart. If you try to go to the house a third time, the door will be shut in your face.

3. **"I have learned to wear my faces**

Like dresses ..."

Explanation: The poet regrets the pretensions in people's interaction. They put on masks according to the situation. They have several masks to cover up their true feelings. They change these masks frequently just like they change their clothes.

4. **"I want to be what I used to be."**

Explanation: The poet is saddened by the behaviour of people. There is no sincerity or genuine affection in their interaction with one another. They wear masks and pretend about their feelings. They say one thing but mean just the opposite. The poet longs to unlearn the artificial behaviour that he has learnt. He wishes to be as he was when he was a child.

Other Important Questions.

5. **"I have learned too**

To laugh with only my teeth"

Explanation: The poet laments the artificiality of people's behaviour. He points out that the habit of smiling with only your teeth is not normal behaviour. A person shaking hands in order to obtain some benefit is also learned behaviour. The poet was not like this when he was a child. He learnt this negative behaviour in order to blend in with the crowd. At the end he expresses his desire to unlearn it.

6. **".....and to say "It's been**

Nice talking to you", after being bored."

Explanation: When you say to a person that it has been nice talking to them you mean that you have enjoyed listening to what they had to say. You also mean that you have been entertained by the conversation. This is really not what you mean. You have been bored by the whole conversation. This shows the self-centeredness of people and their lack of interest and courtesy in what others have to say.

IV. **Answer the following questions in about 100–150 words each.**

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

The poet Gabriel Okara brings out the artificiality of people in the poem 'Once Upon a Time'. As a child the poet was sincere and open in all his dealings with others. His laughter reached his eyes showing his true thoughts. His hand was extended in friendship when he shook hands with others. When he was invited to a house the

door was always open to him no matter how many times he visited. Today when people smile they just bare their teeth. Their heart is not in it. They do not shake hands in friendship but to see what they can gain. People appear to welcome you to their house. If you go there several times they will shut the door in your face. They say things but mean the opposite. As the poet grew up he learnt the artificial ways of society. The poet too learnt to put on different masks to suit the situation. He dislikes this change he sees in himself. He wishes to return to how he was when he was a child.

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

The poem starts with the phrase 'Once upon a time'. This makes you feel that what has happened is a fairy tale and it will never happen again. The poet, Gabriel Okara, recalls a time when people were sincere in their dealings with one another. They smiled with their eyes and their handshake showed the warmth of the heart. People were welcome to the house and the doors were always open. The modern world, according to the poet, has changed.

People pretend in when they smile, when they shake hands and when they invite you to their houses. They say one thing but mean the opposite. They put on masks. They pretend to be something they are not. They change according to the place and situation. The poet criticizes this behaviour of the modern age. He longs to return to his a childhood behaviour with sincerity, honesty and love.

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

There is an English proverb that says, "The face is the index of the mind." If one is angry, his anger is immediately expressed in his face. Similarly, other mental states are also reflected on the face. When feelings are genuine then this is reflected in the eyes and the face. In earlier times it was so. The poem Once Upon a Time shows that this is not true in the present time. Today the face is not an index of the mind. People have learnt to put on masks. It hides what they really feel. Their words and actions are at odds with what is in their minds. They say one thing but mean the opposite. This is covered by the masks they put on. The poet therefore does not agree with the saying that the face is the index of the mind.

[T. B: 24]

V. Listening Activity.

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.

[For Passage Refer T. B: 198]

Father by Edgar Albert Guest

My father knows the proper way The nation should be run; He tells us children every day Just what should now be done. He knows the way to fix the trusts, He has a simple plan; But if the furnace needs repairs, We have to hire a man.	My father, in a day or two Could land big thieves in jail; There's nothing that he cannot do, He knows no word like "fail." "Our confidence" he would restore, Of that there is no doubt; But if there is a chair to mend, We have to send it out.	In conversation father can Do many wondrous things; He's built upon a wiser plan Than presidents or kings. He knows the ins and outs of each And every deep transaction; We look to him for theories, But look to ma for action.
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- When the needs to be repaired, they have to hire a man. ☐
(a) heater (b) furnace
(c) stove (d) oven
- Father knows no word like ☐
(a) fail (b) frail
(c) jail (d) snail
- It is certain that the father would restore the of the family members. ☐
(a) glory (b) prosperity
(c) confidence (d) happiness
- The father will not be able to mend a broken ☐
(a) table (b) bench
(c) chair (d) stool
- The children expect their to guide them in action. ☐
(a) mother (b) father
(c) teacher (d) guardian

Answers

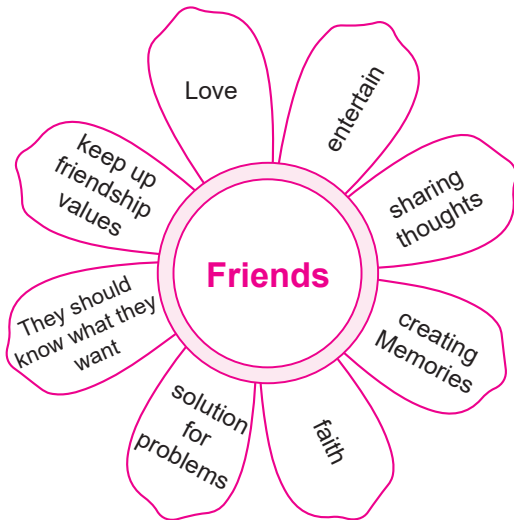
1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (b)

After Twenty Years

[O. Henry]

Warm up.

