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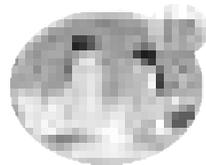
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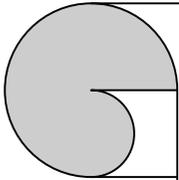


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PREFACE

Everything is possible if God's touch is these. - Sri Aurobindo.

Respected Correspondents, Headmaster / Headmistresses / Principals /
Dear Teachers of English,

From the bottomk of our heart we sincerely thank you for the patronage
you have extended to us.

We take pride of releasing PENGUIN English Guide and Work book for
9th std - New Edition with word for word Translation. This guide has been
authored by a well qualified and experienced teacher who has teaching
experience for 2 decades in English.

We would like to state that this material wills erve as a teaching companion
to qualified teachers. This material will be an excellent learning companion to
students with exhaustive exercises and in text questions in addition to precise
answers for textual questions.

The material has more salient featuers such as word by word Translation,
Images and Pictures, Mind map for easy comprehension for students as wel
as teachers. Through this material we are confident that our students will
learn English effectively and they, definitely, prove their excellence in Board
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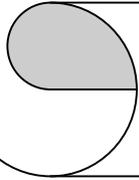
I sincerely thank the Author, Artist, DTP Operator for their valuable
contribution in bringing out this material successfully.

We once again sincerely thank the teachers, parents and students for
supporting and valuing our efforts.

With Best wishes.

- Publisher
- Penguin Team

- All the best -



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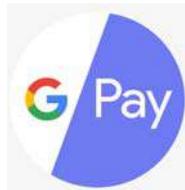
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MEMORY POEM

The Comet

Rampaging through the heavens
Never stopping day or night,
A spectacle of a lifetime
A comet in full flight.

Faster than a cheetah
With a tail that' miles long,
Bigger than a mountain
So powerful and strong.

The outer ice is melting
Causing vapor from the force,
And leaves a trail behind it
As it travels on its course.

-Norman Littleford

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PROSE

Unit 1 **PROSE**
LEARNING THE GAME
Sachin Tendulkar



About the author

SachinRameshTendulkar was born on 24th April 1973 in Mumbai, Maharashtra. He is a former Indian cricketer and captain widely regarded as one of the greatest cricketers of all time. He made an impact in cricket from a very early age, displaying a prodigious talent. The world famous cricketer has set many records in his career and is considered as one of the greatest batsmen of all time. He is the only player to have scored one hundred international centuries, the first to score double century in a One Day International, and the only player to complete more than 30,000 runs in international cricket. He played 664 international cricket matches in total, scoring 34,357 runs. In 2012, Tendulkar was nominated to the Rajya Sabha. He retired from cricket on 16th November 2013. 'Learning the Game' is an extract from his autobiography *Playing it My Way*.



Pictures related to the lesson



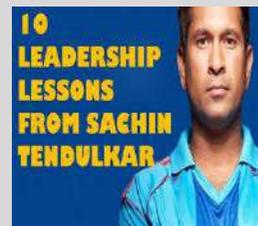
Tendulkar at field



Tendulkar shares his experience



Tendulkar pondering over the game



Leadership qualities



Shares his secret of success

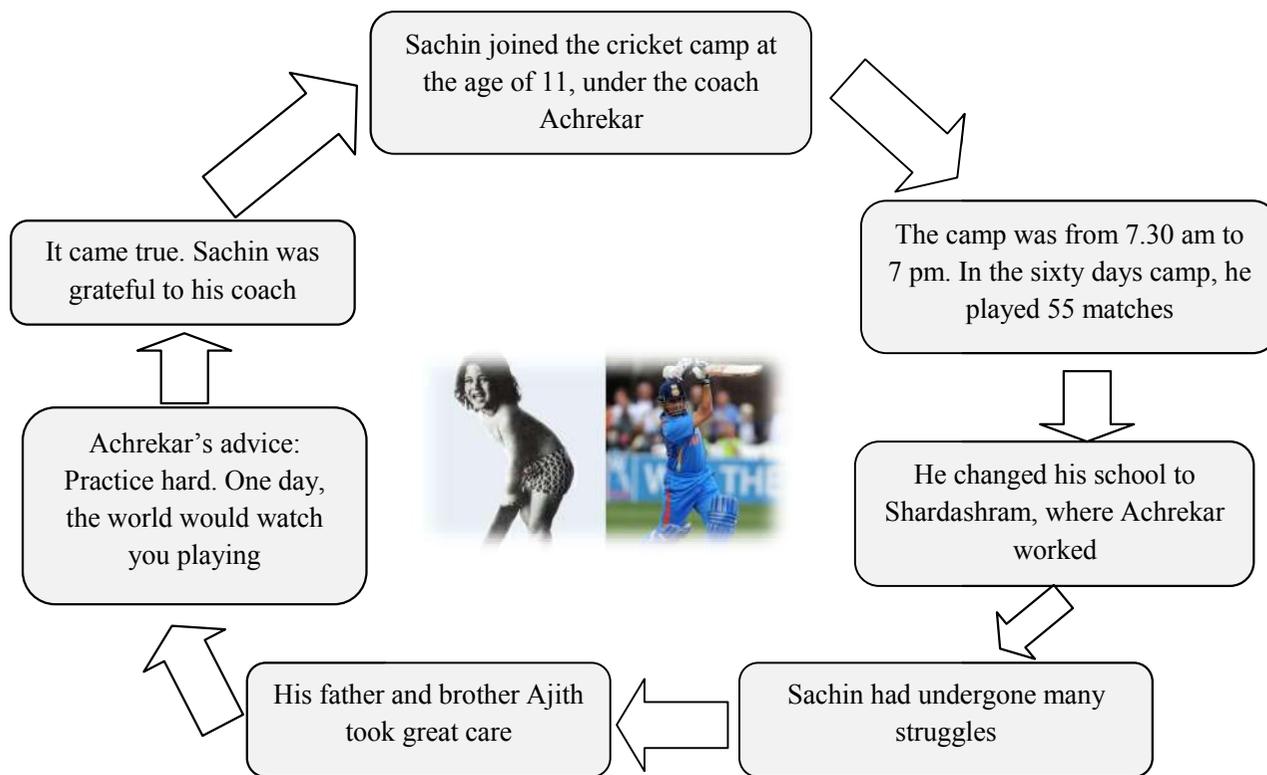


Virtues of true sportsmanship



Tendulkar with his Guru

MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

When Sachin was eleven years old, he was taken to a famous cricket coach, Achrekar by his brother. He joined his summer camp. He was changed to the school where Achrekar was the coach. The session used to start at 7.30 a.m.. He had one set of clothes. After every session, he had to wash it. His father and his brother encouraged him a lot. It was a tough training. He had to play till 7pm. He gained physical and mental stamina. When he was returning, Sachin used to feel sleepy and tired. But he could not get any seat. Sometimes, he avoided to go to the nets and spent time with his friends. Achrekar would come and drag him. He advised him to practise well and also he would say that one day, the whole world would watch him playing. So, Sachin was very much grateful to his coach, Achrekar.

TEXT TRANSLATION

<p>PROSE ENGLISH EXPLANATION</p>	<p>பாடம் தமிழ் விரிவாக்கம்</p>
<p>From a very early age, I played tennis - ball cricket with my colony friends. I loved watching cricket on television and in our games, I often tried to emulate the mannerisms of my favourite players, Sunil Gavaskar and the West Indian legend Viv Richards. But it wasn't just the batsmen that I studied. I also loved bowling. Throughout my career, I have actually bowled a lot in teh nets.</p>	<p>எனது சிறுவயதில், நான் எனது தெருவில் வசிக்கும் நண்பர்களுடன், டென்னிஸ் பந்தில் கிரிக்கெட் விளையாடுவேன். கிரிக்கெட்டை தொலைக்காட்சியில் விரும்பி பார்ப்பேன். மேலும், நாங்கள் விளையாடும்பொழுது, எனக்கு பிடித்த வீரர்களாகிய சுனில் கவாஸ்கர் மற்றும் விவியன்ரிச்சட்ஸ் ஆகியோரின் பாணியை பின்பற்றுவேன். ஆனால், நான் பந்து அடிக்கும் மட்டையை பிடிப்பவரை மட்டும் பார்க்கமாட்டேன். எனக்கு பந்து வீசுவதும் பிடிக்கும். எனது பயிற்சி காலங்களில், நான் அதிக தடவை வலைக்குள் மட்டுமே பந்து வீசியிருக்கிறேன்.</p>
<p>I was then studying in the New English School, Mumbai. But my brother Ajit knew that compared to other schools in Mumbai, ShardashramVidhyamandir where RamakantAchrekar Sir was the cricket coach, gave due importance to the game of cricket. He ran summer camps too. Ajit, one day, took me to the camp to get trained under Sir. Anyone could come for a trial at the camp; but then, it was up to Sir to decide who to accept. I was eleven years old then. Achrekar Sir, as I refer to him, started playing cricket at the age of eleven in 1943, which is the age I was when I had never batted in the nets before and felt somewhat overawed with so many people around. When I was asked to bat, I was not at all comfortable. With Sir watching me so closely, I failed to make an impact.</p>	<p>நான் மும்பையில் உள்ள புது ஆங்கிலப் பள்ளியில் படித்தேன். ஆனால் எனது சகோதரன் அஜித், என்னை சாரதா ஆஷ்ரம் வித்யாமந்திர் என்ற பள்ளிக்கு அழைத்து சென்றார். ஏனென்றால், அங்கேதான் கிரிக்கெட்டிற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் தரும் பயிற்சியாளர் ராமகான்ட் ஆச்ரேக்கர் பணிபுரிகின்றார். அவர் கோடைகால பயிற்சி வகுப்பும் நடத்தி வந்தார். ஒரு நாள், அஜித் என்ன அந்த பயிற்சியாளரிடம் பயிற்சி பெற வேண்டும் என்று அழைத்து சென்றார். யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் பயிற்சி வகுப்பிற்கு வரலாம். ஆனால் பயிற்சி வகுப்பிற்கு தகுதியானவர்களை, அவரே தோந்தெடுப்பார். எனக்கு அப்பொழுது பதினொன்று வயது. ஆச்ரேக்கர் சாரும் தனது பதினொன்றாம் வயதில் 1943 ம் ஆண்டு விளையாடத் தொடங்கினார். என்னை மட்டை பிடித்து விளையாட அழைத்த பொழுது நான் சௌகரியமானதாக கருதவில்லை. என்னை எனது குரு கூர்ந்து கவனித்த பொழுது நான் அவரது கவனத்தை ஈர்க்க தவறி விட்டேன்.</p>

