



SMART ENGLISH

12th Std

Based on the Latest Syllabus and New Revised Textbook

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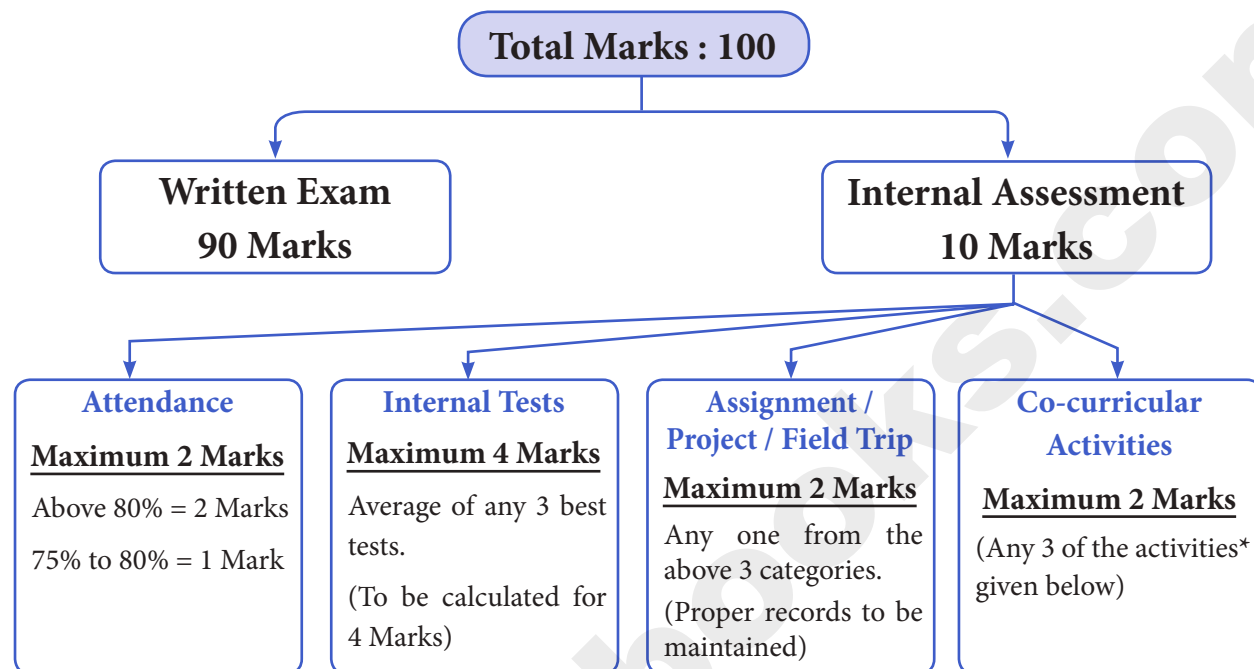
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12TH STD. - PUBLIC EXAMINATION ASSESSMENT MARKS

(with ref. to GO No. 13 dt. 20.02.2018)



* Co-Curricular Activities

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Tree Plantation | 12. Scout Movement | 23. Antiquities Security Forum |
| 2. Literary Forum | 13. National Welfare Project | 24. Information Technology Forum |
| 3. Mathematical Forum | 14. National Cadet Corps | 25. Library Forum |
| 4. Physics Forum | 15. Youth Red Cross Society | 26. Journalism Forum |
| 5. Chemistry Forum | 16. Ecological Forum | 27. Music Forum |
| 6. Biology Forum | 17. Decorative Arts Forum | 28. Fine Arts Forum |
| 7. Commerce Forum | 18. First Aid Forum | 29. Red Spinners Angling Society |
| 8. Economic Forum | 19. Health and Hygiene Forum | 30. Quiz Forum |
| 9. Historic Forum | 20. Consumer Forum | 31. Road Safety Corps |
| 10. Science Forum | 21. Cultural Forum | 32. Sports Activities |
| (Science Exhibition, Seminar, etc.,) | | |
| 11. National Green Corps | 22. Theatre Forum | 33. Vocational Education Forum |

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS

Attendance	Internal Tests				Assignment / Project / Field Trip (Any 1)	Co-curricular Activities (Any 3)	Total
	Test-1	Test-2	Test-3	Test-4			
.....	Average of any 3 best tests Calculated for 4		

CONTENTS

	Page
<u>PROSE</u>	
1. Two Gentlemen of Verona - A.J. Cronin	1 - 19
2. A Nice Cup of Tea - George Orwell	20 - 36
3. In Celebration of Being Alive - Dr. Christiaan Barnard	37 - 53
4. The Summit - Edmund Hillary	54 - 70
5. The Chair - Ki. Rajanarayanan	71 - 90
6. On the Rule of the Road - A.G. Gardiner	91 - 102
Grammar Exercises with Answers (From Textbook Page No. 216 to 229)	103 - 114
<u>POEM</u>	
Figure of Speech - A Glance	115 - 117
1. The Castle - Edwin Muir	118 - 128
2. Our Casuarina Tree - Toru Dutt	129 - 141
3. All the World's a Stage - William Shakespeare	142 - 153
4. Ulysses - Alfred Tennyson	154 - 168
5. A Father to his Son - Carl August Sandburg	169 - 178
6. Incident of the French Camp - Robert Browning	179 - 188
<u>SUPPLEMENTARY READER</u>	
1. God Sees the Truth but Waits - Leo Tolstoy	189 - 194
2. Life of Pi - Yann Martel	195 - 199
3. The Hour of Truth (Play) - Percival Wilde	200 - 206
4. The Midnight Visitor - Robert Arthur	207 - 212
5. All Summer in a Day - Ray Bradbury	213 - 219
6. Remember Caesar (Play) - Gordon Daviot	220 - 224
TAMIL TRANSLATION for all the Prose, Poem and Supplementary Units	225 - 248

Question Paper Content as per Govt. Model Paper

Q. NO.		PAGE
Part - I : 1 Mark Questions		20 Marks
1-3	Synonyms	249 - 253
4-6	Antonyms	254 - 258
7	Compound Words	258 - 263
8	Expanded form of Abbreviations / Acronyms	263 - 269
9	Foreign Words	269 - 272
10	Blended Words	272 - 274
11	Clipped Words	274 - 276
12	Right Definition	276 - 281
13	Affixes (Prefix & Suffix)	281 - 284
14	Relative Pronoun	284 - 285
15	Preposition	285 - 289
16	Question Tag	290 - 294
17	Idiom	294 - 299
18	Polite Alternative	299 - 301
19	Sentence Pattern	301 - 307
20	Phrasal Verb	308 - 313
Additional Topics	i. Appropriate Phrases	313 - 316
	ii. Syllabification	316 - 318
	iii. American English & British English	319 - 321
	iv. Link Words / Conjunctions	322 - 324
	v. Singular and Plural Form	324 - 329
	vi. Articles and Determiners	329 - 330
Part - II - 2 Marks Questions		14 Marks
Section - I		
21 - 26	Poem Comprehension & Poetic Devices (4 out of 6)	<i>Refer to Poetry Section Unit 1 to 6</i>
Section - II : (3 out of 4)		
27	Reporting the given dialogue	332 - 336
28	Conditional Clause - Combine using "If" / "Unless"	336 - 340
29	Inversion in Conditional Clause	340 - 341
30	Transformation of a sentence (Simple, Compound, Complex)	341 - 348

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Additional Topics	i.	Direct Speech & Indirect Speech	349 - 360
	ii.	Active Voice & Passive Voice	360 - 368
	iii.	Combining two sentences using Connectors	368
Part - III - 3 Marks Questions			21 Marks
Section - I (2 out of 3)			
31 - 33	Poem : Explanation with Reference to the Context		Refer to Poetry Section Unit 1 to 6
Section - II (2 out of 3)			
34 - 36	Prose - Short Answer questions		Refer to Prose Section Unit 1 to 6
Section - III (3 out of 4)			
37	Non-Verbal (Pie-chart) Comprehension		370 - 372
38	Dialogue Writing - 3 Exchanges		373 - 378
39	Describing a process		379 - 381
40	Completing the Proverbs		382 - 384
Additional Topics	i.	Rearranging the Words in a Sentence	384 - 386
	ii.	Expansion of News Headlines	386 - 389
	iii.	Framing Questions	389 - 390
	iv.	Slogan Writing	391
Part - IV - 5 Marks Questions			35 Marks
41	Prose - Paragraph Questions (1 out of 2)		Refer to Prose Section Unit 1 to 6
42	Poem - Paragraph Questions (1 out of 2)		Refer to Poetry Section Unit 1 to 6
43	Supplementary - Paragraph Questions (1 out of 2)		Refer to Supplementary Section Unit 1 to 6
44	Writing a Summary (OR) Making Notes		394 - 411
45 (i)	Letter Writing - Formal / Informal / Application for Job		412 - 426
	(OR)		
45 (ii)	General Paragraph on a given Topic		427 - 430
46 (i)	Spot the errors and correct		430 - 438
	(OR)		
46 (ii)	Fill in the blanks :		
	(a) Homophones		438 - 440
	(b) Modal Verbs		441 - 442
	(c) Quasi / Semi Modal Verbs		442 - 443
	(d) Tense		443 - 448

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47 (i)	Identifying the Semantic Fields	("either.... or" Questions)	448 - 449
47 (ii)	General Comprehension		449 - 456
Additional Topics	i.	Notice Writing	457 - 459
	ii.	E-mail Writing	460 - 461
	iii.	Report Writing	462 - 463
	iv.	Article Writing	464 - 466
	v.	General (Poem) Comprehension	466 - 470
	vi.	Developing Hints into a Story	470 - 473
	vii.	Expansion of Proverb	473 - 476
	viii.	Biographical Sketch	476 - 477

- ✦ Sura's Model Question Paper. 478 - 480
- ✦ Public Examination March 2020 Question Paper with Answers 481 - 488

PROSE UNIT 1

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

- A J Cronin



ARCHIBALD JOSEPH CRONIN (1896 - 1981) is a Scottish novelist, dramatist and physician. At first, he was working as a medical practitioner in Wales and London. When he was recovering from an illness, he landed up writing his first novel 'Hatter's Castle'. He instantly became popular with this novel. So, he decided to take up writing as a full-time career. 'The Spanish Gardener' is one of his most notable works.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ The narrator and his companion drive through the foothills of Alps.
- ✦ On the outskirts of Verona, they meet two shabby looking brothers Nicola and Jacopo - aged 13 and 12 respectively.
- ✦ They sell wild strawberries. Narrator and companion buy a big basket of strawberries.
- ✦ The boys are found doing jobs like polishing shoes, guiding visitors, etc
- ✦ As they sell newspapers, the narrator comes to know that they do not spend on clothes and food.
- ✦ Jacopo requests the narrator to drop them at Poleta their village, 30 kms away.
- ✦ The boys are dropped at a villa which is a hospital.
- ✦ Narrator comes to know about Lucia the sister of the boys, who suffered from tuberculosis.
- ✦ The boys' home was destroyed in the war, their father, a widower was also killed.
- ✦ Hating the Germans, the boys became a part of the resistance movement.
- ✦ They work hard to treat their sister at the hospital.
- ✦ Appreciating the love and responsibility of the brothers towards their sister, the narrator remains quiet to impress on them that he doesn't know their secret.
- ✦ Such children are a great hope in the war prone world.

SUMMARY

The story begins with the narrator driving through the foothills of the Alps along with his companion. While driving on the outskirts of Verona, two young boys, who sell wild strawberries stop their car. The small boys appear to be quite shabby and the driver is not keen on buying strawberries from them. Then the narrator's companion gets to know that the boys are brothers. The elder one aged 13 is Nicola, and the younger brother, aged 12, is Jacopo. The narrator and his companion buy the biggest basket of strawberries from the boys and go towards the city. The next morning, they again see the same two boys doing the shoe shining job and on being asked, they say that they do many things for a living. They also tell the narrator and his companion that they can work as guides and show the visitors places of interest in the town. So, the narrator asks them to take them to Juliet's tomb. During the time of their stay in the town, the two young boys turn out to be very helpful to the visitors.



VOCABULARY

- a. Read the following words taken from the story. Give two Synonyms and one Antonym for each of these words. Use a dictionary, if required.

Answers

Words	Synonyms	Antonym
cautious	careful, alert	careless
disapprove	deny, refuse	permit
brisk	fast, quick	slow
engaging	charming, captivating	boring
humble	poor, inferior	superior
eager	anxious, enthusiastic	unenthusiastic
resistance	fighting, struggle	co-operation
persuade	prompt, induce	discourage
scarce	insufficient, deficient	adequate
nobility	dignity, virtue	dishonour

- b. Homophones and Confusables.

- (i) Given below is a list of common confusables. Distinguish the meaning of each pair of words by framing your own sentences.

- (a) 1. They decided to emigrate to the U.S. to live in New York.
2. My uncle immigrated to Australia in 1985.
- (b) 1. The park is beside the lake.
2. Besides being a doctor, he is an orator.
- (c) 1. A judicial matter may take months for the courts to decide on.
2. Through judicious use of persuasion, I convinced my family to move to New Delhi.
- (d) 1. All electors are eligible to the assembly.
2. This writing is illegible.
- (e) 1. The boy's conscience made him to admit the truth.
2. When the ambulance arrived, the patient was still conscious.
- (f) 1. Kolkata is an industrial city.
2. Are you an industrious student?
- (g) 1. Eminent personalities attended the party hosted by the Minister.
2. Our victory was imminent in the final match.
- (h) 1. Ravi's uncle was involved in illicit activities.
2. The comedian hoped his jokes would elicit a great deal of laughter from the audience.
- (i) 1. The doctor prescribed three months of physical therapy for my leg injury.
2. Strikes remain proscribed in the armed forces.



Sura's ➡ XII Std ➡ Smart English - Prose

PROSE

Unit 1 Two Gentlemen of Verona

I have plans to pursue my higher studies in this field.

All the best for your CA preparation. Convey my regards to your mother, father and brother.

Yours lovingly,
K. Ramesh.

TASK

- (a) **You had been to your grandma's house during the summer holidays. You enjoyed your stay in her company. Write a letter to your grandma stating how much you miss her after returning to your home.**

30, 2nd Street,
Shanthi Nagar, Chennai - 80.

25th February, 2019.
Dear Grandma,

I am fine here. How is your health? Are you taking your medicines daily? During the summer holidays, I was with you in Salem. I cannot forget those happy days. I miss you a lot Grandma. After returning to Chennai, a day never goes without remembering you. How you had cared for me during my stay with you! How much I enjoyed in our beautiful garden, listening to your wonderful stories! I can never forget these pleasant days. I am longing to see you again. Convey my love to grandpa, aunt and uncle.

Yours lovingly,
R. Nisha.

- (b) **You are the head of the English Department in a renowned institution. You are invited to preside over the inauguration of English Literary Club in your alma mater. Respond to the letter you have received either accepting the invitation or expressing your inability to attend the function.**

5th June, 2019

From

C. Nagaraj
Professor of English, Head of the Department,
ABC Arts College, 'K' City
Pin : YYYYYY

To

The Principal
XYZ Higher Secondary School,
'B' City, Pin : XXXXXX

Dear Sir,

Sub : Accepting your invitation.

This is to inform you with pleasure that I shall preside over the inauguration of your English Literary Club on 15th of June. I will be there in your school before 3.30 p.m. for the programme. I have made some changes in my schedule to attend this programme, as this is the school, where I had studied from 1978 to 1985. I feel honoured to preside over this event.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

C. Nagaraj

(Head of English department)

Address on the envelope :

To

The Principal
XYZ Higher Secondary School,
'B' City, Pin : XXXXXX

- (c) **Write a letter to the Headmaster of a school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate mark sheet of class XII, which you lost while travelling.**

(HY. 19)

3rd January, 2019

From

S. Madan,
12, Gandhi Street,
Poonamallee,
Chennai.

To

The Principal,
RMM Hr. Sec. School,
Poonamallee,
Chennai.

Dear Sir,

Sub : Requisition - Duplicate mark sheet regarding.



