

ENGLISH

GUIDE & WORK BOOK



II TERM

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Preface

We are indeed delighted in bringing out the ARI English Guide and

Work Book for Std IX. It has been prepared, according to the current syllabus of the government of Tamilnadu, meticulously to cater to the needs of the students to acquire the learning skills of the language. The entire text has been interpreted in Tamil so as to make the students understand the concept comprehensively. The various aspects of the language are categorically arranged along with the exercises to assimilate the concepts easily. Grammar exercises are given elaborately so that the students will have no difficulty

in applying the grammatical methods and rules in the sentences of their own. Additional exercises are added for each unit and simple language is used flawlessly making the learning process of English easy. The simplicity of the language used in this guide with all authenticity will create the intensity in the minds of the students beyond their capacity.

This guide will be learner friendly to impart the knowledge of English language and make each learner enrich their language command with all perfection.

The valuable suggestions of the teachers and the taught are always welcome for the betterment of this edition in future. We solicit the support and encouragement of the heads of institutions in this educational endeavour.

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SEVENTEEN ORANGES - Bill Naughton

பத்தினழு ஆரஞ்சுகள் - பில் நாட்டன்

About the author (ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு)

William John Francis Naughton, known as Bill Naughton (1910 - 1992) was an Irish-born British playwright and author. He worked as a weaver, coal-bagger and lorry-driver before he started writing. His preferred environment was working class society, which is reflected in much of his work. He wrote many novels, short stories, plays and children's books. He is best known for the play Alfie. His 1977, children's novel My Pal Spadger is an account of his childhood in 1920s Bolton.



பில் நாட்டன் என அழைக்கப்படும் வில்லியம் ஜாண் பிரான்சிஸ் நாட்டன் (1910 - 1992) ஜரிஸில் பிறந்த ஓர் ஆங்கிலேய நாடக ஆசிரியரும் எழுத்தாளரும் ஆவார். அவர் எழுதத் தொடங்குவதற்கு முன் ஒரு நெசவாளாராக, நிலக்கரி ஏற்றுபவராக மற்றும் சுமை ஊர்தி ஓட்டுநராகப் பணிபுரிந்தார். அவரது விருப்ப சுற்றுச்சூழலானது உழைப்பாளர் வர்க்க சமுதாயமாக இருந்தது என்பது அவரது படைப்புகளில் பிரதிபலித்தது. அவர் அநேக புதினங்கள், சிறுகதைகள் மற்றும் குழந்தைகளின் புத்தகங்களை எழுதினார். "ஆல்ஃபி" எனும் நாடகத்திற்காக அவர் மிகவும் பிரபலமானார். அவரது 1977, குழந்தைகளுக்கான புதினம், "எனது நண்பன் ஸ்பேட்ஜர்" 1920 களில் போல்டனில் அவருடைய குழந்தைப் பருவத்தைப் பற்றிய ஒன்றாகும்.

WARMUP (ஆயத்தம் செய்தல்)

Share with your classmates. உனது மாணவர்களுடன் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளவும்.

Imagine you are caught while sneakily eating something without your parent's permission.

உனது பெற்றோரின் அனுமதியின்றித் திருட்டுத்தனமாக ஏதோ ஒன்றைச் சாப்பிடுகையில் நீ பிடிபட்டு விடுகிறாய் எனக் கற்பனை செய்து கொள்.

- What would be your reaction at that moment? அந்த வேளையில் உனது எதிர்ச்செயல் எவ்வாறு இருக்கும்?
- + How would you manage that situation? அந்தச் கூழ்நிலையை நீ எவ்வாறு கையாளுவாய்?

தமிழாக்கம்:

In the story "Seventeen Oranges" let us see if the narrator is able to cleverly manage a tricky situation or not.

"பதினெழு ஆரஞ்சுகள்" எனும் இக்கதையில் கதை கூறுபவர் புத்திசாலித்தனமாக எங்ஙனம் ஒரு சூழ்ச்சியான சூழ்நிலையக் கையாளுகிறார் என்பதை நாம் காண்போம்.

http://www.trbtnpsc.com/2013/09/9th-standard-materials.html

Oranges! I was fond of them. I used to eat them all day and every day. But one day a police man found seventeen oranges hidden away in my pockets. He locked me up and I have never eaten an orange again.

ஆரஞ்சுகள்! நான் அவைகளை அதிகம் விரும்புவேன். நாள் முழுவதும் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் அவைகளை வழக்கமாக நான் சாப்பிடுவேன். ஆனால் ஒரு நாள் எனது பைகளில் பதினெமு ஆரஞ்சுகள் மறைத்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்ததை காவலர் ஒருவர் கண்டு கொண்டார். அவர் என்னைச் சிறையிலடைத்துவிட்டார். மேலும் நான் மீண்டும் ஒருபோதும் ஓர் ஆரஞ்சு சாப்பிடவில்லை.

I want to tell you the story.

நான் அந்தக் கதையை உங்களுக்குக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

I was driving a little pony-and-cart for the Swift Delivery Company, and I often went in and out of the docks.

துரித விநியோக (பட்டுவாடா) நிறுவனத்திற்காக நான் ஒரு சிறிய மட்டக்குதிரை வண்டியை ஓட்டிக் கொண்டிருந்தேன் மேலும் நான் கப்பற்தளங்களில் அடிக்கடி அங்குமிங்கும் சென்றேன்.

Where did the narrator work?
What was the narrator's job in the docks?
கதையாளர் எங்கே பணி புரிந்தார்?
கப்பற்தளத்தில் கதையாளரின் பணி என்ன?

I was not really a thief. But I usually left the docks with something under my apron. I had made the apron myself and it was a big one.

நான் உண்மையில் ஒரு திருடன் இல்லை. ஆனால் வழக்கமாக எனது கவச (மேல்) ஆடையின் கீழ் எதையாவது வைத்துக் கொண்டு நான் கப்பற்தளங்களை விட்டுச் சென்றேன். அந்தக் கவச மேலாடையை நானே செய்தேன் மேலும் அது பெரிய ஒன்றாக இருந்தது.

When there was a banana boat in the docks, I drove my little cart beside it. Sometimes bunches of bananas fell to the ground. Often my friends kicked a bunch to me from the boat. I always picked up the bananas quickly and hid them under my apron.

அங்கே கப்பற்தளங்களில் ஒரு வாழைப்பழப் படகு இருந்தபொழுது, நான் எனது சிறிய வண்டியை அதன் அருகில் ஓட்டிச் சென்றேன். சில நேரங்களில் வாழைப்பழச் சீப்புகள் தரையிலே விழுந்தன. அடிக்கடி எனது நண்பர்கள் படகில் இருந்து ஒரு சீப்பை என்னிடம் எத்துவார்கள். உடனடியாக நான் எப்பொழுதும் அந்த வாழைப்பழங்களை எடுத்து எனது கவச மேலாடையினுள் மறைத்து வைத்துக் கொள்வேன்.

Then I spent the rest of the day eating bananas. I liked bananas, but I like oranges best of all.

பின்னர் எஞ்சிய நாள் முழுவதையும் வாழைப்பழங்களைச் உண்பதில் செலவிடுவேன். வாழைப்பழங்கள் எனக்குப் பிடிக்கும் ஆனால் எல்லாவற்றிலும் நான் ஆரஞ்சுகளை அதிகம் விரும்பினேன்.

I only took things when I found them. But some people plannd a theft very carefully. Clem Jones was a careful planner. Let me tell you about clem.

பொருடகளை நான் பார்க்கும் பொழுது மட்டுமே நான் அவைகளை எடுத்தேன். ஆனால் சில மக்கள் மிகக் கவனமாக ஒரு களவைத் திட்டமிட்டனர். கிளெம் ஜோன்ஸ் ஒரு கவனமானத் திட்டம் தீட்டுபவனாக இருந்தான். கிளெம்மைப் பற்றி நான் உங்களுக்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

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One day Clem was coming out of the docks. He was carrying a box. 'What have you got in here?' asked Pongo the policeman.

ஒரு நாள் கப்பற்தளங்களை விட்டு வெளியே கிளெம் வந்து கொண்டிருந்தான். ஒரு பெட்டியைத் தூக்கிக் கொண்டு அவன் வந்தான். "நீ இதில் என்ன வைத்திருக்கிறாய்?" என போங்கே, எனும் காவலர் வினவினார்.

'A cat', replied Clem. 'Please don't make me open the box. The cat will run away.'

"ஒரு பூனை" என கிளெம் பதிலுரைத்தான். "தயவு செய்து இப்பெட்டியை நான் திறக்கச் செய்யவேண்டாம். பூனை ஓடிவிடும்".

'A cat?' Pongo said, I don't believe you. Open the box'.

·ஒரு பூனையா?['] போங்கோ சொன்னார். "நான் உன்னை நம்பமாட்டேன். பெட்டியை திற["].

'But the cat will run away,' Clem said again.

'ஆனால் பூனை ஓடிவிடும்', என கிளெம் மீண்டும் சொன்னான்.

'There isn't a cat in the box,' replied Pongo. 'Open it up'.

"பெட்டியில் ஒரு புனை இல்லை", போங்கே பதிலளித்தார். 'அதைத் திற'.

Clem got very angry, but finally opened his box. Out jumped a ship's cat. The cat ran back into the docks. Clem ran after the cat. He was shouting angrily.

கிளெம் மிகவும் கோபமடைந்தான். ஆனால் இறுதியாக அந்தப் பெட்டியைத் திறந்தான். ஒரு கப்பல் பூனை வெளியே குதித்தது. பூனை கப்பற்தளத்திற்குத் திரும்பிச் சென்றது. கிளெம் அதன் பின்னே ஓடினான். அவன் கோபத்துடன் கத்திக் கொண்டிருந்தான்.

> What was Clem Jones carrying in the box?
> What happened when the box was opened? கிளம் ஜோன்ஸ் பெட்டியில் எடுத்துச் சென்றது என்ன? பெட்டி திறக்கப்பட்டபோது என்ன நிகழ்ந்தது?

Two minutes later, Clem came back with the same box. He was holding the lid down tightly. Pongo laughed at him and Clem looked at him furiously. Clem looked angry all the way home. Then he smiled. He opened the box in the kitchen and took out a large Dutch cheese.

Do You Know?

/நீ அறிவாயா?

A ship's cat is a cat that rides along on trading, exploration and naval ships to catch mice and rats which can cause damage to ropes, electrical wirings, crew's food, grains in the cargo and wooden parts of the ship.

ஒரு கப்பல் பூனை என்பது வியாபார இடத்தில், கண்டுபிடிப்புகளில், கடற்படைக் கப்பல்கள் ஆகியவற்றில் சுண்டெலிகளையும்



எலிகளையும் பிடிக்க அங்குமிங்கும் ஓடுகின்ற ஒரு பூனை ஆகும். அவ்வெலிகள் கயிறுகளையும், மின்கம்பிகளையும், சிப்பந்திகளின் உணவையும், கப்பல் பொருடகளறையில் உள்ள தானியங்களையும் மற்றும் கப்பலின் பொருடகளையும் சேதப்படுத்தக் கூடியனவாகும். ARI

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இரு நிமிடங்களுக்குப் பின், கிளெம் அதே பெட்டியுடன் திரும்ப வந்தான். அவன் மூடியை இறுக்கமாக கீழே நோக்கிப் பிடித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான். போங்கோ அவனைப் பார்த்துச் சிரித்தார். கிளெம் அவரைக் கோபமாகப் பார்த்தான். கிளெம் வீடு செல்லும் வழியெங்கும் கோபமுடன் இருந்தான். பின்னர் அவன் சிரித்தான். சமையலறையில் அவனது பெட்டியைத் திறந்து ஒரு பெரிய டச்சு வெண்ணைக் கட்டியை வெளியே எடுத்தான்.

That was Clem's story. But I was not so lucky. Pongo, the policeman, caught me red-handed because my apron string broke. He noticed that my trouser pockets were somewhat bulging.

அதுதான் கிளெமின் கதை ஆகும். ஆனால் நான் அத்தகைய அதிர்ஷ்டமுடையவன் அல்ல. எனது கவச மேலாடையின் கயிறு அறுந்தபடியால் போங்கோ எனும் காவலர் என்னைக் கையும் களவுமாகப் பிடித்துவிட்டார். எனது கால்சட்டைப் பைகள் சற்றுப் புடைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்ததை அவர் பார்த்துவிட்டார்.

'Hey! Wait a mintue,' Pongo shouted. ஏய்! ஒரு நிமிடம் நில்! போங்கோ கத்தினார்.

He caught me by the collar, took me into his cabin nearby and looked into my pockets. There were seventeen oranges. Pongo counted them and placed them carefully on the table.

அவர் என்னை சட்டையின காலரைப் பிடித்து இழுத்து அவரது அறை வரை கொண்டு சென்றார். மேலும் எனது பைகளுக்குள் நோட்டமிட்டார். அங்கே பதினெழு ஆரஞ்சுகள் இருந்தன. போங்கோ அவற்றை எண்ணி, அவற்றைக் கவனமாக மேசையின் மேல் வைத்தார்.

'Too many people are stealing from the docks,' Pongo said, 'You've stolen these oranges and concealed them in your pocket. Have you anything to say?'

"அதிகமான மக்கள் கப்பற்தளத்திலிருந்து திருடுகிறார்கள்" என போங்கோ சொன்னார். "நீ இந்த ஆரஞ்சுகளை திருடி இருக்கிறாய். அவைகளை உனது பைகளில் மறைத்து வைத்திருக்கிறாய். ஏதாவது நீ கூற வேண்டுமா?"

> Did the narrator believe Clem's story? கிளெமின் கதையை கதையாளர் நம்பினாரா? What was the narrator carrying in his pockets? கதையாளர் அவரது பைகளில் எதனைக் கொண்டு சென்றார்? Who is Pongo? போங்கோ என்பவர் யார்?

I said nothing. I was very frightened, but I kept quiet. I had read a lot of detective stories to make the mistake of bladding. Anything you say may be used as evidence against you. I knew that the best plan was to say nothing.

நான் ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை. நான் மிகவும் பயந்துவிட்டேன், ஆனால் நான் அமைதியாக இருந்தேன். மறைக்கக்கூடிய இரகசியத்தைக் கூறிவிடும் தவற்றைச் செய்வதை அதிகமான துப்பறிவும் கதைகளில் நான் படித்திருக்கின்றேன். நீ கூறும் எதுவும் உனக்கு எதிரான ஆதாரமாக மாறிவிடலாம். ஒன்றும் கூறாமலிருப்பது தான் மிகச்சிறந்த திட்டமாகும்.

'So you won't say anything', said Pongo. 'I'm going to bring another policeman here. He'll be a witness against you, when I bring up this case in the court'.

"ஆக, நீ ஒன்றும் கூறமாட்டாய்", என போங்கோ கூறினார். 'இன்னுமொரு காவலரை நான் இங்கு கொண்டுவர இருக்கிறேன். இந்தக் வழக்கை நீதிமன்றத்திற்கு நான் கொண்டு வருகையில் அவர் உனக்கெதிரான ஒரு சாட்சியாக இருப்பார்".