<p>Sir called Ajit aside and informed him that I was perhaps too young to make the camp and suggested that he should bring me back when I was a little older. My induction into the Mumbai cricket circuit could have ended in failure – but for Ajit’s insistence. Having seen me play in the colony, Ajit knew I was capable of performing far better than I had done in front of Achrekar Sir. He explained that I was nervous and asked Sir to give me one more opportunity. However, he suggested that while doing so, Sir should pretend to go away and then watch from a distance. Sir agreed. Before long, I was asked to bat again and, without Sir’s trained eyes scrutinizing me – or so I thought, I felt more at ease and soon started to hit the ball well. This time, Sir agreed to let me join the camp. I was delighted and I must say it was an opportunity that transformed my life.</p>	<p>சார், அஜித்தை கூப்பிட்டு எனக்கு வயது குறைவாக இருக்கிறது என்றும், என்னை இன்னும் சில வருடம் கழித்து அழைத்து வரும்படியும் கூறினார். எனது மும்பை கிரிக்கெட் வாழ்க்கை தோல்வியில் முடிந்தது என நான் நினைத்தேன். ஆனால், அஜித்தின் வற்புறுத்தலால், அவ்வாறு முடியவில்லை. அஜித் ஆச்ரேக்கர் சாரிடம், நான் இங்கே விளையாடியதை விட தெருவில் நன்றாக விளையாடுவேன் என்று கூறினான். நான் பயந்து விட்டேன் என்று கூறி எனக்கு மற்றொரு வாய்ப்பு தரும்படி கேட்டுக் கொண்டான். மேலும், நான் விளையாடும் பொழுது சாரை தூரத்தில் இருந்து பார்க்கும்படி கூறினான். சாரும் ஏற்றுக்கொண்டார். சார் தூரத்தில் சென்றபின், நான் மிகவும் சலபமாக விளையாடினேன். இந்த முறை, சார் என்னை பயிற்சி களத்தில் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டார். எனக்கு மிகவும் சந்தோஷமாக இருந்தது. இதுதான் எனது வாழ்க்கையை மாற்றும் வாய்ப்பாக அமைந்தது.</p>
<p>The camp involved a session every morning and evening at Shivaji Park. I would practice between 7.30 am and 10.30 am in the morning. Then I’d come back in the afternoon and practice till late evening. The schedule was rigorous and I would be exhausted by the end of the day. Travelling to Shivaji Park took forty minutes from my house in Bandra and I had to catch an early morning bus to make it on time. For the first few days, Ajit accompanied me, to get me used to the routine. During the bus journeys, he would talk to me about the nuances of batting, and I always enjoyed these conversations a lot. In fact, the one thing that I have kept with me all my career is a note that Ajit gave me containing somethoughts about batting. It served as a very personal coaching manual.</p>	<p>இந்த பயிற்சிக் காலம் தினமும் காலையும், மாலையும் சிவாஜி பூங்காவில் நடைபெற்றது. காலையில் 7.30 மணிமுதல் 10.30 மணி வரை பயிற்சி செய்வேன். மதியம் வீட்டிற்கு வந்து, பிறகு மாலைவேளை பயிற்சிக்கு செல்வேன். இந்த பயிற்சி காலம் கடுமையாக இருந்தது. நான், தினமும் இரவில் சோர்ந்து விடுவேன். பந்திராவில் உள்ள எனது வீட்டில் இருந்து சிவாஜி பூங்கா செல்ல நாற்பது நிமிடம் ஆகும். நான் சரியான நேரத்திற்கு செல்ல விடியற்காலையில் ஒரு பேருந்தை பிடிக்க வேண்டும். முதலில், சில நாள் அஜித் என்னுடன் வந்தான். இவ்வாறு பேருந்தில் இருவரும் பயணம் செய்யும்பொழுது, மட்டையை பிடித்து விளையாடும் நுணுக்கங்களை பற்றி பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்பான். இந்த உரையாடல் எனக்கு மிகவும் பிடிக்கும். உண்மையில் என் வாழ்நாள் முழுவதும், அஜித் சொன்ன தகவல்களை பின்பற்றிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறேன். அவன் வார்த்தைகள் எனக்கு ஒரு சொந்த கையேடாக இருந்தது.</p>
<p>As a child, I had only one set of cricketclothes and the routine was to wash them as soon as I’d returned from the morning session. While I had my lunch, the clothes would dry out in the sun and I would wear them again in the afternoon. The pattern was repeated in the evening so that I could use the same set of clothes the following morning. The system worked well – apart from my pockets. There was never quite enough time for the pockets to dry out completely, and for the entire duration of the camp I played with wet pockets. By the middle of the summer</p>	<p>எனது சிறுவயதில், என்னிடம் ஒரே ஒரு கிரிக்கெட் உடை இருந்தது. நான் காலையில் பயிற்சியை முடித்து வந்தவுடன், உடையை துவைத்து விடுவேன். நான் சாப்பிட்டு முடிக்கும் பொழுது, எனது உடை சூரிய வெளிச்சத்தில் காய்ந்துவிடும். பின்னர் அதை நான் உடுத்திக் கொள்வேன். மாலை வேளை பயிற்சி முடிந்தவுடன், இதே வேலை தொடரும். இந்த முறை நன்றாக இருந்தது. எனக்கு சட்டைப் பையை தவிர, சட்டைப்பை காய்வதற்கு நேரம் பத்தவில்லை. ஆகையால், நான் ஈரமான சட்டைப்பையுடன்</p>

<p>camp, Sir had started taking an active interest in my batting and at the end of the two months, informed Ajit that I had the potential to be a good cricketer if I practiced all year round. However, my school – the New English School in Bandra– did not have cricket facilities and Sir was keen for me to change schools if I wanted to pursue cricket seriously.</p>	<p>வினையாண்டேன். இந்த கோடைகால பயிற்சி வகுப்பில், சில நாட்களில், சார் எனது மட்டையை அடிக்கும் திறமையில் ஆர்வம் கொண்டார். அஜித்திடம், நான் எல்லா நாளும் பயிற்சி செய்தால், சிறந்த கிரிக்கெட் வினையாடுபவராக மாறுவேன் என்றார். ஆனால், எனது பந்தராவில் உள்ள பள்ளியில் அந்த வசதி இல்லை. நான் கிரிக்கெட் உண்மையாக நேசித்ததால், சார் என்னை பள்ளிக்கூடம் மாற்றுவதில் தீவிரமாக இருந்தார்.</p>
<p>One evening, Sir called my father and put forward his suggestion. Ajit was in the room with my father at the time and they both accepted that it was necessary if cricket was to be my priority. My father sat me down and explained that while he did not have any objections to my changing schools, I should do so only if I was really serious about playing cricket. I assured him I was, and so it was agreed that I should move to Shardashram Vidhyamandir, where Achrekar Sir was the cricket coach. All my excess energies were getting channeled into cricket, which acted as a kind of safety valve. My father always said that all he wanted me to do was give it my best effort without worrying about the results.</p>	<p>ஒரு நாள் மாலையில், சார் எனது அப்பாவிடம் தனது கருத்தைக் கூறினார். அஜித்தும் எனது அப்பாவுடன் அதே அறையில் இருந்தான். நான் கிரிக்கெட்டிற்கு முக்கியத்துவம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றதால், அவர்கள் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டனர். எனக்கு கிரிக்கெட்டில் விருப்பம் இருப்பதால், நான் பள்ளியை மாற்றுவதற்கு எந்த ஆட்சேபனையும் இல்லை. அதனால், அக்ரேகர் சார் அவர்கள் கிரிக்கெட் பயிற்சியாளராக இருக்கும் சாரதா ஆஷ்ரம் வித்யாமந்திர் பள்ளிக்கு மாற்றப்பட்டேன். எனது அதிக பட்ச சக்திகளை பாதுகாப்பாக கிரிக்கெட்டில் செயல்படுத்தினேன். எனது அப்பா எப்பொழுதும் என்னை வினையாடும் பொழுது எந்த வித பலனையும் எதிர்பாராமல் வினையாடும்படி கூறினார்.</p>
<p>In my first year at Shardashram, I played fifty five practice matches during the summer break of sixty days. My summer sessions used to start at 7.30 am and end at 4.30 pm. My evening session would start at 5 pm after only a thirty-minute break. During the break, Sir would often give me some money to go and have a vada pav (a popular Mumbai fast food).</p>	<p>எனது சாரதா ஆஷ்ரம் பள்ளியின் முதல் வருடத்தில், அறுபது நாட்கள் உள்ள கோடை விடுமுறையில், ஐம்பத்தைந்து பயிற்சி போட்டிகளில் வினையாடினேன். எனது கோடைகால பயிற்சி காலை 7.30 மணிக்கு ஆரம்பித்து, மதியம் 4.30 மணிக்கு முடியும். பின்னர் எனது மாலை நேர பயிற்சி 30 நிமிட இடைவெளிக்கு பிறகு, 5 மணிக்கு சார் எனக்கு பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து வடாபாவ் என்ற மும்பையில் உள்ள துரித உணவை சாப்பிட சொல்வார்.</p>
<p>Between 5 pm and 7 pm I'd have five more net sessions. Towards the last 15 minutes, Sir would place a one rupee coin on top of the stumps and if I managed to avoid getting out, the coin was mine. In this session every bowler in the camp would come and bowl to me, with some sixty to seventy boys fielding. It meant I had to hit every ball along the ground to survive those intense fifteen minutes. Winning the one-rupee coin used to give me immense satisfaction and taught me how to concentrate even when physically drained. At the end of it all., Sir would tell me to run two full circuits of Shivaji Park with my pads and gloves on.</p> <p>That was the last part of my training and I'd be completely</p>	<p>மாலை 5 மணிக்கும் 7 மணிக்கும் இடைப்பட்ட நேரத்தில் எனக்கு ஐந்து முறை வலைப்பயிற்சி இருக்கும். கடைசி 15 நிமிடத்தில், சார் ஒவ்வொரு அடிக்கட்டையிலும், ஒரு ரூபாய் நாணயத்தை வைப்பார். நான் வினையாடும் பொழுது அடிக்கட்டையில் உள்ள நாணயம் விழாமல் இருந்தால், அந்த நாணயம் எனக்கு கிடைக்கும். இந்த நேரத்தில், அங்குள்ள அறுபது முதல் எழுபது வரை உள்ள அனைத்து பையன்களும் வந்து பந்துவீசுவர். இது எதற்கு என்றால், நான் அந்த கடைசி பதினைந்து நிமிடத்தில் எவ்வாறு பதற்றம் இல்லாமல் வினையாடுகிறேன் என்று பார்ப்பதற்கு ஆகும். அந்த ஒரு ரூபாய் நாணயத்தை வெல்வது எனக்கு அளவற்ற திருப்தியை கொடுக்கும். மேலும், உடம்பில் ஒரு சக்தியும் இல்லாத பொழுதும், எவ்வாறு கவனம் செலுத்தி வினையாட வேண்டும் என்பதை கற்பித்தது.</p>

<p>exhausted by the end of it all. It was a routine I would repeat right through my summer holidays and it helped me to build up physical and mental stamina.</p>	<p>இது எல்லாம் முடிந்த பிறகு, சார் என்னை காலில் படடைகள் அணிந்தும், கையில் கையுறைள் அணிந்தும், சிவாஜி பூங்காவை இரண்டு முறை ஓடச் சொல்வார். இதுதான், எனது பயிற்சியில் கடைசிபகுதி ஆகும். நான் முற்றிலும் சோர்வடைந்து விடுவேன். இதுதான், நான் கோடை விடுமுறையில் தொடர்ச்சியாக செய்தது. இது எனது உடம்பிலும் மனதிலும் உறுதியை கொடுத்தது.</p>
<p>-Occasionally, my father came to take me home and I would always ask him to treat me to a special fruit cocktail at a juice centre near the club. While this regular demand was a little unreasonable, because at the time I did not realize that my parents also had to take care of the needs of my brothers and sister, my father would invariably end up giving me what I wanted, just to see me happy. On other days, when I made my way home from Shivaji Park on my own, I'd often fall asleep on the bus – if I managed to sit down. Anyone who has been on a Mumbai bus at peak hours will know just how difficult it is to get a seat. On days when I wasn't so lucky, it was still a challenge just to stand with the kitbag, because the bus conductors would inevitably complain about me taking up the space of another passenger. It could be embarrassing because the conductors were often rude and would sometimes ask me to buy two tickets. I didn't have the money for a second ticket and I had to learn to take these remarks in my stride. Dirty clothes often added to the embarrassment. With time, I evolved a way of wrapping the kitbag around me. Just as the helmet and pads became a part of me while batting, so the kitbag became an extension of me on the bus. I'd often take the bus or train from Bandra to Church gate, and it was all a great learning experience.</p>	<p>எப்போதாவது, எனது அப்பா என்னை அழைக்க வருவார். அப்பொழுது, நான் ஒரு பழச்சாறு கடையில் விற்கும் ஒரு சிற்றுண்டியை விரும்பி கேட்பேன். அப்பொழுது, எனது பெற்றோர்கள் எனது அக்கா மற்றும் அண்ணன்களின் தேவைகளையும் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், அப்பா என் மனம் சந்தோசம் அடைவதை பார்க்க எனக்கு வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பார். மற்ற நாள்களில், சிவாஜி பூங்காவில் இருந்து வீட்டிற்கு செல்லும்பொழுது, எனக்கு பேருந்தில் இடம் கிடைத்தால் தூங்கிவிடுவேன். மும்பையில் இருக்கும் அனைவரும், பரபரப்பான நேரத்தில் இடம் கிடைப்பது எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் என்பது தெரியும். சில துரதிர்ஷ்டமான நாள்களில், இடம் கிடைக்காத பொழுது, எனது பெரிய பையுடன் நிற்பது மிகவும் சவாலாக இருக்கும். பேருந்தில் உள்ள நடத்துனர், அந்த பை இருக்கும் இடத்தில் இன்னொரு பயணியை நிற்க வைக்கலாம் என்று விமர்சிப்பார். சில நாள்களில், முரட்டுத்தனமான நடத்துனர்கள், இரண்டு பயணச்சீட்டு வாங்கும்படி சொல்வார். என்னிடம் இரண்டாவது பயணச்சீட்டு வாங்க பணம் இருக்காது. இவர்கள் திட்டவதை கேட்க வேண்டி இருக்கும். அழுக்கான உடை மேலும் சங்கடத்தை கொடுக்கும் இந்த மாதிரியான நாள்களை, எனது பையை என்னை சுற்றி கட்டிவிடுவேன். தலைகவசமும் கையுறைகளை நான் மட்டை பிடித்து விளையாடும்பொழுது எனது ஓர் அங்கமாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் பேருந்தில் பிரயாணம் செய்யும் பொழுது அவைகள் எனக்கு இடையூறாக இருக்கும். பாந்திராவிலிருந்து தேவாலயம் வரை பேருந்திலோ அல்லது மின்சார வண்டியிலோ பயணிக்கும் அந்த தருணங்கள் மிகவும் சிறந்த அனுபவங்களாக அமைந்தது.</p>
<p>Even though I loved cricket, there were still occasional days when playing with my friends at home was such fun that I would conveniently forget I was supposed to go to the nets. If I didn't turn up, Achrekar Sir would jump on to his scooter and come to fine me. Sir would spot me in the melee and virtually drag me out. I would come up with excuses but he would have none of it. He would get me to change and head off to Shivaji Park. On the drive he would</p>	<p>கிரிக்கெட்டை நான் அதிகம் நேசித்தாலும் என் நண்பர்களுடன் வீட்டில் செலவிடுவதே மிகவும் நேசித்தேன். ஆனால் ஆசிரேகரோ தனது இருசக்கர வாகனத்தில் வந்து என்னை அந்த கூட்டத்தில் கண்டுபிடித்து அழைத்து செல்வார். நான் எவ்வளவு சால் ஜாப்புகள் கூறினாலும் அவர் எதையும் காதில் வாங்கி கொள்ளமாட்டார். என் மனநிலையை மாற்றி சிவாஜி பூங்காவிற்கு அழைத்து செல்வார். அந்த பிரயாண சமயத்தில் என்னுடைய நண்பர்களுடன்</p>