Words	Synonyms இணைச்சொல்	Antonyms எதிர்த்தொல்
forward	move towards (முன்னால் கொண்டு வருதல்)	backward (பின்னுக்கு தள்ளுதல்)
invariably	always (எப்போதும் மாற்றமில்லா)	never (ஒருபோதும் இல்லாத)
liable	likely (நிகழ்ச் செய்யலாம்)	unlikely (சாத்தியமற்றதாகக்கலாம்)
minority	the smaller number (சிறுபான்மை)	majority (பெரும்பான்மை)
mysterious	incomprehensible (மர்மமான, புரிந்துகொள்ள கடினமான)	transparent (தெளிவான)
optimistic	positive, hopeful (நல்ல எண்ணம் கொண்ட உதவும் எண்ணம் கொண்ட)	pessimistic (நம்பிக்கையற்ற)
predicting	anticipating (கணித்தல் / எதிர்பார்த்தல்)	ignore (கணிக்கமுடியாத)
reasonable	agreeable (நியாயமான)	unreasonable (நியாயமற்ற)
ruin	destroy (அழித்தல் / கெடுத்தல்)	create (உண்டாக்குதல்)
subsidiary	supplementary (துணை)	original / capital (செழித்து வளர்த்தல்)
subtilized	refined (சேர்க்கை நேர்த்தியில் தூய்மையாய்)	unrefined (தாறுமாறாய்)
unanswerable	unexplainable (பதிலளிக்காதிருத்தல்)	answerable (பதிலளித்தல்)
violent	rough / destructive (தீவிரம், முரட்டுத்தனம்)	gentle / calm (மென்மையான)
virtues	admirable qualities (மதிக்கத்தக்க பண்புகள் நேர்மை/நற்குணங்கள்)	vices (தாழ்ந்த குணங்கள், களங்கம்)
worth	value (மதிப்பு)	worthless (மதிப்பற்ற)
wringing	extremely wet (ஈரம் மிகுந்த)	extremely dry (மிகவும் உலர்ந்த)

A. Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

- But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.
(a) agreements (b) applauses (c) conflicts (d) discussions
- ... tea is one of the mainstays of civilization in the country.
(a) a society in an advanced state of social development
(b) a society that has slow progress
(c) a society that has no progress
(c) a society in an average state of social development
- ... that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.
(a) motivated (b) discouraged (c) passive (d) admired
- ... under the spout to catch the stray leaves.
(a) fresh (b) loose (c) gathered (d) harmful
- One is liable to put in too much milk.
(a) likely (b) certain (c) eager (d) unlikely

Ans: (c) conflicts

Ans: (a) a society in an advanced state of social development

Ans: (a) motivated

Ans: (b) loose

(PTA-3)

Ans: (a) likely

B. Find out the antonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

- ... which are not to be despised.
(a) hated (b) liked (c) respected (d) defeated
- One does not feel wise, braver or more optimistic.
(a) opportunistic (b) cheerful (c) realistic (d) pessimistic

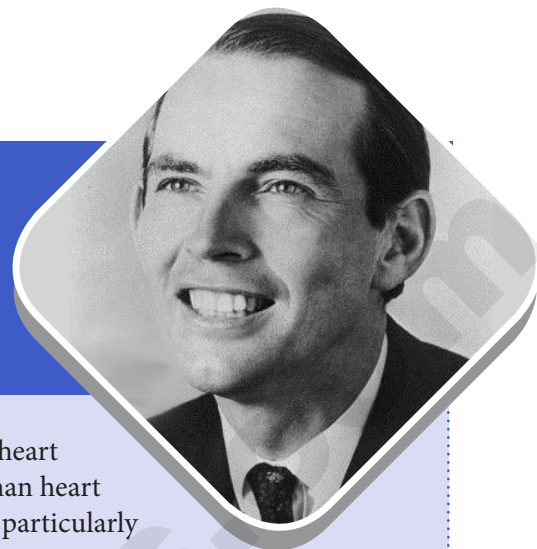
Ans: (b) liked

Ans: (d) pessimistic

PROSE UNIT 3

IN CELEBRATION OF
BEING ALIVE

- Dr. Christiaan Barnard



CHRISTIAAN BARNARD (1922 – 2001) was a famous heart surgeon from South Africa. He performed the world's first human heart transplant operation. He always found the suffering of children particularly heart-breaking.

Few years ago, he and his wife met with an accident while they were crossing the road. He dashed against his wife and she fell on the other side of the road. His wife had a badly fractured shoulder. Both of them had experienced the fear and agony in the hospital. He totally disagreed with his father's view that God tests human beings and suffering ennoble a person.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ This is an extract from Dr. Barnard's speech about an experience that changed his outlook of life altogether.
- ✦ Dr. Barnard's concern over the sufferings of people is reflected in his essay. Out of 125 million born, 12 million hardly reach a year of life, 6 million die before 5 years of age.
- ✦ Sad thoughts stem from an accident, when his wife and himself were knocked down by a speeding car.
- ✦ Experiences agony and anger, unable to understand why they had to suffer. The doctor had broken 11 ribs while his wife had fractured her shoulder. He had to take care of patients and his wife had to take care of a baby.
- ✦ Recalls father's advice that God tests man to make him a better person.
- ✦ Barnard found nothing noble in a patient's suffering, or a crying child.
- ✦ Lack of sophisticated heart surgery and suffering children was disturbing as total trust was laid in doctors, leaving everything to fate.
- ✦ The Grand Prix of Cape town's Red Cross Hospital was an eye-opener.
- ✦ That morning an unattended breakfast trolley was commandeered by a bold crew, consisting of a driver and a mechanic. The mechanic gave motor power running behind the trolley, and the driver sat on the mower deck steered by scraping his foot on the floor.
- ✦ The show was good. The plates scattered everywhere before the nurse scolded and put them both back to bed.
- ✦ The mechanic was seven years old. He lost his eyesight after receiving severe third-degree burns as an impact of a fight between his drunken father and mother who threw a lantern that missed his father and hit the mechanic instead. At the Grand Prix, he was a walking horror.
- ✦ Barnard knew that he had successfully closed a hole in the driver's heart. With a malignant tumour of the bone, his arm was amputated. He had full confidence in the mechanic.
- ✦ These two children taught a lesson of getting on with the business of living which is the celebration of being alive.
- ✦ We become a better person after having experienced suffering. It's not what we lose that matters, but what is left behind.



10. We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we?
We needn't apply for a bank loan, need we?
11. The Chief Guest spoke a few words, did he?
The Chief Guest spoke a few words, didn't he?
12. The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, haven't they?
The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, hasn't it?



STORY WRITING

Task 1 : Expand the following outlines into complete stories and supply a suitable title for each.

1. Big cotton merchant – owned a factory – many employees – one day a heap of cotton stolen – no clue – merchant's secretary assured to find out - asked him to host dinner - invite all workers –merchant agreed – middle of feast – secretary suddenly shouted – cotton sticking to hair of thieves – the guilty dusted their heads – tried to clear – caught in the trap – punished. (PTA-3)

A TRAP

Raghav was a big cotton merchant. He owned a factory, where eighty people were employed to run the factory. One day, a heap of cotton was stolen by some of the employees. There was no clue of the miscreants. The merchant's secretary, a trusted employee of Raghav, assured his owner that he would find out the miscreant. He merely suggested the owner to host dinner for all his employees. The merchant agreed to his proposal and invited all his workers for dinners. All the workers happily came to their owner's house for dinner. As they were having their dinner, the secretary suddenly shouted, 'There is cotton sticking on the hair of the thieves'. The guilty persons got scared and dusted off their heads. They tried to clear their heads without any cotton sticking there. At last, the culprits were caught in the trap and were severely punished.

2. Mr. X, a rich businessman – runs a company - always very busy with office work – one day his son – 10 years old – approaches dad and asks – how much he earns in one hour – father gets furious – boy persuades – father says ₹ 500 – immediately son asks for ₹ 300 – father shouts – wasting money on toys - son leaves to his room crying – father feels bad – thinks might need some stationery – enters boy's room and gives money – boy becomes happy – takes some crumpled notes – under his pillow – counts everything together – total ₹ 500 – gives it to dad – wants to buy – one hour of his time – father realizes his mistake – feels sorry and guilty – hugs son – closes all office files - takes him on a picnic – decides to spend more time with near and dear ones.

MONEY CANNOT BUY HAPPINESS

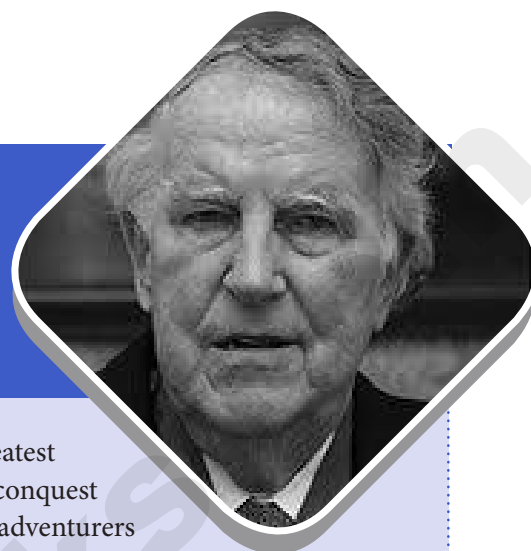
Mr. X was a rich businessman. He ran a company and he was always busy in his work. He did not have any time to spend with his family members. One day, his son, who was ten years old, approached him and asked him, how much did he earn in one hour. His father got furious and did not answer him. But the boy persuaded him to answer his question. At last, the father said that he earned ₹ 500/- per hour. Immediately the son asked him to give him ₹ 300/-. His father shouted at him that he was wasting money on toys. His son left his room crying bitterly. When the father saw him crying, he felt bad and thought that his son might need money to buy some stationery. So he entered his son's room and gave him money. The boy became happy.

The boy took out some crumpled notes, which were under his pillow, counted everything together. He had a total amount of ₹ 500. He gave it to his dad, as he wanted to buy one hour of his time. His father realized his mistake, felt sorry for him and was guilty of his mistake. He hugged his son. He closed all his files and took his son on a picnic. From then on, he decided to spend more time with his near and dear ones.

PROSE UNIT 4

THE SUMMIT

- Edmund Hillary



SIR EDMUND HILLARY (1919 – 2008) was one of the greatest explorers and mountaineers of the twentieth century. His conquest of Mount Everest and the South Pole inspired generations of adventurers and dreamers. He was born in Auckland, New Zealand. He spent his childhood in Tuakau, a town, just south of Auckland, where he went to the local primary school. He was gifted with an active imagination and had a passion for reading adventure stories. In 1935, during a Ski weekend on a school trip to Mount Ruapehu, Hillary discovered his joy in the mountains and it never left him. He would often escape to the mountains to enjoy skiing and hiking and he developed a love for climbing. A few years later, he climbed his first mountain, the 7,500 foot Mount Oliver in New Zealand. During 1940's, Hillary made many climbs in New Zealand, particularly in the Southern Alps. He quickly became recognized for his daring, strength and reliability. He joined Sir John Hunt's expedition to Mount Everest, in the Himalaya Mountains in Nepal. Mr. John Hunt chose Hillary and Sherpa guide Tenzing Norgay to make an attempt to climb to the summit of the Everest.

After a heroic and death defying climb, the two reached the summit on May 29th 1953, becoming the first two people to reach the top of the world. *'High Adventure'*, *'No Latitude for Error'*, *'Nothing Venture'*, *'Nothing Win'*, *'View from the Summit'*, *'The Remarkable Memoir by the First Person to conquer Everest'* are some of his famous works.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Adventures and expeditions for the first time are always exciting.
- ✦ Tasks that involve high risks need a strong determination and self-confidence to fight out odds.
- ✦ This prose piece is a simplified excerpt from "The Ascent of Everest" by John Hunt.
- ✦ Out of the six men at Camp 8 at the height of 27,900 feet only two, Hillary and Tenzing decide to get ready to climb Mr. Everest, at 4 am on May 29th.
- ✦ Having drunk enough lime juice and taken their last tin of sardines and biscuits, they get their oxygen cylinder tested and ready for the climb.
- ✦ A 6.30 am, they hoist their 30 lb oxygen gear on their backs, and masks and turn on the valves for oxygen.
- ✦ They reach the crest of snow bumps at 28,000 feet. Hillary takes over the lead.
- ✦ They cross the dangerous snowy route for several hundred feet and find two oxygen bottles left on the earlier attempt by Evans and Bourdillon. They still contain oxygen - enough to go down - to South Col.
- ✦ Hillary continues upward leading to the last 400 feet to the southern summit. The trail is every bit dangerous, slippery and snowy.



READING

On the basis of your understanding of the given passage, make in any appropriate format.

Making Notes

Sherpas

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nomadic people <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) migrated from Tibet (b) settled in Solukhumbu District, Nepal (c) moved gradually westward (d) ancestors migrated from Khamba <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) called 'Shyar Khamba' (ii) inhabitants called - Sherpa 2. Four groups of Sherpa clans. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Minyagpa (b) Thimmi (c) Sertawa (d) Chawa <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Split into more than 20 clans (ii) Spoke their own language 3. Ang Dawa - a 76 yr old mountaineer <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) His first expedition - Makalu (b) Spent a lot of time dancing and singing 4. The transformation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Sherpa Tenzing and Edward Hillary <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - scaled the Everest in 1953. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Edmund Hillary <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) build schools and health clinics <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) raised the living standards of Sherpas (ii) life improved in Khumbu 6. Sherpas - working on the Everest <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Perish one by one <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Casualties of crevasse falls and avalanches (ii) altitude sickness (b) simply disappeared on the mountain (c) carry the heaviest loads (d) pay the highest prices 7. Commercialization <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) earning income from climbers and trekkers (b) grew gradually over the decades (c) economic motives of commercial guiding on Everest began after 1990s. 8. Climbers - Business <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) looked after each other <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) love of adventure (b) jobs as guides (c) reasonable fit person - a shot at Everest |
|---|---|



GRAMMAR

(a) SIMPLE SENTENCES

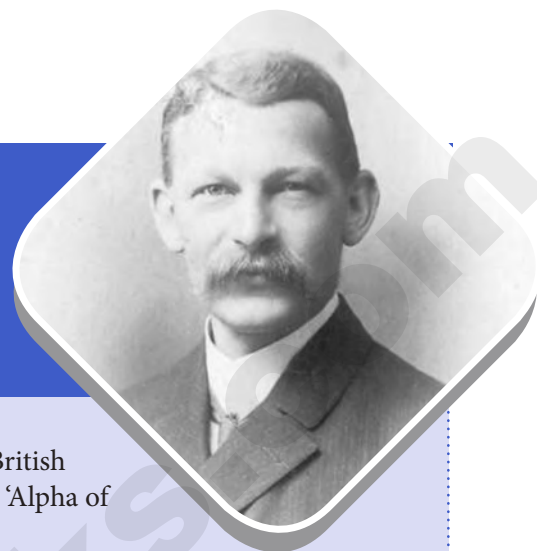
Task 1 : Pick out the finite verbs in the following sentences :

- a) You can solve this problem in different ways.
You can solve this problem in different ways.
- b) The professor has been working on the last chapter of the book since March.
The professor has been working on the last chapter of the book since March.
- c) Despite being a celebrity, Ravi mingles easily with everyone.
Despite being a celebrity, Ravi mingles easily with everyone.
- d) You must speak clearly to make yourself understood.
You must speak clearly to make yourself understood.
- e) The chairman being away, the clerk is unable to approve the proposal.
The chairman being away, the clerk is unable to approve the proposal.

PROSE UNIT 6

ON THE RULE OF THE ROAD

- A. G. Gardiner



ALFRED GEORGE GARDINER (1865-1946) was a British journalist and author. His essays, written under the pen-name 'Alpha of the Plough', are highly regarded.

He was born in Chelmsford, UK. As a boy he worked at the *Chelmsford Chronicle* and the *Bournemouth Directory*. He joined the *Northern Daily Telegraph* in 1887. In 1899, he was appointed editor of the *Blackburn Weekly Telegraph*.

He was the editor of the *Daily News* from 1902 to 1915. Under his direction, it became one of the leading liberal journals its day, acting as a counter balance to the conservative *Daily Mail*. He resigned over a disagreement with the paper's owners, who did not agree with his opposition to David Lloyd George. From 1915, he contributed to *The Star* under the pseudonym 'Alpha of the Plough'. His essays are uniformly elegant, graceful and humorous. His uniqueness lay in his ability to teach the basic truths of life in an easy and amusing manner.

The Pillars of Society, *Pebbles on the Shore*, *Many Furrows* and *Leaves in the Wind* are some of his best known writings.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Alfred George Gardiner is one of the most delightful essayists of the modern times.
- ✦ In this essay "The Rule Of the Road" he points out what constitutes true liberty.
- ✦ A stout old lady was walking down in the middle of a street in Petrograd, causing great confusion in the traffic.
- ✦ She did not know that if liberty entitled the foot passenger to walk down the middle of the road, it also entitled the cab driver to drive on the pavement.
- ✦ The author points out that this kind of individual liberty would become social anarchy. When the policeman put out his hand at Piccadilly circus street, we must not think that our liberty has been violated.
- ✦ We have submitted to a curtailment of private liberty in order that we may enjoy a social order, which makes our liberty a reality. Wearing a gown and walking down the street, Having long hair, Walking with bare foot, Dyeing one's hair or waxing, Going to bed early, Getting up late are things that ask no man's permission.
- ✦ Here the author believes that the rights of small and quiet people are as important to preserve as the rights of small nationalities. Hazlitt said that a man wanted to learn that fearsome instrument was entitled to learn it in his house. He can practise with his trombone by shutting the windows.
- ✦ The author concludes the essay by saying that we must be a judicious mixture of both anarchist and socialist.
- ✦ We have to preserve both the individual liberty and social liberty.



- d. Civilization can only exist when the public collectively accepts constraints on its freedom of action – Explain.

In 'On the rule of the road', Gardiner emphasizes, the necessity of certain constraints on individual liberty, if society is to function in a truly civilized manner. As he wrote in his essay, liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of others is the foundation of social conduct. Freedom cannot exist in a vacuum. It must follow a set of principles to a certain extent. These private liberties should not interfere in other's rights or feelings. We enjoy the freedom to speak our mind, but at some point, freedom of speech breaks the rule of the public good. Gardiner offers his own illustrations to make his point, such as the role of the police officer in controlling traffic - a role that imposes constraints on personal freedom. Thus civilization can only exist when the public collectively accepts constraints on its freedom of action.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS & ANSWERS - ADDITIONAL

1. In "On the Rule of the Road" by A.G. Gardiner, liberty is not a personal affair only, but a social contract. Explain.

In 'On the Rule of the Road', Gardiner emphasizes the necessity of certain constraints on individual liberty if society is to function in a truly civilized manner. A reasonable consideration for the rights or feelings of other's is the foundation of social conduct. Further, Gardiner wrote that "in order that the liberties of all may be preserved, the liberties everybody must be curtailed. Freedom, cannot exist in a vacuum. It must conform to some degree to a set of principles that exist to ensure that one's liberties do not infringe on others. We enjoy the freedom to speak our mind, but, at some point, freedom of speech runs afoul of the public good. Gardiner offers his own illustrations to make his point, such as the role of the police officer in controlling traffic - a role that imposes constraints on personal freedom. Civilization can only exist when the public collectively accepts constraints on its freedom of action.

2. In the essay "On the Rule of the Road" by A.G. Gardiner, what should one submit to in order to make one's liberty a reality?

Gardiner tells us that there will often be times when we have to "submit to a curtailment of private liberty" if we want to live in a social order where we truly have liberty. He is saying that we have to give up some of our liberty in order to make our liberty a reality. In return for doing this, society protects our truly important rights. This is one major point Gardiner is trying to make in this essay. In the essay, Gardiner is saying that people in a society must give up some liberties such as the liberty to walk in the middle of the road or the liberty to play the trombone loudly in the middle of the night. When we give up these kinds of liberty, we create a society in which our important liberties are protected.