ARL

Pongo left the cabin and locked the door behind him. I was very worned.

போங்கோ அறையை விட்டுச் சென்று அவருக்குப் பின்னாகக் கதவைத் தாழிட்டார். நான் மிகவும் வருத்தமடைந்தேன்.

I looked at the walls. I looked at the door. I looked at the seventeen oranges, and I looked at the apron with its broken string.

நான் சுவர்களைப் பார்த்தேன். நான் கதவைப் பார்த்தேன். நான் அந்தப் பதினெமு ஆரஞ்சுகளைப் பார்த்தேன் மேலும் அதன் கயிறு அறுந்துபோன கவசமேலாடையைப் பார்த்தேன்.

I'll lose my job, I thought. Perhaps I'll go to prison. What will my father say?

எனது வேலையை நான் இழந்துவிடுவேன் என நான் நினைத்தேன். ஒருவேளை நான் சிறைச்சாலைக்குச் செல்வேன். எனது தகப்பனார் என்ன கூறுவார்?

What will my father do? எனது தகப்பனார் என்ன செய்வார்?

I almost gave up the hope of escaping from the trouble. I was locked in the cabin and the oranges were on the table. Pongo had gone to bring a witness. I was in trouble.

இந்தக் கஷ்டத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்துச் செல்லும் நம்பிக்கையை ஏறத்தாழ நான் விட்டுவிட்டேன். நான் அந்த அறையில் அடைக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டேன். மேலும் ஆரஞ்சுகள் மேசை மீது இருந்தன. போங்கோ ஒரு சாட்சியை அழைத்து வரச் சென்றுள்ளார். நான் இக்கட்டில் இருந்தேன்.

'Oh, my God!' I said. "அடக் கடவுளே," நான் கூறினேன்.

'What can I do?' "நூன் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்?"

'Eat the oranges', said a voice in my head. 'Eat the evidence'.'
எனது தலையினுள் ஒரு குரல் கூறியது, 'ஆரஞ்சுகளைச் சாப்பிடு' 'ஆதாரங்களை சாப்பிடடுவிடு'.

'Eat them?' I asked. அவைகளைச் சாப்பிடவா? நான் கேட்டேன்.

'Yes,' said the voice in my head. 'Eat them and the evidence will be gone. Be quick! Eat them all.'
'ஆம்', எனது தலையிலிருந்த குரல் கூறியது. 'அவைகளைச் சாப்பிட்டு விடு. அந்த ஆதாரங்கள் போய்விடும். தீவிரமாயிரு! அவைகளையெல்லாம் சாப்பிடு!'

> Why did Pongo want to bring another policeman? ஏன் மற்றொரு காவல்காரரை கொண்டு வர போங்கோ விரும்பினார்? What did the voice in the narrator's head tell him to do? கதையாளரின் தலையினுள் இருந்த குரல் அவரிடம் என்ன கூறியது?

I thought for half a second. Then I took an orange. I peeled it and put it in my mouth. Soon, only the pips were left.

அரை வினாடி மட்டும் நான் நினைத்துப் பார்த்தேன். பின்னர், நான் ஓர் ஆரஞ்சை எடுத்தேன். அதைத் தோல் உரித்தேன் மற்றும் அதை என் வாயினுள் போட்டேன். உடனே, விதைகள் மட்டுமே மீந்திருந்தன.

'You have to swallow the pips too,' said the voice in my head 'You have to swallow the pips and the peel.
You have to swallow all the evidence'.

எனது தலையினுள் இருந்த குரல் கூறியது, "நீ அந்த விதைகளையும் விழுங்க வேண்டும்." "நீ விதைகளையும் பழத்தோலையும் விழுங்கவேண்டும். நீ அனைத்து ஆதாரங்களையும் விழுங்க வேண்டும்".

5

ARI

'Yes, of course,' I said.

"ஆமாம், அப்படித்தான்", நான் கூறினேன்.

I swallowed the pips and put some of the peel in my mouth.

நான் விதைகளை விழுங்கினேன். கொஞ்சம் பழத்தோலையும் எனது வாயில் போட்டேன்.

'Don't eat it!' said the voice. 'There isn't time. Swallow it! Be quick! Swallow it!'

"அதைச் சாப்பிடாதே!," அக்குரல் கூறியது. அங்கே நேரமில்லை. அதை விழுங்கி விடு! வேகமாக இரு. அதை விழுங்கி விடு!

I took a small knife from my pocket and cut the oranges into large chunks. I swallowed the pieces of oranges one after the other.

Do You Know? ந் அறிவாயா?



- One orange contains our daily requirement of vitamin C.
 ஒர் ஆரஞ்சு ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் நமக்குத் தேவையான C
 எனும் உயர்ச் சத்துப்பொருளைக் கொண்டுள்ளது.
- Oranges were first grown in India and then they spread to the
 other parts of the world.

 முதலில் ஆரஞ்சு இந்தியாவில் வளர்ந்தன அதன் பின்னர்
 அவைகள் உலகீன் பிறபகுதிகளுக்குப் பரவிச் சென்றன.

எனது பையிலிருந்த ஒரு சிறிய கத்தி ஒன்றை எடுத்து ஆரஞ்சுகளைப் பெரிய துண்டுகளாக வெட்டினேன். ஆரஞ்சுத் துண்டுகளை ஒன்றன் பின் ஒன்றாக நான் விமுங்கினேன்.

There were still three oranges on the table when I heard Pongo outside. I stopped. My stomach was nearly full.

வெளியே போங்கே வருவதை நான் கேட்டபோது மூன்று ஆரஞ்சுகள் மட்டுமே மேசையின் மீது இருந்தன. நான் நிறுத்தினேன். எனது வயிறு ஏறத்தாழ நிரம்பி இருந்தது.

'Be quick! Swallow them!' said the voice in my head.

என் தலையிலுள்ள குரல் கூறியது, 'துரிதமாக இரு. அவைகளை விழுங்கு'

I was lucky. Pongo and the other policeman had seen some carts at the dock gate. They went and talked to the drivers. This gave me a few more minutes.

நான் அதிர்ஷ்டம் உள்ளவனாக இருந்தேன். போங்கோவும் மற்றொரு காவலரும் கப்பற்தளத்தின் வாயிலினில் சில வண்டிகளைப் பார்த்தனர். அவர்கள் வண்டி ஓட்டுபவர்களிடம் சென்று பேசினர். இது இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் நிமிடங்களை எனக்கு அளித்தது.

I must swallow all the oranges, I thought. Only three left!

அனைத்து ஆரஞ்சுகளையும் நான் கட்டாயம் விழுங்க வேண்டும் என நான் நினைத்தேன். மூன்று மட்டுமே மீதி இருந்தன.

I swallowed the first one, and then the second one.

நான் முதலில் ஒன்று விமுங்கினேன் பின்னர் இரண்டாவது ஒன்று விமுங்கினேன்.

Suddenly the door began to open. I went through a great deal of struggle and finally managed to finish off the last piece of the last orange. Pongo and the other policeman walked in.

திடீரென கதவு திறக்கத் தொடங்கியது. நான் போராட்டத்தைக் கடக்க வேண்டியதாக இருந்தது மேலும் இறுதியில் கடைசி ஆரஞ்சின் கடைசித் துண்டையும் முடித்துவிடச் சமாளித்துவிட்டேன். போங்கோவும் மற்றொரு காவலரும் உள்ளே நடந்து வந்தனர்.

ARI

'This is the thief'. Pongo said. 'I caught him with his pockets full of oranges'.

'இது தான் அந்தத் திருடன்', எனப் போங்கோ கூறினார். பைகள் முழுவதிலும் ஆரஞ்சுகளுடன் இவனை நான் பிடித்தேன்.

> Why did the policeman arrive a little late to the cabin? ஏன் காவலர் அந்த அறைக்குச் சற்றுத் தாமதமாக வந்தார்? What did the narrator do with the pips and peels? தோல்களையும் விதைகளையும் வைத்துக் கதையாளர் என்ன செய்தார்?

Then Pongo looked at the table and at first, he could not figure out what had happened. 'Where are the oranges?'

பின்னர் போங்கோ மேசையைப் பார்த்தார். என்ன நடந்தது என அவரால் முதலில் கணிக்க முடியவில்லை "ஆரஞ்சுகள் எங்கே இருக்கின்றன?"

'I can smell them,' said the other policeman.

"என்னால் அவைகளை முகர முடிகிறது" என மற்றக் காவலர் கூறினார்.

I said nothing. நான் ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை.

Pongo looked everywhere for the oranges. He looked in my pockets. He looked in my apron. But he didn't find one orange. Giving oranges during their New Year season is a festive ritual of the Chinese. They are usually given in pairs as a symbol of friendship.

தங்களது புத்தாண்டுக் காலத்தில் ஆரஞ்சுகளைக் கொடுப்பது சீனர்களின் ஒரு விழாக் கொண்டாட்டச் சடங்கு ஆகும். அவைகள் வழக்கமாக நடபின் ஓர்

அடையாளமாக சோடுகளாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றன.

போந்கோ ஆரஞ்சுகளுக்காக ஒவ்வொரு இடமாகப் பார்த்தார். எனது பைகளில் பார்த்தார். எனது கவச மேலாடையில் பார்த்தார். ஆனால் அவர் ஒரு ஆரஞ்சைக் கூட கண்டுபிடிக்கவில்லை.

Finally, Pongo understood what had happened. But it was very difficult to believe.

இறுதியில் என்ன நடந்தது என்பதைப் போங்கோ புரிந்து கொண்டார். ஆனால் நம்புவதற்கு அது மிகக் கடினமாக இருந்தது.

'Seventeen oranges!', he said. 'Seventeen big oranges! How did you eat them all?'

பதினெழு ஆரஞ்சுப்பழங்கள்! என அவர் கூறினார். "பதினெழு பெரிய ஆரஞ்சுப் பழங்கள்! எவ்வாறு அவை அனைத்தையும் நீ சாப்பிட்டாய்?"

I said nothing. Pongo was not able to send me to prison. There was no evidence.

நான் ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை. போங்கோ என்னைச் சிறைச்சாலைக்குள் அனுப்ப முடியவில்லை. அங்கே ஆதாரம் எதுவுமில்லை.

Pongo became angry and shouted at me. But I didn't say a word. In the end, he had to let me go.

போங்கோ மிகவும் கோபமடைந்து என்னிடம் கத்தினார். ஆனால் நான் ஒரு வார்த்தையும் கூறவில்லை. முடிவில், அவர் என்னை விட்டுவிட வேண்டியதாக இருந்தது.

I told Clem Jones about the seventeen oranges.

கிளம் ஜோன்ஸிடம் பதினெழு ஆரஞ்சுகளைப் பற்றிக் கூறினேன்.

'Pongo locked you in that cabin for half an hour,' said Clem. 'He had no right to do that'.

'போங்கோ உன்னை அரைமணிநேரம் அந்த அறைக்குள் அடைத்து வைத்துவிட்டார்,' எனக் கிளெம் கூறினான். அதைச் செய்ய அவருக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது.

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Perhaps Clem was right. I don't know. I didn't have time to think about it. I had eaten seventeen large oranges - peels, pips and all. I felt very sick for a week and those oranges kept working away in my stomach.

ஒருவேளை கினெம் கூறியது சரிதான். எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றிச் சிந்திக்க எனக்கு நேரமில்லை. நான் பதினெமு பெரிய ஆரஞ்சுப் பழங்களைச் சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டேன் – தோல்கள், விதைகள் அனைத்தையுமே. ஒரு வாரம் நான் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டேன். அந்த ஆரஞ்சுப் பழங்கள் எனது வயிற்றினுள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டே இருந்தது.

SYNONYMS (நேர்ச்சொற்கள்)

Word	Meaning in Tamil	Synonym
fond of	அடிமையாதல்	addicted to
found	கண்டுபிடித்தல்	discovered
locked	சிறையிலடைத்தல்	imprisoned
really	உண்மையாகவே	truly
usually	வழக்கமாக	regularly
apron	மேலாடை / மேல் அங்கி	cloak
docks	துறைமுதம்	shipyard / harbour
picked up	சேகரித்தல்	collected
angrily	கோபமாக	furiously
exploration	ஆய்வுப்பயணம்	expedition
damage	தீங்கு	harm
rope	கயிறு	cord / string
crew	பணிமக்கள் குழு	team / group
counted	எண்ணப்பட்டது	numbered
cargo	சரக்கு	goods
broke	அறுந்துபோனது	damaged / cut off
noticed	பார்த்தல்	saw
cabin	அறை	room
concealed	மறைத்து வைத்தல்	hidden
frightened	பயந்திருத்தல்	scarred
detective	துப்பறிதல் 	investigative
quiet	அமைதி	calm

blabbing	புறங்கூறி திரிதல்	gossiping
evidence	அத்தாட்சி	proof
witness (n)	சாட்சி	evidence
prison	சிறை	fail
let	அனுமதி	allow
job	பணி / தொழில்	occupation
lucky	அதீர்ஷ்டமுள்ள	fortunate
escaping	தப்பித்தல்	evading
trouble	கஷ்டம் / இடர்	hardship / difficulty
peeled	உரித்தல்	removed
pips	விதைகள்	seeds
peel	பழத்தோல்	skin (of fruit)
quick	வேகமான	fast / swift
nearly	ஏறத்தாழ	almost
chunks	துண்டுகள்	pieces
talked	பேசுதல்	spoke
deal	ஒப்பந்தம்	agreement
stopped	நிறுத்தப்பட்டது	halted
happened	நிகழ்தல்	occurred
symbol	அடையாளம்	sign
figure out	கண்டுபிடித்தல்	find out
ritual	சடங்கு	ceremony
finally	கடைசியில்	lastly
struggle	முயற்சி	effort
finish off	நிறைவேற்றல்	complete
smell	மணம்	fragrance
believe	நம்பு	trust
shouted	கத்துதல்	yelled
think	நினைத்தல் / கருதுதல்	consider
right (n)	அதிகாரம்	authority / power
right (adj)	சரியான	fair / proper
stomach	ഖധിற്വ	tummy

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ANTONYMS (எதிர்ச்சொற்கள்)