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



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

International Day of Friendship is celebrated officially on July 30.

- (ii) How is that day celebrated?

The Exchange of Friendship Day gifts like flowers, cards and wrist bands is a popular tradition of this occasion.

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

Friendship comes in many forms. There is the casual friendship, the leeching friendship and the sincere friendship. The first kind is when you meet a person who has similar tastes and chat with them for a while. If you meet them again then you say "Hi!" and move on. The second type of friendship is that of the person who becomes a friend so can gain something from you. They want you to help them with their homework, they want to copy your notes but if you need something they just vanish or tell you that they are unable to help. They will have a hundred reasons for it. The third kind of friendship is what I am going to talk about. It has been said 'A true friend sticks closer than a brother'. This kind of friendship can develop over the years or it can strike like lightning. You have heard people say that they have known their friend from LKG. Some will say that they know from the

moment they met and they will be friends for life. It has been said that to have a friend you must be a friend. A friend accepts you with all your faults and quirks. A friend will point out where you are wrong. A friend will stand up for you when others deserts you. As your friendship grows over the years you learn the other person's likes and dislikes. You share secrets that you wouldn't tell anyone else because you know that it is safe with your friend. Your friend will never use your secrets against you.

When years pass on you may lose touch with your friend for a long time but when you do get in touch it will seem that there has never been a break in your friendship. It is only in the first two types of friendships when you know the other person better you slowly break off the friendship. It is Ralph Waldo Emerson who said that with old friends one can be stupid without being humiliated. The strong bond of friendship is not about giving or taking in equal shares. It is knowing who will be there for you when you need them, no matter what or when. With true friendship familiarity does not breed contempt. Rather it breeds understanding and acceptance.

SUMMARY

Introduction. 'After Twenty Years' tells the story of two friends who had not seen each other for twenty years and their reunion.

Childhood friendship. Bob and Jimmy Wells were best friends when they were young. They parted ways as Bob wanted to go to the West to make a fortune. Jimmy stayed back in New York. He was not willing to relocate. They had dinner before bidding good bye to each other. They promised to meet each other at the same Big Joe Brady's Restaurant where they had dinner, at the same date and time after twenty years.

After twenty years. Bob returns after twenty years. As Bob waits near a hardware store, where the original restaurant was, he meets a policeman on patrol and explains that he has travelled 1000 miles to meet his friend Jimmy Wells. The policeman notices Bob's fancy watch embellished with diamonds. Then he bids him good night. Later a tall man claiming to be Jimmy Wells arrives. The two men start walking together hand in hand. When they reach a drug store illuminated with electric lights, Bob realizes that the tall man is not Jimmy. The tall man reveals his true identity. He says that he is a plain clothes police officer and has come to arrest Bob.

Promise not forgotten. Then he hands Bob a note from Jimmy Wells. Jimmy was the first patrol man Bob had spoken to. Jimmy had recognized Bob as 'Silky Bob' a criminal wanted by the Chicago Police department. As he does not take pleasure in bringing his friend to justice, he sends another patrol man to arrest him.

Conclusion. O'Henry's stories have an unexpected twist in the end.

GLOSSARY

absurdity (n)– quality of being silly and foolish
avenue (n)– a wide street
dismally (adv)– without happiness and cheer
egotism (n)– a feeling of self-importance
groove (n)– a dull routine that does not change
habitual (adj)– regular
intricate (adj)– complicated
nigh (adv)– almost
outline (n)– describe
plodder (n)– one who toils slowly but steadily
proposition (n)– theory or system
razor-edge (n)– a critical situation
reassuringly (adv)– making someone feel less doubtful
stalwart (adj)– physically strong
swagger (v)– a confident walk
twirling (v)– twisting and spinning around
vicinity (n)– the surrounding area (neighbourhood)
wires (n)– sends a telegraphic message
wits (n)– intelligent people

EXERCISES

A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each, based on your understanding of the story.

1. Describe the appearance of the policeman on the beat.

The policeman was well-built physically. He walked confidently. His eyes were watchful. He had a completely impressive personality.

2. What did he keep doing while on his rounds?

He kept checking the locked doors of buildings.

3. Why were the streets devoid of people?

The streets were devoid of people as the wind was chilly and there was a hint of rain.

4. What story did the man standing near the hardware store tell the passing cop?

The man standing near the hardware store told the cop that he was waiting for his friend as they had promised to meet at the exact spot twenty years after they had parted ways.

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

Big Joe Brady's Restaurant used to be in the place where the hardware store is now.

6. Describe the man awaiting the arrival of his friend.

The man had a square-jawed face. It was pale. His eyes were keen. He had a small white scar near his right eyebrow.

7. Why did the friends part ways?

The friends parted ways as Bob went to the West to make a fortune. Jimmy stayed back in New York as he was not willing to relocate.

8. When and how did Bob realise that the tall man was not his friend?

Bob saw his face clearly when they were exposed to electric lights. His friend Jimmy had a Roman nose but this man had a pug nose.

9. Who was the tall man?

The tall man was a plain clothes officer sent by Jimmy Wells to arrest his best friend Bob.

10. What did the policeman in plain clothes give Bob?

The policeman in plain clothes gave Bob a note from Jimmy Wells who was the policeman on patrol.

B. State whether the following statements are true or false.

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

Answers

- False
- True
- False
- False
- False
- True
- False
- True

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

1. on the beat.