3. How is liberty a social contract?

It is more common to say that liberty is part of the social contract than it is to say that liberty is a social contract. Without the social contract, people do, in a sense, have complete liberty. In a state of nature, there are no rules or laws to tell people what they may and may not do. When there is no law, you only have whatever liberty you can defend by your own physical power. True liberty only comes about as part of the social contract. People get together and agree to give up some of their liberty to a government. The government allows people to have greater liberty than they would, if they had not agreed to a social contract. Thus, we can say that liberty is part of the social contract because the government protects people's most important liberties, when they enter into the social contract.

Grammar Exercises

(From Textbook Page No. 216 to 229)

Unit 1

TENSES

Correct the errors in the following passage.

Take a career aptitude test. There are dozens of career aptitude tests online that ask a series of questions. These are formulated to find out what kind of work would suit you the best. These tests analyze your strengths, weaknesses, interests, and personality to help you narrow down your career choice. You can also do an Internet search for “career aptitude tests” and takes several so that you can compare the results. Once you have an idea of what field you want to work in, consider all the options within that field. For instance, if you would want to work in healthcare, you could be a nurse or a doctor, you can also consider paramedical careers in physiotherapy, occupational therapy and micro-biology.

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Complete the following news item choosing the best phrases given below:

can't be	can't have	could take	may get	may not have
might be	must be	may be	may not be	ought not

As a result of the flooding, as many as 5,000 families a) may be homeless, although the figure is only an estimate. ‘The emergency services are working hard, but I’m sure they b) can’t have more than 20 helicopters for rescue operation. It c) could take days to reach everyone and take them to safety,’ said an aid worker in the area. ‘Conditions for those families still waiting to be rescued d) may get dreadful. There e) can’t be any clean water to drink. Worryingly, more rain is forecast, so the floods f) must be worse in the next few days. The emergency services g) may not have time to reach everyone before the waters rise again.

REPORTED SPEECH

Change the following sentences into indirect speech.

- a) The pilot said to the passengers, “The plane will land in Delhi at 9 p.m.”

Ans: The pilot told the passengers that the plane would land in Delhi at 9 p.m.

- b) The Principal said, “young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastic bags in the school campus.”

Ans: The Principal advised that young students must think about the ways to control the use of plastic bags in the school campus.

- c) Gowtham said to me, “I was very ill last week, but I am better now.”

Ans: Gowtham told me that he had been very ill the previous week but he was better then.

- d) Priya said, “I want to give my sister a present.”

Ans: Priya said that she wanted to give her sister a present.

POEM

FIGURES OF SPEECH - A GLANCE

1. The Castle	2. Our Casuarina Tree
3. All the World's a Stage	4. Ulysses
5. A Father to his Son	6. Incident of the French Camp

1. **Simile** : It is a comparison made between two objects of different kinds which have some resemblance / similarities. It is introduced by a word of comparison, such as, 'like, so, as, as ... so'.

இரு வேறுபட்ட பொருட்களையோ, விஷயங்களையோ 'like' அல்லது 'as' போன்ற வார்த்தைகளில் ஒன்றை பயன்படுத்தி, நேரடியாக, ஒப்பிட்டுச் சொல்வதாகும்.

(e.g.) "Grew thin and treacherous as air" (Poem 1)

The path grew weak and disloyal as air.

"And shining morning face, creeping like snail" (Poem 3)

The schoolboy's movement is compared to snail's movement. **Direct** comparison, using the word, 'like'.

"To follow knowledge like a sinking star". (Poem 4)

The pursuit of knowledge is **directly** compared to a sinking star using the word, 'like'.

2. **Metaphor** : It is a figure of speech that makes an implicit, implied, or hidden comparison between two things that are unrelated, but which share some common characteristics.

இதுவும் இரு வேறுபட்ட விஷயங்களை ஒப்பிடுவது தான். ஆனால், நேரடியாக இல்லாமல் மறைமுகமாக ஒப்பிடு செய்வதாகும். ஆகவே இதில், 'like' 'as' ஆகிய வார்த்தைகள் வராது.

(e.g.) "Oh then our maze of tunneled stone". (Poem 1)

The tunneled stone is compared to maze. It is an **implied** comparison, without using the words "like" or "as", or "so".

"For always roaming with a hungry heart" (Poem 4)

Ulysses compares himself to a predatory animal. It is an **implied** comparison, without using the words "like" or "as", or "so".

3. **Alliteration** : It is the repetition of the same **consonant** sound in successive or nearby words. Note that in alliteration the sound and sense go together.

ஒரே வரியிலுள்ள பல வார்த்தைகளின் முதல் எழுத்து ஒரே மெய்யொலியாக திரும்பத்திரும்ப ஒலித்து வருதல்.

(e.g.) "There lies the port the vessel puffs her sail" (Poem 4)

In this line, "p" is repeated ("port, puffs" are alliterated words.).

"Let once my army- leader Lannes" (Poem 6)

In this line, "L" is repeated (Let- Leader- Lannes).

"Waver at yonder wall" (Poem 6)

In this line, "w" is repeated (waver- wall).

POEM UNIT 1

THE CASTLE

- Edwin Muir



EDWIN MUIR lived from 15th May 1887 to 3rd January 1959.

He was a novelist and translator as well as one of Scotland's most important poets of 1900s. He is remembered for his vivid poetry.

He began writing poetry at a relatively old age and over the course of several years worked out an individual, philosophical style for which he gained recognition later in his life. *First Poems* and *Chorus of the Newly Dead* contain Muir's initial attempts. His later collections include *Variations on a Time Theme*, *The Narrow Place*, *The Voyage and other Poems*, *The Labyrinth* and *One Foot in Eden*.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ This poem details a past event where a soldier narrates a castle being overtaken.
- ✦ It is an unspecified battle.
- ✦ The speaker lives in the castle where none could enter.
- ✦ Though the army is strong, there is plenty of food and, the castle is well guarded, the men are defeated.
- ✦ The enemy bribes the warder.
- ✦ He lets them in through a little gate.
- ✦ The poem states that the army that can't be bribed is the strongest.

SUMMARY

'The Castle' by Edwin Muir details a post-event of a castle's overtaking through the account of a soldier, who witnessed the castle's fall first hand. It tells the story of an unspecified battle. The speaker is one of several men lodged in a seemingly impenetrable castle. They have plenty of arms and food; their allies are nearby; the castle's gates are strong, and the walls are high, thick and smooth. Yet these men are defeated, when the enemy bribes one of their own, the warder, who lets the enemy soldiers through a little gate.

The point that "Betrayal is secret and subtle and that an army is only strong, if its men can't be bribed" is clearly specified here in this poem.



GEQ

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. 'Our gates were strong, our walls were thick
So smooth and high, no man could win'.

(i) What 'gates' are talked of here?

(QY. 19)

The castle's gates are talked of here.

(ii) Explain 'no man could win'.

(QY. 19)

The soldiers firmly believed that no one could enter into the strong and well-protected castle.

POEM COMPREHENSION AND POETIC DEVICES - ADDITIONAL

1. For what, we thought, had we to fear
With our arms and provender, load on load,

i) Why were the soldiers confident that they were safe?

The soldiers were confident of the physical strength of the castle. They had plenty of weapons and food in stock.

ii) Pick out the alliterated words.

The alliterated words are what - we; load - load.

2. And friendly allies drawing near
on every leafy summer road.

i) Who are friendly allies?

Friendly allies are helping or supporting nations or armed forces.

ii) What does the poet mean by "every leafy summer road"?

The threats are insignificant and the castle is surrounded by pleasantries of spring and nature.

3. 'Our only enemy was gold
And we had no arms to fight it with'.

i) Why did the poet say 'our only enemy was gold'?

The enemies captured their castle by bribing their guard. So the poet says their enemy was gold.

ii) What does the word 'it' refer to?

'It' refers to the 'gold'.

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

- a. Our gates were strong, our walls were thick,

Reference : This line is taken from the poem 'The Castle' written by Edwin Muir.

Context : The narrator talks about the confidence of the soldiers over their castle. The castle had strong gates, high and thick walls. So, they believed that the castle was absolutely safe.

Explanation : The soldiers were confident of their castle's physical strength. The castle gates were strong. The walls were thick, high and smooth. They believed that no man could enter the castle with this strong fortification.

POEM UNIT 2

OUR CASUARINA TREE

- Toru Dutt



TORU DUTT (1856 - 1877) was a Bengali poetess. She loved the land of her birth and remained thoroughly Indian in her consciousness and sensibility. She wrote poems and literary works in English and French. Her family was a family of distinguished intellectuals and poets. Toru Dutt had the privilege of being taught by excellent tutors at home and later on of the long stay in Europe and England. A well-known collection of poems with the little 'Ancient Ballads' and 'Legends of Hindustan' and a volume of poems in French entitled 'Sheaf Gleaned in French Fields' are the added credit to her. The most well-known poem of Toru Dutt is 'Our Casuarina Tree'.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ A crooked and scarred trunk winds like a python up to the stars.
- ✦ It is a huge creeper and its flowers are crimson clusters.
- ✦ Bees and birds come to it.
- ✦ When people sleep, a song with no end overflows the garden.
- ✦ The Poet watches the beautiful tree at dawn.
- ✦ A monkey sits like a statue on it and its young ones play in the lower branches.
- ✦ The sleepy cows graze the green field.
- ✦ In the shadow of the hoar tree water, lilies come out like a mass of snow.
- ✦ It is not by size that Casuarina attracts the poet's soul.
- ✦ She has played beneath as a child with her mates and it shall be in her memory forever.
- ✦ The tree's lament can be heard far, far away in distant lands.
- ✦ The poet hears the tree lamenting her absence. She communicates with the tree.
- ✦ The world at night, the music and the inner sight of the bright moon, the tree is seen to be the most loved at the prime of the poet's life.
- ✦ The poet loves and honours the tree - the best place to rest.
- ✦ The trees must be death-less moving through hope and fear.
- ✦ She expects love to protect the tree forever.



SUMMARY

The poem begins with a description of the tree. The poet says that the creeper has wound itself round the rugged trunk of the Casuarina Tree like a huge python. The creeper has left deep marks on the trunk of the tree. The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper. The tree is described as being gallant and possibly brave, as very few trees could survive in the stranglehold of this creeper. The poet then goes on to describe the life that thrives amidst every fact of the tree. The tree is compared to a giant due to its huge size, strength and boldness. The Casuarina tree is wearing a colourful scarf. Often at night, the garden echoes and it seems to be jubilant and the song of the nightingale has no end. It continues till dawn. At dawn, when the poet opens her window, she is delighted to see the Casuarina Tree. Mostly in winters, a grey baboon (monkey) is seen sitting on the crest of the tree seeing the sunrise with her younger ones leaping and playing in the tree's boughs. The shadow of the tree appears to fall on the huge water tank.

It is not just the magnificence of the tree that drew her to it, but there was an emotional bond to the tree as well. It was under the shade of the tree that she played with her siblings. The poet remembers the tree because of the many happy memories of childhood days that are linked to it, which are a source of comfort and consolation to her in another country. She expresses that the tree laments her loss of presence. She hopes that the tree will be remembered forever as the yew tree of Borrowdale immortalized by Wordsworth are still remembered. She immortalizes the tree for the sake of her loved ones by writing a poem for it.

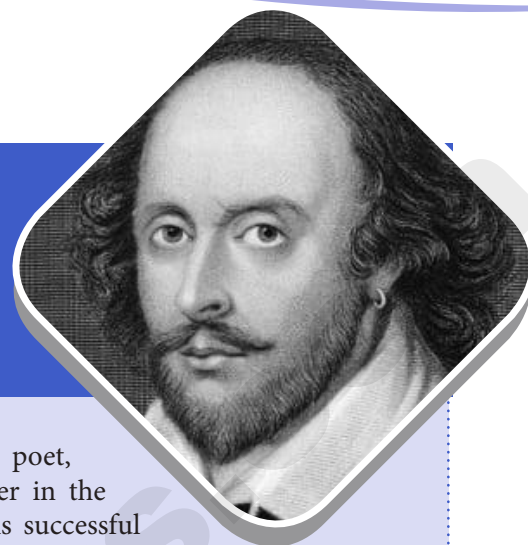
EXPLANATION OF POETIC LINES

Line No.	Poem Line	Explanation
1- 3	<i>LIKE a huge Python, winding round and round The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars, Up to its very summit near the stars,</i>	The creeper has wound itself round the rugged trunk of the Casuarina tree, like a huge python. The creeper has left deep marks on the trunk of the tree up to its top near the stars.
4 - 5	<i>A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound No other tree could live.</i>	No other tree except a Casuarina Tree can be embraced by this creeper.
5 - 6	<i>But gallantly The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung</i>	The tree is described as being gallant and possibly brave, as very few trees could hold survive in the strangle, hold of this creeper. The giant tree looks like it is wearing a scarf with its flowers on it.
7 - 8	<i>In crimson clusters all the boughs among, Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee;</i>	The Casuarina tree is covered with creeper which bears red crimson flowers. All day, birds and bees gather around the tree.
9 - 11	<i>And oft at nights the garden overflows With one sweet song that seems to have no close, Sung darkling from our tree, while men repose.</i>	Often at night, the garden echoes and seems to be jubilant and the song of a nightingale has no end; it continues till dawn, while men take rest.
12 - 13	<i>When first my casement is wide open thrown At dawn, my eyes delighted on it rest;</i>	At dawn, when the poet opens her window, she is delighted to see the Casuarina Tree.
14 - 17	<i>Sometimes, and most in winter,—on its crest A gray baboon sits statue-like alone Watching the sunrise; while on lower boughs His puny offspring leap about and play;</i>	Mostly in winter sometimes, a grey monkey is seen sitting on the chest of the tree, seeing the sunrise with her younger ones leaping and playing in the tree's boughs.

POEM UNIT 3

ALL THE WORLD'S A
STAGE

- William Shakespeare



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE (1564 - 1616) is an English poet, playwright and actor. He is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the English language and the world's greatest dramatist. He began his successful career in London as an actor, writer and a part-owner of a playing company called the Lord's Chamberlain's Men, later known as "King's Men".

The stories of his plays have held the fascination of grown-ups and children alike generation after generation. He is often called "*England's national poet*" and the "Bard of Avon". His writings have been compiled in various iterations of The Complete Works of William Shakespeare, which include all his plays, sonnets, and other poems. Shakespeare died on 23rd April 1616 at the age of 52.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ The world is a stage. All men and women are actors. They have entry and exit.
- ✦ There are seven stages in Man's life.
- ✦ First, the infant who vomits on the nurse.
- ✦ Second, a reluctant schoolboy who does not like to go to school.
- ✦ Third, the lover who is hot and woeful.
- ✦ Fourth, the soldier, jealous in honour gets angry quickly.
- ✦ Fifth, the judge who is severe and full of wisdom.
- ✦ Sixth, an old man who shifts to loose pants as he becomes lean and wears specs. He is breathless due to age.
- ✦ Seventh and the last stage ends the eventful history, it is the second childhood without teeth, eyesight, good taste or any other sense.

SUMMARY

This poem 'All the World's a Stage' is the beginning of a monologue from William Shakespeare's play, "As you like it". It is spoken by Jacques in Act II, Scene VII. In this poem, Shakespeare compares the world to a stage and life to a play. He has divided life into seven stages, each having its own varied qualities and features.

The poet considers the world a stage and the men and women are the actors on the stage of life. They play seven roles according to their age. The first stage as described by the poet is the infant who is being carried by a nurse. The infant cries and vomits all the time. Later that infant grows into a schoolboy, not willing to attend school. The third stage is that of a lover who is lost in his thoughts of love. The lover writes



- c. *And then the justice,
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd,
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and modern instances;*

(i) **Whom does justice refer to?**

Justice refers to the judge, the man in the fifth stage of life.

(ii) **Describe his appearance.**

He has a fair round belly. His eyes are severe and he has a beard of formal cut.

(iii) **How does he behave with the people around him?**

He is very firm and serious with people around him.

(iv) **What does he do to show his wisdom?**

He advises people with wise sayings and examples from contemporary life.

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. *"Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation"*

Which stage of life is being referred to here by the poet?

(PTA-2)

The fourth stage of life, that is of "soldier", is being referred to here by the poet.

2. *They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,*

(i) **What does the poet mean by the terms 'exits and entrances'?**

(PTA-3 & 5)

In this line 'exits and entrances' symbolise deaths and births respectively.

(ii) **Which figure of speech has been used in the First and second line?**

(PTA-3 & 5; HY. 19)

Metaphor is used in the second line.

3. *"And all the men and women merely players"*

(i) **Mention the poet and poem name.**

(PTA-6)

Name of the Poet : William Shakespeare,

Name of the Poem : All the World's a Stage.

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. *'With spectacles on nose and pouch on sides'*

(i) **What does 'pouch' mean?**

(QY. 19)

'Pouch' means a small bag for carrying money.

(ii) **Which stage of man is referred to here?**

(QY. 19)

'Sixth stage' of man is referred to here.

2. *"All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;
They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts,*

(i) **What do 'exits' and 'entrances' denote?**

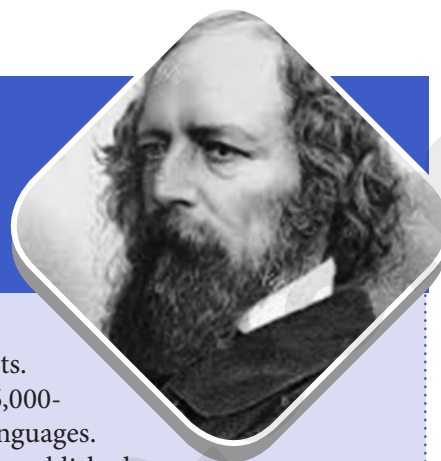
(QY. 19)

'Exits' and 'entrances' denote deaths and births, respectively.