Words and Antonyms	Meaning in Tamil
hidden × open	மூடப்பட்டது × திறந்தது
fond × hating	விருப்பு × வெறுப்பு
locked × released	அடைதல் × வெளியேற்றுதல்
really × falsely	உண்மையாக × பொய்யாக
usually × rarely	வழக்கமாக × அபூர்வமாக
fell × rose	விழுந்தது × எழுந்தது
picked up × dropped	எடுத்தல் × (கீழே) போடுதல்
beside × far	அருகீல் × தொலைவில்
friends × enemies	நண்பர்கள் × பகைவர்கள்
quickly × slowly	Самвита × визышта
under × over	கீழே × மேலே
like × dislike	விரும்பு × வெறுத்துவிடு
replied × questioned	பதிலளிந்தல் × வினவுதல்
best × worst	மிகச்சிறந்த × மிகக்கேவமைளன
carefully × carelessly	கவனமாக × கவனமின்றி
open × close	ஓற × ඇடு
finally × initially	இறுதீயாக × தொடக்கமாக
angrily × happily	கோபமாக × மகிழ்ச்சியாக
lucky × unlucky	அதிர்ஷ்டமாக × துரதிர்ஷ்டமாக
noticed × ignored	பார்த்தல் × தவிர்த்தல்
bulging × dwindling	புடைத்தீருத்தல் × சுருங்கீயிருத்தல்
concealed × revealed	மறைத்தல் × வெளிப்படுத்தல்
frightened × courageous	பயந்தீருத்தல் × தைரியப்படல்
quiet × noisy	அமைதியாயிருத்தல் × கூச்சலிடுதல்
evidence × disproof	ஆதாரம் × ஆதாரமின்மை
against × for	எதிராக × நேராக / சாதகமாக
hope × apathy / despair	நம்பிக்கை × அவநம்பிக்கை
trouble × calm / peace	பிரச்சனை × அமைதி / சமாதானம்
swallowed × vomitted	விழுங்குதல் × கக்குதல்
outside × inside	வெளியே × உள்ளே



full × empty	முழுமை × வெறுமை
suddenly × gradually	திடீரென × நிதானமாக
great × small	பெரிய × சிறிய
managed × failed	சமாளித்தல் × தோல்வியுறுதல்
caught × freed	பிடித்தல் × விடுவித்தல்
figure out × complicate	கண்டறி × குழப்பு
understood × minunderstood	புரிதல் × புரியாதிருத்தல்
shouted × quietened	கத்துதல் × அமைதீப்படுத்தல்
let × prevent	அனுமதி × தடுத்தீடு
right (n) × powerless	அதீகாரம் × அதீகாரமின்மை
right (adj) × wrong	சரி × தவறு
sick × healthy	சுகவீனமாக × ஆரோக்கியமாக
angry × calm	கோபமாக × அமைதியாக

TEXTUAL INNER QUESTIONS & ANSWERS:

1. Where did the narrator work?

The narrator worked in the shipyard

2. What was the narrator's job in the docks?

The narrator job was to go in and out of the docks to carry the goods and deliver them.

3. What was Clem Jones carrying in the box?

Clem Jones was carrying a ship's cat in the box.

4. What happened when the box was opened?

When the box was opened a ship's cat out jumped and ran back into the docks.

5. Did the narrator believe Clem's story?

Yes, the narrator believed clem's story.

6. What was the narrator carrying in his pockets?

The narrator was carrying oranges in his pockets.

7. Who was Pongo?

Ponga was a police security officer.

8. Why did Pongo want to bring another policeman?

Pongo wanted to bring another policeman to be a witness against the narrator when he brought up that case in the court.

9. What did the voice in the narrator's head tell him to do?

The voice told him to swallow the pips and the peels quickly.

10. Why did the policemen arrive a little late to the cabin?

Pongo and the other policeman had seen some carts at the gate. They went and talked to drivers. So they arrived a little late to the cabin.

11. What did the narrator do with the pips and peels?

The narrator swallowed the pips and peels completely.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

A.	Fro belo		the c	orrect answers from the options given		
	i)	The narrator was very fond of				
	7.0	a) eating oranges	b)	driving a pony-and-cart.		
		c) reading detective stories		munching away at something		
	ii)	The narrator was searched by the policen	nan, be	cause		
		a) his pockets were bulging	b)	he was singing songs		
		c) he was carrying a box	d)	the oranges could be smelt		
	iii)	The narrator kept his mouth shut when qual anything said would be held as evideb) the oranges would fall out c) he did not steal the oranges d) he was scared of Pongo	_			
	iv)	The voice in the narrator's head advised la) confess the truth to Pongo c) deny his guilt	b)	eat all the oranges hide all the oranges		
	v)	Pongo found no trace of the oranges on the	e, because			
		a) Pongo's mate had stolen them	b)	all the oranges were sold		
		c) the narrator had eaten them all	d)	they disappeared mysteriously		
В.	Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.					
	1.		ul plan	iul planner? ner because he played a trick with a ship's cat y carrying the Dutch cheese in the same box.		
	2.	What was Clem Jones carrying in the l	oox du	ring his second attempt?		

Clem Jones was carrying the Dutch cheese in the box during his second attempt.

The policeman suspected the narrator because he noticed the narrator's bulging trouser

3. Why did the policeman suspect the narrator?

pockets.

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4. What did Pongo consider as evidence against the narrator?

Pongo considered the oranges as evidence against the narrator.

5. How did the narrator feel when he was alone is Pongo's cabin?

The narrator felt that he would lose his job and go to prison. He also felt what his father would say and do.

6. What did the narrator do to get rid of the evidence?

The narrator swallowed the peels and pips besides all the seventeen oranges to get rid of the evidence.

7. What did Pongo do when he found no oranges on the table?

Pongo became very angry and shouted at the narrator.

8. Why were the policeman not able to bring any charges against the narrator?

There was no evidence. So the policemen could not bring any charges against the narrator.

9. How did the narrator feel after eating seventeen oranges?

The narrator felt very sick for a week after eating seventeen oranges.

10. What happened to the narrator's love for oranges after the incident?

The organges worked away in the narrator's stomach. His love for oranges vanished after the incident.

Additional Questions & Answers

1. Why was the narrator quiet when Pongo interrogated him?

The narrator was very frightened. So he said nothing and kept quiet when Pongo interrogated him.

2. Why did Pongo leave the narrator in the room and go out?

Pongo left the narrator in the room and went out to bring another policeman to be a witness against the narrator.

3. Why did the narrator think that he was ruined for life?

The narrator throught that he would lose his job and he would go to prison. So he thought that he was ruined for life.

4. Who told the narrator to eat the oranges? What for?

The inner voice in his head told the narrator to eat the oranges. It was for destroying the evidence.

5. Why did the inner voice ask the narrator to swallow the peel and pips along with the oranges?

The inner voice asked the narrator so in order that there would be no evidence.

6. How did the narrator eat the pips? Why did he do so?

The narrator ate the pip by swallowing them. He did so for want of time.

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7. How did the narrator eat the rest of the oranges after the first one?

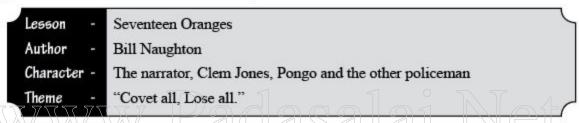
After the first one, the narrator cut the oranges into large pieces. He swallowed the pieces one after the other.

8. When did the narrator's love for the oranges end?

The narrator had to eat all the oranges to vanish the evidence. He felt very sick for a week and those oranges kept working in his stomach. Thus his love for the oranges ended.

- C. Answer the following in about 80 100 words each.
 - Narrate the clever strategy followed by Clem Jones to deceive Pongo.

PARAGRAPH FOR TOPPERS



Some people planned a theft very carefully. Clem Jones was a careful planner of theft. Oneday Clem was coming out of the docks. He was carrying a box. Pongo, the policeman asked him what he had got in there. Clem told him that it was a cat. He told Pongo not to make him open the box and the cat run away. Pongo did not believe Clem and so he asked him to open the box. Pongo wanted clem to open the box. Clem got angry and opened the box finally. The cat jumped out and ran away. It was a ship's cat. Clem ran after the cat shouting angrily. After two minutes, Clem came back with the same box. He was holding the lid down tightly. Pongo laughed at him. But Clem looked at him furiously. He looked angry all the way home. Then he smiled. He opened the box in the kitchen and took out a large Dutch cheese. This was clem's story. There were people who could plan a theft very carefully. Clem one among them.

'Even investigation fails before an expert theif'

PARAGRAPH FOR SLOW LEARNERS

Clem Jones was an expert thief. One day he was coming out of the docks with a box. Pongo asked him to open the box. Clem told him that the cat would run away. Pongo did not believe him. So he made clem open the box. When he opened the box furiously the cat jumped out and ran away. It was a ship's cat. Clem ran after it shouting angrily. After two minutes, he came back with the same box. He held the lid down tightly. Pongo laughed at him but clem looked at him angrily. He looked angry all the way home. Then he smiled. He opened the box and took out a large Dutch cheese.

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2. Describe the confrontation between the narrator and Pongo.

PARAGRAPH FOR TOPPERS

2	Lesson	1	Seventeen Oranges	7
	Author		Bill Naughton	
	Character	•	The narrator, Pongo and other policeman.	
	Theme	100	"Where there is a will, there is a way"	لے

The narrator used to work at a shippard, carrying cargo in the docks. He had an irresistable love for oranges. He stole them from the boats and ships and chewed them for hours on end. However once he was caught by a security police guard, Pongo. Pongo wanted to make his case an example for all the other workers. He wished frighten them of the consequences of dishonesty and stealing. The police officer locked him in a cabin and went out for getting another police officer to be a witness. The narrator ate up all the seventeen oranges with their seeds and peels. He vanished the last of the evidence against him. That was a bitter experience for him. The police men could not do anything. The narrator was never crazy about oranges there after.

"Too much of anything is good for nothing"

PARAGRAPH FOR SLOW LEARNERS

The narrator loved oranges. He could eat oranges all day and everyday. He worked in the shipyard. He was crazy for oranges and tempted to steal the oranges. Once he was caught by Pongo, the policeman. Pongo wanted to make his case an example to teach a lesson to others. The policeman locked him in a cabin. Then he went out to bring another policeman to be a witness. The narrator decided to escape from this charge. He ate up all the oranges leaving no evidence for the theft. He had to eat the seeds and the peels. It was a bitter experience for him. The Pongo could not keep the narrator in lock up anymore. The narrator was never crazy about oranges there after.

"Look before you leap"

VOCABULARY (அருஞ்சொற்கள்)

- D. Find the synonyms for the underlined words given in the passage.
 - The voice in his head asked the narrator to eat the evidence.
 - a) proof
- b) contradict
- c) disprove
- d) refute

- Clem looked at Pongo <u>furiously</u>.
 - a) politely
- b) gently
- c) angrily
- d) calmly
- When Pongo caught the narrator with the oranges, he was very <u>frightened</u>.
 - a) undaunted
- b) afraid c) valiant http://www.trbtnpsc.com/2013/09/9th-standard-materials.html
- d) brave

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- 4. The narrator was quiet, when Pongo questioned him.
 - a) calm
- b) noisy
- c) silent
- d) agitated
- The narrator was in <u>trouble</u> because he took the oranges.
 - a) peace
- b) difficulty
- c) harmony
- d) comfort
- E. Find the antonyms for the underlined words in the following sentences.
 - 1. Seventeen oranges were hidden in the narrator's pocket.
 - a) exposed
- b) masked
- c) concealed
- d) buried

- Cleam Jones was <u>ordered</u> to open the box.
 - a) prepared
- b) arranged
- c) forced
- d) requested

- 3. Pongo locked the narrator inside the cabin.
 - a) closed
- b) sealed
- c) released
- d) chocked

- 4. Pongo carefully searched the narrator's pockets.
 - a) attentively
- b) carelessly
- c) cautiously
- d) strictly

- The narrator of the story felt very <u>sick</u> for a week.
 - a) healthy
- b) disordered
- c) feeble
- d) unhealthy

PHRASAL VERBS

F. Given below in Column A are some phrasal verbs taken from the text. Find the meanings by using a dictionary and complete Column B.

C N	Column A	Column B
S.No.	Phrasal Verb	Meaning
1	font of	liking something pleasant
2	hidden away	concealed
3	lock up	put in a prison
4	laughed at	ridiculed / mocked
5	look at	examine closely
6	bring up	raise
7	gave up	stop trying to do something
8	went through	examined carefully
9	finish off	to do the last part of something
10	figure out	think about / workout

LISTENING (கேட்டல்)

Listen to the play "The Red Peacock". The incidents described in the one act play happen as result of people's responses and actions. Complete the table with suitable responses.

S.No.	CAUSE	ACTION	EFFECT
1.	Krishna Deva Raya wants all the best things in the world.	He pays 1000 gold coins for the red peacock.	The king sentences Chatur Pandit.
2.	Chatur Pandit is greedy and wants to get rich.	He paints a peacock red and bright it to the king.	The king banishes him from the court for a month.
3.	Tenali wants to find out the truth and disprove Chatur Pandit's trick.	He hires a painter and paints four peacocks red.	He proves that the king spends money needlessly.

- G. Answer the following question based on your listening.
 - 1. Why did Chatur Pandit ask the king for 1000 gold coins?

Chatur Pandit brought a red peacock to the court as a gift to the king. So he asked the king 1000 gold coins for the money that he spent on it.

2. Where did Chatur Pandit find the red peacock?

Chatur Pandit found the peacock in the jungle.

3. What sort of a person was Chatur Pandit?

Chatur Pandit was greedy man who wanted to become rich.

4. State whether the statement is true or false.

Tenali was given three weeks to bring more red peacocks.

Ans: False

5. Why the people felt that they were lucky to have Krishna Deva Raya as their king?

Krishna Deva Raya was not afraid to admit his mistake of spending the money needlessly. So the people felt that they were lucky to have him as their king.

SPEAKING (பேசுதல்)

- H. Work in groups of four. Choose one of the situations given below. Discuss how the story would have been different if,
 - i) Pongo had pardoned the narrator after scolding him.

The narrator was not a thief. He used to steal something whenever he left the docks. He was in the habit of hiding things under his apron. One day there was a banana boat in the docks. He picked up the bananas which fell off the boat and quickly hid them under his apron. But bananas were not his craze. He loved to eat oranges very much. When he was returning from the docks with the oranges hidden in his pockets he was caught by Pongo, the policeman. As the apron

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strings broke, the pockets were bulging. There were seventeen oranges. Too many people were stealing from the docks. The narrator kept quiet and was frightened. Pongo found him very innocent. He sympathised the narrator. He did not want to take any action against him. He was a kind man. He advised the narrator not to steal any more. The narrator was pardoned by Pongo, the police man. The narrator went home happily.

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Pongo had arrived on the scene before the last orange was eaten.

The narrator was got red handed when he came out from the docks. As his apron string was broken, the policeman, Pongo could find out his bulging pockets. Pongo caught him for his theft and locked him in a cabin. Keeping the narrator in the cabin, he went out to bring another policeman as a witness to this issue. The narrator was panic-stricken. The voice from the narrator's head told him to eat away all the oranges. It compelled him to eat the seeds and the peels too. The narrator had to eat them to vanish all the evidence. He ate the oranges quickly. But only one was left. Meantime he heard the sound of the policeman nearing the cabin. They opened the cabin and found only one orange on the table. They understood that the narrator had tried to destroy the evidence. They seized the last orange and warned him for his criminal act of destroying the evidence. Both of them decided to take the narrator to the court to get him the punishment.

iii) Pongo had forgotten to lock the door properly but the narrator only discovered it just before Pongo returned.