- moving around hitting everyone with a stick
- on duty walking around the assigned area
- marching with heart beating fast

2. a guardian of peace.

- a watchman
- a holy man
- a policeman

3. arm in arm.

- with arms linked together
- with weapons in hands
- with handcuffs on wrists

4. plainclothes man.

- a man who wears simple clothes for grand occasions
- a policeman in civilian clothes while on duty
- a cine artist in ordinary costumes

Answers. 1. (ii) 2. (iii) 3. (i) 4. (ii)

D. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

1. What did Bob share with the cop about their friendship?

Bob told the cop that Jimmy and he grew up in New York like two brothers. He described Jimmy as the truest and staunchest man. If Jimmy was alive he would definitely keep up the appointment. He had travelled a thousand miles to meet his friend, as it was worth it.

2. What are the strengths and weaknesses of Jimmy Wells from Bob's point of view?

According to Bob, Jimmy and he were like brothers. He was a true and loyal friend. Bob believed that if Jimmy was alive he would keep the appointment because he would not forget his friend. Bob felt that his only weakness was that he did not wish to leave New York and try to make a fortune for himself. He felt that one would get into a groove in New York.

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

Yes. Bob was very certain that his friend would arrive at the appointed time. They had been like brothers. Though they had stopped corresponding Jimmy was a true friend. He would never forget what they had agreed on twenty years ago.

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

Bob wore a large diamond in an oddly shaped scarf-pin. Then he pulled out a handsome watch the lid of which was set with small diamonds. This proved to Jimmy that he was wealthy and he was doing very well in the West.

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

Bob had become wealthy through crime. That is why he says that he had to keep moving from place to place and had lost touch with Jimmy. That is the reason he was wanted by the police in Chicago. When you are a criminal, life would definitely not be a bed of roses.

6. Why didn't Jimmy Wells, being a cop himself, arrest Bob?

Bob and Jimmy were best friends when they were young. They had waited for twenty long years to meet each other. Jimmy too would have been looking forward to meeting his friend. He must have been heart broken when he realized that his friend was the criminal wanted by the Chicago police. So he sent someone else to arrest him.

7. Who do you think has been more successful of the two? Give reasons.

Bob may be financially successful but he failed in life by compromising on values. Jimmy on the other hand did not compromise his principles for the sake of money or friendship. He commands more respect as an

honest police man than Bob who acquired wealth through unlawful means.

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

1. Compare and contrast the character of Jimmy Wells and Bob with suitable references from the story to support your view.

In the beginning, the reader forms an image of Jimmy Wells, the patrolman, as a confident and capable police officer. The character of Jimmy is mostly learnt by the reader through Bob's description. He describes Jimmy as someone who loved New York so much that he would never think of leaving the place. Bob did not have the slightest doubt that Jimmy would keep the appointment made twenty years ago. He remembers Jimmy as "the truest, staunchest old chap in the world." Bob says that it was worth travelling thousand miles to meet his good old friend. As it turns out, Jimmy was there to meet his friend at the appointed time. This proves that Jimmy is a man of principles. Though Bob is his best friend, he turns him in as he recognizes him as a criminal wanted by the Chicago police department. It is evident that Jimmy believes in the law. He does not feel good about arresting his friend and so he sends another officer in plainclothes to do the job. He is not so hard on Bob and writes a personal letter to his old friend explaining the situation. Bob has become wealthy through unlawful means. Though Bob is a criminal he comes to keep the appointment. Bob is a loyal friend.

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

Bob left for the West to make his fortune. When he returns to New York, he is rich. His diamond scarf pin and diamond studded watch prove his affluence. Towards the end of the story, the reader is given to understand that Bob had adopted unlawful means to acquire his wealth. Jimmy on the other hand is not as rich as Bob. He is an honest, sincere and devoted policeman who would not even spare his best friend. Jimmy would never compromise his principles for the sake of money. Bob went to the West with lot of dreams of making a lot of money. Bob made a lot of money, but paying heavy price. Bob has compromised his moral values and his integrity. The fact that Bob is brought to justice by his best friend proves that the "means justifies the ends." This story proves that ill-gotten wealth cannot be enjoyed.

3. '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?

One is judged by the friends he or she has. Generally it is believed that people succumb to peer pressure just

to be accepted in a group. But there are exceptions. One may have friends who indulge in immoral or unlawful or undesirable activities. Yet they are not influenced by them. Jimmy and Bob grew up together in New York like two brothers. When Bob leaves for the West, they promise to meet each other after twenty years at the same place, on the same date and time. They lose track of each other in the gap. They do not know how the other one is doing in life now. Yet Bob was willing to accept his old friend as he finds him. Jimmy Wells was also ready to meet his friend and keeps the appointment. When Jimmy finds his friend to be the criminal wanted by the Chicago police, he turns him in. Jimmy does his duty like a sincere police officer. He does not want to hurt his friend. So, Jimmy sends another policeman to arrest him. This shows that he still loves Bob as his friend. But he chooses duty over his friend and brings Bob to justice. Jimmy disproves the proverb, 'Tell me your friends and I will tell you who you are'. Jimmy is an exception to this adage.

4. 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.