POEM UNIT 4

ULYSSES

- Alfred Tennyson



ALFRED TENNYSON was born on August 6th 1809, in England. He is one of the most well-loved Victorian poets. He showed an early talent for writing. At the age of twelve, he wrote a 6,000-line epic poem. His father tutored him in the classical and modern languages. In 1830, Tennyson published "*Poems, Chiefly Lyrical*" and in 1832, he published a second volume entitled '*Simply Poems*'. In 1850, with the publication of '*In Memoriam*', Tennyson became one of Britain's most popular poets. He was selected 'Poet Laureate' in succession to Wordsworth. At the age of 41, Tennyson had established himself as the most popular poet of the Victorian era. In 1884, he accepted a peerage, becoming 'Alfred Lord Tennyson'. He died on October 6th 1892 and was buried in West Minister Abbey, England.

KEY POINTS

The poem speaks of the unquenchable thirst of the Greek hero Ulysses for travel and exploration of new vistas, until death would overpower them.

- ✦ It does not make any use or purpose when a king idles away his time near the fireplace with his old wife making unequal laws for the uncultured people.
- ✦ Ulysses cannot stop travelling, because he wants to experience the depth of life. He has enjoyed and suffered equally.
- ✦ He has been alone and along with people and travelled over the seas to become famous for his unquenched thirst to know.
- ✦ During his travel, he has met a variety of people, cultures, weather and governments. He had been honoured by all and have taken delight out of battles.
- ✦ On the plains of Windy Troy, he has been a part of all he had experienced yet he wants to know what is beyond the horizon.
- ✦ He finds it dull to stop. He has always been moving. He is very negative about restfulness. Here breathing isn't life it is just like piling life on life.
- ✦ He is eager to know new things, even if they were evil.
- ✦ Even as he grows old, his thirst for knowledge is beyond human thoughts.
- ✦ He leaves his son Telemachus to take up his rule and labour and use his wisdom.
- ✦ To culture the people to make them useful, not to fail in his duties to the common man.
- ✦ To show consideration and take care of his home and country after his death, as the ship is ready to depart.
- ✦ The sailors have worked hard for him in sunshine and darkness.
- ✦ When the responsibility is given away the old hearts are free, yet old age has its honour, death ends everything leaving some noble work to be completed.
- ✦ The desire to seek a newer world to push, to sail, beyond the sunset an a purpose is seen in the lines.
- ✦ He is not afraid even of death, after which he expects to reach Happy Isles to meet great Achilles.
- ✦ So much of his life lived, so much still waits. The youth's strength might have been lost. With what they are in old age, with heroic hearts weakened by time, their will is strong to struggle and find without submitting to the weakness and tiredness of old age.



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Complete the summary of the poem, choosing words from the list given below.

Lines 1 to 32

Ulysses is (1) _____ to discharge his duties as a (2) _____, as he longs for (3) _____. He is filled with an (4) _____ thirst for (5) _____ and wishes to live life to the (6) _____. He has travelled far and wide gaining (7) _____ of various places, cultures, men and (8) _____. He recalls with delight his experience at the battle of Troy. Enriched by his (9) _____ he longs for more and his quest seems endless. Like metal which would (10) _____ if unused, life without adventure is meaningless. According to him living is not merely (11) _____ to stay alive. Though old but zestful, Ulysses looks at every hour as a bringer of new things and yearns to follow knowledge even if it is (12) _____.

fullest	unquenchable	unattainable	experience	knowledge	king
matters	rust	adventure	unwilling	travel	breathing

Ans : (1) unwilling (2) king (3) travel (4) unquenchable
 (5) adventure (6) fullest (7) knowledge (8) matters
 (9) experience (10) rust (11) breathing (12) unattainable

Lines 33 to 42

Ulysses desires to hand over his (1) _____ to his son Telemachus, who would fulfil his duties towards his subjects with care and (2) _____. Telemachus possesses patience and has the will to civilise the citizens of Ithaca in a (3) _____ way. Ulysses is happy that his son would do his work blamelessly and he would pursue his (4) _____ for travel and knowledge.

prudence	kingdom	quest	tender
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Ans : (1) kingdom (2) prudence (3) tender (4) quest

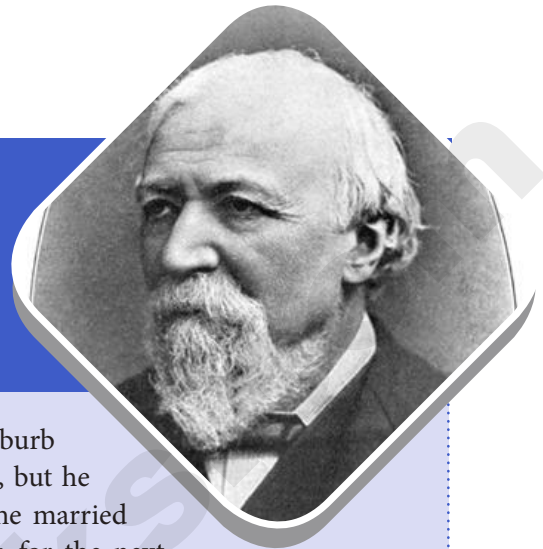
Lines 44 to 70

Ulysses beckons his sailors to (1) _____ at the port where the ship is ready to sail. His companions who have faced both (2) _____ and sunshine with a smile, are united by their undying spirit of adventure. Though death would end everything, Ulysses urges his companions to join him and sail beyond the sunset and seek a newer (3) _____, regardless of tender consequences. These brave hearts who had once moved (4) _____ and earth, may have grown old and weak physically but their spirit is young and (5) _____. His call is an inspiration for all those who seek true knowledge and strive to lead (6) _____ lives.

world	thunder	meaningful	gather	undaunted	heaven
-------	---------	------------	--------	-----------	--------

Ans : (1) gather (2) thunder (3) world (4) heaven
 (5) undaunted (6) meaningful

POEM UNIT 6

INCIDENT OF THE
FRENCH CAMP - Robert Browning

ROBERT BROWNING was born in Camberwell, a suburb of London on 7 May 1812. He was educated mainly at home, but he attended a short course in Greek at London University. In 1846 he married Elizebeth Barret, six years his senior, and lived in Florence, Italy, for the next fifteen years. After his wife's death in 1861, he came back to England and settled in London. By 1881 his fame as a poet was so much that a literary society called Browning society was established by some of the scholars of the time. Ever since he settled in England it was his practice to spend the Winter every year in Italy. During one such visit, he died in Venice on 12 December 1889. The body was brought to England and buried in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey. He lies buried near his great rival, Tennyson.

Browning is famous for his dramatic monologues. He is more famous for his obscurity which is the outcome of his using too many compressed expressions. But the most noteworthy thing about him as a poet is his faith in God and the resultant optimism.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ The French stormed Ratisbon.
- ✦ Napoleon stood on a mound on the day of the war, with very serious face, arms locked behind.
- ✦ He thought of his plans, whether it might go high or fall.
- ✦ He waited for his army leader Lannes.
- ✦ A rider galloped without any control in full speed till he reached the hill.
- ✦ A boy sat erect on his horse, smiling, tight-lipped, without any drop of blood bleeding from his mouth.
- ✦ One had to look twice to notice that his breast was shot.
- ✦ He cried to his leader that by God's grace, they had captured the city Ratisbon. The Marshal was at the market place and the leader could see the flag with the bird, fly with pride.
- ✦ The chief was very happy to hear it and his plans had gone higher and higher.
- ✦ Now the chief's eye mellowed down like the mother eagle which found its injured eaglet.
- ✦ He was shocked at the wound on the soldier, but the soldier's pride made him utter proudly that he was killed and smilingly he fell dead beside his chief.



5. Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

- i. *Then off there flung in smiling joy,
And held himself erect* (PTA-1)

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'Incident of the French Camp' by Robert Browning.

Context : Although the soldier was fatally wounded, he displayed extraordinary courage, confidence and self-control. He jumped off his horse and stood at attention before his chief.

Explanation : This shows the heroic behaviour and patriotism of the French soldier.

- ii. *'I'm killed, Sire!' And, his Chief beside,
Smiling, the boy fell dead.* (Govt. MQP)

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'Incident of the French Camp' by Robert Browning.

Context : The soldier proudly declared that he felt joy and thrill in giving his life for his country. There was a smile of pride and satisfaction on the young soldier's lips. He fell dead near his emperor's feet.

Explanation : The dedication, patriotism and determination of the young soldier are obvious here.

- iii. *To see your flag-bird flap his vans
Where I, to heart's desire,
Perched him!*

Reference : These lines are taken from the poem 'Incident of the French Camp' by Robert Browning.

Context : The soldier felt a special kind of joy and pride in the fact that he, with his own hands, had flown the French flag over Ratisbon. The flag had the figure of a bird on it. Thus when the flag fluttered in the air, it seemed as though the bird was flapping its wings.

Explanation : The joy and pride of the young soldier after the flag was hoisted is revealed here.

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

- a. The young soldier matched his emperor in courage and patriotism. Elucidate your answer.

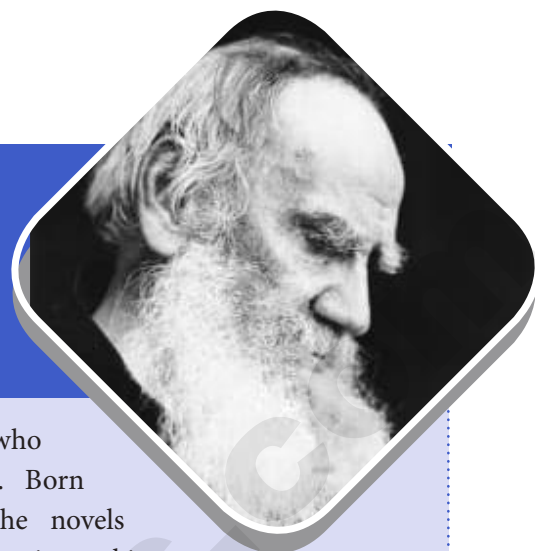
(Govt. MQP; PTA-1, 5 & 6)

The poet describes the heroic action of a wounded soldier. His heroic devotion to duty and his pride in it is inspiring. It is worthy of admiration. During the attack of the French army on Ratisbon, Napoleon was much worried about the result. His future plans depended upon the result. He was standing on a mound near the battlefield. He was watching the war from there. All of a sudden a rider appeared from the closed smoke and dust. Galloping fast, he approached Napoleon. As he came closer, Napoleon noticed that he was a young boy seriously wounded and not far from his death. He came closer and gave the happy news of victory to Napoleon. He exclaimed with joy that the French had conquered Ratisbon. He himself had hoisted the flag of France in the city. With a little touch of pride, he informed Napoleon that he had played an important role in the victory at the risk of his life. Thus he matched his emperor in courage and patriotism.

SUPPLEMENTARY UNIT 1

GOD SEES THE TRUTH,
BUT WAITS

- Leo Tolstoy



LEO TOLSTOY (1828 - 1910) was a Russian writer who is regarded as one of the greatest authors of all time. Born to an aristocratic Russian family, he is best known for the novels 'War and Peace' and 'Anna Karenina'. He had a deep interest in seeking a greater understanding and justification of life. He travelled widely through Europe. After writing 'War and Peace' and 'Anna Karenina', he underwent a change of religious and philosophical attitude. His philosophy began to attract disciples. He also developed a close relationship with Mahatma Gandhi, who was very impressed with Tolstoy's belief in non-violent resistance and vegetarianism.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov lives in Vladimir in Russia.
- ✦ He gives up drinking after marriage and he is responsible and liked by all people.
- ✦ One day, Aksionov disregards wife's dream and goes to a fair on business.
- ✦ The police stop him as another merchant was murdered. They find a bloodstained knife in his bag.
- ✦ Despite Aksionov's claims, he is sentenced and sent to Siberia.
- ✦ He spends 26 years in Siberia.
- ✦ He dedicates his life to God.
- ✦ Other prisoners respect him.
- ✦ One of the new prisoners was Makar Semyonich.
- ✦ Overhearing conversations, Aksionov is convinced Makar Semyonich is the actual murderer for which he was blamed.
- ✦ A tunnel is dug by an unknown person.
- ✦ Aksionov knew Makar dug it but does not tell it.
- ✦ Finding the attitude of Aksionov, Makar confesses his guilt of murdering the merchant and that he placed the blood-stained knife in Aksionov's bag.
- ✦ Makar informs and confesses to authorities.
- ✦ The procedure to release Aksionov begins, but he dies before he receives the order.

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE :

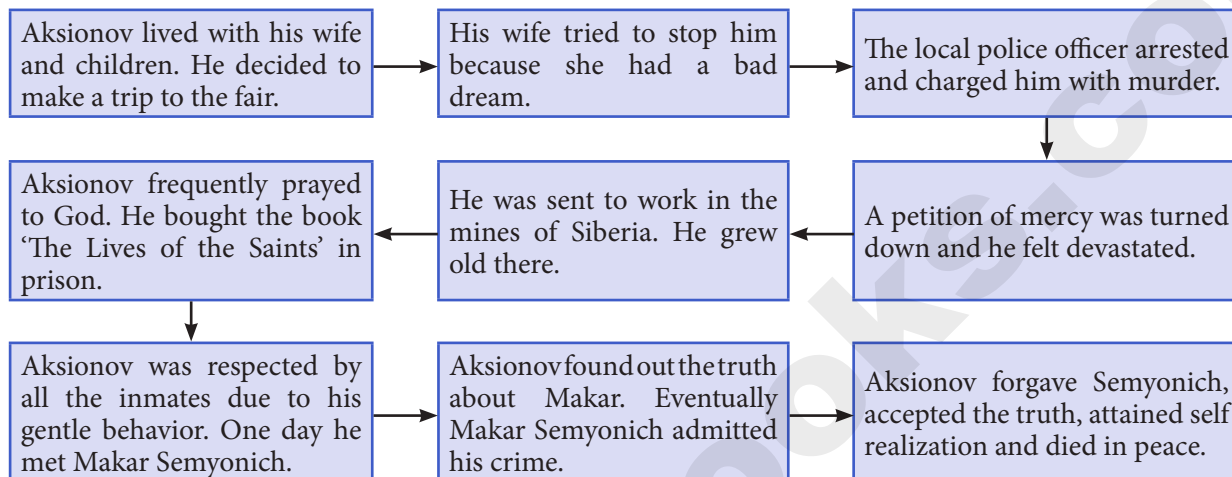
Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov, his wife, Makar Semyonich



Sura's ➔ XII Std ➔ Smart English - Supplementary

six years he lived as a convict in Siberia jail. He frequently prayed to God. He bought the book 'The Lives of the Saints' in prison. All the inmates respected him due to his gentle behaviour. One day, he met a new prisoner, Makar Semyonich and found out that he was the man who had killed the merchant. Eventually, Makar Semyonich admitted his crime. Aksionov forgave him, accepted the truth, attained self-realisation and died in peace.

4. Using the mind map given below, write a brief summary of the story in your own words.



Summary using the Mind map

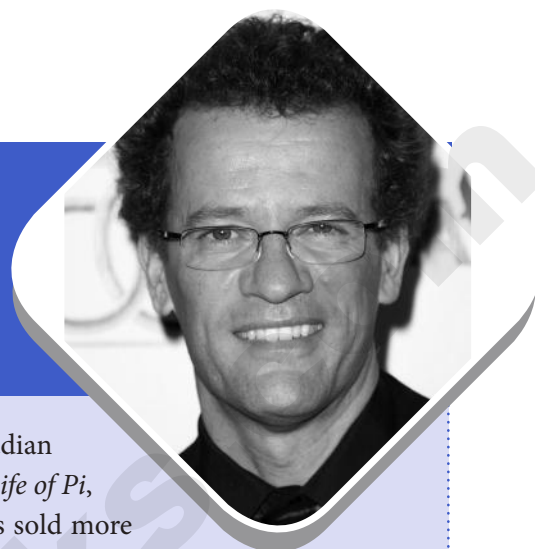
Aksionov lived with his wife and children in the town of Vladimir. One day, he decided to make a trip to the fair. His wife tried to stop him because she had a bad dream. Aksionov disregards his wife's dream and leaves for the fair. He meets another merchant and stays with him in an inn. Next day, at dawn he leaves the inn to go to the fair. But the local police officer arrested and charged him with a murder of the merchant. A petition of mercy was turned down and he felt devastated. He was sent to work in the mines of Siberia. He grew old there. Aksionov frequently prayed to God. He bought the book 'The Lives of the Saints' in prison. He was respected by all the inmates due to his gentle behaviour. One day, he met Makar Semyonich and found out the truth about him. Eventually, Makar Semyonich admitted his crime. Aksionov forgave him, accepted the truth, attained self-realization and died in peace.



SUPPLEMENTARY UNIT 2

LIFE OF PI

- Yann Martel



YANN MARTEL (born 25 June 1963) is a Spanish born Canadian author best known for the Man Booker Prize-winning novel *Life of Pi*, international bestseller published in more than 50 territories. It has sold more than 1.2 crore copies worldwide and spent more than a year on the Bestseller Lists of the *New York Times* and *The Globe and Mail*, among many other best-selling lists.

It was adapted to the screen and directed by Ang Lee, garnering four Oscars (the most for the event) including Best Director and won the Golden Globe Award for Best Original Score.

Martel is also the author of the novels *The High Mountains of Portugal*, *Beatrice and Virgil* and *Self*, the collection of stories *The Facts Behind the Helsinki Roccamatios*, and a collection of letters to the prime minister of Canada, *101 Letters to a Prime Minister*. He has won many literary prizes, including the 2001 Hugh MacLennan Prize for Fiction and the 2002 Asian/Pacific American Award for Literature.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ A trek or adventure requires grit.
- ✦ Piscine Molitor "Pi" Patel, is an Indian boy from Pondicherry.
- ✦ He survives 227 days after a shipwreck.
- ✦ He is stuck on a lifeboat in the Pacific Ocean with a Bengal Tiger named Richard Parker.
- ✦ The thirst pushed him to search for water in the lifeboat.
- ✦ He does not fear the hyena and the greater predator the tiger.
- ✦ The distraction from the animals helped him to satisfy his thirst.
- ✦ Then, he finds water and manages to drink it to quench his thirst.
- ✦ The presence of the tiger both a sign of fear and protection.
- ✦ How he leaves the tiger finally in the forest when a ship comes to pick him up shows the closeness of the tiger and Pi.