<p>tell me, "Don't waste your time playing insane games with these kids. Cricket is waiting for you at the nets. Practice hard and see what magic can transpire."</p>	<p>விளையாட்டில் ஈடுபடக்கூடாது என்றும் கிரிக்கெட் எனக்காக காத்திருக்கிறது என்றும் என்னை நன்றாக பயிற்சி செய்யுமாறும் அவ்வாறு செய்தால் மிக பெரிய மாற்றம் நிகழும் என்றும் அறிவுரை கூறுவார்.</p>
<p>"We need to have proper career orientation. Your personality plays an important role in choosing the type of career you want. Choose something you enjoy and really want to do and you will be successful." At that time, I hated being dragged off, but as I look back, I feel sheepish about my actions and can only admire Achrekar Sir's farsightedness.</p>	<p>"நம்முடைய தொழிலை தேர்வு செய்ய நல்ல ஒரு பயிற்சி தேவை. உனது வாழ்க்கையை முடிவு செய்ய உனது ஆளுமை திறனும் தேவை. உனக்கு பிடித்த, உனக்கு உண்மையாக செய்ய தோன்றுகின்ற ஒரு தொழிலை தேர்ந்தெடு. நீ வாழ்வில் வெற்றி பெறுவாய்". நான் என் நண்பர்களுடன் இருக்கும் பொழுது, என்னை மட்டும் இழுத்து வரும்பொழுது, நான் செய்த செயல் குற்ற உணர்ச்சியை தந்தது. அக்ரேகர் சாரின் தொலைநோக்கு பார்வையை வியந்தேன்.</p>
<p>Sir also punished me on one occasion when trying to teach me a very important lesson. Once, I bunked my daily evening practice to watch an inter-school cricket match not anticipating that Sir would be there. He was angry and he said it wasn't for me to come and watch other people play for, if I practiced hard enough, one day people from across the world would come and watch me play. Had it not been for Sir, I would not be the cricketer I turned out to be. He was a strict disciplinarian and did everything he could for me. I owe myself to him.</p>	<p>சார் ஒரு நாள், ஒரு முக்கியமான பாடம் நடத்தும்பொழுது என்னை தண்டிக்கவும் செய்துள்ளார். ஒரு நாள், எனது மாலை நேர பயிற்சி வகுப்பை புறக்கணித்து, சார் பக்கத்தில் நடக்கும் பள்ளிகளுக்கான போட்டியில் இருப்பார் எனத் தெரியாமல் நானும் சென்றுவிட்டேன். அவர் கோபப்பட்டு, நான் இதைபோல் அடுத்தவர்கள் விளையாடுவதை பார்க்கவரக்கூடாது என கண்டித்தார். நான் விடாமுயற்சியோடு பயிற்சி செய்தால், உலகமே நான் விளையாடுவதை பார்க்க வரும் என்றார். சார் மட்டும் இல்லையென்றால், நான் ஒரு கிரிக்கெட் விளையாட்டு வீரராக மாறி இருக்க மாட்டேன். அவர் ஒரு ஒழுக்கசீலர். எனக்காக எல்லாம் செய்தார். நான் அவருக்கு நன்றிக் கடன் பட்டுள்ளேன்.</p>

HARD WORDS

Hard Words	Meaning	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
emulate	Follow	பின்பற்றுதல்
induction	Join an organization	சேர்ந்து விடுதல்
insistence	Urging	வற்புறுத்துதல்
scrutinize	Examine closely	ஆராய்தல்
rigorous	Severe	கடுமையான
exhausted	Tired	சோர்வடைதல்
nuances	Techniques	நுணுக்கங்கள்
priority	Importance	முன்னுரிமை
objections	Denial	மறுத்தல்
stamina	Power	தாங்கும் சக்தி
embarrassment	discomfort	மனக் கஷ்டம்
transpire	Clear, Apparent	தெளிவானது

farsightedness	Foreseen	தொலைநோக்குப் பார்வை
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 **GLOSSARY**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
emulate (v)	- to match or surpass typically by imitation.	overawed (v)	- impressed so much that they are silent or inhibited
induction (n)	- the action or process of including someone to an organization	rigorous (adj.)	- extremely thorough and careful
nuances (n)	- subtle changes in or shades of meaning, expression, or sound	pursue (v)	- follow or chase
stamina (n)	- the ability to sustain or prolonged physical and mental effort	cocktail (n)	- a mixed drink which is a combination of ingredients such as fruit juice, lemonade.
kitbag (n)	- a long cylindrical canvas bag, (here) used to carry cricket accessories	stride (v)	- a step or stage in progress towards an aim
embarrassment (n)	- a feeling of selfconscious, shame or awkwardness	melee (n)	- a confused crowd of people
transpire (v)	- come to be known, revealed	farsightedness (adj.)	- showing a prudent awareness of future possibilities
bunked (v)	- to make oneself absent from a class or session	crossroads (n)	- to be at a point when you have to make a very important decision
deteriorated (v)	- became worse	influence (n)	- the capacity to have an effect on the character development
peer (n)	- person of same age, status or ability	Passion (n)	- strong desire
ultimately (adv.)	- being the best or most extreme example		

SYNONYMS

Word	Synonyms	Word	Synonyms
cross roads	- junction	firm	- tough
subconscious	- unconscious	deteriorated	- worse
desire	- wish	passion	- desire
benefits	- profit	goals	- target
manner	- behaviour	conscious	- aware
admitted	- accepted	aspirations	- desire
career	- profession	chatting	- talking
environment	- surroundings	established	- founded
events	- a planned occasion	fun	- enjoyment
influence	- affect	inner voice	- soul
innermost	- deeply	mentors	- advisor
often	- frequently	orientation	- direction
rewind	- reverse	struggle	- battle
ultimately	- finally		

CHOOSE THE BEST SYNONYMS

1. I failed to make an **impact**.
 a) sight b) reflection **c) blow** d) catch
2. My **induction** into the Mumbai cricket circuit could have ended in failure.
a) beginning b) end c) direction d) travel
3. All my excess energies were getting **channelled** into cricket.
a) directed b) controlled c) approached d) looked
4. I was really **serious** about playing cricket.
 a) sad b) afraid **c) grave** d) neglect
5. My father sat me down and explained that while he did not have any **objections** to my changing schools.
 a) perfection b) chance c) way **d) oppositions**
6. I would always ask him to treat me to a special fruit **cocktail** at a juice centre near the club.
a) mixture b) single c) juice d) box
7. I evolved a way of **wrapping** the kitbag around me.
 a) filled b) close **c) covering** d) pulling
8. Winning the one-rupee coin used to give me **immense** satisfaction.
a) huge b) light c) heavy d) little
9. Sir would spot me in the **melee** and virtually drag me out.
 a) confused b) single c) a few **d) crowd**
10. I feel **sheepish** about my actions.
a) ashamed b) happy c) proud d) guilt

ANTONYMS

Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
firm	X instable	desire	X repulsion
passion	X hatred	consciously	X unconsciously
forget	X remember	often	X seldom
rewind	X forward	ultimately	X immediately
deteriorated	X improved	benefits	X drawback, disadvantage
achieve	X fail	established	X unfamiliar
inner voice	X outer voice	personal	X public
suddenly	X gradually	unfortunately	X luckily, fortunately

CHOOSE THE BEST ANTONYMS

Choose the appropriate antonyms for the underlined words :

1. Ramakant Achrekar sir gave due **importance** to the game of cricket.
 a) dull b) great c) vital **d) insignificance / unimportance**
2. Sir should pretend to go out and watch from a **distance**.
 a) away **b) near** c) far d) off
3. Sir **agreed**.
 a) allowed **b) disagreed** c) admitted d) agreed
4. My father always wanted me to give **best** effort without worrying about the results.
a)worst b) worse c) better d) bad
5. The schedule was **rigorous**.
 a) correct b) harsh c) right **d) careless**
6. I always **enjoyed** the conversations about batting.
 a) like b) love **c) hate** d) admire
7. I'd often fall **asleep** on the bus if I managed to sit down.
a)awake b) slumber c) nap d) woken up
8. I **practised** hard enough.
 a) trained **b) idle** c) exercised d) ideal
9. My father sat me down and explained that while he did not have any **objections** to my changing schools.
 a) challenge b) doubt **c)acceptance** d) protest
10. Winning the one-rupee coin used to give me **immense** satisfaction.
 a) huge b) light c) strong **d) little**

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN BELOW:

1. Sachin's favourite player is _____
a) Sunil Gavaskar b) Azaruddin c) Kumble d) Vijay
2. The famous cricket coach was _____
 a) Richards **b) Achrekar** c) Sharma d) Aurang

3. The summer camp held at _____
a) Netaji Park **b) Shivaji Park** c) Gandhiji Park d) NEC Park
4. Sachin's house was in _____
a) Jugha **b) Bandra** c) Mushra d) Madura
5. Sachin was changed from New English School to _____
a) Shardashram b) Nethralaya c) Yeomann d) Supreme
6. Sachin started playing at the age of _____
a) 12 **b) 11** c) 15 d) 16
7. The summer session for Sachin started at _____ am.
a) 7 b) 5.30 **c) 7.30** d) 8.30
8. _____ gave Sachin about the nuances of batting.
a) Aravind **b) Ajit** c) Shivaji d) Umesh
9. In the break, Achrekar gave Sachin money to buy _____
a) toys **b) vadapav** c) cooldrinks d) biscuits
10. Sachin had to take another ticket for _____
a) friend b) Achrekar c) brother **d) kitbag**

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. What was coach Achrekar's first impression on Sachin?

The coach Achrekar's first impression on Sachin was **that he was too young to make the camp.**

2. Why did Sachin feel that the schedule of the camp was 'rigorous'?

The camp started at 7.30 am and ended at 7 p.m. Sachin would feel exhausted by the end of the day. So he felt that the schedule of the camp was 'rigorous'.

3. What did serve as a very personal coaching manual to Sachin?

During the bus journey, **Sachin's brother Ajith would give him some tips about batting.** It served as a very personal coaching manual to Sachin.

4. Why was Sachin asked to change the school?

Sachin was asked to change the school **because his school did not have cricket coaching facilities.**

5. What was the condition laid down by Sachin's father for changing the school?

The condition laid down by Sachin's father for changing the school was **that he should be really serious about playing cricket.**

6. How did the act with the one rupee coin help Sachin become a good cricketer?

In the last 15 minutes, his coach would place a one rupee coin on top of the stumps and if Sachin managed to avoid getting out, the coin was his. Every bowler would bowl in this session, with 60 to 70 boys for fielding He must survive those intense fifteen minutes without getting out. **This act taught him to concentrate even when physically drained.**

7. What did help Sachin to build his physical and mental stamina?

During the summer holidays, **Sachin practiced cricket from 7 a.m to 7 p.m.** This routine helped him to build his physical and mental stamina.

8. Which incident triggered the coach to be angry on Sachin?

Once Sachin bunked his evening practice and watched an inter-school cricket match not anticipating sir would come there.. This incident triggered the coach to be angry on Sachin.

9. Why do you think Achrekar punished Sachin?

Achrekar punished Sachin because he was not aware of his potential. He wasted his time by playing insane game with his friends.

10. 'I owe myself to him' – what does Sachin mean by this?

Sachin was very much grateful to his master, Achrekar because without him, he would not be the cricketer he turned out to be.

Hints: too young- மிகவும் இளையவர் some tips- சில குறிப்புகள் cricket coaching - கிரிக்கெட் பயிற்சி serious - தீவிர positive motivation - நேர்மறை ஊக்கம் tedious practise - கடுமையான பயிற்சி avoided to come - பங்கேற்பதை தவிர்த்தல் wasted time - நேரத்தை வீணாக்குதல் much grateful - நன்றி கடன்படுதல்.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. Who were Sachin's favourite players?