If I find a close friend indulging wrong activities, I would try to put some sense into him/her. I would try every way possible to bring him/her to the right track. If my friend has taken to drugs, I will first take him/her to a psychologist. I will help my friend in every way I can to rehabilitate him/her. If he/she does not change for the better and continues doing what he/she has been doing, I will notify his/her family. I will do so keeping in my mind the best interest of my friend. My friend may start hating me for doing so. He/she may call me a betrayer. I will not mind my friend's wrath. I would rather be a good friend and do my duty. If things go beyond control, I will avoid such bad company, as it is said that one is known by the company one keeps. I will break all ties with my friend as I don't want to be party to such wrong activities. If I

am seen hanging around with bad friends, my reputation will also be lost. This will affect me and also my family, I would not put my family's reputation at stake. When it comes to choosing between a bad friend and my family, I will certainly choose my family over my friend. It is better to be alone than in bad company. We can make any number of friends but there is only one family for us. So I will break my friendship and go about my life peacefully.

5. What would you have done in this situation, if you were Jimmy Wells? Substantiate your reason.

If I were Jimmy Wells, I would have had the same conflict in mind. The conflict between duty and friendship. It is very difficult to make a decision in such situation. Like any human being, I would also have been excited and looked forward to meeting my best friend after twenty long years. I would have been shattered to learn that my friend and the criminal wanted in Chicago are the same person. I would not have been able to talk to him normally. Neither would I have been able to arrest him myself as we had grown up together like two brothers. It would be a shock to me, but I have a duty to perform. So, I would compose myself and think of other options to arrest Bob. Why I would not reveal my identity is Bob might try to escape if he found out that his best friend Jimmy is a police officer. It would be best to catch him off guard. Wise Jimmy did not to reveal his identity and sent another man in plain clothes to arrest Bob. I would have handled the situation the same way, for it was the best and wisest thing to do. I would have presented myself before Bob after the arrest and told him that I was sorry. I would explain that I was duty bound to do it, though he was my best friend.

1. THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

SYNONYMS

1. That seemed quite absurd.
(a) funny (b) kind (c) inconsistent (d) wise
2. People said that she had once been young and pretty ...
(a) cute (b) attractive (c) loving (d) naughty
3. He looked at least a hundred years old.
(a) appeared (b) glanced (c) noticed (d) showed
4. My grandfather's portrait hung above the mantelpiece.
(a) description (b) sketch (c) idea (d) picture
5. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face.
(a) spread (b) thrown (c) speckled (d) spotted
6. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face.
(a) smooth (b) pursed (c) ugly (d) wrinkled
7. Old, so terribly old that she could not have grown older.
(a) offensively (b) meaningfully (c) dreadfully (d) kindly
8. Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer.
(a) believably (b) unceasingly (c) sometimes (d) discontinuously
9. We were constantly together.
(a) continuously (b) rarely (c) infrequently (d) rarely
10. Then she would fetch my wooden slate ...
(a) hold (b) take (c) bring (d) find
11. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.
(a) old (b) broken (c) dirty (d) unused
12. She... was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures.
(a) sad (b) angry (c) troubled (d) stressed
13. The common link of friendship was snapped.
(a) unknown (b) usual (c) rare (d) strange
14. ... hundreds of birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirruping.
(a) resting (b) fluttering (c) confusion (d) noise
15. ... whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.
(a) correction (b) shouting (c) scoldings (d) anger
16. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum.
(a) hit (b) beat (c) threw (d) punished
17. In the evening a change came over her.
(a) disease (b) cover (c) money (d) difference
18. While she clasped me in her arms I could hear her reciting her prayers.
(a) embraced (b) clenched (c) beat (d) pinned
19. ... she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bits, ...
(a) lawn (b) porch (c) terrace (d) outside
20. She ... sang of the home-coming of warriors.
(a) slaves (b) kings (c) men (d) soldiers
21. I was sure my grandmother would be upset.
(a) angry (b) settled (c) dismayed (d) sad
22. She smiled but never shooed them away.
(a) chased (b) frightened (c) scattered (d) stoned
23. It was a mild fever.
(a) calm (b) slight (c) high (d) threatening

24. She said nothing but her silence meant disapproval.
 (a) unlikely (b) anger (c) upset (d) displeasure
25. Some came and perched on her legs.
 (a) hung (b) sat (c) ate (d) flew
26. We treated it like the fables of the Prophets.
 (a) stories (b) morals (c) history (d) books
27. She was an expanse of pure white serenity.
 (a) large (b) extended (c) widespread (d) garden
28. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous voice.
 (a) singular (b) sing-song (c) soft (d) unchanging
29. The common link of friendship was snapped.
 (a) twisted (b) kindled (c) broken (d) saddened
30. She thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum.
 (a) damaged (b) broken (c) stretched (d) rundown

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) | 11. (a) |
| 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) | 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (b) | 20. (d) | 21. (c) | 22. (a) |
| 23. (b) | 24. (d) | 25. (b) | 26. (a) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) | | | |