The narrator was fond of oranges. He loved to eat oranges one after the other all day and everyday. In fact he was not a thief. But he used to steal something whenever he left the docks. He had put the oranges in his pockets and came out. As his apron string broke, the policeman Pongo noticed his bulging pockets. He asked the narrator why he stole the oranges. The narrator kept quiet. He did not say anything. Pongo put him in a cabin and went out to bring another policeman as a witness to take up this issue to the court. The narrator was inside the cabin. He looked at the walls. He thought that he would lose his job and be imprisoned. Pongo and the other policeman were about to return to the cabin. They had not yet come. The narrator noticed that the cabin was not locked. Pongo had forgotten to lock the cabin. The narrator had every chance to escape. But the narrator did not want to go out. He remained in door till Pongo arrived. When Pongo came back, he found the narrator inside the cabin, though it was not locked. Both of them appreciated the narrator for his truthfulness and honesty. They let him go home. The narrator thanked the policeman and left the cabin happily.

WRITING (எழுதுதல்)

- Work in groups and discuss. Then write a diary entry in about 60-80 words describing your feelings and emotions for the given situations.
 - Imagine, you are Pongo.

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1. Your feelings when you caught the boy.

I am Pongo. I am the security officer in the shipyard. One day I was on duty. I saw a boy who was riding a cart and coming out of the docks. I saw his bulging pockets. As usual I stopped him for a check. There were seventeen oranges in his pockets. He was a not a thief. But he had stolen oranges and taken them home. He did not say anything. He kept quiet. But he seemed to be afraid. He was a teenager and crazy of oranges so I could only sympathise him. I didn't want to punish him. I let him go with a slight warning. I could see him having relieved of his fear and worry. I just went ahead with a feeling of gentleness and forgiveness.

"To err is human; To forgive is devine"

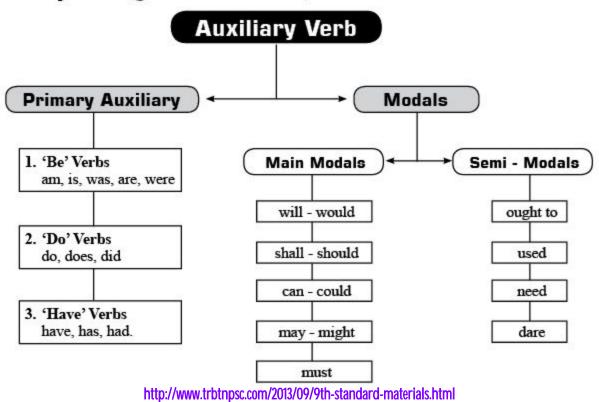
Your feelings and emotions when you came back and found the oranges gone.

It was unfortune that I caught the boy red handed with seventeen oranges. I wanted to warn the other people by taking a stern action against this boy. I locked him in a cabin. He was worried and frightened. He thought that he would lose his job and put in the prison. I (Pongo) went out to bring another policeman to be a witness against the boy (narrator). The policeman and I came back to the cabin. When we entered the cabin we found the oranges had gone. The oranges were the only evidence. Now the evidence was not there. I was totally disappointed. We could not keep the boy in the cabin any longer. I let the boy leave the cabin and go home.

"Man proposes; God disposes"

GRAMMAR @ov&&&

Auxiliary Verb (துணை வினைச் சொல்)



Modals (உணர்சார் துணை வினைச்சொற்கள்)

MODAL	EXPRESSION	EXAMPLE
must	Strong obligation Logical conclusion Certainty	You <u>must</u> come to office at 10 O'clock. He <u>must</u> be a popular person in his area. We <u>must</u> honour our parents.
must not	Prohibition	You must not jump out from a moving train.
can	Ability Permission Possibility	I <u>can</u> lift the box. <u>Can</u> I go now? He <u>can</u> win the prize.
could	Ability in the past Polite Permission Possibility	He <u>could</u> play cricket. <u>Could</u> you lend me your pen? He <u>could</u> have avoided the accident.
may	Permission Possibility / Probability (Doubt)	May, I come in, Sir? It may rain. He may came late.
might	Polite Permission Possibility / Probability	Might I use your pen, please? You might go now. It might rain.
need not	Lack of necessity Absence of obligation	You need not work so hard. He needn't have gone there.
should / ought to	Partial Obligation Advice Logical conclusion	We <u>should / ought to</u> love our country. You <u>should / ought to</u> drive carefully. This book <u>should / ought to</u> be very popular.

J. Can you do It?

- ◆ Talking about the abilities of your class members is a great way to review the use of the modal can.
- Work in pairs and discuss things a person might be able to do. Include things that some people can do and others cannot do, and make a list on the board.

Can you?	
Example: Can you play the guitar?	
Now you try:	
Can you climb a tree?	
Can you drive a car?	
Can you read Hindi?	
Can you compose a poem?	

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- Once your list has 30-50 abilities, it's time to prepare for the game.
- Each of you will be given a blank paper and fill in the spaces with one of the abilities you listed on the board.
- Then, when the teacher says go, go around the classroom asking each other "Can you <u>perform</u>?", asking about one of the activities listed on the board.
- If the person you ask can do that activity, you mark off the square with his/her name.
- If the person asked cannot do it, move on and ask another person about that ability or another one on your paper.
- You can only ask each person about one ability before moving on to ask another classmate, but you can come back to the same person as often as you like.
- When someone gets five spaces in a row, he calls "BINGO".
- K. Do's and Don'ts (Necessity, Obligation and Permission)

Choose the correct option.

- We use <u>must</u> (should / must / ought) when something is compulsory, obligatory and important.
- We use should (should / must / ought) when something is the right thing to do.
- 3. We use <u>ought to (should / must / ought)</u> when something is suggested or recommended.

L. Answer the following.

1	Frame a question using 'have'. I have never seen such a creature.	Ans: Have you ever seen such a creature?
2	Underline the modal. How can we reward you?	Ans: How can we reward you?
3	Find the modal. Where will Tenali Raman go?	Ans: will
4	Choose the correct modal. Who (have / has) painted the peacock red?	Ans: Who has painted the peacock red?
5	Answer with may / may not. Do you think red peacocks exist?	Ans: Red peacocks may not exist.

M. You are Aadhav. While you were away on a holiday, your house was burgled. Use appropriate modals and complete the letter to your friend telling him / her about it.

No. 36, Gandhi Road

Chennai - 45

04 August 2018

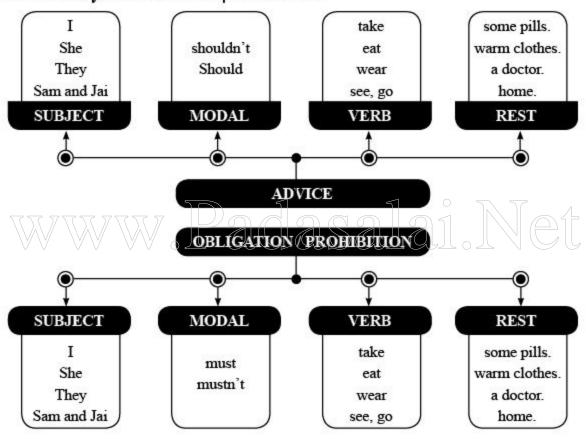
Dear Ramesh.

How are you? I feel sad to inform you that my house was burgled last week when I was on a holiday. Burglars <u>should</u> have known from the accumulated newspaper pile that I had gone away. When I came back last Sunday, I found the back-door lock broken. I <u>ought to</u> have forgotten to bolt

the back-door from inside and they <u>ought to</u> have entered through it. My room was ransaked. They took my laptop and other valuables. I <u>must</u> have deposited the jewellery in a bank locker to avoid this loss. I <u>should</u> have informed my neighbours about my week-long trip. Well, I have registered an FIR with the police. They are investigating the case. They have assured that I <u>should</u> get my jewels back. The burglars <u>must</u> be caught very soon. Convey my regards to all at home.

Yours lovingly, Aadhav

N. Match the Squares to form Proper Sentence.



Answer:

ADVICE

- 1. I/ She should take some pills.
- She / They shouldn't wear warm clothes.
- 3. She / They shouldn't go home.
- Sam and Jai should see a doctor.

OBLICATION

- a) I / She / They <u>must</u> take some pills.
- b) She must wear warm clothes.

- ARI
- c) I / She / They must see a doctor.
- d) Sam and Jai must go home.

ADVICE

- a) I/ She mustn't take some pills.
- b) She must n't wear warm clothes.
- c) They must n't go home.
- d) Sam and Jai must n't see a doctor.
- O. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals.

(Will / Shall, Would / Should, Can / Could, May / Might, Ought to)

Milk is a nutritious food enriched with vitamins and proteins. We <u>ought to</u> take milk regularly so that we <u>may</u> not develop deficiencies in our body. Aged persons, children and patients <u>must</u> take milk in sufficient quantities as it provides strength to their body. We <u>can</u> supplement it with fruits, vegetables and pulses for proper growth of the body. But we <u>should</u> consume milk of good quality. Otherwise it <u>will</u> cause harm to the body. We <u>must</u> be very careful while selecting our food items because there are chances that these <u>might</u> be adulterated. We <u>should</u> protect our health.



ARI

9th Std. ENGLISH - II Term



THE SPIDER AND THE FLY

စ်လှင့်စွာမျစ် အမျစ်

மேரி போத்தம் ஹோவிட் Mary Botham Howitt

About the author (ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு)

Mary Botham Howitt 1799-1888 was an English poet. She was born at Coleford, in Gloucestershire. She was educated at home and read widely. She commenced writing verses at a very early age. Together with her husband William Howitt she wrote over 180 books.



மேரி போத்தம் ஹோவிட் (1799 - 1888) ஓர் ஆங்கீலேயப் பெண் கவிஞர் ஆவார். அவர் குளோசெஸ்டர்ஷயரில் உள்ள கோலபோர்டில் பிறந்தார்.

அவர் வீட்டிலே கற்பிக்கப்பட்டார் மேலும் அதிகமாக கற்றார். மிக இளம் வயதிலேயே அவர் கவிதை வரிகளை எழுதத் தொடங்கினார். அவரது கணவர் வில்லியம் ஹோவிட்டுடன் இணைந்து 180க்கும் மேற்பட்ட புத்தகங்களை அவர் எழுதினார்.

WARMUP (ஆயத்தம் செய்தல்)

If your little brother or sister does not like to eat any of these following vegetables,
 உனது தம்பியோ அல்லது தங்கையோ பின்வரும் காய்கறிகளை உண்ணவில்லை எனில்,







- ♦ how will you make him or her eat them?
 அவனை அல்லது அவளை எவ்வாறு அதை நீ உண்ண வைப்பாய்?
- ◆ What are all the flattering or tempting words you might use to convince them? அவர்களைச் சம்மதிக்க வைக்க எத்தகைய முகஸ்துதி அல்லது ஆசைகாட்டும் வார்த்தைகளை நீ பயன்படுத்துவாய்?
- Work in pairs and enact that moment in front of your classmates.
 உனது வகுப்பு மாணவர்களுக்கு முன் இருவராக அந்த வேளையை நடித்துக் காட்டுக.

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Read the poem with your partner and then answer the questions that follow while one take up the role of the Spider and other the Fly.

"Will you walk into my parlour?" said the Spider to the Fly,
"Tis the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy;
The way into my parlour is up a winding stair,
And I've many curious things to show when you are there."
சிலந்தி ஈயிடம் கூறியது, எனது வரவேற்பறைக்குள் நீ செல்வாயா?
இதுகாறும் நீ உளவு பார்க்காத ஒரு மிக அழகிய சிறிய வரவேற்பறை அது
வரவேற்பறை செல்லும் வழியோ ஒரு சுழற்படிக்கட்டாகும்,
நீ அங்கிருந்தால் உனக்குக் காட்ட ஆர்வமூட்டும் அநேக பொருட்கள் நான் கொண்டுள்ளேன்

"Oh no, no," said the little Fly, "to ask me is in vain, For who goes up your winding stair can never come down again." "ஓ. இல்லை. இல்லை". என்றது அச்சிறு ஈ. "என்னைக் கேட்பது வீண் தான். ஏன் எனில் உனது சுழற்படிக்கட்டில் செல்பவர்களெல்லாம் ஒருபோதும் மீண்டும் கீழே வரமுடிவதில்லையே".

"I'm sure you must be weary, dear, with soaring up so high;

Will you rest upon my little bed?" said the Spider to the Fly.

"There are pretty curtains drawn around; the sheets are fine and thin,

And if you like to rest awhile, I'll snugly tuck you in!"

மிக உயரத்திற்கு நீ சென்றதால், செல்லம். நீ சோர்வுற்றிருப்பது எனது நிச்சயம்;
எனது சிறு படுக்கையில் ஒய்வெடுத்துக் கொள்வாயா?, சிலந்தி ஈயிடம் கேட்டது
சுற்றிலும் அழகிய திரைச்சீலைகள் உண்டு, மெத்தை விரிப்புகளோ அருமை! மென்மை!
சற்றே நீ ஒய்ந்திருக்க விரும்பினால், நான் கச்சிதமாகக் கொண்டு செல்வேன் உள்ளே உன்னை

"Oh no, no," said the little Fly, "for I've often heard it said,
They never, never wake again, who sleep upon your bed!"
"ஓ. இல்லை, இல்லை," என்றது அச்சிறு ஈ. ஏனெனில் அடிக்கடி அதை நான் கேட்டதில்லை. உனது படுக்கையில் உறங்கிடுவோர், ஒருபோதும் ஒருபோதும் மீண்டும் விழித்தெழுவதில்லை.

Said the cunning Spider to the Fly, "Dear friend what can I do,
To prove the warm affection I've always felt for you?
I have within my pantry, good store of all that's nice;
I'm sure you're very welcome – will you please to take a slice?"

அன்பு நண்பா நான் உனக்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும், வஞ்சகச் சிலந்தி ஈயிடம் கேட்டது என் ஆழ்ந்த அன்பினை நிரூபிக்க, உனக்காக நான் எப்போதும் பரிவு கொண்டேன் எனது உணவு இருப்பறையில், உண்ணச் சிறந்தவற்றை நான் வைத்துள்ளேன் உன்னை வரவேற்பது என்னில் நிச்சயம், ஒரு துணிக்கையை நீ எடுத்துக் கொள்வாயா?

"Oh no, no," said the little Fly, "kind Sir, that cannot be, l've heard what's in your pantry, and I do not wish to see!" ஓ. இல்லை, இல்லை, 'எனச் சொன்னது சின்ன ஈ. இனிய ஐயா, அது முடியாதது' உங்கள் உணவு இருப்பறையில் உள்ளவை பற்றி கேட்டுள்ளேன், அதை நான் காண விரும்பவில்லை.