Sunil Gavaskar and the west Indian legend Viv Richards were Sachin's favourite players.

2. What was special about Shardashram Vidyamandir in Mumbai?

At Shardashram Vidyamandir in Mumbai, Ramkant Achrekar was the cricket coach.

3. Who knew that Sachin could play well?

Sachin's brother Ajit knew that he could play well.

4. What was the opportunity that transformed the life of Sachin?

Achrekar agreed to let Sachin join his summer camp. This opportunity transformed the life of Sachin.

5. When did the summer camp begin in the morning?

The summer camp began at 7.30 am in the morning.

6. Where was the summer camp take place?

The summer camp took place at Shivaji park.

7. Where was Sachin's house?

Sachin's house was at Bandra.

8. How did Sachin go to the summer camp?

Sachin went to the summer camp by bus.

9. What sort of conversations did Ajith and Sachin have while travelling?

While travelling, Ajith gave some tips about batting nuance to Sachin.

10. What routine did Sachin follow in washing his clothes?

Sachin had only one set of cricket clothes. So, **after the morning session**, he would wash the clothes. **In the evening** also, he had to wash the clothes after the session.

11. What did Achrekar inform Ajith?

Achrekar informed Ajith that Sachin had the **potentiality to become a good cricketer**

12. What was the suggestion given by Achrekar to Sachin's father?

Achrekar's suggestion to Sachin's father was **to change the school** of Sachin.

13. What acted as a safety valve?

Sachin's excess energies channeled into cricket acted as a safety valve.

14. How many practice matches did sachin play during the summer break of sixty days?

Sachin played **55 practice matches** during the summer break of sixty days.

15. What did Sachin do during the thirty minutes break?

During the thirty minutes break, Sachin would eat **vadapav**.

16. What is the intense 'fifteen minutes' mentioned?

In the last 15 minutes, his coach would place a one rupee coin on top of the stumps and if Sachin managed to avoid getting out, the coin was his. Every bowler would bowl in this session, with 60 to 70 boys for fielding **He must survive those intense fifteen minutes without getting out..**

17. What did Sachin's father do just to make Sachin happy?

Sachin's father bought him a **special fruit cocktail** to make him happy.

18. What did embarrass Sachin in the bus?

The **kit bag** carried by Sachin was too big. So, the rude conductors told him to **take another ticket**. It embarrassed him.

19. What made Sachin forget, to go to the nets?

The **fun of playing with his friends** at home made Sachin to forget to go to the nets.

20. What did Achrekar advise Sachin?

Achrekar advised Sachin **not to waste time in playing with kids**.

21. How did Achrekar find Sachin?

Achrekar would come by scooter and find Sachin **among the friends**.

22. Did Achrekar punish Sachin ?

Yes, Achrekar punished Sachin at one occasion.

HINTS : cricket coach - கிரிக்கெட் பயிற்சியாளர் agreed to join -சேர ஒப்புதல் அளித்தல் Bandra-பந்திரா என்னும் இடம் some tips about batting -மட்டைப்பந்து அடிக்க சில ஆலோசனைகள் வழங்கினார் after the morning session காலை பயிற்சிக்கு பின் potentiality - ஆற்றல் to change -மாற்றத்திற்கு excess energies - கூடுதல் ஆற்றல் practice matches - பயிற்சி ஆட்டம் vadapav. - வடபாவ் என்பது ரொட்டி உருளைக்கிழங்கால் செய்யப்படும் உணவு special fruit cocktail - சிறப்பான பழக்கலவை சாறு kitbag - கிரிக்கெட் மட்டை பை.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

B Answer the following in a paragraph of 120-150 words:

1. 'Achrekar was a sincere coach'. Substantiate

Achrekar was a sincere coach. He found that Sachin had the **potentiality to play** cricket. He changed his school. He gave him training from morning 7.30 am to 7 pm in the evening. The morning session would end at 4.30 pm. After thirty minutes break, the evening session started at 5pm. He gave him training **how to handle the last 30 minutes**. If Sachin forgot to attend the class, he would come by scooter and drag him to the practice session. He advised Sachin **not to waste time** in playing games with kids at home and to practise well in the net. It would bring out a great magic. Achrekar also **punished** Sachin when he **bunked his evening** class. He was angry when Sachin went to see the inter-school cricket match. He encouraged Sachin that if he practised well, all the **people would see him playing**. He was a **strict disciplinarian**. His training made Sachin a very good cricketer.

2. Narrate in your own words the hardships underwent by Sachin to become a great cricketer?

The hardships underwent by Sachin to become a great cricketer were:

- Sachin had only one set of clothes. He had to wash after morning and evening session. It wouldn't dry easily. He always played with wet pockets.
- At the end of the coaching, Sachin had to run two times around the park with the pads and gloves. It would make him tired.
- Sachin went to the camp by bus. He felt sleepy. He couldn't get the seat in the bus.
- During the bus travel, the kitbag of Sachin was too big. The rude conductors asked him to buy another ticket. He didn't have money. Though he was embarrassed, he didn't quit.
- The clothes were dirty while Sachin was returning from the coaching class. The bad smell irritated him.
- Sachin had no time to play with his friends.

3. Quote the sentences which you find most inspiring from ' Learning the Game'. How do they inspire you? Explain.

The most inspiring sentences were:

- "Practise hard and see what magic can transpire" – If we practise well, it will give us a good result. It will bring out a great magic. It can change our life.
- "Choose something you enjoy and really want to do and you will be successful"- We must select a career that we love. If we love it, we can do our work perfectly. We will work hard without feeling tired. We will achieve success at last.

"If I practise hard enough, one day people from across the world would come and watch me play" –

This is the true and inspiring words. If we aspire and work towards our passion with determination, the whole world will turn towards us one day.



GIFTED STUDENTS

SYNOPSIS

Lesson : Learning the Game
Author : Sachin Tendulkar
Theme : Perseverance will bring success

CHILDHOOD DAYS OF TENDULKAR

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar was born on 24th April 1973 in Mumbai, Maharashtra. He was a former Indian cricketer and captain. He loved bowling. At the age of eleven, he started his training. Sachin had no time to play with his friends. Sachin had only one set of clothes. He had to wash after morning and evening session. It wouldn't dry easily. He always played with wet pockets.

SUPPORT FROM FAMILY

His father supported his cricket desire. He even changed his school so that he could train under Ramkant Achrekar, his cricket coach. His brother accompanied him many days and his words are great boost for Tendulkar's achievement

TENDULKAR'S COACH

At Shardashram Vidhyamandir School, Achrekar gave him a rigorous training. Daily he travelled 40 minutes to Shivaji Park. During the training session, his coach kept a one rupee coin on the stump and let him bat. He was physically determined to win the one-rupee coin. With his bat and gloves he had to run round the Shivaji Park two times. Even though he had good practice in the net he played with his street boys. So he got rebukes from his coach. Without his coach's strict discipline, Sachin would not be the cricketer he turned out to be.

CONCLUSION

"Enjoy the game and chase your dreams,
dreams do come true"

Sachin Tendulkar

AVERAGE STUDENTS

Lesson : Learning the Game
Author : Sachin Tendulkar
Theme : Work hard to succeed

Sachin Ramesh Tendulkar was born on 24th April 1973 in Mumbai, Maharashtra. He was a **former Indian cricketer** and captain. He loved bowling. At the age of eleven he started his training. His coach **let him alone** and **watched him from a distance**. As a child he washed his cricket clothes regularly in the morning and in the evening. His **father supported his cricket desire**. He joined ShardashramVidhyamandir School, where Achrekar was the cricket coach. Daily he **travelled 40 minutes to Shivaji Park**. During the training session, his coach kept **a one rupee coin on the stump** and let him bat. He was physically **determined to win** the one-rupee coin. With his bat and gloves he had to run round the Shivaji Park two times. Even though he had good practice in the net he played with his street boys. So he got **rebukes from his coach**. Without his coach's strict discipline, Sachin would not be the cricketer he turned out to be.

alone- தனியாக, desire - விருப்பம், determined to win - வெற்றி பெறுவதில் உறுதியாக இருப்பது, rebukes - கண்டிப்பு

SLOW LEARNERS

- At the age of 11, **Sachin was introduced to the coach, Achrekar.**
- He joined his **summer camp**.
- The camp was from 7.30 am to 7 pm.
- He had only **one set of dress**. He always played with **wet pockets**, as he found no time to **dry his clothes**.
- He **changed his school to Shardashram**, where Achrekar worked.
- His father and brother took great care.
- Sometimes, as the **kitbag was too big**, he had to **buy a ticket** for it.
- When Sachin didn't attend the camp, Achrekar would drag him to the ground.
- Achrekar advised him to practise well. He believed that, **the whole world would come to watch him playing**. It came true.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

vocabulary

D. Match the words in column A with their Antonym in column B (Book Page 6)

S.No	A	B
1.	concentrate	distract
2.	inevitable	preventable
3.	occasional	continual
4.	complete	incomplete
5.	insane	wise

Homonyms

Homonyms are words with similar sound and spelling, but with a different meaning

E. Use the words given below in your own sentences so as to get different meanings. One is done for you.

cricket	Cricket is a popular sport A cricket is active at night
bank	We deposit money in the bank. I like to play in the river bank.
will	I will become a teacher. I have will power.
bark	The dog barks loudly. The bark of this tree is used as medicine..
watch	My uncle presented me a watch. The policeman watched the criminal.

Homophones

Homophones are words with similar sound but different spelling and meaning.

F. Consult a dictionary, to find the homophones for the given words.

1	in	Inn
2	know	No
3	be	Bee
4	to	too,two
5	watt	what
6	right	write, rite, wright
7	Were	where

8	bare	bear
9	Herd	heard
10	throne	thrown

Prefix and Suffix

Prefixes are added to the beginning of a root word while suffixes are added to the end.

G. Look at the prefixes given and frame two new words for each prefix and suffix. One is done for you.

Prefix	Word - 1	Word - 2
sub	subway	subconscious
un	unhappy	unseen
Re	recall	recover
En	enclose	engulf
dis	disagree	disappear
Ir	irregular	irrelevant

Suffix	Word - 1	Word - 2
Ly	suddenly	happily
Or	actor	councilor
Er	sitter	traveller
ness	kindness	weakness
ian	martian	utopian
ist	Artist	pianist

LISTENING

J. Listen to the passage on Paralympics and choose the correct answer.

- The Paralympic games are for ____
a) children **b) disabled people**
c) women.
- The Paralympic games usually happen ____
a) in Greece **b.) every four years.**
c) after the Olympic Games.
- The first true Paralympic Games happened in Rome in ____
a) 1960 b) 1952. c) 1848
- In 394 BCE, the ____ stopped the Greek Olympic Games, because they didn't like them.
a) Romans b) Greeks c) British

5. _____ was a doctor at the Stoke Mandeville hospital in England.

- a) Pierre de Coubertin
- b) Sir Ludwig Guttmann**
- c) Natalie du Toit

 **SPEAKING**

I. Just a minute

Given below are five main qualities for true sportsmanship.

i.	Determination
ii.	Optimization
iii.	Stamina
iv.	Perseverance
v.	Decisiveness

Get into groups of four. Each group will choose one quality to talk about to the whole class for about one minute. But before you talk, you have two minutes to think about it. You can make notes if you wish.

L. Prepare a speech in about 80-100 words for the morning assembly, stressing on the importance of games and sports in ensuring a healthy body and mind.

- The importance of games and sports
- Sports and games are good exercises and help to build fine, physique for the boys and girls. This make them mentally alert and physically strong. Further, good health is one of the most important benefit of games and sports.
- Students learn to cope with difficult situations. By displaying their feats before many spectators, they can overcome their nervousness.
- Games and sports are good diversions and give them energy to learn the things sharply.
- Games, when played for entertainment, provides the necessary break from the everyday monotonous life.
- Games and sports help building a sense of cooperation and team-spirit in an individual. Sports like cricket, football, etc. are won by the

collective efforts of all the members of the team.

- Games and sports played by professional players bring a lot of glory to the nation.
- Games are generally played with specific goal to win. This helps in goal setting.
- Participants learn to follow rules and become more disciplined.

For these reasons, every civilized nation values the importance of games and sports and spends massive amount towards improvement.

K. Your friend who lives in another town/city has won his/her championship trophy in the recent sports meet Write a letter congratulating him/her

XXX
13.08.19,
Madurai.

Dear friend,

I am fine. How are you? I came to know that you have won the championship trophy in the state level sports meet. I came to know about it through the Newspaper. I am so proud of you. Congratulations. Practice hard and win many more laurels. All the very best.

Yours lovingly,
XXX.

To:

M.Siva,
S/o. Mr. M.Muthu,
25, North Street,
Coimbatore-18.