ANTONYMS

1. ... I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.
 (a) marshy (b) arid (c) slimy (d) sultry
2. ... her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.
 (a) serious (b) sad (c) furious (d) unhappy
3. ... before the close of the last chapter of her life she had omitted to pray.
 (a) isolated (b) rejected (c) contracted (d) included
4. But she ignored our protest.
 (a) promote (b) apprehend (c) accept (d) project
5. ... an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.
 (a) simplicity (b) anxiety (c) absurdity (d) stupidity
6. ... thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the ground.
 (a) sprinkled (b) multiplied (c) gathered (d) covered
7. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song ...
 (a) interesting (b) tiresome (c) fragrant (d) satisfying
8. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her.
 (a) crumpled (b) smooth (c) furrowed (d) craggy
9. He wore a big turban and loose fitting clothes.
 (a) lost (b) found (c) tight (d) skinny
10. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part.
 (a) funny (b) strange (c) silly (d) reasonable
11. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation.
 (a) companionship (b) isolation (c) loneliness (d) privacy
12. ... hundreds of little birds collected around her creating a veritable bedlam of chirruping.
 (a) confusion (b) disorder (c) well-ordered (d) crazy
13. Even on the first day of my arrival, her happiest moments were with her sparrows...
 (a) departure (b) coming (c) entrance (d) advent
14. I was sure my grandmother would be upset.
 (a) disturbed (b) saddened (c) pleased (d) troubled

15. ... and when I left, I cherished the moist imprint.
 (a) loved (b) treasured (c) prized (d) despised
16. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining.
 (a) dissuade (b) influence (c) argue (d) convince
17. She rarely left her spinning wheel to talk to anyone.
 (a) seldom (b) frequently (c) hardly (d) precious
18. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows.
 (a) tense (b) peaceful (c) untroubled (d) calm
19. ... Hundred of little birds collected around her.
 (a) gathered (b) composed (c) dispersed (d) assembled
20. ... and while she clasped me in her arms I could hear her reciting her prayers.
 (a) hugged (b) embraced (c) grasped (d) released
21. A peaceful pallor spread on her face ...
 (a) passive (b) violent (c) serene (d) calm
22. She ignored our protests.
 (a) neglected (b) disregarded (c) regarded (d) overlooked
23. The school was attached to the temple.
 (a) detached (b) joined (c) adjacent (d) abutted
24. ... an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.
 (a) satisfaction (b) discontentment (c) happiness (d) pleasure
25. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.
 (a) old (b) spoilt (c) heated (d) fresh
26. We treated it like the fables of the Prophet she used to tell us.
 (a) fiction (b) truth (c) fantasy (d) legend
27. She was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures.
 (a) pleased (b) upset (c) troubled (d) concerned
28. She thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum.
 (a) decaying (b) damaged (c) mended (d) broken
29. She was not even sentimental.
 (a) maudlin (b) loving (c) sad (d) unsentimental
30. They flew away quietly.
 (a) silently (b) noisily (c) calmly (d) peacefully

ANSWERS

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) | 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (c) | 15. (d) | 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (d) | 26. (b) | 27. (a) | 28. (c) | 29. (d) | 30. (b) |

2. THE QUEEN OF BOXING

SYNONYMS

1. My father managed to collect only ₹ 2000/- for my trip.
 (a) disperse (b) save (c) assemble (d) lose
2. I was both upset and very worried ...
 (a) lonely (b) troubled (c) sad (d) calm
3. I'd heard of how expensive things were in America.
 (a) costly (b) large (c) luxurious (d) posh
4. The two MPs donated ₹ 5000/- and ₹ 3000/- respectively.
 (a) asked (b) enquired (c) decided (d) gifted
5. I was relieved to have money in my pocket.
 (a) hopeful (b) calmed (c) reassured (d) happy

EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER, MARCH-2019

ENGLISH

Time: 2½ Hours]

[Max. Marks: 90

PART-I

I. Answer all the questions.

[20 × 1 = 20]

Choose the correct **synonyms** for the underlined words from the options given.

- and I do claim to represent him in all his **ruggedness**.
(a) toughness (b) weakness (c) brightness (d) seriousness
- The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of **appetite**.
(a) hope (b) memory (c) alertness (d) hunger
- that we regard a man who does not possess it as **eccentric**.
(a) modern (b) weary (c) normal (d) weird

Choose the correct **antonyms** for the underlined words from the options given.

- Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed with **frivolous** rebukes.
(a) serious (b) harmless (c) funny (d) decent
- "Don't look so **doleful**, girls."
(a) peaceful (b) joyful (c) doubtful (d) powerful
- There are, it must be admitted, some matters
- (a) replied (b) denied (c) argued (d) accepted
7. Select the correct expansion of "**HDTV**".
(a) High Definition Television (b) Heavy Dielectric Television
(c) Heavy Distributary Television (d) Highly Decentralized Television
8. Choose the suitable option to pair it with the word '**mantel**' to form a compound word.
(a) cover (b) cloth (c) picture (d) piece
9. Form a derivative by adding the right suffix to the word '**regular**'.
(a) -ance (b) -able (c) -ful (d) -ity
10. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence.
Nalini is a **bonafide** student of the Madras University.
(a) confident (b) punctual (c) brilliant (d) genuine
11. Choose the right definition for the given term "**Photophobia**".
(a) Fear of rain (b) Fear of flight (c) Fear of light (d) Fear of pictures
12. Add suitable question tag to the following statement.
Many women candidates attended the interview, ?
(a) haven't they (b) shouldn't they (c) don't they (d) didn't they
13. Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.
I couldn't **understand** what you meant.
(a) break out (b) find out (c) iron out (d) figure out
14. Add a suitable prefix to the root word - "**Polite**".
(a) im- (b) non- (c) un- (d) anti-
15. One who studies the human mind and behaviour is called a
(a) physicist (b) psychologist (c) pathologist (d) physiologist
16. Fill in the blank with the suitable preposition.
The angry champion broke the crystal cup million pieces.
(a) into (b) with (c) against (d) upon
17. Choose the clipped form of the word "**dormitory**".
(a) dormy (b) dory (c) dorm (d) dormit
18. Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.
The gentleman in the black suit is a **barber**.
(a) hair clipper (b) hair remover (c) hair splitter (d) hair dresser

19. Substitute the phrasal verb in the sentence with a single word.

Never **put off** until tomorrow what you can do today.