"Sweet creature!" said the Spider, "you're witty and you're wise,
How handsome are your gauzy wings, how brilliant are your eyes!
I've a little looking-glass upon my parlour shelf,
If you'll step in one moment, dear, you shall behold yourself."
இனிய ஜீவராசியே, சிலந்தி கூறியது, நீ ஓர் அறிவாளி, நீ ஒரு ஞானியே
உனது கண்ணாடி இறக்கைகள் எத்தனை அழகு, மின்னிடுமே உன் கண்கள்
என் வரவேற்பறையில் அலமாரி மேல் உள்ளதே ஒரு சிறிய முகம் பார்க்கும் ஆடி
ஒரு நொடியில் நீ உள்ளே வந்தால், செல்லமே, உன்னையே கண்டு கொள்ளலாம் நீ

"I thank you, gentle sir," she said, "for what you're pleased to say, And bidding you good morning now, I'll call another day." எனது நன்றி உமக்கே, கனம் ஐயா, ஏனெனில் நீர் இதை மகிழ்ந்து சொல்வதால் இப்போது உமக்கு கூறுகிறேன் காலை வணக்கம் கூறுகிறேன், மற்றொரு நாள் நான் அழைக்கிறேன்.

The Spider turned him round about, and went into his den,
For well he knew the silly Fly would soon come back again:
So he wove a subtle web, in a little corner sly,
And set his table ready, to dine upon the Fly.
சிலந்தி சுற்றி வளைத்து அவனைத் திருப்பி அவனது குகைக்குள் சென்றது,
அவன் நன்கு அறிவான் விரைவில் அறிவற்ற ஈ மீண்டும் திரும்பி வரும் என;
எனவே ஒரு நுடபமான வலையைப் பிண்ணி, ஒரு சிறிய இரகசிய மூலையில்
அவனது மேசையை ஆயத்தப்படுத்தினான், ஈயினை உணவாக்கி உண்டிடவே

Then he came out to his door again, and merrily did sing, "Come hither, hither, pretty Fly, with the pearl and silver wing;

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Your robes are green and purple – there's a crest upon your head;

Your eyes are like the diamond bright, but mine are dull as lead!"

பின்னர் மீண்டும் அவனது வாசலுக்கு வந்தான், மகிழ்ந்து பாடினான் வா இங்கே, இங்கே, அழகிய ஈயே, முத்து வெள்ளி இறக்கை உடையவளே உனது ஆடையோ பசுமை ஊதா நிறமே – உன் தலை மீது ஒரு கொண்டையே உன் கண்களோ ஒளிரும் வைரமே, ஆனால் என் கண்களோ மங்கிய காரீயமே

Alas, alas! how very soon this silly little Fly,

Hearing his wily, flattering words, came slowly flitting by;

With buzzing wings she hung aloft, then near and nearer drew,

Thinking only of her brilliant eyes, and green and purple hue -

Thinking only of her crested head – poor foolish thing! ஐயோ, ஐயோ! எவ்வளவு அதிசீக்கிரம் இந்த அறிவற்ற ஈ, அவனது தந்திர முகஸ்துதி வார்த்தைகளைக் கேட்டு, மெல்ல பறந்து வந்து ரீங்கார இறக்கைகளுடன் அவள் அந்தரத்தில் தொங்கியபடி அருகே, மிக அருகே சென்றாள், அவளது ஒளிரும் பசுமை ஊதாக் கண்களை மட்டுமே எண்ணியவாறே! அவ்வெளிய முட்டாளின் கொண்டை மண்டையை எண்ணியவாறே!

At last,

Up jumped the cunning Spider, and fiercely held her fast.

He dragged her up his winding stair, into his dismal den,

Within his little parlour – but she ne'er came out again! கடைசியில்,

நயவஞ்சகச்சிலந்தி குதித்து, வேகமாய் கடுமையாய் அவளைப் பிடித்தான் அவன் அவளை சுழற்படிக்கட்டில் அவனது மோசமான குகைக்குள் இமுத்துச் சென்றான் அவனது சிறிய வரவேற்பறையினுள் – ஆனால் அவள் ஒருபோதும் மீண்டும் வரவில்லை வெளியே

And now dear little children, who may this story read,

To idle, silly flattering words, I pray you ne'er give heed:

Unto an evil counsellor, close heart and ear and eye,

And take a lesson from this tale, of the Spider and the Fly.

இப்போதும் சின்னச் செல்லக் குழந்தைகளே, இக்கதையை வாசிப்பவர் யாராக இருந்தாலும் வீணான, அறிவற்ற முகஸ்துதி வார்த்தைகளுக்கு, ஒரு போதும் செவிசாய்க்காதே, என நான் வேண்டுகிறேன்; தீய ஆலோசகளுக்கு (உன்) உள்ளத்தை, காதை, கண்ணை மூடிக்கொள் சிலந்தியும் ஈயும் கதையில் ஒரு பாடத்தைக் கற்றுக்கொள்.

A. Read the following lines from the poem and answer the questions in a sentence or two.

1. "The way into my parlour is up a winding stair,

And I've many curious things to show when you are there"

a) How to reach the spider's parlour?

Through a winding stair, you can reach the spider's parlour.

b) What will the fly get to see in the parlour?

The fly will get to see many curious things in the parlour.

2. "Oh no, no," said the little Fly, "kind Sir, that cannot be,

I've heard what's in your pantry, and I do not wish to see!"

a) Is the fly willing to enter the spider's pantry?

No, the fly is not willing to enter the parlour.

b) Can you guess what was in the pantry?

No, I cannot guess what was in the pantry.

3. "Sweet creature!" said the Spider, "You're witty and you're wise, How handsome are your gauzy wings, how brilliant are your eyes!"

a) List the words used by the spider to describe the fly.

Handsome, gauzy (wings), brilliant (eyes) are the words the spider used to describe the fly.

b) Why does the spider say that the fly is witty?

The spider is flattering. So it says that the fly is witty

4. The spider turned him round about, and went into his den,

For well he knew the silly Fly would soon come back again:

a) Why is the poet using the word den to describe the spider's web?

Wildanimals live in their dens. Spider is wild and also has its webasits dwelling place. So the poetuses the word 'den' to describe the spider's web.

b) Why was the spider sure that the fly would come back again?

The fly was silly and ignorant. So the spider was sure that the fly would come back again.

With buzzy wings she hung aloft, then near and nearer drew,

Thinking only of her brilliant eyes, and green and purple hue-

a) Who does 'she' refer to?

'She' refers to the fly.

b) What was 'she' thinking of?

She was thinking of her brilliant eyes, and green and purple hue.

6. And now dear little children, who may this story read,

To idle, silly flattering words, I pray you ne'er give head:

a) Who does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet.

b) What is the advice given to the readers?

"Never listen to idle, silly flattering words," is the advice given to the readers. http://www.trbtnpsc.com/2013/09/9th-standard-materials.html

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Additional Comprehension Questions & Answers

 "I'm sure you must be weary, dear, with soaring up so high Will you rest upon my little bed?" said the Spider to the Fly.

a) Who does 'I' refer to?

I refers to the Spider.

b) Who does 'You' refer to?

You refers to the Fly.

c) Who was weary according to the Spider?

The Fly was weary.

d) Why was the Fly weary?

The Fly was because was going up very high by flying.

e) What did the Spider ask the Fly?

The Spider asked the Fly if she would rest upon his little bed.

2. There are pretty curtains drawn around; the sheets are fine and thin.

And if you like to rest a while, I'll snugly tuck you in.

a) Describe the Spider's bed.

There are pretty curtains around and the sheets are fine and thin.

b) What is the condition laid by the Spider?

If the Fly likes to rest a while, the Spider will snugly tuck the Fly in.

3. I have within my pantry, good store of all that's nice;

I'm sure you're very welcome - will you please to take a slice?

a) What is a pantry?

A pantry is a room where beverages, food, dishes are used.

b) What kind of pantry is it?

It is a good pantry of all nice things.

4. So he wove a subtle web, in a little corner sly

And set his table ready, to dine up the Fly.

a) Who wove a subtle web?

The Spider wove a subtle web.

b) What is a subtle web?

A subtle web is the dwelling place of a Spider.

c) What is the table mentioned here?

It is the dining table.

d) Why is the table ready?

The table is ready for eating the Fly.

5. Your robes are green and purple - there's a crest upon your head Your eye are like the diamond bright but mine are dull as lead.

a) Whose robes are green and purple?

The Fly's robes are green and purple.

b) What is there upon the Fly's head?

A crest is upon the Fly's head.

c) What are the Fly's eyes compared to?

The Fly's eyes are compared to bright diamond.

d) Whose eyes are dull like lead?

The Spider's eyes are dull like lead.

Up jumped the cunning Spider, and fiercely held her fast,

He dragged her up his winding stair, into his dismal den.

a) Why did the Spider jumped up?

The Spider jumped up to catch hold of the Fly.

b) How did the Spider hold the Fly.

The Spider fiercely held the Fly fast.

c) Who dragged whom up the winding stair?

The Spider dragged the Fly up the winding stair.

d) Where did the Spider take the Fly?

The Spider took the Fly into his dismal den

e) What is meant by 'dismal den'?

'Dismal den' means a gloomy or horrible cave.

f) What is the dismal den?

The dismal den is the cobweb. (home of the spider)

g) Why is it called a dismal den?

The Spider kills and eats his prey in the cobweb. So it is called a dismal den.

7. Unto an evil counsellor, close heart and ear and eye,

And take a lesson from this tale, of the Spider and the Fly.

a) To whom should you close your heart, ear and eye?

I should close my heart, ear and eye.

b) What lesson do the readers take from this tale?

'Don't listen to evil counsellor and don't take their advice' is the lesson the teachers take from this tale.

c) Do you want to be the Spider or the Fly?

I don't want to be the spider or the Fly.

d) Who is an evil counsellor in general?

In general, the one who makes the other as his prey through his evil advice.

e) What is the advice given here?

"Beware of evil counsellors" is the advice given here.

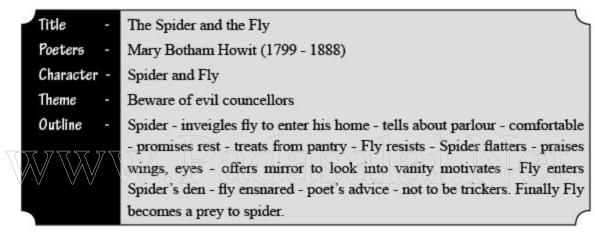
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B. Complete the summary by filling in the spaces with suitable words.

The poem begins with the spider's <u>friendliness</u> of the fly. He <u>requests</u> the fly to come into his home. The spider describes his parlour as the <u>prettiest</u> one. The spider kindles the curiosity of the fly so that she may enter his home. Fortunately, the fly is <u>wise</u> and refuses to get into his home. Now the spider pretends to be a <u>good man</u> and asks her to come and rest in his home. He offers her <u>bed</u> and a <u>thin fine sheets</u> to rest. This time also the fly <u>refuses</u> the spider's offer very politely. The next weapon that the spider uses is <u>flattery</u>. The spider praises the <u>wing</u> and <u>eyes</u> of the fly and also praises her <u>head</u>. He invites her to look at herself in the <u>mirror</u> which is in his parlour. The fly is <u>enticed</u> / tempted by the words of the spider and she falls a <u>prey</u> to her <u>enemy</u>.

C. Answer the following questions in about 80 - 100 words.

Write a character sketch of the spider.



In the poem, the spider first tries to inveigle the fly into the Spider's home. He tells the fly that his parlour is comfortable and he will be welcoming the fly. The Spider promises the fly a rest on his bed and treats from his pantry. The fly wisely resists these attempts to get her to enter the Spider's house. However she cannot resist the Spider's flattery. The Spider praises her wings and eyes and offers her a chance to look into the mirror. Motivated by her great vanity, the fly enters the Spider's den and is ensnared. The poet tells the readers not to be tricked by "idle, silly, flattering words" at the end of the poem. The Spider is cunning and full of vice. Spider wins in its attempt. He deceive the fly at the end. Vanity makes people susceptible to doing foolish things. So the people need to be wary of others who flatter them only to deceive them. The poet advises the readers to close their hearts, eyes and ears to the evil counsellors.

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PARAGRAPH FOR SLOW LEARNERS

2	Title		The Spider and the Fly
	Poeters		Mary Botham Howit (1799 - 1888)
	Character		Spider and Fly
	Theme		Beware of evil councellors
	Outline	17	The spider - cunning creature - inveigles Fly - invites Fly - Firstly Fly resists - Spider flatters - Fly - Praises eyes, wings - Fly cannot resist flattery - Fly enters Spider's den - becomes prey to Spider - Poet's advice - not to be tricked by flattery - avoid foolish things - fight and prevent getting
-			deceived.

The Spider is a cunning creature. He tries to inveigle the Fly into his house. He tells the Fly about the comforts in his parlour. He wishes to welcome the Fly. The spider promises the Fly a rest on his bed and treats from his pantry. The Fly resists firstly. The Spider flatters but the Fly fails to resist. The Spider praises her eyes, and wings. He offers a mirror to look into. Vanity defeats the fly. She enters the Spider's den. The Fly is trapped. The poetes tells the readers not to be deceived by "idle, silly, flattering words. Spider makes the Fly his prey. Vanity makes the people susceptible to doing foolish things. So people must be wary of others who flatter and cheat them

What happens if we fall a prey to flattery? Give instances from the poem 'The Spider and the Fly'.

Title	÷	The Spider and the Fly
Poeters		Mary Botham Howit (1799 - 1888)
Character		Spider and Fly
Theme	-	Prevention is better than cure.
Outline	1	Flattery - deadly weapon - defeats enemy - poem stresses this idea - social trends today succumbed to superficiality - bad things stay near - Fly is ensnared - due to praises - spider ensnares Fly - Fly gives in to praise - becomes a prey - people also fall a prey.

Flattery is a deadly weapon to defeat the enemies. The poem stresses the idea that can be seen in social trends today. If individuals succumb to superficiality, bad things are not far behind. The fly is ensnared because of the superficial praises of the Spider.

'To idle, silly, flattering words, I pray you never give heed Unto an evil counsellor, close heart and ear and eye"

The Spider is able to 'weave a web' to ensnare the fly because of the superficial praise heaped on it. When the Fly gives in to this praise, believing it as truth, the fly is destroyed. In the society, http://www.trbtnpsc.com/2013/09/9th-standard-materials.html

if the people are giving in to tempting words and praises then they fall a prey to flattery. Just as the Fly is destroyed by the Spider, the people will also be affected by the flatters.

PARAGRAPH FOR SLOW LEARNERS

Title - The Spider and the Fly

Poeters - Mary Botham Howit (1799 - 1888)

Character - Spider and Fly

Theme - Prevention is better than cure.

Outline - Flattery - deadly weapon - overcomes enemies - poem stresses idea - today's social trends - superficiality - tends to bad things - Fly gives in to praises - ensnared by Spider - becomes a prey - people yield to flattery - fall prey to flatters - avoid evil counsellers.