Name : Mary Kom
Date of Birth : 01.03.1983
State/Team she represents : Manipur, India
Sports/ Games : Boxer
Debut (First Entry) : Won Silver medal-48kg weight- Women's World Boxing Championship, USA

Best in her career : No.4 in Flyweight
 Hobbies : Travelling

Awards/Medals received : Arjuna Award, Padma Shree, Magnificent Mary, Rajiv Gandhi Khelratna Award
 Sportswomen of the year
 Sahara Sports Award

N. Collect information from newspapers, magazines, periodicals and books about any two famous sports women. Prepare their profiles. Use the following format.

Name : P.V.Sindhu
 Date of Birth : 05.07.1995
 State/Team she represents : Hyderabad, India
 Sports/ Game : Indian Badminton Player
 Debut (First Entry) : 2009-Sub-Junior Badminton Championship Colombo
 Best in her career : No.2- Woman Badminton player
 Hobbies : Watching Movie
 Awards/Medals received : Padma Shree Rajiv Gandhi Khelratna Award

Name	Details
Date of Birth	
State / Team she	
Sports / Games she is associated with	
Debut (first entry)	
Best in her career	
Hobbies	
Awards / Medals received	

CREATIVE WRITING

O. Write a newspaper article in about 100 words, comparing the achievements of the two sportswomen based on the information you have already collected.

NEWSPAPER ARTICLE

P.V. SINDHU

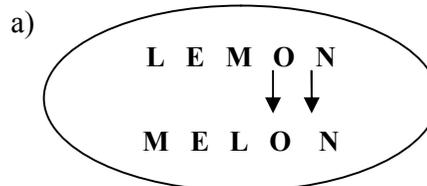
PV Sindhu, born July 5, 1995, is an Indian shuttler. Sindhu is has been highly praised for her determination and talent in badminton and achieved a lot at a very early age. Till 2016, she has after her name six individual titles including the Macau Open (thrice, in 2013, 2014 and 2015), Malaysian masters (twice, in 2013 and 2016) and the Indonesia International (in 2011). But her biggest achievement came in the Summer Olympics 2016 held at Rio de Janeiro of Brazil, as she became the first Indian women to qualify for an Olympics final and win the silver medal. Sindhu started playing badminton at the age of eight.

MARY KOM

Mary Kom is an Indian Olympic boxer from Manipur. She is the only woman to become World Amateur Boxing champion for a record six times, and the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the seven world championships. Nicknamed *Magnificent Mary*, she is the only Indian woman boxer to have qualified for the 2012 Summer Olympics, competing in the flyweight (51 kg) category and winning the bronze medal. She has also been ranked as No. 1 AIBA World Women's Ranking Light Flyweight category. She became the first Indian woman boxer to get a Gold Medal in the Asian Games in 2014 in Incheon, South Korea and is the first Indian Woman Boxer to win Gold at the 2018 Commonwealth Games.

ANAGRAMS

An anagram is a word or a phrase formed by rearranging the letters of a different word or phrase, typically using all the original letters exactly once.



Now try to solve these anagrams.

1	ELBOW	BELOW
2	SECTION	NOTICES
3	VIEWER	REVIEW
4	RIPPLES	SLIPPER
5	NEEDLESS	LESSENER

A) Talk Show

Q. Work in groups of 4 – 6. Choose one folk art from, that is rarely or no longer **performed**. **Find out the reasons for this and suggest practical solutions/steps that can be taken to prevent this. After discussion and research, conduct a talk show in the class on the topic FOLK ARTS – A REVIVAL.**

The host : I am delighted to welcome you all to this Talk Show on Folk Arts – A Revival. I thought it would be better to talk on Bommalattam which was very famous in our place 4 decades ago. It is not found these days even in remote villages. How to revive them? Let’s have your views.

Student : What are the factors that led to its slow downfall?

Folk Artist : We have more than one reason for its downfall. The cost of producing the puppets has gone up. We do not get any financial support from anybody. We have to earn our living and create different puppets with the money we earn through this. But it is very low. Nowadays we do not have skilled artists to perform or even give training in this art.

NGO : Our organization tries to revive this art. We can get some sponsors to get financial support. I can help you in this regard.

Citizen : Can’t our government agencies help these people? They can do something to make some youngsters learn this art from the old artists.

Folk Artist : Now a days people have many other forms of entertainments. So it has become outdated.

Citizen : Government can introduce these arts in the schools. Interested students can learn these arts.

This will help in its revival.

The host : I thank all the participants for their views. Let us hope something will be done either by the government or individuals to promote this art.

A. Choose the most appropriate preposition from the brackets.

- We have been living in Chennai _____ eight years. (for / since)
- Abdual has taken _____ his father. (after / at)
- Vimal generally goes to his workplace _____ bus. (by/on).
- The cricket ball was hidden _____ the leaves. (among / between)
- Mani divided his toys _____ his brothers and sisters. (among / between)

B. Identify the prepositions in the given sentences and underline them.

- Riya borrowed a dress from me and lent it to her friend, Mary.
- When I moved back to the city, things had changed considerably.
- The burglar found the keys under the pot in the balcony.
- Prabhu was hiding behind the door when his sister came looking for him.
- My dog sat on my hat and squashed it.

C. Complete the passage by filling in appropriate prepositions from the list (with,out,to,in,from,during,of, for, by). Some Prepositions may be used more than once.

In Tamil Nadu, a very interesting form of recitation named Villapattu developed (a) From the 15th century. Villupattu means bow-song because a bow – shaped musical instrument (b) with strong high tension string is used (c) for placing it (d) with an earthen pitcher. It is believed that this narrative form was an invention(e) byArasaPulavar. The troupe gives its performance mostly (f) during temple festivals. There are seven to eight persons in a troupe who form a kind (g) of chorus that supports the main singer-narrator. When the chief narrator sings, the chorus takes (h) out the refrain (i) in the song and repeats it in unison. The whole

party sits (j) **in** the ground and performs (k) **with** a lot (l) **of** gesticulation and facial expression to suit the narrative they have taken. The ballad style songs are composed (m) **by** the rural dialect which appeals (n) **to** the audience who sometimes join the troupe (o) **with** suitable notes or words.

D. Frame sentences using the prepositional verb given in the box:

1. Hari gets **benefit from** his grandparents' assets.
2. Don't **care for** criticism.
3. I always **agree with** you.
4. They **stand in** line to purchase commodities in ration shop.
5. We **ask for** financial support.
6. Don't **laugh at** others.
7. When we went to Delhi, we **stayed at** a hotel.
8. When two friends meet, they **joke about** school days.
9. I **believe in** God.
10. They **go into** the mall.
11. Our class **consists of** forty pupils.
12. My father **paid for** picnic at school.
13. We must **prepare well for** our competitive examination.
14. Doctors **attend to** the needs of the patients.
15. The workers **rely on** the latest mechanism.

E. Given below is a picture of a carnival. Complete the factual description by filling description by filling in the blanks. With appropriate prepositions.

A thiruvizha is a source of excitement and thrill for villagers. The village thorough fare wears a festive look, as the open spaces are cleaned, spruced up and decorated (a) **with** colourful streamers.

People throng the premises (b) **to** catch a glimpse (c) **of** their village deity (d) **in** a magnificently decorated chariot, and pay their respects. There is a big crowd (e) **at** the food stalls that serve free piping hot sakkaraipongal (sweet pongal), lemon rice and curd rice.

People (f) **from** nearby villages and towns display their wares attractively, and call out loudly

(g) **among** the people (h) **to** buy their wares. Cotton candy, cut raw mangoes smothered (i) **with** salt and chilly powder, boiled groundnuts, murukku, sweets, buttermilk etc are sold. Men, women, grandmas, grandpas and little children dressed (j) **up** their best clothes, enjoy the Thiruvizha greatly.

You can hear the shrieks (k) **of** happy children enjoying the rides on ferris wheels and carousels, elders looking (l) **at** each other with smiles on their faces.

The entire day is spent (m) **with** fun and gaiety. All the village people irrespective of their age, look forward (n) **during** the thiruvizha every year.



WRITING

You stayed with your grandparents at your native village during Pongal. You had an unforgettable time with them. You visited the village fair and enjoyed the simple pleasures of life like bathing in the river, strolling in the fields, eating food cooked in earthen utensils over firewood, sleeping on a cot on the terrace under the star – lit sky, visiting temple fairs and watching Karagattam presentation.

F. Write a letter to your friend, describing the joy of celebrating festivals in a village.

XXX,
15th July 2019.

My Dear friend,

Well and wish to hear the same from you. I have just returned from my native. We had chitirai festival in our native town Madurai. It is a 10 day festival. Every evening Lord Sundereswarar and Goddess Meenakshi come in chariot in and around Masi streets. People welcome the deities and celebrate this festival as if their own home festival. It is really exciting one for me since I attend this festival for the first time. I would like to invite you for the next year festival. Convey my regards to your parents.

Yours lovingly,
Raganjana.

Address on the envelope :

To

Abirami,
5, North Avenue,
Kombageda Circle,
Bengaluru,

Project

G. Your class has to stage a Puppet show in the Assembly Open Forum on the topic 'Child Labour' Divide yourselves into groups and discuss the requirements for the presentation like storyline, characters, dialogues, choice of puppets and music for the interlude. Now complete the dialogues given below.

Ramesh :Let us present a puppet show on CHILD LABOUR for our Assembly open forum.

Mohammed :That is a very good idea! Let us start planning right away.

Geetha : **How can we begin ?**

Leema :I suggest we begin with the storyline first.

Mani :How **many characters can we have ?**

Ramesh :We can have around five characters.

Mohammed : what **can we focus on ?**

Meena :We can focus on the problems of poverty and illiteracy as the major reasons for childlabour.

Ramesh :Can **anyone make stick puppets ?**

Leema :I am good at making stick puppets. I willmake them myself. But I require some help

Mani :I **shall help you. Tell me, when ?**

Leema :Thank you, Mani. Let us stay back after the meeting and discuss.

Ramesh :Have **you got any other idea for the interlude?**

Meena :I think we should have some musicfor theinterlude.

Geetha : That would make it really interesting. I willget my music group to start working on thetunes for our puppet show.

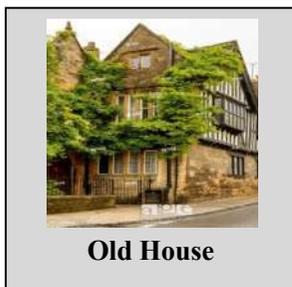
Unit 2 **PROSE**
I CAN'T CLIMB TREES ANYMORE
Ruskin Bond

About the author

Ruskin Bond was born on 19th May 1934. He is an award winning Indian author of British descent. He is much renowned for his role in promoting children's literature in India. The Indian council for Child Education has recognized his role in the growth of children's literature in India. He got the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1992 for 'Our trees still grow in Dehra'. He was awarded the Padmashri in 1999 and Padma Bhushan in 2014. As a prolific writer, he has written over 500 short stories, essays and novels. His popular novel 'The Blue Umbrella' was made into a Hindi film and was awarded the National Film Award for the best children's film in 2007.