- (a) continue (b) finish (c) halt (d) postpone

20. Fill in the blank with a suitable relative pronoun.

The books are bought are often not read.

- (a) that (b) what (c) who (d) whose

PART-II**II. Answer any seven of the following.****[7 × 2 = 14]****(i) Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer any four of the following.****[4 × 2 = 8]**21. *"Feel at home," "come again."**They say*

- (a) Who are 'they'? (b) Do 'they' really mean it?

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

- (a) Who does the poet refer to as "you"? (b) Who does the poet reassure?

23. *"I heard a thousand blended notes**while in a grove, I sat reclined."*

- (a) What is meant by "a thousand blended notes"? (b) Where is the poet sitting?

24. *"He sways his head from side to side**with movement like a snake."*

- (a) Who is "he"? (b) Mention the figure of speech used here.

25. *"In dignity and pride no one need to be poor."*

(a) What are the two things mentioned here as our strength?

(b) Is the tone of the line positive or negative?

26. *"For you have but mistook me all this while"*

- (a) How is the speaker mistaken by the people? (b) Write the words in alliteration.

[3 × 2 = 6]**(ii) Do as directed (Any three).**

27. Report the following dialogue.

Conductor : Where do you want to go?*Passenger* : I'm going to Coimbatore. Give me a ticket, please.

28. Tom didn't know Spanish. He didn't get the job. (Combine using 'If')

29. Rewrite the sentence making an inversion in the conditional clause.

If you were a King, you would know the difficulties.

30. The food was cheap. It was very tasty. (Form simple sentence using "In spite of")

PART-III**III. Answer any seven of the following.****[7 × 3 = 21]****(i) Explain any two of the following with reference to the context.****[2 × 3 = 6]**

31. "The birds around me hopp'd and play'd

Their thoughts I cannot measure."

32. "How can you say to me, I am a King?"

33. "I am just glad as glad can be

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

(ii) Answer any two of the following briefly.**[2 × 3 = 6]**

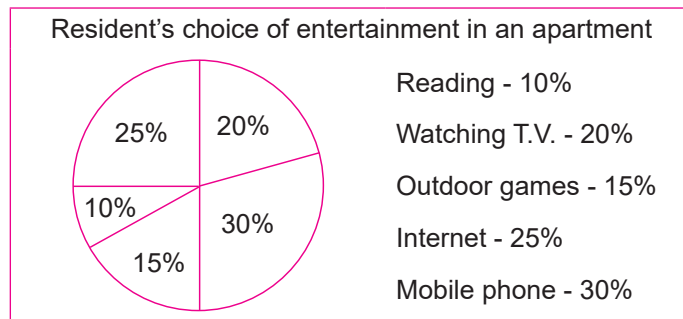
34. How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicine people forget to take?

35. Why did Mary Kom think she should not return empty-handed?

36. What is the difference between a physical and mental tight corner?

(iii) Answer any three of the following.

37. Study the Pie-Chart and answer the questions that follow.



Questions.

- What is the most sought after entertainment activity in the apartment?
- Name the activity preferred by the least number of people.
- Which activity is chosen by half the number of people who use mobile phones?

38. Build a dialogue of minimum 3 exchanges between a fruit vendor and a customer.

39. Describe the process of opening a bank account.

40. Complete the proverbs using the words given below.

- Waste not, not. (fight, want, earn)
- waters run deep. (still, flowing, stagnant)
- One doesn't make a garland. (pearl, bead, flower)

PART-IV

IV. Answer the following.

[7 × 5 = 35]

41. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.

- What does Robert Lynd try to convey in his essay on 'Forgetting'?
- How do Universities mould students, besides imparting academic education to them?

42. Answer in a paragraph on any one of the following in about 150 words.

- Write an appreciation of the poem "The Hollow Crown".
- How does Gabriel Okara criticise the modern life in his poem "Once upon a Time"?

43. Write a paragraph (150 words) by developing the following hints.

(a) Miss Meadows, a music teacher - gets a letter - feels upset - Fiance not interested - reflects her gloom on students - changes the happy song to a sad one - Headmistress calls - delivers a Telegram - Fiance agrees to wedding - Meadows happy - changes the song again to a cheerful one. [OR]

(b) Leacock - goes to a studio - The photographer dislikes Leacock's face - passes several comments - Leacock gets irritated the photo - taken - wants to see the proof - visits the studio again - The photo is edited - help of technology - Leacock upset over the changes - calls it worthless - leaves in anger.

44. Write a (a) summary or (b) make notes of the following passage.

The Chinese were the first to make gun powder, invent the magnetic compass and introduce to the world the art of making paper. About 2000 years ago, the Chinese made gun powder by mixing sulphur and saltpetre. The mixture exploded when set on fire. The Chinese were the first to find out the fact that a narrow magnet floating in a bowl of water would always point to the North. This discovery led to the invention of magnetic compass. The device helped the sailors to find out the direction when they were out of sight of land. The Chinese also invented the art of making paper during the 2nd Century. Soon, the art of making paper using vegetable pulp reached Arabia, Spain and Europe. In course of time, paper factories came into existence. The fourth invention of the Chinese was the art of printing. Before this invention, books were written by hand. The Chinese invented the art of printing with movable types. With this invention, reading and learning became easy to common people as they were able to print books in large numbers.