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE : Pi' Patel (the narrator), A Bengal Tiger named Richard Parker.



THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE :

Robert Baldwin (an employee);
John Gresham Baldwin (Baldwin's son);
Martha (Baldwin's wife);
Evie (Baldwin's daughter)
John Gresham (Baldwin's employer & friend)
Marshall (President, Third National)

SUMMARY

This story is positive in that the bad gets punished, and the good gets rewarded. However, the battle between self and society are intensified in the character of Mr. Robert Baldwin, the secretary of a powerful bank president, Mr. John Gresham.

Mr. Baldwin represents an everyday American man who works for a living and whose salary may not be as good as he wished to support his family. His family, in turn, also represents the typical American family with its views on morality and a hope for the American dream.

Everything changes when we find out that Mr. Gresham, Robert's boss, is accused of appropriating the bank's money, which in turn, hurts the clients of the bank. As Mr. Gresham is arrested, we immediately lose confidence in his character. Mr. Gresham was a good boss to Mr. Baldwin and seems to have been the type of person nobody would suspect. To see him as a thief, leaves a bad taste in the reader's rapport with him, making the reader realize how badly money can influence people.

As a result of the arrest, Gresham begs Mr. Baldwin to simply say three words during his examination on trial regarding Mr. Gresham's transactions, "I don't remember." As a reward, he offered him one hundred thousand dollars - an amazing amount of money at the time of the story.

Once again, money changed everything only not with Mr. Baldwin. It is his family, who suddenly changes from being virtuous, respectable and incapable to allow Robert to tell a lie. When they hear about the bribe (which Gresham calls a payment), they insist that maybe Robert should consider saying "just those three words." This is another instance, where we may find it shocking how money can overturn family values.

Yet, Robert feels that he cannot accept a bribe. But, most importantly, he cannot bear telling a lie. For this reason, he respectfully rejects the offer. This action left Mr. Gresham ashamed of himself, which led him to confess his own crime.

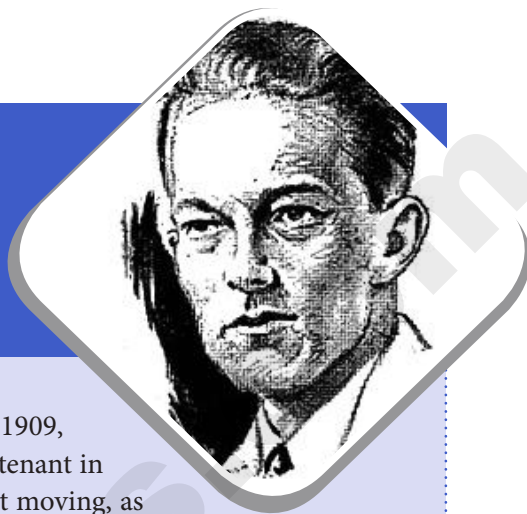
The end of the story is positive because Robert Baldwin's honesty and integrity landed him a job in another bank. His reputation as a decent and dignified man was spread out by Mr. Gresham, who realizes 'what a good man Robert is!'

However, with the exception of Baldwin, we do not find any other positive dynamics in the story. Money only brings with it isolation, punishment, deception, frustration and the possibility of endless shame.

SUPPLEMENTARY UNIT 4

The Midnight Visitor

- Robert Arthur



ROBERT JAY ARTHUR Jr. was born on November 10, 1909, in Philippines, where his father, Robert Arthur, Sr., then a lieutenant in the United States Army, was stationed. Arthur's childhood was spent moving, as his father was transferred from army base to army base.

He was a writer of speculative fiction and specialised in crime fiction, and mystery fiction. He was known for his work with The Mysterious Traveler radio series and for writing The Three Investigators, a series of young adult novels. Arthur was honoured twice by the Mystery Writers of America with an Edgar Award for Best Radio Drama. He also wrote scripts for television. He died in Philadelphia, USA, on May 2, 1969, at the age of 59.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Ausable was a secret agent but he didn't look like that .
- ✦ He was very fat but not much tall but he is much alert in his mind.
- ✦ Ausable had a room on the sixth and top floor of a French Hotel. Fowler was a writer.
- ✦ Ausable told him that he would get an important report that night concerning some new missiles.
- ✦ This report could change the course of history.
- ✦ Fowler saw Max, another secret agent who threatens Fowler with a pistol demanding the report.
- ✦ Ausable handled Max cleverly.
- ✦ He told Max that he would complain to the hotel authorities about the balcony which should be closed immediately.
- ✦ There was a loud knocking at the door.
- ✦ Ausable smiled and told that that was the police. Max got nervous.
- ✦ His face was black with anger.
- ✦ He asked Ausable to send the police back.
- ✦ In the meantime, he would go and wait on the balcony.
- ✦ Max jumped through the window. In this way, Ausable got rid of Max as there was no balcony over there.

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE :

Ausable (a secret agent)
Max (a criminal)

Fowler (a romantic writer)
Henry (a waiter)



5. Based on your understanding of the story, complete the Graphic Organiser (GO) suitably.

Title

'The Midnight Visitor'

Author

Robert Arthur

Setting

The room on the sixth floor of a French hotel. It was Ausable room.

Plot

Ausable, a secret agent, who despite his common books, outwits a deadly criminal with his presence of mind and intelligence.

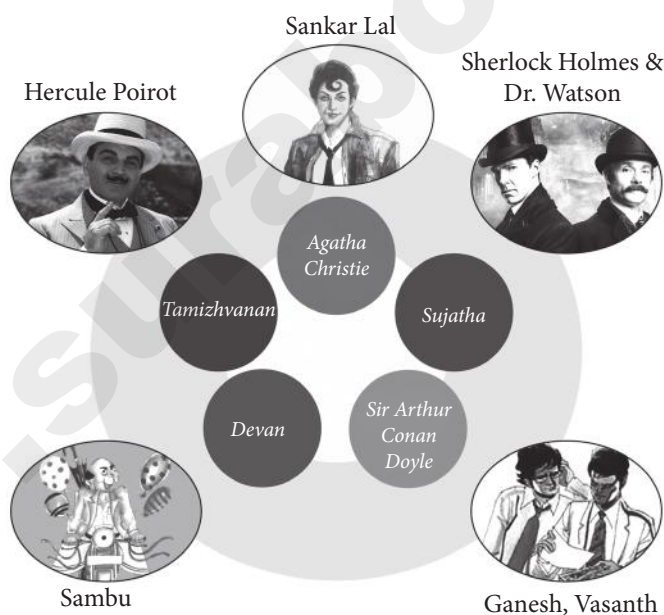
Charecters

- (1) Ausable, a secret agent
- (2) Fowler, a romantic writer
- (3) Max, a criminal
- (4) Henry, a waiter

Climax

The criminal Max falls from the sixth floor of a hotel and dies. Ausable cooks a false story and gets rid of Max by his cleverness and apt action.

6. Given below are pictures of fictitious detective characters in English & Tamil short stories. Match them with the authors who created them.



- Ans :**
- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sankar Lal | - Tamizhvanan |
| Sherlock Holmes & Dr. Watson | - Sir Arthur Conan Doyle |
| Ganesh, Vasanth | - Sujatha |
| Sambu | - Devan |
| Hercule Poirot | - Agatha Christie |



SUPPLEMENTARY UNIT 6

Remember Caesar
(Play)

- Gordon Daviot



GORDON DAVIOT (1896 –1952) is a pen name of Elizabeth McKintosh, a Scottish author. In this pen name, she wrote plays, many with biblical or historical themes. She served educational institutions in England and Scotland as a physical education instructor and soon took to writing her mystery novels under another pseudonym Josephine Tey.

Josephine Tey avoided the press, shunned photographers, and never granted interviews. For this reason, and the fact that she kept a small circle of friends, she is a difficult subject for biographers. Due to the lack of information from other sources, her novels are often examined for insights into her character and experiences.

She died of cancer of the liver at her sister's home in London, on 13th February 1952. She left her entire estate, valued at £26,718, along with the proceeds from her writings (which has amounted to about half a million Pounds) to the National Trust of England. Interestingly, the victim in her mystery novel "A Shilling for Candles" (1936), a famous actress, left her fortune to the National Trust also.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Lord Weston was a well known judge in England.
- ✦ He was a judge, who rose by hard work and enthusiastic service.
- ✦ He was displeased about Roger's request for a holiday.
- ✦ Suddenly, he found a piece of paper with the words, remember Caesar, in his pocket, fearing it was a warning conveyed by his enemies who were legally punished by him.
- ✦ The message was sent on 15th of March when Caesar was assassinated.
- ✦ He was convinced that someone affected by his fair judgement was plotting to kill him.
- ✦ Sensing the attack Lord Weston ordered his secretary to shut all the doors and windows.
- ✦ But his wife, remained unperturbed by the threat.
- ✦ Lord Weston was angry.
- ✦ He ordered the cook and the gardener to be sent away.
- ✦ Both Weston and Roger took elaborate precautionary measures to spoil the callous attempt.
- ✦ Finally, Weston was able to recollect that he had written the message "Remember Caesar" himself as a reminder.
- ✦ Caesar was actually a gardener who had an appointment to visit Weston's garden.
- ✦ The play revolves around Weston's absent-mindedness which is the crux of the play.

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE :

Lord Weston (a judge)

Roger Chetwynd (Weston's assistant)

Lady Weston (Weston's wife)

தமிழாக்கம்

PROSE

UNIT - 1 : TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA - A.J. Cronin

வெரோனாவின் நற்குணம் கொண்ட இருவர் - A. J. க்ரோனின்

நாங்கள் ஆல்பஸ் அடிவாரத்தில் வாகனத்தில் செல்லும்பொழுது, இரண்டு சிறுவர்கள் வெரோனா (Verona) புறநகர் பகுதியில் எங்களை நிறுத்தினார்கள். அவர்கள் காட்டு ஸ்ட்ராபெர்ரிக்களை (பழங்கள்) விற்பனை செய்தனர்.

“வெரோனா (இத்தாலியில் உள்ள ஒரு நகரம்)-வில் இவற்றை விட மிகச் சிறந்த பழங்களை வாங்கலாம், இவற்றை வாங்காதீர்கள்”, என, எங்கள் டிரைவர், லூய்கி எச்சரித்தார். “மேலும், இந்த சிறுவர்கள்....”, என ஆரம்பித்த அவர், தனது தோள்பட்டைகளை உயர்த்தி, அவர்களின் அவலட்சணமான தோற்றத்தை தாம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளாததை, வெளிப்படுத்தினார்.

ஒரு பையன் ஜெர்சி ஆடையும், வெட்டப்பட்ட காக்கி கால் சராயும் அணிந்திருந்தான். மற்றவன், ஒரு சுருக்கமான, தளர்ந்த மடிப்புகளுடன், கை இல்லாத, இராணுவ உள்சட்டையை அணிந்திருந்தான். அவர்களின் பழுப்பு நிறம், சிக்கலான முடி மற்றும் இருண்ட, ஆனாலும் ஊக்கமான கண்கள் ஆகியவை, விசித்திரமாக இருந்து, எங்களை கவர்ந்தன.

என் தோழன் அந்த சிறுவர்களுடன் பேசியதில், அவர்கள் சகோதரர்கள் என தெரிந்தது. மூத்தவன் 13 வயது நிகோலா (Nicola), மற்றவன் கிட்டத்தட்ட கார் கதவின் கைப்பிடி வரையே உயரமுள்ள, 12 வயதுள்ள இளையவனான ஜாகோபோ (Jacopo), நாங்கள் அவர்களிடமிருந்த, மிக பெரிய கூடையை விலைக்கு வாங்கினோம், பின்னர் நகரத்தை நோக்கி புறப்பட்டோம்.

அடுத்த நாள் காலை, எங்கள் ஹோட்டலில் இருந்து நாங்கள் வெளியே வந்தோம், எங்கள் நண்பர்களான (அந்த சகோதரர்கள்) மக்கள் சதுக்கத்தில் உள்ள நீருற்றுக்கு அருகே ஷூ பாலிஷ் பெட்டிகளின் மேலாக குனிந்து, விறுவிறுப்பாக ஷூ பாலிஷ் செய்வதைப் பார்த்தோம். ஒரு சில நிமிடங்களுக்கு, நாங்கள் அவர்களை கவனித்தோம். பின்னர், அவர்களின் வியாபாரம் குறைந்ததும், அவர்களிடத்தில் நாங்கள் சென்றோம். அவர்கள் நட்பு நிறைந்த முகங்களுடன் எங்களை வரவேற்றனர்.

“உங்கள் ஜீவனத்திற்காக நீங்கள், பழ வியாபாரத்தைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தீர்கள் என்று நினைத்தேன் “என நான் சொன்னேன். “நாங்கள் பல வேலைகளைச் செய்கிறோம், ஐயா” என நிக்கோலா எனக்கு பதிலளித்தான்.

அவன் எங்களை ஒரு நம்பிக்கையுடன் பார்த்து, “அடிக்கடி நாங்கள் நகரத்தில் உள்ள ஜூலியட் கல்லறையையும் மற்றும் பிற இடங்களையும் சுற்றுலா வருபவர்களுக்குக் காண்பிப்போம்”, எனக் கூறினான்.

“சரி”, என நான் சிரித்து, “நீ எங்களை அழைத்துச் செல்” என்றேன்.

நாங்கள் சுற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் போதே, அவர்களது குறிப்பிடத்தக்க ஒரு நடத்தையால் என் ஆர்வம் மீண்டும் தூண்டப்பட்டது. அவர்கள் குழந்தைத் தனமாக இருந்தனர், மற்றும் பல விஷயங்களில் மிகவும் அப்பாவிக்களாக இருந்தனர்.

ஜாகோபோ ஒரு அணிலைப்போல, கலகலப்பாக இருந்தான். ஆனால் இருவரின் முகங்களிலும் அவர்கள் வயதிற்கு மீறிய தீவிரம் இருந்தது. தொடர்ந்து வந்த வாரத்தில், அவர்களை அடிக்கடி நாங்கள் பார்த்தோம்.

அவர்கள் எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் பயனுள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தனர். அமெரிக்க சிகரெட் பெட்டிகள், இசை நாடகம் பார்ப்பதற்கான இருக்கைகள், அல்லது நல்ல உணவகத்தின் பெயர் ஆகியவற்றை நாங்கள் விரும்பினால், நிகோலாவும், ஜாகோபோவும் உடனே எங்கள் தேவைகளை நிறைவேற்ற நம்பிக்கையானவர்களாக இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், எல்லாரையும் எது அசத்தியது என்றால், எந்த வேலை சொன்னாலும் அதைச் செய்ய அவர்கள் தயாராக இருந்தார்கள். கோடை நாட்களில், தகிக்கும் சூரியனின் கீழ், அவர்கள் காலணிகளை மெருகேற்றினார்கள், பழம் விற்பார்கள், செய்தித்தாள்களைக் கூவி விற்பார்கள், சுற்றுலா பயணிகளை நகரம் முழுவதும் சுற்றி காட்டுவது போன்றவற்றில் இயங்கினார்கள்.

ஒரு இரவில் விளக்குகளின் கீழே, காற்று வீசும் வெறிச்சோடிய நடைபாதையில் இருந்த அவர்களை நாங்கள் பார்த்தோம். அது கிட்டத்தட்ட நள்ளிரவாக இருந்தது. நிகோலா, நிமிர்ந்த நிலையில், சோர்வாக உட்கார்ந்திருந்தான். விற்கப்படாத பத்திரிகைக் கட்டு அவனது காலடியில் இருந்தது. அவனது தோள்பட்டை மீது சகோதரன் ஜாகோபோ தலையை வைத்து தூங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தான்.

“நீ ஏன் இவ்வளவு தாமதமாக வெளியில் இருக்கிறாய், நிகோலா?” (நான்)

“பதுவாவிலிருந்து வரும் பேருந்திற்காக காத்திருக்கிறோம், அது வந்தால் எங்களுடைய எல்லா பத்திரிகைகளையும் விற்றுவிடுவோம்” (நிகோலா)



இந்த இரண்டு பேரைப் பற்றி நான் இங்கு சொல்ல வேண்டும். ‘மெக்கானிக்’ என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டவனுக்கு 7 வயது. ஒரு இரவில், அவன் தாயும் தந்தையும் குடிபோதையில் இருந்தபோது, அவனது அம்மா, ஒரு விளக்குக் கூண்டை (lantern) எடுத்து அவனது அப்பாவின் மீது வீசினாள். அது குறி தவறி, குழந்தையான அவன் தலை மற்றும் தோள்களில் (shoulders) பட்டு, உடைந்தது.

இதனால், அவனது இரண்டு கண்களிலும் பார்வை பறிபோனது. அவனது உடலின் மேல் பாகத்தில் கடுமையான தீக்காயங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு, அவனுக்கு பாதிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தியது. அந்த தள்ளுவண்டி நிகழ்வின் போது, அவன் முகம் சிதைவடைந்து இருந்ததையும், கழுத்தின் ஒரு பக்கத்திலிருந்து தோல் தொங்கியபடி இருந்ததையும் பார்க்கும்போது, அவன் ஒரு நடமாடும் கோர உருவம் கொண்ட சிறுவன் என்றே தோன்றும். கழுத்தைச் சுற்றியிருந்த காயங்கள் ஆறியிருந்தன. அவனது கீழ்த்தாடை (lower jaw)-இல் நரம்பு திசுக்கள் திரண்டு இறுகிப் போயிருந்தன.

இந்த சிறுவன் அவனது வாயைத் திறக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அவனது தலையை உயர்த்தினால் மட்டுமே அது முடியும். இந்த தள்ளுவண்டி ஓட்டத்திற்குப் பிறகு, நான் அவனைப் பார்த்தபோது, “உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா, நாங்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றோம்,” என்று கூறிவிட்டு, சிரித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான் அவன்.