Flattery is a deadly weapon to overcome the enemies. The poem stresses this idea. It is seen in the society. If people who succumb to superficiality, bad things approach them easily. The spider praises the Fly excessively. The fly becomes a prey to the flattery of the Spider. The Spider is able to 'weave a web'. The Spider ensuares the fly by his praises. Trusting the flattery, the Fly gives in to destroy herself. There are people in the society, who yield to the tempting words fall a prey to their enemies. The poet advises the readers not to keep their hearts, eyes and ears open to the evil counsellors.

3. In your own words give a detailed description of:

- a) The Spider's Parlour
- b) The Fly's Appearance

a) The Spider's Parlour:

The story "The Spider and the Fly" tells about a cunning Spider who ensures a naive Fly through the use of seduction and flattery. The Spider invites the Fly to his parlour. The way to the parlour is up a winding stair. It is the prettiest little parlour that the Fly has ever spied. There are many curious things. The Spider wants to show them to the Fly. There is a little bed to rest upon. There are pretty curtains drawn around. The sheets are fine and thin. On the whole the Spider's parlour is the best and the prettiest.

b) The Fly's appearance:

The Spider tries to flatter the Fly by praising her appearance and inviting her in to look into a mirror. The Spider tells the Fly that she has handsome gauzy wings and brilliant eyes. The spider further tells that the Fly is pretty with pearl and silver wing. The Fly's robes are green and purple hue. There is a crest upon the Fly's head. Her eyes are like the bright diamond. On the whole the Fly is elegant and beautiful.

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APPRECIATE THE POEM

Anthropomorphism means to endow a non-human character with human traits and behaviour. For example: Throughout the poem, we see the spider's web described with features as in a normal house. We see a pantry, bed, mirror, and stairs and so on.

மனித குணாதியங்கள் மற்றும் நடத்தையும் ஒரு மிருக குணாதியத்தை வரையறுக்கின்ற வழிமுறை மாந்தவுருமியம் ஆகும். எடுத்துக்காட்டாக, இப்பாடல் முழுவதிலும் ஒரு வீட்டிலுள்ள சிறப்பம்சங்களுடன் சிலந்தியின்

FIGURES OF SPEECH (மொழி அணி வகைகள்)

Consonance (ஒலி இசைவு): Repetition of similar consonant sounds in the neighbouring words.
 அடுத்தடுத்த சொற்களில் ஒத்த மெய் ஒலியை (மீண்டும் மீண்டும்) ஒலிக்கின் வகை அணியாகும்.

Ex: T is the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy;

"T' is, prettiest, little, that" are the words which sound similarly or repeatedly.

Another line:

For well he knew the silly Fly would soon come back again.

Assonance (உயிரொலி இசைவு): Repetition of similar vowel sounds in the neighbouring words.
 அடுத்தடுத்த சொற்களில் ஒத்த மெய் ஒலியை (மீண்டும் மீண்டும்) ஒலிக்கின்ற வகை அணியாகும்.
 Eg: 'Tis is the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy.

3. Anaphora (அந்தாதித் தொடை):

Repetition of word or a phrase at the beginning of a sequence of sentence, paragraph and lines. வாக்கியங்கள், பத்திகள் மற்றும் வரிகளின் ஒரு தொடரின் தொடக்கத்தில் ஒரு சொல் அல்லத சொற்றொடர் மீண்டும் வீரும் வரும் வகை அணியாகும்.

Eg: How handsome are your gauzy wings, how brilliant are your eyes!

Identify the figures of speech

Your eyes are like the diamond bright but mine are dull as lead.

Ans: The figure of speech is 'simile' (clues : like / as)

4. Alliteration:

Repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words.

(ஒரு பாடல் வரியில்) சொற்களின் தொடக்கத்தில் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் வரும் மெய்யொலியைக் குறிக்கும் வகை அணியாகும்.

Eg: For who goes up your winding stair.

The words 'who' and 'winding' are alliterated. Here the sound / w / is repeated.

THE POETIC DEVICES

Repetition : Repeating the same words more than once.

Line 5 : 'O, no, no!"

Line 30 : 'Come <u>hither</u>, <u>hither</u>, pretty fly

Line 36 : Thinking only of her brilliant eyes, and green and purple hue -

Line 37 : Thinking only of her crested head — poor foolish thing!

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Alliteration: Repetition of initial consonant sounds.

Line 7 : Soaring up so high [/s/ sound is repeated]

Line 19 : You're witty and you're wise [/w/ sound is repeated]

Consonance: Repetition of similar consonant sounds in the neighbouring words.

Line 2 : 'T is the prettiest little parlour' [/t/ is repeated]

Line 16 : 'I' m sure you're very welcome; will you please to take a slice?" [/v/, /w/ are repeated]

Line 42 : idle, silly, flattering talk [/l/ sound is repeated]

Assonance : Repetition of similar vowel sounds.

Line 2 : 'T is the prettiest little parlor. [/i/ sound is repeated]

Line 38 : Up jumped the cunning Spider [/^/ sound is repeated]

Elision : Omission of a sound or syllable.

In words like <u>ne'er</u>, <u>you're</u>, <u>I've</u>, <u>you'll</u> etc, the poet has omitted a sound or syllable to maintain the rhythm by dropping it wherever necessary.

LISTENING (கேட்டல்)

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with appropriate answers.

1.	Without trust there is	no	5	
2.	is a ve	ery rare thing to find in life.		
3.	When people betray	you learn from the	- GGZ GGZ G	.02 1 9 9
4.	Don't let	on the road		
5.	If we keep moving for	orward you will have a wonder	fully	life.

Ans: 1. relationship 2. Trust 3. situation 4. small bumps, throw you back. 5. fulfulling

SPEAKING (பேசுதல்)

The cunning spider was waiting for a chance to pull the fly into its web and it used all the possible ways to trap her. Have you ever been trapped by flattery to do something you did not want to do? Discuss in pairs and share your experience in the class.

A model speech:

Ajay and I are friends. Ajay is elder to me by a year of age. We used to go every where together. Ajay is cleverer than me. We both were studying in the same class. We occupied the same bench in the class. Many have called us twin though we don't look alike nor brothers. Ajay was in the habit of making fun of me often. But I never minded it. Oneday he told me about going to the river and bathing there. He knows swimming. But I don't swim well. He flattered me that day saying that I could swim well and he promised me to make me swim better. Eventhough I refused to swim, he compelled me to get into the river. I trusted him and jumped into the river. The river was deep and the water was flowing faster.

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He saw me struggling in the river shouting for help. Ajay took it as fun and did not come to my rescue. I thought that I would die. But to my surprise, a few people who were watching me in this panic-stricken situation swam across the river and took me to the bank of the river. They advised Ajay not to be playful and betraying anyone. He was ashamed for his senseless act. Later I was taken to my house. I forgave Ajay but never wanted to be his friend anymore.

Only a friend in need is a friend indeed.

WRITING (எழுதுதல்)

The fly gives into flattery and becomes the spider's prey. If you are asked to give a happy ending to the poem, how will you save the fly? Write in your own words.

The cunning spider tried to ensnare the fly. Firstly the Fly refused to accept the invitation to enter the Spider's parlour. Then the Spider used flattery to seduce the Fly. The Spider started praising the Fly. The Fly believed the Spider's words and gave in to his praises. Atlast the Spider jumped up and caught the Fly fast. The Fly realised the danger and wanted to escape. While the Spider was trying to make the Fly its prey, there came a lizard. The Spider was scared of it. So the Spider went up leaving the Fly half-dead. The Fly became alert. It struggled hard to come out of the thin thread half hazardly. The fly got some hope. In the last attempt, the fly fell down and flew away from there. The Spider's hard effort with great flattery entered in vain. The Spider had to wait for another chance to get any other little creature as its prey.

"Where there is a will, there is a way"

READ AND ENJOY (வாசித்து மகிழ்)

Never Trust a Mirror - ஓர் ஆடியை ஒருபோதும் நம்பாதே

Never trust a mirro ஓர் ஆடியை ஒருபோது நம்பாதே, For a mirror always lies. ஏனெனில் எப்பொழுதும் ஓர் ஆடி பொய் சொல்கிறதே It makes you think that all you're worth, நீ மதிப்புடையவனென அது உன்னை நம்பச்செய்கிறது. Can be seen from the outside வெளியிலிருந்து அதைக் காணக்கூடும், Never trust a mirror. ஓர் ஆடியை ஒருபோதும் நம்பாதே It only shows you what's skin deep, உன்னை அது மேலோட்டமாகவே காட்டுகிறது You can't see how your eyelids flutter, உன் கண்ணிமைகள் படபடப்பதை நீ காண முடியாதே When you're drifting off to sleep, நீ தூங்கி விழுந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது It doesn't show you what the world sees, உலகம் பார்க்கின்றபோது அது உன்னைக் காட்டுவதில்லை When you're only being you, நீ நீயாக மட்டும் இருக்கும்போது Or how your eyes just light up, அல்லது உன் கண்கள் எப்படி ஒளிருகிறது When you're loving what you do, நீ செய்கின்றதை நீ நேசிக்கும்போது

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It doesn't capture when you're smiling, Where no one else can see. And your reflection cannot tell you, Everything you mean to me, Never trust a mirror For it only shows your skin,

It's time you looked within.

நீ புன்முறுவலிக்கையில் அது உன்னைப் (படம்) பிடிப்பதில்லை அங்கே ஒருவருமே உன்னைக் காணமுடியாதே உனது பிம்பங்கள் உனக்கொன்றும் கூற இயலாதே. எல்லாமே எனக்கு நீ தானே ஒருபோதும் ஓர் ஆடியை நம்பாதே அது உன் சருமத்தை மட்டுமே காட்டிடுதே And if you think that it dictates your worth, உனது மதிப்பை அது உனக்குக் கூறிடுமென நீ நினைத்தால், அந்த வேளையில், நீ உள்ளே பார்த்ததுதானே

Erin Hanson - எரின் ஹேன்ஸன்

Never trust a mirror, For a mirror always lies, It makes you think that all you're worth, Can be seen from the outside, Never trust a mirror. It only shows you what's skin deep, You can't see how your eyelids flutter, When you're dritting o to sleep. It doesn't show you what the world sees When you're only being you, Or how your eyes just light up, When you're loving what you do, It doesn't capture when you're smiling, Where no one else can see, And your reflection cannot tell you, Everything you mean to me, Never trust a mirror, For it only shows your skin, And if you think that it dictates your worth, It's time you looked within. Erin Hanson.

SUPPLEMENTARY



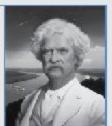
THE CAT AND THE PAIN-KILLER

"ပာလေးက်စု စာလ **ပိုစာ**ပါလေးက်စွဲ့

- Mark Twain

About the author (ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பு)

Samuel Langhorne Clemens (1835-1910), better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, humourist, entrepreneur, publisher and lecturer. Twain was raised in Hannibal, Missouri, which later provided the setting for his novels. His famous works were The Adventures of Tom Sawyer and The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.



சாமுவேல் லாங்ஹார்ன் கிளெமென்ஸ் (1835–1910) மார்க்டுவைன் எனும் புனைப் பெயரால் நன்கு அறியப்பட்ட ஒர் அமெரிக்க எழுத்தாளர், நிறுவனர்,

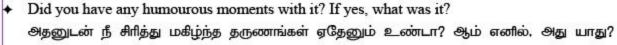
வெளியீட்டாளா் மற்றும் விரிவுரையாளா் ஆவாா். டுவைன் மிசோாியிலுள்ள ஹன்னி பாலில், வளா்க்கப்பட்டாா். பின்னா் அதுவே அவரது நாவல்களுக்கு ஒரு பிண்ணனியத்தை உருவாக்கித் தந்தது. டாம் சாயாின் சாகசங்கள் மற்றும் ஹக்கில்பொி பின்னின் சாகசங்கள் அவரது தலைசிறந்த படைப்புகளாகும்.

WARMUP (ஆபத்தம் செப்தல்)

There has always been a close bonding between children and animals. Studies have revealed that living with pet animals increases empathy, compassion and self-esteem among children.

குழந்தைகளுக்கும் விலங்களுக்கும் இடையே ஒரு நெருங்கிய பிணைப்பு எப்பொழுதும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. செல்லப் பிராணிகளுடன் வாழ்வது பச்சாதாபம், இரக்கம் மற்றும் சுயமரியாதை ஆகியவற்றை குழந்தைகளிடையே அதிகரிக்கின்றது என ஆய்வுகள் வெளிப்படுத்துகின்றன.

- ◆ Do you have pet at home? வீட்டில் நீ ஒரு செல்லப்பிராணி வைத்திருக்கிறாயா?
- ♦ If yes, what animal is it and what is its name? ஆம் எனில, அந்தப் பிராணி எது? அதன் பெயர் என்ன?



✦ How do you care for your pets?
உனது செல்லப்பிராணிகளை எவ்வாறு நீ கவனித்துக் கொள்கிறாய்?



A Note about the Novel: புகினம் (நாவல்) பற்றிய ஒரு குறிப்பு:

"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" is a novel about a young boy Tom Sawyer growing up along the Mississippi River at St. Petersburg. Tom Sawyer lives with his Aunt Polly and his brother Sid. He is up to all sorts of mischief. But very cleverly he escapes from the punishments that are given to him. He finds school life miserable. But after Becky Thatcher's arrival in town, he is a bit happy to go to school. Even that happiness does not last long as Becky



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falls ill and does not come to school for a very long time. Bored of school, Tom, with his best friends Joe Harpet and Huck runs away to an island in the Mississippi called Jackson's Island to become a pirate. People in their home town think that they are dead, but to the pleasant shock of everyone they arrive at their own funeral.

"டாம் சாயாின் வீரதீரச் செயல்கள்' எனும் புதினமானது மிஸிஸிப்பி ஆற்றோரத்தில் செயின்ட பீடப்ஸ்பா்க்கில் வளா்ந்த டாம் சாயா் எனும் இளம் சிறுவனைப் பற்றியதாகும். டாம் சாயா் அவனது அத்தை 'போலி' மற்றும் அவனது சகோதரன் 'பிட' ஆகியோருடன் வாழ்ந்து / வசித்து வருகிறான். அவன் எல்லாவிதமான சேட்டைகள் குறும்புகளில் தேறியிருந்தான். ஆனால் மிகத்தந்திரமாக அவனுக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தண்டனைகளில் இருந்து அவன் தப்பித்துக் கொள்வான். அவனது பள்ளி வாழ்க்கையை பாிதாபகரமானதாகக் கண்டான். ஆனால் பட்டணத்தில் பெக்கி தாட்சாின் வருகைக்குப் பின், பள்ளிக்குச் செல்வதில் அவனுக்கு சற்று மகிழ்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது. அந்தச் சந்தோஷம் அதிகம் நீடிக்கவில்லை ஏனெனில் பெக்கி சுகவீனமூற்று மிக அதிக நாட்கள் பள்ளிக்குச் செல்லவில்லை. பள்ளியினால் சலித்துப்போய், டாம் அவனது நெருங்கிய கூட்டாளிகளான ஜோ ஹாா் பெர் மற்றும் ஹக் ஆகியோருடன் மினினிப்பி ஜேக்ஸனின் தீவு என அழைக்கப்படும் தீவிற்குச் சென்று ஒரு கடற்கொள்ளையனாக மாறிவிட்டான். அவனது சொந்தப்பட்டணத்தில் உள்ள மக்கள் அவன் இறந்துவிட்டதாக நினைத்தனர். ஆனால் அவா்களது சவ அடக்கத்திற்கு அவா்கள் வருகை புரிந்து அனைவரையும் இன்ப அதிா்ச்சிக் குள்ளாக்கினா்.