45. Read the following advertisement and prepare a Bio-data considering yourself fulfilling the conditions mentioned.

(Write XXXX for the name and YYYY for the address)

WANTED

Qualified nurses for a multi-speciality hospital, Attractive salary, Flexible working hours, Age below 30.

Apply to

Post Box No: 3210,
C/o The Times of India
Chennai - 600 002

Write a paragraph of 150 words on the advantages and disadvantages of "Online Shopping".

46. (i) Read the following sentence, spot the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly.

- (a) The colour of the curtains are very bright. (b) I saw an uniformed soldier hiding behind the wall.
(c) Nobody knows why was he killed. (d) My older brother is living abroad.
(e) They are discussing about their picnic.

(ii) Fill in the blanks suitably.

- (a) Have you ever such a beautiful ? (scene, seen)
(b) How you disobey my words? (use a quasi modal verb)
(c) What is done not be undone. (use a modal verb)
(d) Take an umbrella with you you will get wet. (use a suitable link word)

47. Identify each of the following sentences with the fields given below.

- (a) In a democracy, we have the right to criticise anyone. (b) The price of vegetables shot up suddenly.
(c) The passenger sat down to check his e-mails. (d) It was a thrilling neck and neck finish.
(e) The programme will be telecast next week.
(Commerce, Sports, Literature, Computer, Politics, Media, Agriculture)

[OR]

Read the following passage and answer the questions in your own words.

After the meal, the way we place our eating tools, our knives, forks, spoon or chopsticks is also culturally defined. In Australia, when we have finished eating the main course, we put the knife and fork across the middle of the plate parallel to each other with the handles facing towards us. When we are resting the plate. In China, the chopsticks go crossways across the top of the plate with the handles facing towards the right. In Indonesia, some people place the fork and spoon like the Australians do but not all. Indonesia is a multi-cultural society, so there may be a number of customs practised within the country.

Questions.

- (a) Which table manners reveals one's culture? (b) Is table manners important? Why?
(c) What do you know about the table manners observed by the Australians?
(d) How do the Chinese practise their table manners? (e) Explain the Indonesian culture.

**EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER,
MARCH-2019**

ENGLISH

(Answer References)

PART-I

- I.** 1. (a) toughness 2. (d) hunger
3. (d) weird 4. (a) serious
5. (b) joyful 6. (b) denied
7. (a) High Definition Television
8. (d) piece 9. (d) -ity
10. (d) genuine 11. (c) Fear of light
12. (d) didn't they 13. (d) figure out
14. (a) im- 15. (b) psychologist
16. (a) into 17. (c) dorm
18. (d) hair dresser 19. (d) postpone
20. (a) that

PART-II

- II.** (i) 21. (a) 'They' refers to the people around us.
(b) 'They' do not really mean it when they ask you to feel at home or to come again.
22. (a) The poet refers to the athletes as "you".
(b) The poet reassures himself.

23. (a) A thousand blended notes means the sounds of nature that merged into one song.
(b) The poet was sitting in a grove.
24. (a) "He" is Macavity the mystery cat.
(b) The figure of speech used here is a simile.
25. (a) The two things mentioned here as our strength are dignity and pride.
(b) The tone of the line is positive.
26. (a) The people had mistaken that Richard was not like ordinary people.
(b) The words in alliteration are 'mistook' and 'me'.
(ii) 27. The conductor asked the passenger where he wanted to go. The passenger said he was going to Coimbatore and asked the conductor for a ticket.
28. If Tom had known Spanish he would have got the job.
29. If you would know the difficulties you would be king.
30. In spite of the food being cheap it was tasty.

PART-III

- III.** (i) 31. Refer to Pg. No.96 , Q.No. IV 2.
32. Refer to Pg. No. 112, Q.No. IV 4.
33. Refer to Pg. No. 91, Q.No. V 1.
- (ii) 34. Refer to Pg. No. 28, Q.No. II 5.
35. Refer to Pg. No. 15, Q.No. II 2.
36. Refer to Pg. No. 43, Q.No. II 2.
- (iii) 37. (a) Mobile phone is the most sought after entertainment activity in the apartment.
(b) The least number of people preferred reading activity.
(c) Outdoor games is chosen by half the number of people who use mobile phones.
38. **Customer** : Do you have any Nagpur oranges?
Vendor : Yes sir, but the Australian oranges are better.
Customer : Why do you say that?
Vendor : They are best for making orange juice.
Customer : I don't want to make orange juice. I want to eat the fruit.
Vendor : Then the Nagpur oranges are better.
How much do you want?
Customer : Give me half a kilo please.
39. You will have to get a form to open a savings bank account from the manager. Then you will have to fill in all the details with regard to name, address, occupation, date of birth and any other information that is required. You will have to sign in two places for the specimen signature. You will also have to give a passport size photograph. You will have to get the signature from an existing account holder as the person who will introduce you. The filled in application form will have to be submitted along with a copy of the aadhar card. Once the application is cleared you will have to submit a specified amount into the account that will be opened in your name. You will then be issued with a passbook and cheque book.