Picture Representation of the Prose



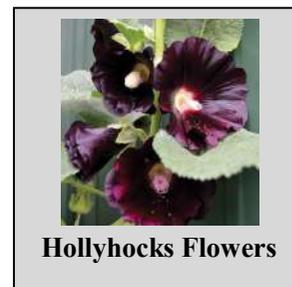
Old House



Jackfruit Tree



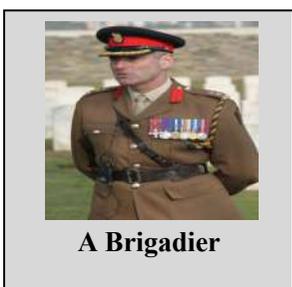
Turnstile



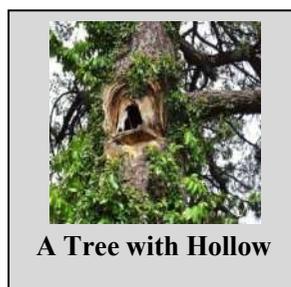
Hollyhocks Flowers



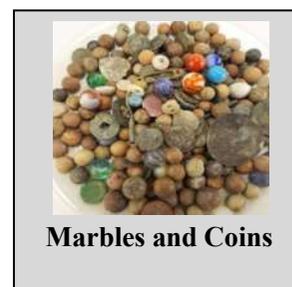
A Colonel



A Brigadier



A Tree with Hollow



Marbles and Coins



Flying Trapeze



Stone Bench

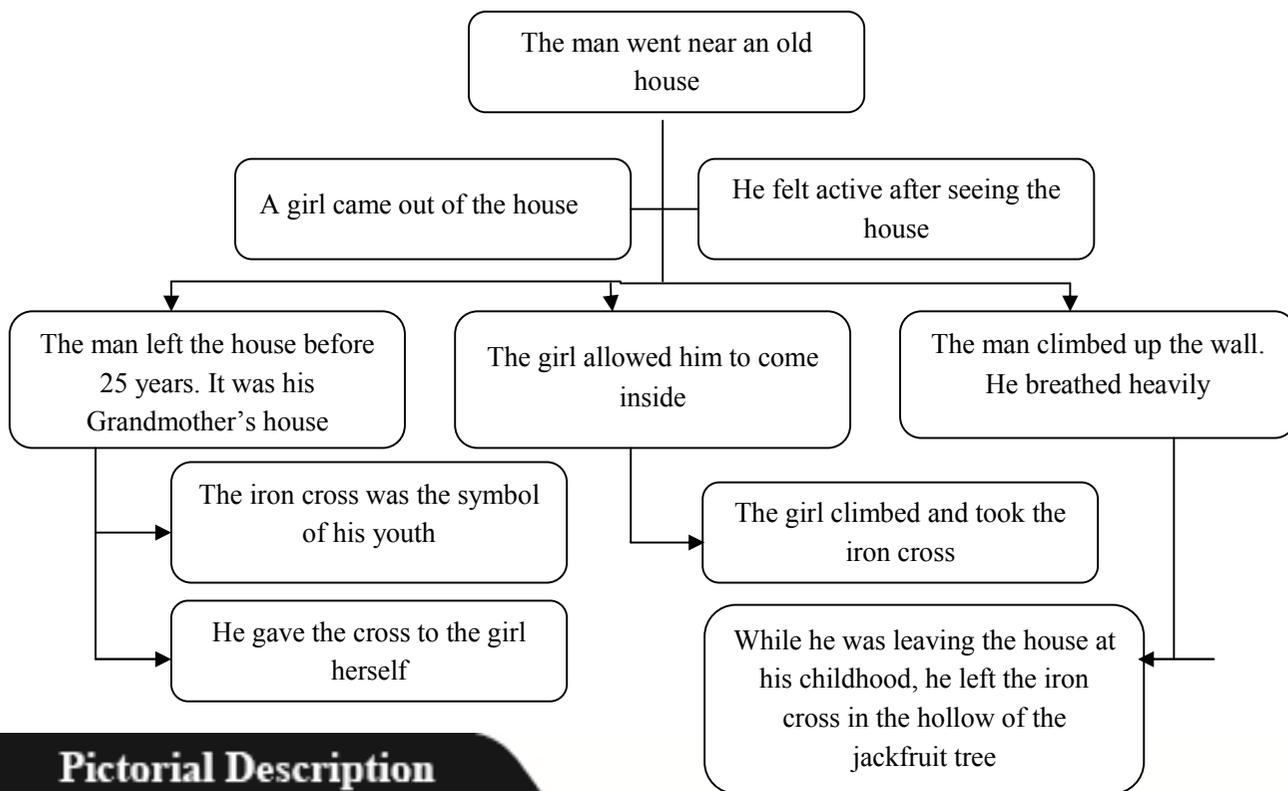


Budgerigars Birds



German Iron Cross

MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



TEXT TRANSLATION

PROSE	தமிழாக்கம்
<p>page 28 Warm up a. Have you ever tried swinging from a tree? b. Have you ever climbed up a tree to pluck fruits? c. Think of other occasions when you have climbed up trees, either near your homes or outside. Share your reasons with the class. Read the story given below. Find out why the narrator feels that he can't climb.</p>	<p>தயாராகுதல் அ) நீங்கள் மரத்தில் தொங்கியபடியே ஊஞ்சலாட முயற்சி செய்துள்ளீர்களா? ஆ) நீங்கள் எப்பொழுதாவது பழங்களைப் பறிப்பதற்காக மரம் ஏறியதுண்டா? இ) வீட்டிற்கு அருகிலோ அல்லது வெளிப்பகுதிகளிலோ நீங்கள் மரம் ஏறிய நிகழ்வுகளை நினைவுகூர்க. உங்களது காரணங்களை வகுப்பில் உள்ளவர்களோடு பகிர்ந்து கொள்க. கீழே தரப்பட்டுள்ள கதையை படிக்கவும். பார்வையாளர் தன்னால் இனிமேல் மரங்களில் ஏற முடியாது என்று நினைப்பதற்கான காரணங்களை கண்டுபிடி.</p>
<p>He stood on the grass verge by the side of the road and looked over the garden wall at the old house. It hadn't changed much. The old house built with solid blocks of granite wasn't altered at all. But there was a new outhouse, and there were fewer trees. He was glad to see that the jackfruit tree still stood at the side of the building casting its shade on the wall.</p>	<p>அவர் சாலையின் அருகிலுள்ள புல்வெளியின் விளிம்பில் நின்று கொண்டு அந்த பழைய வீட்டினிலுள்ள தோட்டத்தின் சுவரைப் பார்த்தார். அதுவொன்றும் பெரியளவில் மாற்றமடையவில்லை. கிரானைட் கருங்கற்களால் கட்டப்பட்ட அந்த வீட்டில் எவ்விதமான மாற்றமும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் அங்கு புதிதாக ஒரு பண்ணைவீடும், சில மரங்களும் காணப்பட்டன. அந்த வீட்டின் அருகில் இன்றளவும் நின்று கொண்டு அவ்வீட்டிற்கு நிழல் தந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் பலா மரத்தைக் கண்டு அவர் பெரும் மகிழ்ச்சியடைந்தார்.</p>
<p>He remembered his grandmother saying: 'A blessing rests on the house where the shadow of a tree falls.' And so the present owners must also be receiving the tree's blessings. At the spot where he stood there had once been a turnstile, and as a boy he would swing on it, going round and round until he was quite dizzy. Now the turnstile was gone, the opening walled up. Tall hollyhocks grew on the other side of the wall.</p>	<p>அவர் தன் பாட்டி சொன்னதை நினைவுகூர்ந்தார்: ஒரு மரத்தின் நிழல் எந்த வீட்டின் மேல் விழுகிறதோ அங்கே ஆசீர்வாதம் நிலைகொள்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அந்த வீட்டில் வசிப்பவர்களும் அந்த ஆசீர்வாதங்களைப் பெற்றுக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். அவர் தற்பொழுது நின்று கொண்டிருக்கும் இடத்தில் ஒரு காலத்தில் சுழலும் வாயிற்கதவொன்று இருந்தது. அவர் சிறுவனாக இருந்த சமயங்களில் அதன் சுழலும் கம்பியைப் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு மயக்கம் வரும்வரை ஊஞ்சலாடுவார். இப்பொழுது அந்த சுழலும் கதவு அங்கில்லை. இப்பொழுது அந்த இடைவெளி சுவர் வைத்து மறைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. சுவரில் பலவண்ணப் பூக்களையுடைய ஹேலிகாக்ஸ் செடிகள் வளர்ந்திருந்தன.</p>
<p>'What are you looking at?'</p>	<p>நீங்கள் எதைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்?</p>
<p>It was a disembodied voice at first. Moments later a girl stood framed between dark red hollyhocks staring at the man. She was only twelve or thirteen, with lively eyes and long black hair.</p>	<p>முதலில் அதுவொரு அசரீரி போலக் கேட்டது. கருஞ்சிவப்புநிற ஹேலிகாக்ஸ் மலர்களுக்கிடையே ஒரு சிறுமி நின்றுகொண்டு அவரையே வெறிக்கப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருப்பது சற்று நேரத்திற்குப் பிறகே தெரிய வந்தது. 12 அல்லது 13 வயது மதிக்கத்தக்க அவள்</p>

	உற்சாகமூட்டும் கண்களும், நீண்ட கருங்கூந்தலும் உடையவளாக இருந்தாள்.
'I'm looking at the house. Is it yours?,' he asked.	"நான் வீட்டைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். இது உன்னுடையதா?" அவர் கேட்டார்.
'No. It's my father's. Why? Do you want to buy it?'	"இல்லை. இது என் தந்தையினுடையது. ஏன்? நீங்கள் இதை வாங்க விரும்புகிறீர்களா?"
'And what does your father do?'	"உன் தந்தை என்ன செய்கிறார்?"
'He's only a colonel.'	"அவர் ஒரு படைப்பகுதி முதல்வன் (கர்னல்)"
'Only a colonel?'	"படைப்பகுதி முதல்வன் தானா (கர்னல் தானா)?"
'Well, he should have been a brigadier by now.'	"நல்லது. இந்நேரம் அவர் ஒரு படைப்பகுதி தலைவராகியிருக்க வேண்டும்."
The man burst out laughing.	அந்த மனிதர் பயங்கரமாகச் சிரித்தார்.
'It's not funny,' she said. 'Even Mommy says he should have been a brigadier.'	"இதுவொன்றும் வேடிக்கையல்ல. அவர் படைப்பகுதி தலைவராகியிருக்க வேண்டுமென என் அம்மா கூட கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள், என்றாள் அவள்."
It was on the tip of his tongue to make a witty remark ('Perhaps that's why he's still a Colonel'), but he did not want to give offence. They stood on either side of the wall, appraising each other.	அதனால் தான் என்னவோ அவர் இன்னும் படைத்தளபதி முதல்வனாகவே (கர்னலாகவே) இருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்ல வார்த்தைகள் நாக்கின் நுனி வரை வந்துவிட்டது, ஆனால் அது அவளுக்கு வருத்தத்தைக் கொடுக்கும் என அவர் நினைத்து அதனை சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் சுவரின் இருபுறமும் நிற்குகொண்டு ஒருவரையொருவர் பாராட்டிக் கொண்டனர்.
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"Do you want to buy it?"	"நீங்கள் இதை வாங்க விரும்புகிறீர்களா?"
"No", he said.	"அவர் இல்லை எனக் கூறினார்."
'Well' she said, 'If you don't want to buy the house, what are you looking at?'	"நல்லது" என அவள் கூறினாள், "நீங்கள் இந்த வீட்டை வாங்க விரும்பவில்லையெனில், நீங்கள் எதைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்?"
'I used to live here twenty-five years ago. As a boy. As a young man.... And then my grandmother died, and we sold the house and went away.'	"25 ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னர் நான் இங்குதான் வாழ்ந்தேன். ஒரு சிறுவனாக. ஒரு இளைஞனாக...மேலும் எனது பாட்டி அப்பொழுது இறந்துவிட்டார்கள். நாங்கள் வீட்டை விற்றுவிட்டு சென்றுவிட்டோம்."
She was silent for a while, taking in this information. Then she said, 'And you'd like to buy it back now, but you don't have the money?' He did not look very prosperous.	இச்செய்திகளை உள்வாங்கிக்கொண்ட அவள் சிறிது நேரம் அமைதியாக இருந்தாள். பிறகு அவள், "நீங்கள் இந்த வீட்டை இப்பொழுது வாங்க விரும்புகிறீர்கள், ஆனால் உங்களிடம் பணமில்லையோ?" அவர் பார்ப்பதற்கு செல்வச் செழிப்புள்ளவராக தோற்றமளிக்கவில்லை.
'No, I wasn't thinking of buying it back, wanted to see it again, that's all. How long have you lived in it?'	"இல்லை. நான் இவ்வீட்டை மீண்டும் வாங்குவதைப் பற்றியெல்லாம் யோசிக்கவில்லை, மறுபடியும் இதனைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும், அவ்வளவு தான். நீங்கள் எவ்வளவு காலமாக இங்கு வசிக்கிறீர்கள்?"
'Only three years,' she smiled.	"அவள் சிரித்துக் கொண்டே, 3 ஆண்டுகளாக என்றாள்."
'Would you like to come in and look more closely?'	"நீங்கள் உள்ளே வந்து மிக அருகிலிருந்து பார்க்க