அந்த தள்ளுவண்டியின் “ஓட்டுநரை” நான் அதிகமாக அறிந்திருந்தேன். சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு, அவனது இதயத்திலிருந்த ஓர் ஓட்டையை நான் வெற்றிக்கரமாக அடைத்திருந்தேன். உயிருக்கு ஆபத்தான (malignant) கட்டி போன்ற சதை வளர்ச்சி (tumour) அவனது எலும்பில் இருந்ததால், அவன் மீண்டும் மருத்துவமனைக்கு வந்திருந்தான். இந்த தள்ளுவண்டி ஓட்டத்திற்கு சில நாட்கள் முன்பு, அவனது தோள் மற்றும் கை, அறுவை சிகிச்சையின் மூலம் துண்டிக்கப்பட்டது. அவன் நோயிலிருந்து மீண்டெழுவதற்கான (recovery) சாத்தியக்கூறு இல்லை என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். (little hope of recovery = not likely to recover). அந்த தள்ளுவண்டி ஓட்டத்திற்குப் பிறகு, அவன் என்னிடம், தான் ஒரு நல்ல டிரைவர் என்றும், தள்ளுவண்டியின் சக்கரங்களுக்கு சரியாக எண்ணெய் விடவில்லை என்றும், அந்த மெக்கானிக் சிறுவன் மீது, தான் முழு நம்பிக்கை வைத்திருந்ததாகவும், பெருமை பொங்க தெரிவித்தான்.

இந்த வியாபாரமயமான வாழ்க்கையில் முன்னேறிச் செல்ல, இந்த இரண்டு சிறுவர்களும் எனக்கு மிக உயர்ந்த (profound) ஒரு பாடத்தை (lesson) கற்றுக் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள் என நான் திடீரென உணர்ந்தேன். வியாபாரமய வாழ்க்கை மகிழ்ச்சியானது என்றாலும், அது இன்பத்திற்கான (pleasure), கேளிக்கைக்கான (amusement), பொழுது போக்கிற்கான (recreation), ஏதோ ஒன்றாக இருக்க இயலாது. வியாபாரமய வாழ்க்கை என்பது, உயிரோடிருப்பதற்கான கொண்டாட்டம் தான்.

இதுவரை வேதனையை, பாதிப்பை, நான் தவறான கோணத்தில் (wrongend) இருந்து பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்திருந்தேன். நீங்கள் வேதனைப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள் என்பதற்காக, நீங்கள் ஒரு சிறந்த மனிதராக ஆகிவிடமாட்டீர்கள். ஆனால், வேதனையை நீங்கள் அனுபவித்திருக்கிறீர்கள் என்கிறபோது, நீங்கள் ஒரு சிறந்த மனிதராகிறீர்கள். இருட்டு என்பதைப் பற்றி நாம் அறிந்திராதவரையில், நாம் வெளிச்சத்தை உயர்வாகப் பேச முடியாது. குளிரால் நாம் ஒரு போதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்காவிட்டால், வெதுவெதுப்பான நிலை (warmth) பற்றி நாம் உயர்வாகப் பேச முடியாது. நீங்கள் எதை இழந்திருக்கிறீர்களோ, அது முக்கியமானதல்ல என்பதை இந்தக் குழந்தைகள் எனக்கு காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நீங்கள் எதை விட்டுச் செல்கிறீர்களோ, அது தான் முக்கியமானது.



UNIT - 4 : THE SUMMIT - Edmund Hillary

உச்சி - எடமண்ட் ஹிலாரி

இந்த உரைநடை ‘எவரெஸ்டில் ஏற்றம்’ என்கிற ஜான் ஹன்ட் என்பவரின் உரைநடையை தழுவி எழுதப்பட்டது. சர்.எட்மன்ட் ஹில்லாரி என்பவர் தன் வார்த்தைகளில் எப்படி எவரெஸ்ட் உச்சியை அடைந்தார் என்பதை பற்றியது.

மே 28 அன்று South Col-ல் உள்ள கேம்ப் 8 கூடாரத்தில் கர்னல் எட்மன்ட் ஹில்லாரி, டென்சிங், ஜார்ஜ் லோவ், ஆல்ஃப்ரட் கிரிகோரி மற்றும் இரண்டு ஷெர்பாக்கள் பெம்பா மற்றும் ஆங்நெயிமா ஆகிய ஆறு பேர் இருந்தனர். ஆனால் பெம்பாவுக்கு உடல்நலம் குன்றியதால், அவரால் மலை ஏற இயலவில்லை. மற்றவர்கள், கனமான பொருட்களுடன் 27,900 அடி உயரத்தை கடந்தனர். இங்கு ஹில்லாரி மற்றும் டென்சிங் சிறு கூடாரம் அமைத்தனர். தம் மற்ற மூன்று கூட்டாளிகள், மலை தொடரில் இறங்கி “சவுத் கோல்” நோக்கி திரும்பச் செல்வதை பார்த்தனர்.

சூரியன் மறையும் போது, ஹில்லாரி மற்றும் டென்சிங் தவழ்ந்து, கூடாரத்திற்குச் சென்று, வெப்பமான ஆடைகளை அணிந்து, தூங்கும் பைகளுக்குள் நெளிந்து சென்றனர். மறுநாள், மே 29 காலை நான்கு மணிக்கு, மலை ஏற தயாராகினர்.

1. நாங்கள் எங்கள் சமையல் கலனைத் (cooker) திறந்து நிறைய எலுமிச்சை ஜூஸ், சர்க்கரை கலந்து எங்கள் கடைசி சிறுமீன், பிஸ்கட் டின் (tin) ஐ காலி செய்தோம். நான் எங்கள் பிராணவாயு (oxygen) சிலிண்டர்களை எங்கள் கூடாரத்திற்குள் இழுத்து அவற்றில் இருந்த பனி கட்டியை சுத்தம் செய்தோம். பிறகு அவற்றை சோதித்தோம்.



POEM

UNIT - 1 : THE CASTLE - Edwin Muir

கோட்டை - எட்வின் முயிர்

அந்த கோடைக்காலம் முழுவதும் நாங்கள் சுகமாக இருந்தோம். தினமும் கோட்டையின் மதில்களின் மேல் உள்ள சிறிய கோபுரங்களிலிருந்து தோட்டத்தின் புல்லைச் செதுக்கி சமன்படுத்தும் ஊழியர்களைக் கவனித்தோம்.

எதிரி அரை மைல் தூரத்தில் இருந்தாலும் அவர்களால் எங்களுக்கு பயமில்லை.

நாங்கள் எதற்காக, எதை நினைத்து பயப்பட வேண்டும். எங்கள் ஆயுதங்களும் உணவுப் பொருட்களும் அதிகமாக மலையளவு இருக்கின்றன. உயர்ந்த எங்கள் படைகள் போர்ப்பாதையில் வரிசையாக இருக்கின்றன.

எங்களை நட்புப் படைகள் நெருங்குகின்றன, இலைகள் கிடைக்கும் கோடைக்கால சாலைகளில்.

எங்கள் கதவுகள் வலுவானவை, எங்கள் சுவர்கள் கனமானவை.

மிருதுவாகவும், உயரமாகவும் உள்ள அவைகளை, யாரும் வெல்ல இயலாது.

எந்த புத்திசாலி, தந்திரத்தால் கால் வைத்தாலும்,

விரைவாக உயிரை அவை எடுக்கும்.

பறவை மட்டுமே அங்கு உள்ளே செல்ல இயலும்.

அவர்கள் எங்களுக்காக என்ன தூண்டில் போட இயலும்? எங்கள் தலைவர் வீரமானவர் மற்றும் நாங்கள் நேர்மையானவர்கள்.

அங்கே ஒரு சிறிய தனிப்பட்ட கதவுண்டு. அது ஒரு சிறிய திட்டிவாசல் (நுழைவாயில்). அதை ஒரு கிழக் காவலன் திறந்து அவர்களை உள்ளே நுழைய விட்டார்.

ஓ! எங்கள் குழப்பமான பாதையின் சுரங்கக் கற்கள் துரோகத்தால் காற்றைப் போல் மெலிதாயின.

ஒரு புலம்பல் கூட இல்லாமல் காரியம் முடிந்தது.

புகழ்பெற்ற ஒரு கோட்டை கைப்பற்றப்பட்டது. அதன் ரகசியப் பாதைகள் அத்தனையும் வெற்றிடமாயின.

இந்த அவமான கதையை எப்படி வெளியே கூற முடியும்?

இதை என் உயிர் உள்ளவரை மனதில் வைத்திருப்பேன்.

விற்கப்படுவதை தவிர எங்களுக்கு வேறு வழி இல்லை.

எங்கள் ஒரே எதிரி தங்கம் தான்,

அதனுடன் போரிட, எங்களிடம் ஆயுதம் எதுவும் இல்லை.



UNIT - 2 : OUR CASUARINA TREE - Toru Dutt

எங்கள் சவுக்கு மரம் - டோரு தத்

ஒரு பெரிய மலைப்பாம்பைப் போல கரடுமுரடான ஒரு சவுக்கு மரத்தின் மீது சுருண்டு, சுற்றிச்சுற்றி தழும்புகளுடன், நட்சத்திரங்களைத் தொடுமளவிற்கு

ஒரு கொடி, தழுவி பிணைந்து படர்ந்துள்ளது. வேறு எந்த ஒரு மரமும் இவ்வாறு வாழ இயலாது.

ஆனால் கம்பீரமாக, இந்த பெரிய மரம் தலையில் ஒரு துணியை அணிந்திருப்பது போல, அந்தக் கொடியின் மலர்கள் தொங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

சிவப்புநிற பூக்கொத்துகள் சுற்றிலும் கிளையில் தொடங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும். நாள் முழுவதும் அதில் பறவைகளும் தேனீக்களும் கூடி இருக்கும்.

சரியாக இரவுகளில் இந்த தோட்டமானது ஈடு இணையில்லாத சங்கீதத்தில் நிரம்பி இருக்கும். அந்த இருட்டில் மனிதர்கள் ஓய்வெடுக்கும் சமயம் எங்கள் மரத்தில் இருந்து ஓர் இனிமையான பாடல் பாடப்படும்.

முதலில் ஜன்னலைப் போன்று என் கண்கள் இமைகள் விரிந்து அகலத் திறக்கும். மாலைப் பொழுதில் ஓய்வெடுக்கும் மரத்தின் மீது லயிக்கும்.



SUPPLEMENTARY : கதைச் சுருக்கம்

UNIT - 1 : GOD SEES THE TRUTH BUT WAITS - LEO TOLSTOY

கடவுள் உண்மையைப் பார்க்கிறார், ஆனால் காத்திருக்கிறார் - லியோ டால்ஸ்டாய்

இந்தக் கதையில் Ivan Dmitrich Aksionov என்பவர் தான் முக்கிய கதாபாத்திரம்.

Ivan ஓர் அழகான, இளம் வியாபாரி, அவன் விளாடிமிர் (Vladimir) நகரில் வசித்து வந்தான். அவனுக்குச் சொந்தமாக இரண்டு கடைகளும், ஒரு வீடும் இருந்தன. அவனுக்கு குடிபழக்கம் இருந்தது. ஆனால் திருமணமான பிறகு அவன் மது குடிப்பதை நிறுத்திவிட்டான்.

ஒரு கோடைக்காலத்தில் அவன் Nizhny Fair (பொருட்காட்சி)-க்கு வியாபார விஷயமாகப் போனான். அவன் போகும்போது, அவன் மனைவி அவனிடம் தான் ஒரு கெட்ட கனவு கண்டதாகவும், அதனால் அன்றைய தினம் போக வேண்டாம் என்றும் கூறினாள். அந்தக் கனவில், அவன் திரும்பி வந்தபோது, அவன் தலையிலிருந்து தொப்பியை எடுத்ததாகவும், அப்போது அவனது தலைமுடி முற்றிலும் நரைத்து (quite grey) காணப்பட்டதாகவும் அவன் சொன்னதைக் கேட்டு, அவன் சிரித்தான். “அது அதிர்ஷ்டத்தின் அடையாளம்”, என்ற அவன், தான் கொண்டு செல்லும் எல்லா பொருட்களையும் விற்றுவிட்டு, அவளுக்கும் சில பரிசுகளை கொண்டு வரப் போவதாகவும் கூறிவிட்டுச் சென்றான்.

போகிற வழியில், அவனுக்கு தெரிந்த ஒரு வியாபாரியை அவன் சந்தித்தான். அன்றிரவு அவர்கள் ஒரே விடுதியில் (inn) தங்கினர். இருவரும் சேர்ந்து தேநீர் அருந்திவிட்டு, பிறகு, அடுத்தடுத்த அறைகளில் (adjoining rooms) உறங்கச் சென்றனர்.

அடுத்தநாள் விடியலுக்கு (dawn) முன்பே Ivan Aksionov விழித்தெழுந்தான். அதிக நேரம் இரவில் உறங்கி பழக்கமில்லாத அவன், தனது டிரைவரை அழைத்து, பயணத்தைத் தொடர, குதிரைகளை வண்டியில் பூட்டச் சொன்னான். தங்கியதற்கான பணத்தை உரிமையாளரிடம் (landlord) செலுத்திவிட்டு அவன் பயணத்தைத் தொடர்ந்தான்.

சுமார் 25 மைல் தூரம் கடந்த பிறகு, ஒரு Troika (மூன்று குதிரைகளால் இழுக்கப்படும் வண்டி) அவனுக்கு முன் வந்து நின்றது. அதிலிருந்து ஓர் அதிகாரியும், இரு காவலர்களும் இறங்கிவந்து, Ivan - ஐ விசாரிக்கத் தொடங்கினர்.

அந்த மாவட்டத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு போலீஸ் அதிகாரி என்று தன்னை அறிமுகம் செய்துகொண்ட அந்த அதிகாரி, முந்தின இரவு Ivan Aksionov - டுடன் தங்கியிருந்த அந்த வியாபாரி, தனது தொண்டை (throat)யில் வெட்டுப்பட்டு, இறந்து கிடந்ததாகவும், இதனால் Ivan - ஐ சந்தேகப்படுவதாகவும் சொன்னார். உடன் வந்த காவலர்கள் Ivan - இன் உடைமைகளை சோதித்தபோது, Ivan - இன் பையில் ரத்தம் தோய்ந்த ஒரு கத்தி இருப்பதைக் கண்டனர்.

முற்றிலும் அதிர்ச்சியடைந்த Ivan - ஆல் ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட பேச முடியவில்லை. அந்த அதிகாரி, “அந்த இடம் உட்புறம் பூட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது. உங்களைத் தவிர அங்கு வேறு யாரும் தங்கவில்லை, ரத்தத்துடனான கத்தி உன் பையில் இருக்கிறது. அவனை எப்படி கொன்றாய், எவ்வளவு பணம் திருடினாய்?”, என்று வினா எழுப்பினார். அவன் தனக்கு எதுவும் தெரியாது என்றான். காவலர்கள் அவனது கால்களை கட்டி, அவர்களின் வண்டியில் அவனை தூக்கிப் போட்டனர். அவன் அழுதான். அவன் கொண்டுவந்த பணமும், பொருள்களும் பறிமுதல் செய்யப்பட்டு, அருகிலிருந்த நகரத்தின் சிறைச் சாலையில் அடைக்கப்பட்டான். Ryazani என்ற இடத்திலிருந்து வந்த அந்த வியாபாரியைக் கொன்று, அவனிடமிருந்து 20,000 ரூபின் (Ruble) பணத்தை கொள்ளையடித்ததாக வழக்கு பதிவானது.

அவனது மனைவி விரக்தியடைந்து, எதை நம்புவது என தெரியாமல் இருந்தாள். அவர்களது குழந்தைகள் மிகவும் சிறியவர்கள். அவர்களை அழைத்துக்கொண்டு, கணவனைப் பார்க்க அவள் சிறைக்குச் சென்றாள். Czar (ரஷ்யாவின் பேரரசர்) - இடம், ஓர் அப்பாவியை கொன்றுவிடாதீர்கள் என்று தான் விண்ணப்பம் கொடுத்ததாகவும், ஆனால் அது ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை என்றும் அவள் அவனிடம் கூறினாள்.

அதன்பிறகு, சைபீரியா (Siberia) - வில் 26 ஆண்டுகள் குற்றவாளியாக சிறையில் அவன் வாழ்ந்தான். பனியைப் போன்று வெண்மையாக அவனது தலைமுடியின் நிறம் மாறியது. நரைத்துப் போன நீண்ட தாடியுடன் அவன் காணப்பட்டான். சிறையில் அவனது வாழ்க்கை மாறிவிட்டது.

அவனது மகிழ்ச்சி முற்றிலும் போய்விட்டது. அவன் அடிக்கடி பிரார்த்தனை செய்தான். ஞாயிற்று கிழமைகளில் சிறைச்சாலையின் தேவாலயத்தில் அவன் பாடல்களைப் படித்தான். அவனது அடக்கம் சிறை அதிகாரிகளைக் கவர்ந்தது. பிற கைதிகள் அவனுக்கு மரியாதை கொடுத்தனர். அவனை “தாத்தா” என்றும் “துறவி” என்றும் அழைத்தனர். சிறையில் சச்சரவுகள் ஏற்பட்டால், அதை சரிசெய்ய அவனது உதவியை நாடினர்.

அவனது மனைவி மற்றும் குழந்தைகளைப் பற்றி எந்த தகவலும் அவனுக்கு கிடைக்கவில்லை.

ஒருநாள், புதிய குற்றவாளிகள் சிறைக்கு வந்தனர். அவர்களில் Makar Semyonich என்பவன் தான் விளாடிமிர் நகரைச் சேர்ந்தவன் என்றான். Ivan எவ்வாறு சைபீரியா சிறைக்கு வந்தான் என்பதை சக கைதிகள் கூறக்கேட்ட Makar, “இது அற்புதம், நாம் இங்கு சந்திப்பது அற்புதம்”, என்று சொன்னான்.

அந்த வியாபாரியின் கொலை பற்றி Ivan பேசும்போது, Makar தான் உண்மையான கொலையாளி என்பதை Ivan தெரிந்துகொண்டான்.

Question Paper Contents as per Govt. Model Paper

Part - I (MCQ Type Questions)

Q. No. 1 to 20

1 Mark Questions

20 Marks

Part I : 20 MCQ type questions.