40. (a) want (b) still (c) flower

PART-IV

IV. 41. (a) According to Robert Lynd people have a good memory when remembering the names of actors and actresses and telephone number. They remember what has to be done on a daily basis. Yet a list of items left behind on the train tells of how cricket bats and fishing rods are left behind as the owners day dream of the day they had. Medicines are forgotten though they should be taken before or after meals. Psychologists say that this is because they dislike medicines. Lynd, who likes taking medicines, wonders how he forgets. He always forgets to post a letter that has been entrusted to him. According

to Lynd a good memory is not a sign of intelligence. The example he gives is of statesmen who have been at the same meeting but give different account of it. With great humour Lynd brings out the lighter side of forgetfulness.

(b) Refer to Pg. No. 59, Q.No.III 1.

42. (a) Realising that he has been defeated and Bolingbroke has crowned himself king, Richard II knows that the only future for him is death. He had been king but now had nothing but the place where he will be buried to be left in his will. He had been confident of his position as king but realises that death is the great leveller. Death allows a king to live for a little while and play the role of a king but at the end he has to submit to death. Richard II realises that he too is just like the ordinary people around him. He too eats and has his share of sorrows. He too needs friends. Since he is just like his followers they cannot call him king. In this monologue King Richard portrays that he is just an ordinary man. The crown which he thought gave him power and supremacy is just an illusion. The real power is with death which comes to everyone at the end.

(b) Refer to Pg. No. 88, Q.No. IV 2.

43. (a) Refer to Pg. No. 133, Q.No. Developing hints-1. **[ORI]**

(b) Refer to Pg. No. 129, Q.No. Developing hints-1.

44.

SUMMARY

The Chinese were the first to make gun powder by mixing sulphur and saltpetre which exploded when set on fire. They invented the magnetic compass when they saw that a narrow magnet floating in a bowl of water would always point to the North. This was a great help to sailors out of sight of land. The Chinese invented the art of making paper using vegetable pulp. This reached Arabia, Spain and Europe. The Chinese also invented printing with movable types. This made it easy for common people to read and learn.

NOTE MAKING**1. Inventions by Chinese**

- (a) Gun powder mixing sulphur and saltpetre.
- (b) Magnetic compass by floating magnet in bowl of water.
- (c) Art of making paper using vegetable pulp.
- (d) Printing with movable types.

2. Advantages

- (a) Gun powder exploded when set on fire.
- (b) Helped sailors out of sight of land.
- (c) Passed on to Arabia, Spain and Europe.
- (d) Movable type could print large number of books.
- (e) Common people could read and write.

45. Reply to advertisement.

From

XXXX

YYYY

March 10, 2019

To

The Times of India

Post Box No. 3210

Chennai-600 002

Dear Sir/Madam,

Sub : Application for post of nurse**Ref :** The Times of India dt. March 10, 2019

This is with reference to your advertisement for Nurses for a multi-speciality hospital. Having completed my M.Sc. in Nursing from the Apollo Medical Institute with a I Class and an aggregate of 92% I have specialized in geriatric care. I am patient and careful in dealing with patients and their care is my first priority. My three years training in the Apollo Hospitals had equipped me to face any emergency.

Bio-Data

Name : XXXX
 Address : YYYY
 DOB : April 4, 1993
 Education : Class X - 97%
 Class XII (Science) - 95%
 B.Sc. Nursing - 93%
 M.Sc. Nursing - 92%
 Work Experience : Apollo Hospital, Madurai –
 3 years 2016 - till date
 Hobbies : Reading and music
 Reference : Dr. (Mrs.) Revathi Balakrishnan
 Apollo Hospital
 Department of Geriatric Welfare
 Koot Road, Madurai - 625 005.
 Dr. Murali Krishna
 Apollo Hospital
 Emergency Ward
 Greames Road, Chennai - 600 006.

If there is any further information that you require I shall be glad to meet you at any date and time convenient to you.

Yours sincerely,

XXXX

[OR]

Online shopping is the trend today. You can sit in the comfort of your own home and log on to the site from

which you wish to buy the required goods. There are a lot of apps for these which you can download on to your mobile phones. Whether it is buying groceries, clothes, jewellery, household appliances or anything else it can be done online. You can pay cash on delivery (COD) or by credit card or other payment methods. The goods will be delivered to your doorstep. It seems ideal but there are many drawbacks in buying goods online. It has been found that several of the items that are sold are not according to the expected specifications. Returning goods that are damaged or not according to specifications is a laborious task. Quite often it has been shown on social media as to how a high end mobile phone bought online has been replaced by a brick or a duplicate mobile phone. The seller does not take responsibility as he says the goods sent were according to specification. No one can trace where the switch took place. So while there are advantages in buying products online there are disadvantages as well. The ball is now in the court of the consumer.

46. (i) (a) The colour of the curtains is very bright.
 (b) I saw a uniformed soldier hiding behind the wall.
 (c) Nobody knows why he was killed.
 (d) My elder brother is living abroad.
 (e) They are discussing their picnic. (omit 'about')

[OR]

- (ii) (a) seen, scene (b) dare
 (c) can (d) or
 47. (a) Politics (b) Agriculture (c) Computer
 (d) Sports (e) Media

[OR]

47. B. (a) The way one places one's eating tools after a meal reveals one's culture.
 (b) Table manners is important as it reveal how cultured we are.
 (c) In Australia we put the knife and fork across the middle of the plate parallel to each other with the handles facing towards us to indicate that we have finished eating.
 (d) In China, the chopsticks go crossways across the top of the plate with the handles facing towards the right.
 (e) Indonesia is a multi-cultural society and so there are a number of different customs that are practiced there.