	விரும்புகிறீர்களா என்றாள்?"
'Wouldn't your parents mind?'	"உனது பெற்றோர்கள் எதுவும் நினைத்துக்கொள்ள மாட்டார்களா?"
'They've gone to the club.' They won't mind. I'm allowed to bring my friends home.'	"அவர்கள் ஒரு கலைமன்றத்துக்குச் சென்றுள்ளார்கள். இதனை பொருட்படுத்தமாட்டார்கள். நான் என் நண்பர்களை வீட்டிற்கு அழைத்துவர அனுமதித்துள்ளார்கள்."
'Even elderly friends like me?'	"என்னைப் போன்ற வயதில் மூத்த நண்பர்களைக் கூடவா?"
'How old are you?'	"உங்கள் வயது என்ன?"
'Oh, just middle aged, but feeling young today.' And to prove it he decided he'd climb over the wall instead of going round to the gate. He got up on the wall all right, but had to rest there, breathing heavily.	"ஓ, நடுத்தர வயதுதான், ஆனால் இன்று இளைஞனாக உணருகிறேன்." அதனை நிரூபிக்க நுழைவுவாயிலைச் சுற்றி வருவதற்குப் பதிலாக சுவர் மீது ஏறி வர நான் முடிவு செய்துள்ளேன். அவர் சுவர் மீது ஏறிவிட்டார், ஆனால் பலமாக மூச்சுவிட்டு அங்கேயே ஓய்வெடுக்க வேண்டியதாயிற்று.
'Middle-aged man on the flying trapeze,' he muttered to himself.	"பறக்கும் ஊஞ்சலில் (சர்க்கலில்) நடுத்தர வயது மனிதன்" தனக்குத்தானே சொல்லிக் கொண்டார்.
'I'll help you,' she said, and gave him her hand.	"நான் உங்களுக்கு உதவுகிறேன்" என்ற அவள் அவரிடம் தன் கையை நீட்டினாள்.
He slithered down into a flower-bed, shattering the stem of a hollyhock.	ஹேலிகாக் செடியின் தண்டை உடைத்துக் கொண்டு நழுவி அவர் கீழே உதிர்ந்து கிடந்த பூக்களின் மீது விழுந்தார்.
As they walked across the grass he spotted a stone bench under a mango tree. It was the bench on which his grandmother used to rest, when she was tired of pruning rose bushes and bougainvillea. 'Let's just sit here,' he said. 'I don't want to go inside.'	அவர்கள் புல்வெளியைக் கடந்து சென்ற பொழுது ஒரு மாமரத்தின் கீழே உள்ள கல்லாலான இருக்கையைக் காண்பித்தார். ரோஜாச்செடிகளையும், தாள் பூமரக் கிளைகளையும் நறுக்கிவிடுகையில் சோர்வடைந்து பின்னர் என்னுடைய பாட்டி வழக்கமாக இங்குதான் அமர்ந்து இழைப்பாருவார்கள். "நாமும் இங்கே அமரலாமா", என்றார் அவர். "மேலும் நான் உள்ளே போக விரும்பவில்லை."
She sat beside him on the bench.	அவருக்குப் பக்கத்திலேயே அவளும் அமர்ந்தாள்.
They were silent for some time. The man closed his eyes and remembered other times - the music of a piano, the chiming of a grandfather clock, the constant twitter of budgerigars on the veranda, his grandfather cranking up the old car...	அவர்கள் சிறிது நேரம் அமைதியாக இருந்தனர். அவர் கண்களை மூடிக்கொண்டு கடந்த காலத்தை நினைவுபடுத்தினார் - பியானோவின் இசை, தாத்தாவின் கடிக்காரம் எழுப்பும் சத்தம், வராண்டாவில் பட்ஜெரிக்காஸ் எனும் கிளியின் கீச்சிடும் சத்தம், அவரது தாத்தாவின் பழைய கார் புறப்படும் சத்தம் என ஒவ்வொன்றாக நினைவுக்கு வந்தன.
'I used to climb the jackfruit tree,' he said, opening his eyes.	"பலா மரத்தின் மீது ஏறி விளையாடுவது என் வழக்கம்" எனக் கூறிக்கொண்டே கண்களைத் திறந்தார்.
PAGE – 30 'Do you want to climb it again? My parents won't mind.'	"நீங்கள் மீண்டும் மரத்தின் மீது ஏற விரும்புகிறீர்களா? என் பெற்றோர்கள் ஒன்றும் பொருட்படுத்த மாட்டார்கள்."
'No, no. Not after climbing the garden wall. Let's just sit here for a few minutes and talk. I mention the jackfruit tree because it was my favourite place.'	"இல்லை, இல்லை. தோட்டத்து சுவரின் மீது ஏறிய பின்னர் அப்படி ஒன்றுமில்லை. நாம் இங்கேயே அமர்ந்து சிறிது நேரம் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கலாம். நான் பலா மரம் என

<p>Do you see that thick branch stretching over the roof? Half way along it there's a small hollow in which I used to keep some of my treasures.' 'What kind of treasures?'</p>	<p>குறிப்பிட்டேன் அல்லவா, ஏனெனில் அது எனக்கு மிகவும் பிடித்தமான விருப்பத்திற்குரிய இடம். அடர்த்தியான அதன் கிளையொன்று கூரைக்கு மேலே செல்வதை நீ பார்க்கிறாயா? அதன் பாதிதூரத்தில் உள்ள பொந்தில் நான் எனது சில பொக்கிஷங்களை பத்திரப்படுத்தி வைப்பது வழக்கம்." "எந்த மாதிரியான பொக்கிஷங்கள்?"</p>
<p>'Oh, nothing very valuable. Marbles I'd won. A book I wasn't supposed to read. A few old coins I'd collected. Things came and went. I was a bit of a crow, you know, collecting bright things and putting them away. There was my grandfather's Iron Cross. Well, not my grandfather's exactly, because he was British and the Iron Cross' was a German decoration awarded for bravery during the War - the First World War when my grandfather fought in France. He got it from a German soldier'</p>	<p>"ஓ அவையொன்றும் விலைமதிப்புள்ளவையல்ல. நான் வென்றெடுத்த கூழாங்கற்கள். நான் படித்திராத புத்தகங்கள். நான் சேகரித்த சில பழைய நாணயங்கள். பொருட்கள் வந்து போயின. நான் ஒரு காகத்தைப் போல பளிச்சிடும் பொருட்களையெல்லாம் சேகரித்து வைத்திருந்தேன். அங்கே இருப்பது என் தாத்தாவின் இரும்பாலான சிலுவைப் பதக்கம் ஆகும். அது என் தாத்தாவினுடையது என அருதியிட்டு கூறமுடியாது. ஏனெனில் என் தாத்தா ஒரு ஆங்கிலேயர். மேலும் அந்த இரும்பு சிலுவையானது ஒரு ஜெர்மானிய அலங்காரப் பொருள். முதல் உலகப்போரில் வீர தீர செயலாற்றியமைக்காக வழங்கப்பட்டது. எனது தாத்தா பிரான்சு நாட்டில் நடைபெற்ற போரில் பங்கேற்றார். அதனை அவர் ஒரு ஜெர்மானிய போர் வீரரிடமிருந்து பெற்றார்."</p>
<p>Do you know? The Param Vir Chakra is the highest wartime gallantry award, given to soldiers of the Indian Armed Forces, for the display of utmost courage and complete selflessness when facing the enemy. Since its inception in 1950, 21 fearless heroes (14 posthumous) have been awarded the medal till January 2018.</p>	<p>உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா? பரம் வீர சக்ரா என்பது மிக உயர்ந்த யுத்த கால வீர விருதாக்கக் கருதப்படுகிறது. இவ்விருது ஆயுதம் தாங்கிய வீரரின் தைரியத்தையும். சுயநலமின்மையையும் போர் காலங்களில் எதிரியை எதிர்கொள்ளும் பொழுது வெளிப்படுத்தியமைக்காக வழங்கி கௌரவிக்கப்படுகிறது. 1950-ல் இவ்விருது தொடங்கப்பட்டதிலிருந்து 21 துணிச்சலான வீரர்களுக்கு (14 பேருக்கு இறப்பிற்குப் பிறகு) ஜனவரி 2018 வரை வழங்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.</p>
<p>'Do you still have it?'</p>	<p>"இன்னும் அதை வைத்துள்ளீர்களா?"</p>
<p>'No', he said, looking her in the eyes. 'I left it in the jackfruit tree.'</p>	<p>"இல்லை" அவள் கண்களைப் பார்த்தவாறே அவர் கூறினார். "நான் இந்த பலா மரத்தில் தான் அதை விட்டுச் சென்றேன்."</p>
<p>'You left it in the tree?'</p>	<p>"நீங்கள் அதை மரத்தில் விட்டுச் (வைத்துச்) சென்றீர்களா?"</p>
<p>'Yes, I was so excited at the time, packing and saying goodbye to people and thinking about the ship I was going to sail on that I simply forgot all about it.'</p>	<p>"ஆமாம். நான் அந்த நேரத்தில் மிகவும் பரவசமாக இருந்தேன். பொருட்களை எடுத்து வைப்பதிலும், மக்களிடமிருந்து வாழ்த்துப் பெறுவதிலும், நான் பயணம் செய்யவிருக்கும் கப்பலை நினைத்துக்கொண்டும் இருந்ததில் நான் எளிதில் இவற்றையெல்லாம் மறந்துவிட்டேன்."</p>
<p>'Yes', he said. 'It's twenty-five years, but it may still be there. Unless someone else found it...'</p>	<p>"ஆமாம்", என அவர் கூறினார். "25 வருடங்கள் கடந்துவிட்டன. ஆனால் அது இன்னமும் இங்கேயே இருக்கும், வேறு எவரும் பார்க்காத வரை...."</p>
<p>'Would you like to go and look?'</p>	<p>"அங்கு சென்று நீங்கள் பார்க்க விரும்புகிறீர்களா?"</p>
<p>'I can't climb trees any more.'</p>	<p>"என்னால் இனிமேல் மரங்களில் ஏற முடியாது."</p>

‘If you can’t, I will go and see. You just sit here and wait for me.’	“உங்களால் முடியாதெனில், நான் சென்று பார்க்கிறேன். நீங்கள் இங்கேயே அமர்ந்து எனக்காக காத்திருங்கள்.”
‘I’ve found it!’ she cried. ‘I’ve found some - thing!’	“நான் அதை கண்டுபிடித்துவிட்டேன்” என அவள் கூச்சலிட்டாள். “நான் ஒன்றை கண்டுபிடித்துவிட்டேன்”
And now, barefoot, she ran breathlessly towards him, in her outstretched hand a rusty old medal. He took it from her and turned it over on his palm.	இப்பொழுது அவள் வெறுங்காலுடன் தனது நீட்டிய கையில் துருப்பிடித்த ஒரு பதக்கத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு மூச்சிறைக்க அவரை நோக்கி ஓடி வருகிறாள். அவளிடமிருந்து அதனைப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டு தனது உள்ளங்கையில் அதனை வைத்து திருப்பிப் பார்த்தார்.
‘Is it the Iron Cross?’ she asked eagerly.	“இதுதான் அந்த இரும்புச் சிலுவையா?” என்றாள் ஆவலாக.
‘Yes’, he said, ‘this is it.’	“ஆமாம்”, “இது தான் அது”, என்றார் அவர்.
‘Now I know why you came. You wanted to see if it was still in the tree.’	“நீங்கள் ஏன் இங்கு வந்துள்ளீர்கள் என்பது எனக்கு இப்பொழுது தெரிந்துவிட்டது. நீங்கள் வைத்துச் சென்ற சிலுவை இன்னும் மரத்திலேயே உள்ளதா என பார்க்க வந்துள்ளீர்கள்.”
‘You may be right. I’m not really sure why I came. But you can keep the Cross. You found it, after all.’	“நீ சொல்வதுகூட சரியாக இருக்கலாம். நான் ஏன் இங்கு வந்தேன் என்பது எனக்கு உறுதியாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் நீயே இந்த சிலுவையை வைத்துக்கொள். நீதானே இதனைக் கண்டுபிடித்தாய்.”
PAGE – 31 ‘No, you keep it. It’s yours.’	“இல்லையில்லை. நீங்களே இதனை வைத்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். இது உங்களுடையது.”
‘But it could have remained in the tree for another twenty-five years if you hadn’t climbed up to look for it.’	“ஆனால் நீ மட்டும் மரங்களில் ஏறி இதனை கண்டுபிடித்திருக்காவிட்டால், மேலுமொரு 25 ஆண்டுகள் இச்சிலுவை மரத்திலேயே தான் இருந்திருக்கும்.”
‘But if you hadn’t come back again....’	“ஆனால், நீங்கள் திரும்பவராமல் இருந்திருந்தாள்...”
‘On the right day, at the right time, and with the right person’, he said, getting up and placing the medal in her hands. ‘It wasn’t the Cross I came for. It was my youth.’	“சரியான நாளில், சரியான தருணத்தில், மேலும் சரியான நபரிடம் தான்” என்ற அவர், அந்த சிலுவை பதக்கத்தை அவளின் கைகளிலேயே வைத்தார். “நான் இந்த சிலுவையைத் தேடி வரவில்லை. நான் என் இளமைக்காலத்தை மீளப்பெறவே வந்தேன்.”
She didn’t understand that, but she walked with him to the gate, Where the road turned, he looked back and waved to her. Then he quickened his steps and moved briskly towards the bus stop. There was sprightliness in his step, and something cried aloud in his heart.	அவளால் அதனைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஆனால் அவள் அவருடன் வாசல் கதவுவரை நடந்து சென்றாள். சாலை திரும்புமிடத்தில் அவர் திரும்பிப் பார்த்து கையை அசைத்தார். பின்னர் அவர் வேகமாக பேருந்து நிறுத்தம் நோக்கி அடியெடுத்து வைத்து நடந்தார். அவர் நடையிலே ஒரு உயிரோட்டமிருந்தது. அவர் மனதில் ஏதோவொன்று உரக்கக் கத்திற்று.
The mango scented summer breeze made the blood course in his veins, and he forgot, for a moment, that he couldn’t climb trees any more....	கோடைக்காலத் தென்றலில் மிதந்து வந்த மாம்பழ வாசம் அவரது நாளங்களுக்குள் இரத்த ஓட்டத்தை துரிதப்படுத்திய தருணத்தில் தன்னால் இனிமேல் மரம் ஏற முடியாது என்பதனை அவர் மறந்தார்....