1 to 3 : Synonyms

$3 \times 1 = 3$

4 to 6 : Antonyms

$3 \times 1 = 3$

7 to 20 : Vocabulary & Grammar

$14 \times 1 = 14$

All the 20 questions are to be answered.

7. Compound Words	18. Polite Alternative
8. Expanded form of Abbreviations / Acronyms	19. Sentence Pattern
9. Foreign Words	20. Phrasal Verb
10. Blended Words	<u>Additional Topics :</u>
11. Clipped Words	i) Appropriate Phrases
12. Right Definition	ii) Syllabification
13. Affixes (Prefix & Suffix)	iii) American English & British English
14. Relative Pronoun	iv) Link Words / Conjunctions
15. Preposition	v) Singular and Plural Form
16. Question Tag	vi) Articles and Determiners
17. Idiom	

Q. No. 1 to 3 : Synonyms

A word or phrase that means exactly or nearly the same as another word or phrase is called synonym.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள ஒரு வாக்கியத்தில் அடிக்கோடு இடப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு இணையான அதே அர்த்தமுள்ள வார்த்தையை, கீழே உள்ள Options-களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுத்து எழுதவேண்டும்.

நமது இதே Guide-இல் Prose பகுதியில், ஒவ்வொரு பாடத்திற்குமான Synonyms அட்டவணையில் தரப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைகளை நீங்கள் படித்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இவற்றிலிருந்து கேட்கப்படும் 3 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்க இது சுலபமாக இருக்கும்.

விடையை எழுதும் போது, (c) என்பது சரியான விடை என்றால், (c) என்று எழுதி, குறிப்பிட்ட விடையையும் சேர்த்து எழுத வேண்டும். (எ.கா.) (c) Annoyance.

GOVT. MODEL QUESTIONS

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

1. Nicola was glaring at his young brother in vexation.

(a) Approval (b) Appreciation (c) Annoyance (d) Admiration [Ans: (c) Annoyance]

2. Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent in the world today.

(a) Common (b) Scarce (c) Abundant (d) Meagre [Ans: (a) Common]

3. Seeing your car pulled up by his insolence of office, feel that your liberty has been outraged.

(a) Calmness (b) Rudeness (c) Closeness (d) Attraction [Ans: (b) Rudeness]

**Exercises : Type - 1****Choose the correct combination for the compound word :**

- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'sunlight'.
 (a) Noun + Adverb (b) Noun + Noun
 (c) Adjective + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun [Ans: (b) Noun + Noun]
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'world famous'.
 (a) Noun + Adjective (b) Verb + Noun
 (c) Adverb + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun [Ans: (a) Noun + Adjective]
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'snow drop'.
 (a) Noun + Verb (b) Adverb + Adjective
 (c) Adjective + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun [Ans: (a) Noun + Verb]
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'note-making'.
 (a) Noun + Adjective (b) Adverb + Noun
 (c) Noun + Gerund (d) Verb + Noun [Ans: (c) Noun + Gerund]
- Choose the correct combination for the compound word 'honey-sweet'.
 (a) Adjective + Adverb (b) Adverb + Noun
 (c) Noun + Adjective (d) Noun + Verb [Ans: (c) Noun + Adjective]

Exercises : Type - 2**Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word :**

- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word car to form a compound word?
 (a) street (b) park (c) house (d) top [Ans: (b) car park]
- Which of the words given below can be placed after fast to form a compound word?
 (a) mark (b) port (c) good (d) food [Ans: (d) fast food]
- Which of the words given below can be placed before post to form a compound word?
 (a) gate (b) out (c) late (d) quick [Ans: (b) outpost]
- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word table to form a compound word?
 (a) role (b) leader (c) manager (d) tennis [Ans: (d) table tennis]
- Which of the words given below can be placed after the word heart to form a compound word?
 (a) ache (b) condition (c) pain (d) attack [Ans: (d) heart attack]

**Q. No. 8 : Expanded form of Abbreviation and Acronyms**

An Abbreviation is a short form of a word obtained by using the first letters of the words or by dropping some letters of the words.

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION

- Choose the correct expansion of GDP.
 (a) Gross Domestic Product (b) Gross Domestic Purchase
 (c) Great Demand for Purchase (d) Great Domestic Purchase [Ans: (a) Gross Domestic Product]


GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTION

1. Choose the clipped form of the word 'introduction'. (QY. 19)
 (a) introd (b) intron (c) duction (d) intro [Ans: (d) intro]

Exercises

1. Choose the clipped word for 'bicycle'.
 (a) byke (b) bike (c) cycle (d) bicy [Ans: (c) cycle]
2. Choose the clipped word for 'advertisement'.
 (a) advertise (b) ad (c) ads (d) advert [Ans: (b) ad]
3. Choose the clipped word for 'handkerchief'.
 (a) hand (b) chief (c) kerchief (d) handker [Ans: (c) kerchief]
4. Choose the clipped word for 'zoological park'.
 (a) park (b) zoo (c) logical (d) zoology [Ans: (b) zoo]
5. Choose the clipped word for 'earthquake'.
 (a) eq (b) earthake (c) quake (d) earth [Ans: (c) quake]


Q. No. 12 : Right Definition

(Textbook Page No. : 148)

இவ்வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்க, கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வார்த்தைக்கு சரியான அர்த்தத்தை, அதன் கீழ் தரப்பட்டுள்ள options-களிலிருந்து தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும்.

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION

12. 'Study of codes' is called _____.
 (a) Cynology (b) Cryptology (c) Criminology (d) Cytology [Ans: (b) Cryptology]

I. -ics words with their meaning :

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| 1. Linguistics | - the scientific study of a language. (ஒரு மொழியின் விஞ்ஞான ஆய்வு) |
| 2. Numismatics | - the study of money and coins. (பணத்தையும் நாணயங்களையும் பற்றிய ஆய்வு) |
| 3. Electro Dynamics | - the study of the way that electric currents and magnetic fields affect each other. (மின்சாரம் மற்றும் காந்தப்புலங்கள் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று எவ்வாறு பாதிக்கின்றன என்பதை பற்றிய ஆய்வு) |
| 4. Phonetics | - the study of speech sounds. (பேச்சு ஒலியைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வு) |
| 5. Aesthetics | - the study of principles of beauty. (அழகு கொள்கைகள் பற்றிய ஆய்வு) |
| 6. Genetics | - the study of genes. (மரபணுக்களைப் பற்றிய ஆய்வு) |
| 7. Statistics | - the study of processing data for storage and retrieval. (சேமிப்பு மற்றும் மீட்டெடுப்புக்கான தரவு செயலாக்கத்திற்கான ஆய்வு) |



Exercises

Substitute the underlined word with the appropriate polite alternative.

- How long have you been unemployed?
(a) without earning (b) between jobs (c) wandering (d) wasting time
[Ans: (b) between jobs]
- Where is the toilet?
(a) washing room (b) lavatory (c) bathroom (d) restroom [Ans: (d) restroom]
- Raja is quite short but his brothers are both really tall.
(a) diminutive (b) undersized
(c) vertically challenged (d) abruptly challenged [Ans: (c) vertically challenged]
- Misfortunes have rained heavily upon the old man.
(a) senior fellow (b) senior citizen (c) old fellow (d) old chap [Ans: (b) senior citizen]
The President of our neighbouring country died yesterday.
(a) stopped living (b) expired (c) passed away (d) ceased to exist
[Ans: (c) passed away]



Q. No. 19 : Sentence Pattern

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION

19. Choose the correct sentence pattern for the following sentence.

The Headmaster sent the latecomer out.

- (a) S V C A (b) S V O A (c) S V O C (d) S V IO DO [Ans: (b) S V O C]

- SV (Subject + Verb)
- SVO (Subject + Verb + Object)
- SVIDO (Subject + Verb + Indirect Object + Direct Object)
- SVC (Subject + Verb + Complement)
- SVOC (Subject + Verb + Object + Complement)

Note: Adjunct could be added to all these five patterns.

1. SV

S

V

- | | |
|---------------|-----------|
| God | forgives. |
| Magesh | has left. |
| The crowd | laughed. |
| Gold | glitters. |
| The telephone | rang. |



2. I cannot _____ your handwriting.
(a) make for (b) make up (c) make out (d) make in [Ans: (c) make out]
3. He will not _____ to pressure and he will face the challenge bravely.
(a) give away (b) give in (c) give out (d) give off [Ans: (b) give in]
4. I was _____ when I won the lottery.
(a) taken on (b) taken of (c) taken away (d) taken aback [Ans: (d) taken aback]
5. Whenever you need help, you can _____ me at any time.
(a) call at (b) call on (c) call for (d) call in [Ans: (b) call on]



ADDITIONAL TOPICS

(i) Appropriate Phrases

(Textbook Page No. : 45)

Phrase என்பது 2 அல்லது 3 சொற்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு சொற்றொடர். இது ஒரு முழு வாக்கியமாகாது. ஆனால், ஒரு வாக்கியத்திற்கு அர்த்தத்தைச் சேர்க்கக் கூடியதாகும்.

In spite of, despite and **although** are all used to show a contrast. They are used for the same meaning. But the only difference is the way they are used. It is the structure in which they are used. **Despite** does not have “of” after it.

He enjoys his job **in spite of** the low salary.

He enjoys his job **despite** the low salary.

Although he is getting a low salary, he enjoys his job.

See the difference in usage of **Although** and **Because**:

We went out **although** it was raining.

We didn't go out **because** it was raining.

Because of, due to, and owing to express the reason for something.

They are usually followed by a noun.

On account of is very formal and can be used interchangeably with **due to** and **owing to**.

Because : for the reason that (conjunction)

Because of, on account of : by reason of (preposition)

Due to, owing to : as a result of (preposition)

Use 'due to' only to modify nouns.

Use 'because of' to modify verbs.

'Due to' & 'because of' are not interchangeable.

The parent-teacher meeting was cancelled **due to** heavy rains.

- **Incorrect**

'Due to' modifies the action in the preceding clause and hence is **not** used correctly.

The parent-teacher meeting was cancelled **caused by** heavy rains.

- **Incorrect**

Note how when “due to” is replaced with “caused by”, the sentence no longer makes sense.



Part - II / Section - 1

Q. No. 21 to 26 : Poem Comprehension & Poetic Devices

GOVT. MODEL QUESTIONS

Read the following sets of poetic line and answer any four from it.

21. "Our gates are strong, our walls were thick,
So smooth and high, no man could win"
a) How safe was the castle?
b) What was the firm belief of the soldier?
22. "A creeper climbs, in whose embrace bound
No other tree could live."
a) Which tree is referred to in the above lines?
b) How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?
23. "Then the whining school boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail Unwillingly to school."
a) Which state of life is being referred to here by the poet?
b) What are the characteristics of this stage?
24. _____ for my purpose holds.
To sail beyond the sunset, and the baths
Of all the western stars, until I die.
a) What was Ulysses' purpose in life?
b) How long would his venture last?
25. "Let him have lazy days seeking his deeper motives
Let him seek deep for where he is born natural"
a) Why does the son need lazy days?
b) What is the figure of speech used here?
26. 'A film the mother eagle's eye
When her bruised eaglet breathes'
a) Who is compared to the mother eagle in the above lines?
b) What are the alliterated words?

- Ans :**
21. (a) The castle's gates were strong and the walls were thick.
(b) The soldiers firmly believed that no one could enter into the strong and well protected castle.
 22. (a) The casuarina tree is referred to in the above lines.
(b) The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper.
 23. (a) The second stage is being referred here.
(b) The boy is reluctant to go to school. So he is crying.



ADDITIONAL TOPICS

(i) Direct Speech & Indirect Speech

(Textbook Page No. : 14, 15, 216)

Direct speech:

In direct speech, we reproduce the message of the speaker in his own actual words without any change. The words of the speaker are put within inverted commas.

ஒருவர் பேசிய வார்த்தைகளை எவ்வித மாற்றமும் செய்யாமல் அப்படியே மேற்கோள் குறிக்குள் எழுதுவது நேர்கூற்று ஆகும்.

Indirect speech:

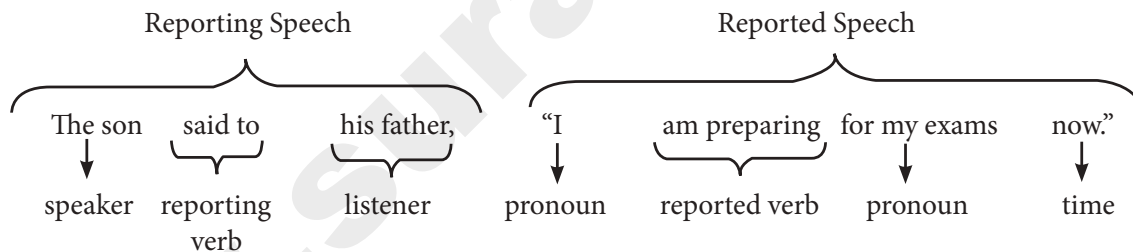
In indirect speech, we do not reproduce the actual words of the speaker.

We report the message of the speaker in our own words to another person after making some changes

ஒருவர் பேசிய வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே அவர் சொன்னது போல் சொல்லாமல் நாம் சொல்வது போல் மாற்றி அதே நேரத்தில் சொன்ன பொருள் மாறாமலும் மேற்கோள் குறி இல்லாமலும் எழுதுவது அயற்கூற்று ஆகும்.

(a) Changing Direct Speech into Indirect Speech

Now, let us look at an example to learn how to change speech from direct to indirect. It will emphasize the difference between direct and indirect speech.



Ans The son told his father that he was preparing for his exams then.
 (Reporting verb) (conjunction) (pronoun) (reported verb) (pronoun) (time)

நேர்கூற்று வாக்கியத்தை (Direct Speech) அயற்கூற்று வாக்கியமாக (Indirect Speech) மாற்றும் பொழுது நினைவில் கொள்ள வேண்டிய படிநிலைகள்.

Changes to be observed :

Reporting Verb	: said to	→ told
Pronouns	: I	→ he
	my	→ his
Tense	: am preparing	→ was preparing
Time Concept	: now	→ then

Impersonal Passive Voice to Active Voice

IMPERSONAL PASSIVE VOICE	ACTIVE VOICE
1. It <u>is said</u> that might is right.	<u>They say</u> that might is right.
2. Mosquitoes <u>are found</u> everywhere.	<u>One finds</u> mosquitoes everywhere.
3. A cheque <u>was given</u> to us.	<u>He gave</u> us a cheque.

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- By whom will the new stadium be built? (Change the voice) (PTA-1)
Ans : Who will build the new stadium?
- They have made a film based on this novel. (Change the voice) (PTA-2 & 6)
Ans : A film has been made by them based on this novel.
- Sita is watering the plants (Change the voice) (PTA-3)
Ans : The plants are being watered by Sita.
- I completed my homework yesterday. (Change the voice) (PTA-5)
Ans : My homework was completed by me yesterday.

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

- We expect good news shortly. [Change the voice] (QY. 19)
Ans : Good news is expected shortly by us shortly.
- People burn a great deal of wood in winter. (Change the voice) (HY. 19)
Ans : A great deal of wood is burnt by people in winter.

Exercises : Type - 1**Change into the other voice form.**

- New books were bought by the school for the library.
Ans : The school bought new books for the library.
- The actors were being given the wrong script by the assistant director.
Ans : The assistant director was giving the wrong script to the actors.
- You will be offered a new role by the teacher.
Ans : The teacher will offer you a new role.
- The parcel won't be delivered to Kaleel by the Postman today.
Ans : The postman won't deliver the parcel to Kaleel today.
- They will be taught by the music teacher in the morning.
Ans : The music teacher will teach them in the morning



Part - III / Section - 3

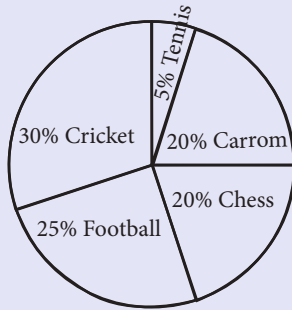
Q. No. 37 : Non-Verbal Comprehension

(Textbook Page No. : 41, 126)

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION

37.* Study the pie chart given and answer the questions that follow.

Favourite sports of students



QUESTIONS :

- Which is the most favourite game of the students?
- Name the game preferred by the least number of students.
- Which two games have equal number of students?

Ans : a) Cricket is the most favourite game of the students.
 b) Tennis is preferred by the least number of students.
 c) Carrom and Chess have equal number of students.

* As the pie-chart given in the Govt. Model is not clear, the same is slightly changed.

A pie chart is a circular statistical graphic which is divided into slices to illustrate numerical proportion. In a pie chart, the arc length of each slice is proportional to the quantity it represents.

- இவ்வகை வினாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள வரைபடத்தையும், அதன் தலைப்பையும், மற்ற விவரங்களையும் நன்கு கவனித்து புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும்.
- வினாவில் least, lowest, minimum மற்றும் most, highest, maximum போன்ற வார்த்தைகள் இடம் பெறும்போது, அதற்கான விடைகளை குழப்பமின்றி, யோசித்து எழுத வேண்டும்.
- அதே போல, difference என வினாவில் கேட்கப்பட்டால், இரு விவரங்களின் வேறுபாட்டு அளவை சரியாக கணக்கிட்டு எழுத வேண்டும்.

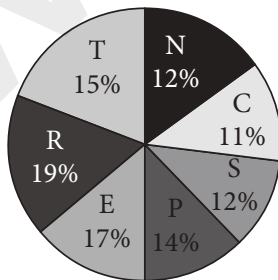
PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

1. Study the pie-chart given and answer the questions that follow.

[Distribution of students at graduate level in seven institutes.]

(PTA-3)

Distribution of students



N-12%, C-11%, S-12%, P-14%, E-17%, R-19%, T-15%

QUESTIONS :

- Which institute is least preferred by the students?
- What are the two institutes equally preferred by the students?
- Which institute is highly preferred by the students?

Ans. : (a) The institute "C" is least preferred by the students.
 (b) The institutes "N" and "S" are equally preferred by the students.
 (c) The institute "R" is highly preferred by the students.