The Cat and the Pain-killer is one of the episodes of Tom Sawyer where we find him playing pranks on his Aunt Polly, who loves him very much, but does not show her love outwardly in order to make Tom a good boy.

"பூனையும் வலிக்கொல்லியும்" டாம் சாயாின் தொடர் கதைகளில் ஒன்றாகும். அதில் அவனை அதிகமாக நேசிக்கின்ற அத்தை பாலியிடம் குறும்புத் தனமாக அவன் விளையாடுகிறதை நாம் காண்கிறோம். ஆனால் டாம் ஒரு நல்ல பையன் எனக்காட்டுவதற்காக அவளது அன்பை அவள் வெளிக்காட்டுவதில்லை.

தமிழாக்கம்:

Now read the extract "The cat and the Pain-Killer" to enjoy the pranks played by Tom Sawyer on Peter, the cat.

இப்போது "பூனையும் வலி நிவாரணியும்" எனும் தொகுப்பினை வாசித்து பீட்டர் எனும் பூனையிடம் டாம் சாயர் விளையாடிய குறும்புத்தனத்தை ரசித்து மகிமுங்கள்.

Becky Thatcher, his friend, had stopped coming to school. This disturbed Tom. He became unhappy. The charm of life was gone; there was nothing but boredom left. He put his hoop away, and his bat; there was no joy in

http://www.trbtnpsc.com/2013/09/9th-standard-materials.html

them anymore and so his aunt Polly was concerned. She was infatuated with patent medicines and all new methods of producing health or meaning it. She was an incurable experimenter in these things.

அவனது நண்பன் பெக்கி தாட்சர், பள்ளிக்கு வருவதை நிறுத்திவிட்டான். இது டாமிற்கு இடையூராக இருந்தது. அவன் துக்கமடைந்தான். வாழ்க்கையின் சுவராஸியம் / வசீகரம் போய்விட்டது; சலிப்பைத் தவிர வேறொன்றும் மீந்திருக்கவில்லை. அவனது வளையத்தை அவன் போட்டுவிட்டான், அவனது மட்டையையும் போட்டுவிட்டான். அவர்களிடம் ஆனந்தமே துளியும் இல்லை ஆகவே அவனது அத்தை பாலி கவலைப்பட்டாள். அவள் காப்புரிமை பெற்ற மருந்துகள் மற்றும் உடல்நலனை உருவாக்கும் அனைத்துப் புதிய முறைகள் அல்லது அதனைக் குணமாக்குகின்றவை போன்றவற்றின் மீது, மோகம் கொண்டிருந்தாள். இக்காரியங்களில் அவள் ஒரு குணப்படுத்த முடியாத பரிசோதனை நிகழ்த்துபவராக இருந்தாள்.

She began to try all manners of remedies on Tom. The water treatment was new, now, and Tom's low condition was a windfall to her. She had him out at daylight every morning, stood by him up in the wood-shed and drowned him in cold water; then she rubbed him hard down with a towel like a file; then she rolled him up in a wet sheet and put him away under blankets.

அவள் டாம் மீது அத்தனை பரிகார / நிவாரண முறைகளையும் முயற்சிக்கத் தொடங்கினாள். நீர் சிகிச்சை புதிதாக இருந்தது. இப்போது, மேலும் டாமின் தாழ்ந்த நிலை எதிர்பாராத ஒன்றாக அவளுக்கு இருந்தது. ஒவ்வொரு காலையிலும் அவள் அவனை பகல் ஒளியில் வைத்திருந்தாள். அவன் அருகில் துணையாய் கார்றுக் கொட்டகையில் நின்று அவனைக் குளிர்ந்த நீரில் அமிழ்த்தினாள்; பின்னர் ஓர் அரம் போன்ற துண்டால் அவனை அவள் அழுத்தித் துடைத்தாள்; பின்னர் அவள் அவனை ஓர் ஈரமான நீளத் துணியால் சுருட்டி அவனை கம்பளத்தின் அடியில் போட்டாள்.

Yet not withstanding all this, the boy grew more and more sad and pale and dejected. She added hot baths, sitz baths, shower baths, and plunges. The boy remained bored. She began to assist the water with a slim oatmeal diet and blister-plasters. She calculated his capacity and filled him up every day with quack cure-alls. He became fed up and so he thought over various plans of relief, and finally hit upon that of professing to be fond of pain-killer. He asked for it so often that he became a nuisance, and his aunt ended by telling him to help himself and quit bothering her.

எனினும் இவை அனைத்தையும் தவிர, அந்தப் பையன் மேலும் மேலும் சோகமாகவும், சோர்வாகவும் மனந்தளர்ந்தும் காணப்பட்டான். அவள் சுடுநீர் குளியல், இருக்கைக் குளியல், மழை குளியல் மற்றும் நீரினுள் பாய்ந்து செல்லுதல் ஆகியவற்றைச் சேர்த்துச் கொண்டாள். மெல்லிய கூழ் உணவு மற்றும் கொப்புளப் புச்சுக்களுடன் தண்ணீரை அவள் பயன்படுத்தத் தொடங்கினாள். அவனுடைய கொள்திறனை அவள் கணக்கிட்டு

அவனை சர்வரோக நிவாரணியால் நிரப்பினாள். அவன் விரக்தியடைந்தான். ஆகவே அவன் பல்வேறு நிவாரணத் திட்டங்களைப் பற்றி எண்ணினான். முடிவில் வலி நிவாரணியை விரும்புவதாகக் கூறியதன் மூலம் அது வெற்றி பெற்றது. அவன் அதனை அடிக்கடி கேட்டதின் மூலமாக அவன் ஒரு தொந்தரவாக மாறினான் மேலும் அவனுக்கு அவனே உதவி செய்திடுவதாகக் கூறி அவளைத் தொந்தரவு செய்வதலிருந்து வெளியேறினாள்.

She found that the medicine did really diminish, but it did not occur to her that the boy was mending the health of a crack in the sitting room floor with it. உண்மையிலேயே மருந்து குறைவதை அவள் கண்டறிந்தாள். ஆனால் அந்த



அமரும் அறையின் தரையிலே ஒரு வெடிப்பினுடைய நலனை அந்தப் பையன் சரிப்படுத்துவதாக அவளுக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை.

One day Tom was in the act of dosing the crack when his aunt's cat Peter came along purring, eyeing the teaspoon greedily, and begging for a taste. Tom said, 'Don't ask for it unless you want it, Peter'.

ஒரு நாள் டாமின் அத்தையின் பூனை யான பீட்டர் உறுமிக் கொண்டு, பேராசையில் தேக்கரண்டி மீது கண் வைத்து ஒரு முறை சுவைத்திட வேண்டியவாறு அவன் வெடிப்பிற்கு மருந்து வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கையில்



வந்தது. "உனக்குத் தேவையில்லையெனில், இதை நீ கேடகாதே, பீடபர்', என டாம் கூறினான்.

But Peter signified that he did want it.

ஆனால் அதை அவன் விரும்புவதாகக் கூறி பீட்டர் உறுதிப்படுத்தினான்.

'You better make sure'. "நீ நன்கு உறுதியாக இருக்கிறாய்",

Peter was sure. பீட்டர் உறுதியாக இருந்தான்.

'Now you've asked for it, and I'll give it to you, because there ain't anything mean about me; but if you find you don't like it, you mustn't blame anybody but your own self'.

இப்பொழுது நீ அதை கேட்டிருக்கிறாய், நான் அதை உனக்குத் தருவேன் ஏனெனில் எனக்கு அதைப்பற்றிக் கருத ஒன்றுமில்லை; ஆனால் அதை நீ விரும்பவில்லை என நீ கண்டால் நீ யாரையும் குறை கூறக்கூடாது ஆனால் நீயே அதனை ஏற்றிடவேண்டும்.

Peter was agreeble. So Tom opened his mouth and poured down the pain-killer. Peter sprang a couple of yards in the air, and then delivered a war-whoop and set off round and round the room, banging against furniture, upsetting flower-pots, and making general confusion. Next he rose on his hind feet and danced around, in a frenzy of enjoyment, with his head over his shoulder and his voice proclaiming his happiness. Then he went tearing around the house again spreading chaos and destruction in his path. Aunt Polly entered in time to see him throw a few double summersets, deliver a final mighty hurrah, and sail through the open window, carrying the rest of the flower-pots with him. The old lady stood petrified with astonishment, peering over her glasses; Tom lay on the floor expiring with laughter.

பீட்டர் சம்மதித்தது. ஆகவே டாம் அதனுடைய வாயைப் பிளந்து அந்த வலி நிவாரணியை ஊற்றினான். பீட்டர் இரண்டு கெஐங்கள் மேலே துள்ளி அதன் பின்னர் ஒரு போர்க் கூச்சலை வெளிப்படுத்தி மேலும் அந்த அறையைச் சுற்றிச் சுற்றி வந்து, அறைகலன்களில் முட்டிமோதி, பூச்சாடிகளைக் கீழே தள்ளி ஒரு பொதுக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டாக்கியது. அடுத்ததாக, பின்னங்கால்களின் பாதங்களால் எழுந்து நின்றான். மேலும் இன்பம் அனுபவத்தலின் பரவசத்தில் அவனது தோளின் மீது அவனது தலையை வைத்தபடி, அவனது குரல் அவனது மகிழ்ச்சியை அறிவித்தபடி அவன் சுற்றும் முற்றும் நடனமாடினான். பின்னர் வீட்டிலே பரவசத்துடன் வேகமாக சுற்றி ஓடி மறுபடியும் அவனது வழியில் குழப்பத்தையும் சேதங்களை கடை விரித்தான். அவன் சில இரட்டைக் ARI

குட்டிக் கரணங்கள் போடுவதைக் கண்டிட ஏற்ற நேரத்தில் அத்தை பாலி உள்ளே நுழைந்தார். அவனது ஓர் இறுதிப் பெரும் வெற்றிக் கூச்சலுடன் திறந்த சன்னல் வழியே எஞ்சியிருந்த பூஞ்சாடிகளையும் அவன் தன்னோடு தட்டிச் சென்றான். அந்த மூதாட்டி ஆச்சரியத்துடன் தன் மூக்குக் கண்ணாடி வழியே பார்த்துக் கொண்டு செயலற்றுப் போய் நின்றாள். டாம் தரையில் கிடந்து அடக்கமுடியாமல் சிரித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான்.

"Tom, what on earth ails that cat?" "டாம், அந்தப் புனைக்கு வந்த நோக்காடு என்ன?"

'I don't know, aunt,' gasped the boy. "எனக்கு தெரியாது அத்தை". அந்தப் பையன் மூச்சிறைத்தான்.

'Why, I never see anything like it. What did make him act so?'

்தன், இதைப் போன்று எதையும் ஒரு போதும் நான் பார்த்ததில்லை. அவனை இவ்வாறு நடந்துகொள்ளச் செய்தது என்ன?

'Deed I don't know, Aunt Polly; cats always act so when they're having good time'.

எனக்கு உண்மையிலே தெரியாது அத்தை பாலி; நல்ல வேளைகள் கிடைக்கும் போது பூனைகள் இவ்வாறு செயல்படும்.

'They do, do they?' There was something in the tone of that made Tom apprehensive.

அவைகள் செய்யும், அவைகள் செய்யுமா? டாம் அச்சம் கொள்ளும் நிலையில் ஏதோ ஒன்று அங்கே இருக்கிறது.

'Yes'm. That is, I believe they do.' ஆமாம். அது தான். அவைகள் செய்யும் என நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

'You do?' நீ நம்புகிறாயா?

'Yes'm'. ஆமாம். நான் நம்பு**கி**றேன்,

The old lady bent down and took the teaspoon and held it out! Tom winced and dropped his eyes.

Aunt Polly raised him by the usual handle – his ear – and cracked his head soundly with her thimble.

அந்த மூதாட்டி கீழே குனிந்து அந்தத் தேக்கரண்டியை எடுத்து அதைத் திருப்பிப் பிடித்தாள். டாம் சோகத்துடன் பார்த்தான். அவனது கண்கள் கீழே சென்றன. வழக்கமாக அவனைப் பிடிப்பது போன்றே, அவனது காதை அத்தை பாலி பிடித்துத் தூக்கினாள். அவளது விரல் சிமிழால் அவனது தலையில் தட்டினாள்.

'Now, sir, what did you want to treat that poor dumb beast so, for?'

இப்போது, ஐயா, ஏன் அந்த எளிய வாயில்லா மிருகத்தை அவ்வாறு நடத்த விரும்புகிறீர்கள்?

'I done it out of pity for him - because he hadn't any anut'.

அதன் மீதுள்ள இரக்கத்தினால் நான் அவ்வாறு செய்துள்ளேன். ஏனெனில் அதற்கு ஒரு அத்தை இல்லை.

'Hadn't any aunt! - you numbskull. What has that got to do that with it?'

ஒரு அத்தையுமே இல்லை! அட முட்டாளே, அது அதனைக் கொண்டு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும்?"

'Heaps. Because if he'd had one she'd burnt him out herself! She'd a roasted bowel out of him 'thout any more feeling than if he was a human!'

குப்பைக் குவியல்கள், ஏனெனில் அவன் ஒன்றைக் கொண்டிருந்தால், அவள் அவனை அவளைக் கொண்டே தீக்கிரையாக்கி இருப்பாள். அவளிடம் அவனிடமிருந்து கிடைத்த ஒரு வறுத்த குடல், அவன் ஒரு மானிடனா என்பதைத் தவிர வேறு உணர்வைப் பற்றிச் சிந்திக்கவில்லை.

Aunt Polly felt a sudden painful regret. This was putting the thing in a new light; what was cruelty to a cat might be cruelty to a boy too. She began to soften; she felt sorry. Her eyes watered a little, and she put her hand on Tom's head and said gently:

அத்தை பாலி திடீரென ஒரு வலிக்கின்ற வருத்தத்தை உணர்ந்தாள். இது காரியத்தை ஒரு புதிய வெளிச்சத்தில் போட்டது: பூனைக்குக் வன்கொடுமையாக இருந்தது ஒரு பையனுக்கும் கூட வன்கொடுமையாக இருந்திருக்கும். அவள் மென்மையாகத் தொடங்கினாள். அவள் வருத்தமடைந்தாள். அவள் கண்கள் சற்றுச் சொரிந்தது. அவள் டாமின் தலையில் அவளது கையை வைத்து கண்ணியமாகச் சொன்னாள்.

'I was meaning for the best, Tom. And, Tom, it did do you good.' நான் மிக நல்லதற்காக பொருள்படுத்தினேன். டாம், மேலும் டாம், இது உனக்கு நல்லதையே செய்துள்ளது. Tom looked up in her face with just a recognisable twinkle peeping through his gravity.

ஒரு அறிந்து கொளளக்கூடிய பிரகாசம் அவனது ஈர்ப்பின் வழியே உற்றுநோக்குகையில் டாம் அவளது முகத்தை ஏறிடடுப்பார்த்தான்.

'I know you was meaning for the best, aunty, and so was I Peter. It done him good, too. I never see him around so since'.

நீ மிக நல்லதையே கருதி இருந்தாய் என நான் அறிகிறேன். அதைப்போல நான் பீட்டரிடமும் இருந்தேன். அது அவனுக்கும் நல்லதையே செய்தது. அதிலிருந்து அவனை நான் ஒரு போதும் காணவில்லை.

'Oh, go 'long with you, Tom, before you annoy me again. And you try and see if you can't be a good boy, for once, and you needn't take any more medicine.'

ஓ, டாம், நீ என்னை மீண்டும் எரிச்சலடையச் செய்யுமுன்னதாக, நான் உன்னுடன் வருகிறேன். மேலும், நீ ஒரு நல்ல பையனாக இருக்க முடியுமெனில் மீண்டும் ஒரு முறை நீ முயற்சி செய்து பார். மேலும் எந்த ஒரு மருந்தையும் நீ எடுக்க வேண்டாம்.

TEXTURL EXERCISES

A.	Choose	the	most	suita	ble	option.

I.	Tom was disturbed because				
	a) he didn't sleep well	b) his scores were low at school			
	c) his friend Becky Thatcher stopped coming to school				
	d) he had picked up a fight with Becky That	tcher			
2.	Aunt was an experimenter in	-9			
	a) trying new recipes	b) designing fashionable frocks			
	c) modern gardening techniquest	d) trying out new medicines			
3.	Tom used the pain-killer to				
	a) take care of his health	b) mend the crack on the sitting room floor			
	c) cure Becky Thatcher	d) help his aunt			
4.	Peter sprang a couple of yards in the air as				

5. Finally Aunt Polly said to Tom that he

a) need not take any more medicine
b) has

should not meet any of his friends

a) he had a teaspoon of the pain-killer

c) Tom threw him out of the window

b) has to go to school regularly

d) Aunt gave him a push

d) must take medicines every day

b) his tall was caught in the mouse trap

5

8

1

7 3 4

- B. Identify the character or speaker of the following lines.
 - 1. He banged against furniture, upsetting flower-pots and making general havoc.
 - She stood petrified with astonishment peering over her glasses.
 - 3. 'That is, I believe they do.'

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- 4. 'What has that got to do that with it?'
- 5. 'I done it out of pity for him.'

Ans: 1. Peter, the cat 2. Aunt Polly 3. Tom 4. Tom 5. Tom

- C. Based on your reading, rearrange the following sentences in the correct sequence.
 - 1. Since all her methods failed, finally she gave him a pain-killer.
 - He told his aunt that Peter had no aunt, so ha gave him the medicine.
 - The pain-killer triggered adverse reactions on Peter.
 - It jumped out of the open window.
 - Tow was dull and depressed.
 - 6. This incident upset Aunt Polly and she questioned him.
 - 7. But, Tom gave that pain-killer to the cat Peter.
 - 8. So, Aunt Polly tried different types of remedies on him.
- D. Based on your understanding of the story, write the answers for the following questions in a sentence or two.
 - 1. Why did Tom lose the charm of his life?

Tom lost the charm of his life because there was nothing but boredom left.

2. Why did Aunt Polly try different remedies on Tom?

Aunt Polly was an incurable experiments in these things. So she began to try all manners of remedies on Tom

3. How did the medicine diminish?

The boy was mending the health of a crack in the sitting room floor with the medicine. So the medicine diminished.

4. Did Tom compel Peter to have the pain-killer?

No, Tom did not compel Peter to have the pain killer.

5. Why did Peter wish to taste the pain-killer?

Peter was greedy. So he wished to taste the pain-killer.

6. How did Aunt Polly discover the reason for Peter's absurd behaviour?

Aunt Polly bent down and took the teaspoon and held it out. Thus she discovered the reason for Peter's absurd behaviour.

7. What was the reason given by Tom for giving the pain-killer to the cat?

Tom told Aunt Polly that he gave the pain killer to the cat out of pity as he hadn't any aunt.

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8. Why did Aunt Polly's eyes water?

Aunt Polly felt that she had done cruelty to the boy. She began to soften and felt sorry. So her eyes watered.

Additional SA Questions & Answers

1. Why did Tom put his hoop and bat away?

Tom put his hoop and bat away because there was no joy in them anymore.

2. What happened when there was no joy in hoop and bat anymore?

When there was no joy in hoop and bat anymore, Tom's aunt Polly was concerned.

3. What was aunt Polly infatuated with?

Aunt Polly infatuated with patent medicines and all new methods of producing health or mending it.

4. What was aunt Polly in patent medicines and new methods of healing?

Aunt Polly was an incurable experimenter in these things.

5. What was a wind fall to aunt Polly?

Tom's low condition was a windfall to her.

6. What happened to the boy after the treatment?

The boy grew more and more sad and pale and dejected.

7. What did aunt Polly fill Tom up everyday with?

Aunt Polly filled up Tom everyday with quack cure-alls.

8. Why did Tom become a nuisance to aunt Polly?

Tom asked aunt Polly for pain killer so often that he became a nuisance to her.

9. How did she end his nuisance?

She ended his nuisance by telling him to help himself and quit bothering her.

10. Who begged for pain killer? Why?

Peter, the cat begged for pain killer for a taste.

11. Why did Tom give the pain killer to Peter?

Peter asked Tom for the pail killer. So he gave it to him.

12. What was the reaction of the old lady over the strange behaviour of Peter?

Over the strange behaviour of Peter, the cat, the old lady petrified with astonishment, peering her glasses.

13. What did Tom do on seeing the strange behaviour of the cat?

On seeing the strange behaviour of the cat, Tom lay on the floor expiring with laughter.

14. What did Tom tell aunt Polly for the cat's act?

Tom told aunt Polly that cats always act so while they were having good time.

15. What did aunt Polly advise Tom finally?

Finally Aunt Polly advised Tom that if he could not be a good boy, for once, he needn't take any more medicine.

- E. Answer the following questions in about 80-100 words.
 - 1. Describe the different types of remedies tried by Aunt Polly on Tom.

Title - The cat and the pain - killer

Author - Samuel Langhorne clemens (1835 - 1910) populary known as Mark Twain

Character - Aunt Polly and Tom

Theme - "Too much of anything is good for nothing"

Outline - Aunt Polly - infatuated - patent medicines - all new methods - an incurable experimenter - all manners of remedies on Tom - water treatment - out at daylight - rubbing - rolling in wet sheet - putting under blankets - hot, sitz, shower baths and plunges - oatmeal diet - fills with quack cure alls - various plains of relief - fond of pain killer - Tom's self help - aunt's relief."

TOPPER'S PARAGRAPH

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Aunt Polly was infatuated with patent medicines and all new methods of healing. She was an incurable experimenter in all these things. She began to they all manners of remedies on Tom. She gave a new water treatment. Tom's low condition was a windfall to her. She took him out at daylight everymorning and drowned him in cold water. Then she rubbed him hard down with a towel like a file. She rolled him up in a wet sheet and put him away under blankets. Tom could not tolerate it. He became sad and pale and dejected. She added hot boths, sitz baths, shower baths and plunges. The boy remained bored. She assisted the water with a slim oatmeal diet and blister - plasters. She filled him up with quack cure alls according to his capacity. Tom became upset and he thought over various plans of relief. Finally he hit upon his fond pain killer. He asked for it very often. It became a nuisance to aunt Polly. She told him to help himself and quit bothering her. Aunt Polly get a great relief.

"Self help is the best help"

PARAGRAPH FOR SLOW LEARNERS

Aunt Polly was infatuated with patent medicines and all new healing methods. She was an incurable experimenter. She tried all manners of remedies on Tom. The water treatment was new. Tom's low condition was a windfall to her. She kept him out at day light, drowned him in cold water and then rubbed him hard with a file like towel. He was put under blankets. He became upset. She gave him hot baths, sitz baths, shower baths and plunges. He get bored. She added water with a slim oat meal diet and blister-plaster. To his capacity, she filled him up with quack cure-alls. He became fed up. He thought over various plans of relief. He preferred pain killer. He asked for it. It was a nuisance to aunt Polly. But finally she told him to help himself and quit bothering her. She got a relief too.

2. Narrate the funny sequence between Tom Sawyer and Peter, the cat.

Title - The cat and the pain - killer

Author - Samuel Langhorne clemens (1835 - 1910) [Pen name : Mark Twain]

Character - Tom Sawyer and Peter, the cat.

Theme - "Cruelty to animal is inhumane"

Outline - Tom Sawyer - in act - dosing crack - Tom's aunt's cat, Peter - begging for a taset - Tom gives the pain - killer - Peter springs - upsets flower pots - confusion prevails - frenzy of enjoyment - spreading chaos - throws summer sets - sails through open window - old lady petrifies with astonishment - Tom lies on floor - with laughter.

TOPPER'S PARAGRAPH

Aunt Polly had given Tom, the pain killer. One day he was in the act of dosing the crack in the floor with it. Aunt polly's cat Peter was begging for the pain killer. Tom agreed to give Peter the pain killer on his risks. Tom opened his mouth and poured it. Peter sprang a couple of yards in the air. Then he delivered a war - whoop and set off round and round the room. He banged against furniture upsetting flower - pets and making general confusions. Next he danced around on his hind feet in a frenzy of enjoyment with his head over his shoulder. His voice proclaimed his joy. Then he went tearing around the house again spreading chaos and destruction in his path. Aunt Polly entered and saw him throw a double summersets deliving a mighty hurrah. He sailed through the window carrying the other flower pots with him. The old lady stood petrified with astonishment. Tom lay on the floor expiring with laughter.

"One man's suffering is another man's enjoyment"

PARAGRAPH FOR SLOW LEARNERS

One day Tom was dosing the crack to heal it. Aunt's cat Peter noticed it and begged Tom for it. Tom gave it to Peter on his risk. When Tom poured it in his mouth, he sprang in the air and then delivered a war - whoop. He went round and round the room banging against furniture, upsetting flower pots and making general confusions. Next he danced on his kind feet in a frenzy of excitement. He held his head over his shoulder and his voice proclaiming his joy. He went tearing around the house again spreading chaos. Aunt entered and saw him throw summersets with mighty hurrah. He went through the window carrying the other flower pots with him. Aunt Polly stood petrified with astonishment. Tom lay on the floor expiring with laughter.

"One man's torture is another man's laughter"

Complete the summary of the extract using the appropriate words from the box below.

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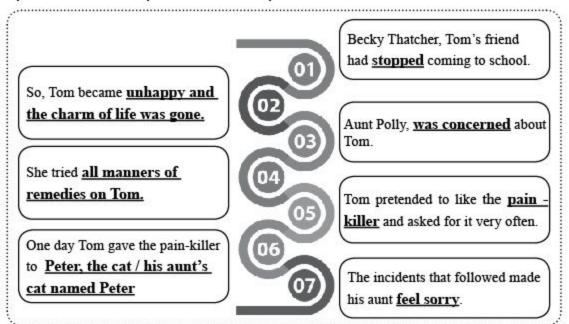
pain-killer	stopped	cruelty	remedies	teaspoon	school
summersets	Peter	pretended	dejected	health	crack

Tow Sawyer felt dejected as Becky Thatcher had stopped coming to school. His Aunt Polly was very concerned about his health condition. So, she began to try various remedies on him. Tom became fed up with his Aunt's brand of remedies and pretended to like the pain-killer. He started to ask for it very often. But, Tom used the medicine to mend the crack on the floor. One day, Tom gave the pain-killer to his Aunt's cat, Peter. The pain killer had an adverse effect on the cat and it started to jump around the room. Aunt Polly entered the room in time to see the cat throw a few summer sets and sail through the open window. She found the teaspoon with a little pain-killer sticking to it and knew that Tom had treated the cat with it. She realised that, what was cruelty to the cat should be the same to the boy too and stopped giving medicines to him.

G. In the story we find a lot of American Slang usage of English. Complete the tabular column with standard English. One has been done for you.

Finally hit 'pon.	Finally hit upon.
There ain't anything mean about me.	There isn't anything mean about me.
'Deed I don't know.	Indeed I don't know.
Yes'm. That is, I believe they do.	Yes mam. That is, I believe they do.
'She'd a roasted bowel out of me'.	She had a roasted bowel out of me.
'Oh, go 'long with you, Tom'.	Oh, go along with you, Tom.

H. Complete the mind map based on the inputs from the extract.

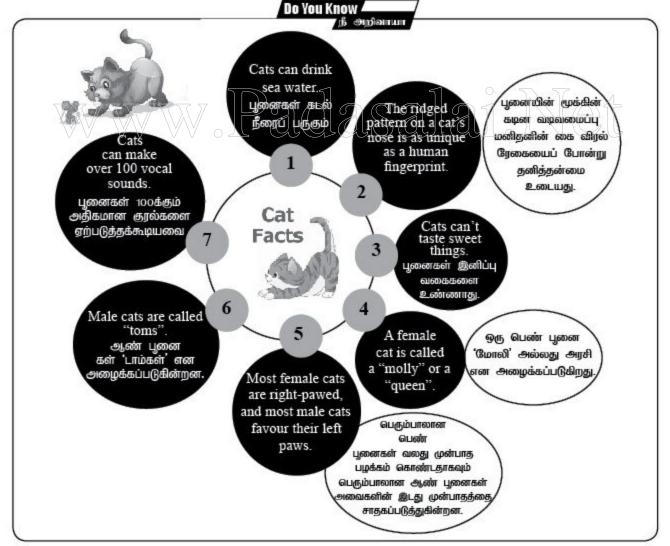


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Role Play - கதாபாத்திரத்தில் நடித்தல்

- Students can volunteer and take roles of Tom and Peter and enact the story in class. The other students who witness the role play can discuss the following.
 - a. How well did your classmates enact the story? உனது வகுப்பு மாணவர்கள் நன்கு எவ்வாறு நடித்தனர்?
 - b. Which part did they do well? எந்தப் பகுதியை அவர்கள் நன்கு நடித்தனர்?
 - c. Which part of their role play, according to you, could have been enacted better? கதாபாத்திர நடிப்பில் எந்தப்பகுதி, உன்னைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில், நன்கு நடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கலாம் என நீ நினைக்கிறாய்?
 - d. If asked to give suggestions to improve their acting skill, what would you suggest? நடிப்புத்திறனை அவர்கள் வளர்க்க உனது கருத்துக்கள் கேடகப்பட்டால், நீ எதனைத் தெரிவிப்பாய்?



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