Exercises

Complete the proverbs using the word given below.

- (a) Don't count your chickens, before they are _____. (matured, hatched, laid) [Ans: hatched]

(b) _____ is the best teacher. (Confidence, Determination, Experience) [Ans: Experience]

(c) _____ die many times, but the brave die only once. (Fools, Cowards, Great men) [Ans: Cowards]
- (a) Man proposes, _____ disposes. (Teacher, Parent, God) [Ans: God]

(b) Variety is the spice of _____. (life, creation, hard work) [Ans: life]

(c) _____ was not built in a day. (Europe, Britain, Rome) [Ans: Rome]
- (a) _____ is the mother of invention. (Conversation, Necessity, Retention) [Ans: Necessity]

(b) The pen is mightier than the _____. (sword, dagger, spear) [Ans: sword]

(c) Fortune favours the _____. (poor, rich, bold) [Ans: bold]
- (a) Like _____ like son. (mother, father, brother) [Ans: father]

(b) _____ is a symbol of maturity. (Life, Age, Childishness) [Ans: Age]

(c) One swallow doesn't make a _____. (winter, rainy, summer) [Ans: summer]
- (a) A bold _____ is half the battle. (mind, heart, decision) [Ans: heart]

(b) A good conscience is a soft _____. (bed, noise, pillow) [Ans: pillow]

(c) Every _____ has a puddle. (trip, path, journey) [Ans: path]



ADDITIONAL TOPICS

(i) Rearranging the Words in a Sentence

A set of words are jumbled in a sentence. Arranging them in the correct order to make sense is the process of 'Rearranging the words in a sentence'.

இவ்வினாவில் words (or) phrases (சொற்கள் அல்லது சொற்றொடர்கள் தாறுமாறான வரிசையில் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும். அவற்றை சரியாக, அர்த்தம் புரிந்து படிக்கும் வகையிலும், பிழையின்றியும் மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டும்.

Examples

Re-arrange the shuffled words to make meaningful sentence.

- (a) Electoral reforms / held / Parties on / The Election Commission / a meeting with / all Political

(b) over South Peninsula / North-east monsoon / rainfall activity / the major period of / season is

(c) and guide. / administrator / able / is an / Our Headmaster

Ans : (a) The Election Commission held a meeting with all Political Parties on Electoral reforms.
 (b) North-east monsoon season is the major period of rainfall activity over South Peninsula.
 (c) Our Headmaster is an able administrator and guide.

**Part - IV****Q. No. 41 to 47****5 Mark Questions****35 Marks**

41 : Prose - Paragraph Questions (1 out of 2)	$1 \times 5 = 5$
42 : Poem - Paragraph Questions (1 out of 2)	$1 \times 5 = 5$
43 : Supplementary - Developing the Hints into a Paragraph (1 out of 2)	$1 \times 5 = 5$
44 to 47 : Writing Skills	$4 \times 5 = 20$

44. Writing a Summary (OR) Making Notes	Additional Topics :
45 (i). Responding to an advertisement for job (OR)	i) Notice Writing
45 (ii). Paragraph on a given General Topic	ii) E-mail Writing
46 (i). Spot the errors and correct (OR)	iii) Report Writing
46 (ii). Fill in the blanks	iv) Article Writing
(a) Homophones	v) General (Poem) Comprehension
(b) Modal Verbs	vi) Developing Hints into a Story
(c) Quasi / Semi Modal Verbs	vii) Expansion of Proverb
(d) Tense	viii) Biographical Sketch
47 (i). Identifying the Semantic Fields (OR)	
47 (ii). General Comprehension	

Part - IV**Q. No. 41 : Prose - Answer in a paragraph****GOVT. MODEL QUESTIONS****Answer in a paragraph in about 150 words. ("either.....or" Type Questions)**

41. Justify the title of the story "Two gentlemen of Verona".

(OR)

* How does George L. Hart justify the statement that Tamil is a classical language?

For Answers and also for more questions & answers including PTA & GEQ, refer to the Prose Section Unit 1 to 6.

* Out of Syllabus





To

The Gothenburg University,
Box 100, SE-405 30
Gothenburg, Sweden.

Dear Sir/Madam,

I have completed my B.E. Computer Science degree and I would like to pursue a Masters degree in Computers from Gothenburg University, Sweden.

I am writing to inquire about professional curriculum commencing this summer at the Gothenburg University, Sweden.

I understand that the prerequisite of this curriculum is graduation degree from one of the prestigious universities and the duration of this course is for two years.

I came to know, through the internet, that the Gothenburg University, Sweden, has well trained and experienced professors for different courses. The training and placement cell has a record of 100% campus recruitments last year. Apart from that, I am very much impressed by seeing the pictures of the hostel rooms, ultra-modern and well-equipped classrooms.

In your brochure, it has been mentioned that the university also sponsors a scholarship for foreign students holding exceptional academic records. I wish to draw your attention that I am a gold medalist. I believe that your university will consider me for the scholarship programme.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours faithfully,

R. Vijay.

Address on the envelope :

To

The Gothenburg University,
Box 100, SE-405 30
Gothenburg, Sweden.

Exercises

1. Write a letter to the Collector of Chennai District expressing your wish to contribute some funds, you had collected for the victims of a recent flood in your city.

Ans :

6th November 2018.

From

D. Ramya,
12th Std, 'C' Section,
Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Chennai - 600 024.

To

The District Collector,
62, Rajaji Salai, Chennai - 600 001.

Respected Sir,

Sub : Contribution to the Flood Relief Fund -
Reg.

I am writing this letter on behalf of my school. We, the students of our school have collected nearly ₹ 33,000 towards the relief fund for the flood victims of our city.

Sir, we have witnessed the sufferings of the victims. Some of our school-mates and their families have also been affected. We are happy to make this contribution. At least may a few others also benefit from it.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

D. Ramya

Address on the envelope :

To

The District Collector,
62, Rajaji Salai,
Chennai - 600 001.

2. Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to provide with a bonafide certificate enabling you to join a technical course in the evenings at an institution.

Ans :

From

A. Babu,
XII Standard A,
Govt. Hr. Sec. School,
Tambaram.



Q. No. 45 : (ii) General paragraph on a given topic

(Textbook Page No. : 161)

GOVT. MODEL QUESTION

Write a paragraph of 150 words on "Newspaper Reading".

Ans :

Newspaper Reading

Reading Newspaper is a good habit that can provide a great sense of educational value. It carries information about politics, economy, entertainment, sports, business, industry, trade and commerce. This habit will, not only enhance our knowledge about generally information, but it will likewise improve our language skills and vocabulary. Some of the benefits that we get by reading daily newspapers are newspapers carry the news of the world. It widens our outlook, enriches our knowledge and enables us to take part in every discussion pertaining to the world's current events. Reading newspaper everyday is a good habit. It is already a part of modern life. Many people now-a-days have the habit of reading daily newspapers. Their days seem to be incomplete without taking hold of the early morning newspapers. Thus reading newspapers is an important activity for most of the people.

- இவ்வினாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தலைப்புகளில், நீங்கள் விவரம் அறிந்த ஒரு தலைப்பைத் தேர்ந்தெடுங்கள்.
- தலைப்புக்கு ஏற்றவாறு சுமார் 200 வார்த்தைகளில் உங்கள் சொந்த நடையில் எளிய சொற்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி ஒரு Paragraph எழுத வேண்டும்.

A paragraph is a number of sentences grouped together and relating to one topic; or, a group of related sentences that develop a single point. These definitions show that the paragraphs of a composition are not mere arbitrary divisions. The division of a chapter into paragraphs must be made according to the changes of ideas introduced. There is, therefore, no rule as to the length of paragraphs. They may be short or long according to the necessity of the case. A paragraph may consist of a single sentence, or of many sentences.

PTA QUESTIONS & ANSWERS

- Write a paragraph about "Joint family system in child development".

(PTA-2)

Ans : Joint family system in child development

A joint family consists of two or more-generations, living together under the same roof, sharing the same kitchen and economic expenses. Joint Families play the most crucial role in a child's development. They help the child to educate the right attitude towards the world around him. Kids raised in joint families grow up among people who are in and around their own age group and this never makes them feel alone. The child will learn to respect individuals irrespective of one's age. The other important aspect of a joint family is sharing of happiness. Other than school, a child needs extra attention to studies. Joint family tends to fulfil this need through the engagement of the child with different family members. Hence, the child's overall personality growth is developed.

**THE PRESENT TENSE****When should we use the Present Simple?**

- We use the present simple when something is generally or always true.
 - People need food.
 - It is very hot in summer here.
 - The earth revolves around the sun
- Similarly, we need to use this tense for a situation that we think is more or less permanent.
 - Where do you live?
 - She works in a school.
 - I don't like ice-cream.
- The next use is for habits or things that we do regularly.
We often use adverbs of frequency (such as 'often', 'always' and 'sometimes') in this case, as well as expressions like 'every Sunday' or 'twice a month'.
 - Do you dance?
 - I play tennis every Tuesday.
 - I don't travel very often.
- We can also use the present simple for short actions that are happening now. The actions are so short that they are finished almost as soon as you've said the sentence. This is often used with sports commentary.
 - He takes the ball, he runs down the wing, and he scores!
- We use the present simple to talk about the future when we are discussing a timetable or a fixed plan.
 - School begins at nine tomorrow.
 - What time does the film start?
 - The train doesn't arrive at seven, it arrives at seven thirty.
- We also use the present simple to talk about the future after words like 'when', 'until', 'after', 'before' and 'as soon as'. These are sometimes called subordinate clauses of time.
 - I will call you when I have time. (Not 'will have'.)
 - I won't go out until it stops raining.
 - I'm going to make dinner after I watch the news.

- We use the present simple in the first and the zero conditionals. (See the conditionals section for more information.)
 - If it rains, we won't come.
 - If you heat water to 100 degrees, it boils.

When should We use the Present Continuous?

- First, we use the present continuous for things that are happening at the moment of speaking. These things usually last for quite a short time and they are not finished when we are talking about them.
 - I'm working at the moment.
 - Vinisha is sleeping now.
- We can also use this tense for other kinds of temporary situations, even if the action isn't happening at this moment.
 - Harsha is working in a dance academy until he finds a job in his field. (He might not be working now.)
 - I'm reading a really great book.
 - She's staying with her friend for a week.

Compare this with the present simple, which is used for permanent situations that we feel will continue for a long time

 - I work in a school. (I think this is a permanent situation.)
 - I'm working in a school. (I think this is a temporary situation.)
- The next use is for definite future arrangements (with a future time word). In this case we have already made a plan and we are pretty sure that the event will happen in the future.
 - I'm meeting my father tomorrow.
 - We're going to the beach at the weekend.
 - I'm leaving at three

When should we use the Present Perfect ?**Unfinished Actions**

- We use this tense when we want to talk about unfinished actions or states or habits that started in the past and continue to the present. Usually we use it to say 'how long' and we need 'since' or 'for'.



ADDITIONAL TOPICS

(i) Notice Writing

Notice (அறிவிப்பு) என்பது ஒரு தகவலை பலரும் அறியும் வகையில் எழுத்து மூலமாக தெரிவிக்கக் கூடியதாகும். இது பெரும்பாலும் இதற்கென உள்ள அறிவிப்புப் பலகையிலோ, திட்டமிடப்பட்ட இடங்களிலோ வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும்.

A Notice is displayed on noticeboards and at strategic locations.

Tips for drafting a Notice : (அறிவிப்பு எழுதுவதற்கான சில குறிப்புகள்) :

- ▲ Enclose in a box. ஒரு சதுர அல்லது செவ்வக வடிவ கட்டம் வரைந்து கொள்க.
- ▲ Do not exceed 50 words. எழுதப்படும் வார்த்தைகள் 50-க்கு மேல் இருக்கக் கூடாது.
- ▲ Be brief. சுருக்கமாக எழுதப்பட வேண்டும்.
- ▲ Include details of event / programme. நிகழ்ச்சி அல்லது திட்டத்தின் முழு தகவல்களும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்க வேண்டும்.
- ▲ Avoid pronouns. பிரதிப் பெயர்ச் சொற்களை (எ.கா. I, we, me, us, etc.) தவிருங்கள்.
- ▲ Use passive form. செயப்பாட்டு வினையில் எழுதுக. (எ.கா. You are informed to attend...)

Examples

You are Radhika / Raghav, Secretary of the Debate Club, Harmony School, Hyderabad. Your school is organizing an Inter-School Discussion Programme on 5th February 2019. Draft a notice informing the students and teachers of various schools about this programme.

NOTICE		Write the word 'NOTICE'.
Harmony School, Hyderabad		Draw a rectangular or a square box.
Inter-School Discussion		Name of the School / Institute.
30 th January 2019		'Heading' or 'Subject'.
Time : 11 a.m.		Date, when the notice is displayed.
Venue : The Jubilee Auditorium, Harmony School		'Content' of the notice.
Representative students and teachers from the schools in the city of Hyderabad are eligible to participate. Those interested should register with the undersigned on or before 25 th January 2019.		
Raghav		
(Raghav)		'Name' & Designation' of the person issuing the notice.
Secretary		
Debate Club, Harmony School, Hyderabad.		

Sura's Model Question Paper

XII STD

ENGLISH

Time allowed : 15 mins + 3 hours]

[Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions :

1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness inform the Hall supervisor immediately.
2. Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline.

Part - I

Answer all the questions.

(20 × 1 = 20)

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

1. They were childish enough and in many ways quite artless.
(a) innocent (b) opportunistic
(c) hypocritical (d) cunning
2. Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent, in the world today.
(a) rare (b) abnormal
(c) common (d) irregular
3. Individual liberty would have become social anarchy.
(a) lawfulness (b) order
(c) lawlessness (d) control

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

4. Just as we thought our chuckles had subsided.
(a) increased (b) abated
(c) slumped (d) eased
5. The best manner of making tea, is the subject of violent disputes.
(a) rough (b) gentle (c) severe (d) harsh
6. We bought their biggest basket and then set off.
(a) ordered (b) took
(c) sold (d) purchased
7. Choose the correct combination for the compound word "snow drop".
(a) Noun + Verb (b) Adverb + Adjective
(c) Adjective + Verb (d) Adverb + Noun
8. Choose the correct expansion of PSU.
(a) Profitable Sector Undertaking
(b) Public Sector Undertaking
(c) Public Sector Union
(d) Public Secular Union

9. Choose the meaning of the foreign word in the sentence. English is the ad interim of many countries.
(a) with hesitation (b) temporarily
(c) permanently (d) anxiously
10. Choose the right combination for the blended word "lectdem".
(a) lector + demarcate (b) lecture + demand
(c) lecture + demonstration
(d) lecture + demonstrator
11. Choose the clipped word for "newscast".
(a) cast (b) new (c) casts (d) news
12. 'Study of disease and its causes' is called _____.
(a) Neurology (b) Pathology
(c) Anemology (d) Etymology
13. Form a derivative by adding the right prefix to the word "look".
(a) over (b) en (c) co (d) un
14. Fill in the blanks with a suitable relative pronoun.
God helps those _____ help themselves.
(a) whom (b) whose (c) who (d) that
15. Fill in the blanks with a suitable preposition.
This class will be held _____ Mondays.
(a) on (b) at (c) in (d) of
16. Choose the correct question tag for the following statement.
He hardly absent himself. _____?
(a) does he (b) isn't it (c) doesn't he (d) is it
17. Choose the suitable meaning of the idiom found in the following sentence.
They had a warm debate and the two gave each other tit for tat.
(a) revenge (b) bravery
(c) intolerance (d) gentle nature

PUBLIC EXAMINATION - MARCH 2020**Standard - 12****ENGLISH**

Time allowed : 3.00 Hours]

With Answers

[Maximum Marks : 90

Instructions :

1. Check the question paper for fairness of printing. If there is any lack of fairness, inform the Hall Supervisor immediately.
2. Use Blue or Black ink to write and underline and pencil to draw diagrams.

Part - I

Answer all the questions.

(20 × 1 = 20)

Choose the most appropriate answer from the given four alternatives and write the option code and the corresponding answer.

Choose the most appropriate synonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.

1. ... that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.
a) admired b) motivated
c) comforted c) welcomed
2. It was a great thrill to look straight down this enormous rock face.
a) huge b) rough c) steep d) lofty
3. the end of such liberty would be universal chaos.
a) mystery b) destruction
c) confusion d) harmony

Choose the most appropriate antonyms of the underlined words in the following sentences.

4. One night, we came upon them in the windy and deserted square.
a) crowded b) secured c) fertile d) desolate
5. Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent in the world today.
a) unbelievable b) unavoidable
c) unfair d) uncommon
6. It seemed vital to her that they do so
7. Choose the correct singular form of "Bacteria".
a) Bacterian b) Bacteri c) Bacteriae d) Bacterium
8. Choose the suitable meaning for the idiom found in the following sentence.
Eleventh hour preparation will not help the students.
a) till 11 p.m. b) at the last moment
c) much in advance d) late at night

9. Fill in the blank with the most suitable Preposition.
The tea should be put straight _____ the pot.
a) over b) on c) into d) in
10. Choose the correct American English word for 'queue'.
a) straight b) level c) line d) order
11. Choose the correct expansion of the acronym TOEFL.
a) Testing of Energy, Fuel and Liquid.
b) Test of Engineering for Fundamental Learners.
c) Testing of Education for Foreign Learners.
d) Test of English as a Foreign Language.
12. Choose the correct question tag for the following statement.
The story tries to relate history to science, _____?
a) is it b) Isn't it c) does it d) doesn't it
13. Identify the Sentence Pattern of the following sentence.
The birds are flying gracefully in the sky.
a) SVOA b) SVAA c) SVOC d) SVCA
14. Fill in the blank with a suitable Relative Pronoun for the following sentence.
Ram _____ house we live in, is an engineer.
a) whom b) which c) who d) whose
15. Form a new word by adding a suitable prefix to the underlined word.
It is rather an expensive compliment.
a) non- b) un- c) in- d) dis-
16. Choose the disyllabic word.
a) benefit b) again c) weight d) strength