HARD WORDS

S.No	Hard Word	Meaning	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
1.	verge	edge	ஓரம்
2	granite	a very hard, igneous rock	கருங்கல்
3	altered	rearrange	அடுக்கு
4	disembodied	spiritual	ஆத்மீகமான
5	colonel	a rank of officer in the army	படைப்பகுதி முதல்வன்
6	turnstile	A mechanical doorway	சுழல்நிலை பயண பாதை
7	dizzy	faint	மயக்கமான
8	brigadier	major general	படை தலைவர்
9	hollyhocks	a tall plant with large showy flowers.	ஒரு வகை செந்நிற பூ
10	witty	clever	அறிவாற்றல்
11	pruning	trimming a tree	கிளை நறுக்கி திருத்தம் செய்
12	chiming	make melodious ringing sounds	மணியொலியிசை
13	cranking	give a bend to	சுழல்
14	breathlessly	nervously	பதற்றத்துடன்
15	quickened	hurried	வேகப்படுத்து
16	sprightliness	energy in action or expression	விரைவான செயல்
17	vein	part of the blood circulation	ரத்தநாளம்
18	soldier	fighter	படை வீரன்
19	prosperous	wealthy	செழிப்பாக
20	barefoot	wearing nothing on the feet.	வெறுங்காலுடன்

SYNONYMS

Word	Synonyms	Word	Synonyms
disembodied	- spiritual, unbodied, intangible	appraising	- assessing
prosperous	- flourishing	slithered	- slid
outstretched	- extended	briskly	- rapidly
understand	- know	climb	- ascend
swing	- sway	breeze	- air flow
bare foot	- without shoes	bug	- germ
drenched	- wet	eagerly	- willingly
eddies	- whirl	gallantry	- courage
lissome	- slim, thin	offence	- crime
pruning	- clipping	selflessness	- self sacrifice
sprightliness	- energetic	treasures	- precious things
witty	- humorous		

CHOOSE THE BEST SYNONYMS

1. It was **disembodied** voice at first.
 a) **spiritual** b) kind c) closest d) quarrel
2. Moments later a girl stood framed between dark red **hollyhocks** staring at the man.
 a) a type of block b) a **type of plant** c) a type of bricks d) a type of pillar
3. He should have been a **brigadier** by now.
 a) a rank in hospital b) rank in office **c) rank in army** d) rank in home
4. Going round and round until he was quite **dizzy**.
 a) **faint** b) sleep c) happy d) tired
5. He **muttered** to himself.
 a) **whispered** b) helped c) laughed d) smiled
6. In her **outstretched** hand a rusty old medal.
 a) fold b) close c) tight **d) unfold**
7. There was **sprightliness** in his step.
 a) **activeness** b) laziness c) sleepy d) tiredness
8. He remembered other times - the music of a piano, the **chiming** of a grandfatherclock.
 a) noise b) silent **c) ding dong** d) loudness
9. His grandfather **cranking** up the old car.
 a) **start** b) shout c) close d) clean
10. He did not look very **prosperous**.
 a) energetic b) kind **c) wealthy** d) cowed

ANTONYMS

Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
prosperous	X poor	swing	X still
outstretched	X folded	brave	X coward
cranking	X stop	drenched	X dried
excited	X depressed	muttered	X shouted
prune	X maximize	valuable	X worthless
climb	X descend	lissome	X clumsy
constant	X inconstant	dizzy	X steady, clearhead
eagerly	X indifferently	lissome	X clumsy
offence	X defense	slither	X stay
witty	X foolish	sprightliness	X deadliness

CHOOSE THE BEST ANTONYMS

1. The **old** house built with solid blocks of granite.
 a) **new** b) damaged c) country d) big
2. Moments later a girl stood framed between **dark** red hollyhocks staring at the man.
 a) **pale** b) bright c) light d) dim
3. It was on the **tip** of his tongue to make a witty remark.
 a) edge b) peak c) **bottom** d) cap
4. As they walked across the grass he spotted a stone bench **under** a mango tree.
 a) down b) lower c) beneath d) **over**
5. They were **silent** for some time.
 a) **argued** b) mum c) noise d) talkative
6. 'I don't want to go **inside**.'
 a) a side b) beside c) **outside** d) downside
7. Going round and round until he was quite **dizzy**.
 a) faint b) **brisk** c) happy d) tired
8. In her **outstretched** hand a rusty old medal.
 a. **fold** b) close c) tight d) unfold
9. There was **sprightliness** in his step.
 a)activeness b) **laziness** c) sleepy d) tiredness
10. He couldn't **climb** the tree any more.
 a) decline b) decrease c) **get down** d) drop

CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION

B. Based on your understanding of the story, answer the following questions by choosing the correct answer.

- i. The story **I Can't Climb Trees Anymore** highlights the importance of _____.
 a) old age. b) **youth**
 c) adulthood d) middle age
- ii. The house which was visited by the man _____.
 a) remained unchanged b) was totally changed
 c) **was slightly repaired** d) was given a facelift
- iii. Who said, "A blessing rests on the house where the shadow of a tree falls"?
 a) **grand mother** b) grand father
 c) uncle d) the narrator
- iv. The author came back to the house because he _____.
 a)wanted to see the jackfruit tree. b) **was looking for his lost youth.**
 c) wanted to look again at his old house d) wanted to buy the house
- v. He gifted _____ to the little girl
 a) **an iron cross** b) a bronze medal
 c) marbles d) old coins

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

C- Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Explain: "Blessings rest on the house where the shadow of a tree falls"-

It was told by the narrator's grandmother. It tells the importance of trees to a house. The tree yields fruits and gives shade.

2. What did the writer observe about the house?

The writer observed that the solid blocks of granite in the house was not altered. There were fewer trees remained.

3. What was the local superstition about trees?

The local superstition about trees was that 'A blessing rests on the house where the shadow of a tree falls'.

4. What did the narrator do with the turnstile when he was a boy?

When he was a boy, the narrator used to swing on the turnstile.

5. Who is the owner of the house now?

A colonel is the owner of the house now.

6. Why did the narrator return to his old house?

The narrator returned to his old house to find his lost youth.

7. How did he get back the iron Cross?

The little girl climbed up the jackfruit tree and got back the iron cross.

8. Who did the house belong to originally?

The house belonged to the writer's grandmother originally.

9. What did he do with the old iron Cross?

He kept the old iron cross in the jackfruit tree.

10. Where had he left his childhood treasures?

He had left his childhood treasures in the jackfruit tree.

around - சுற்றி remained - அப்படியே இருந்தது swing - ஊஞ்சல் turnstile - சுழலும் வாயிற் கதவு climbed up - ஏறினார் jackfruit tree- பலா மரம்

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. Who is the girl in the story?

The girl is the daughter of the colonel who is the owner of the house.

2. What kind of relationship did the man have with that house?

The man's grandmother was the owner of the house before twenty four years.

3. What was the specialty of the stone bench?

Stone bench was the place where his grandma used to sit and take rest.

4. Why did the middle aged man feel young today?

The middle aged man felt young today because he **came to his ancestral house, where he enjoyed his childhood.**

5. Which was the favorite place for the man?

Jackfruit tree was the favorite place for the man.

6. Why the man stepped very fast?

The man stepped very fast **to reach the bus stop.**

7. What smell he had while leaving the place?

The man smelled **the mangoes from the mango tree** while he was leaving the place.

ancestral house - பரம்பரை வீடு childhood - குழந்தைப் பருவம் reach - சென்றடைவது

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

I. THINK AND WRITE

Based on the story and your own ideas write your answers in about 80 to 100 words each

1. Imagine yourself as the writer. Narrate the story of your visit to your ancestral house.

Oneday, I went to my ancestral house. When I was young, it was owned by my grandmother. Before 10years, it was sold. After that I didn't get a chance to visit. Now it had changed a lot. While we used, there was no fence. Now a fence was raised. The house was painted in green. They have constructed a floor upstairs. The only thing remained there was the trees around the house. The neem tree, coconut tree and the teak tree remained there still. I was happy. I felt as if I found my old friend.

b. The man who came to the house gave the cross as a gift to the girl. Why did he do this? What do you think would have happened if he had taken back the cross with him?

The man who came to the house gave the cross as a gift to the girl because, the girl was very kind. While the narrator was watching the house, the girl invited him to come inside the house. They walked inside the garden. They talked about the trees. So, he liked her and gave her the cross. Instead of that, if he hadn't given the cross to her, he might have been ambitious. The cross was the symbol of his youth. It was lost for ever. It was a memory. If he had that cross with him, he would always long for the youth.

C. What are the benefits of growing and preserving trees? Use ideas from what you have read so far and your own ideas.

There are many benefits in growing and preserving trees. The trees give us oxygen to breath, fruits to eat and shade to take rest. Each and every parts of the trees are useful. They are the landmark of the house. The children like to play in the trees. They are their secret place to hide. Moreover, they are their true friends.



Lesson : I can't climb trees any more

Author : Ruskin Bond

Genre : Auto biography

Theme : Recollecting childhood memories

A man visited **his ancestral house**. He had lived there twenty five years ago. While watching the house a young girl of that house came there. She was the **daughter of a Colonel**. With her help he visited the garden. He **remembered his grandparents** and the jack tree. He **used to keep his valuable things in the jack tree**. He searched for **an old rusty metal cross**. That girl found it for him. He **returned it to her** and went out of the house **with a heavy heart**. He **regretted for losing his youth**.

Valuable - விலைமதிப்பற்ற rusty - துரப்பிடித்த heavy heart - கனத்த மனதுடன்

PARAGRAPH FOR SLOW LEARNERS

- An old man watches his old house.
- A girl of that house allows him in.
- She is the daughter of a colonel, the owner.
- He remembers his grandparents.
- He finds a rusty iron cross in the jack tree.
- He returns it to her.
- He goes out with heavy heart.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

A. Based on your understanding of the story, indicate either 'T' (True) or 'F'(False) against the columns. T/F

1. The narrator had hidden a few old coins in the tree. False.
2. The jack fruit tree was still there. True
3. As a boy the narrator used to swing on the turnstile. True
4. The narrator had sold the house. True
5. A girl came out of the house. True
6. The narrator's grandfather used to sit on the stone bench. False
7. The narrator was able to remember the music of a piano. True
8. The narrator was able to climb the jack fruit tree. False
9. The purpose of the visit of the narrator was to buy his ancestral house back. False
10. The narrator climbed over the wall easily. False

D. Match the words in column A with the meanings in column B by drawing a line as shown.

	A	B
1	pruning	trimming a plant
2	chiming	emit a sound
3	drenched	soaked
4	dizzy	shaky
5	prosperous	flourishing
6	sprightliness	lively
7	treasure	a collection of precious things
8	rusty	ancient

E. Read these shortened forms of words and write the full form for the remaining words and complete the table given below.

won't : will not

I'd : I had / I would

I'll : I will

i	you'd	you had/ you would
ii	they've	They have
iii	he'd	He had/ he would
iv	wasn't	was not
v	he's	He is
vi	aren't	are not
vii	isn't	is not

viii	doesn't	does not
ix	wouldn't	would not
x	can't	can not

F. Now choose the correct option and put a thick mark (✓) above it.

1. The poet used to play in the house when she was **young** / lazy.
2. The flowers mentioned in the poem are **roses** / holly hocks.
3. The poet used to go home for tea / **lunch**.
4. **Muffins** / grapes were the favourite food of the poet.
5. Life was **beautiful** / happy when the poet was young.
6. There was plenty of time to **gaze** / walk in the field.



SPEAKING

G. You are visiting the primary school where you studied classes I to IV, after six years. You get a chance to go to your standard two classroom and you are permitted to sit at the same place where you used to sit.

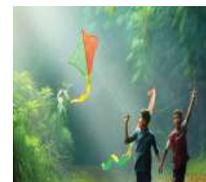
- i. What would you remember?
- ii. Describe your feelings at that time.
- iii. Who do you miss very badly, your friends or teachers?
- iv. Share your thoughts with the class.



WRITING

H. On seeing these pictures, you would have gone down your memory lane. Write a paragraph in about 50 words describing your favorite sport when you were young.

My favourite sport is football. I love the game of football. It is a fun game to watch and play. The game promotes physical and mental fitness. I love to be physically fit. And also football brings people together. My love for the game is immense. All my life I have been playing football, from the backyard to high school. It also has provided me with a lot of memories that I will never forget; One such memory is winning a match at my junior level in High school.



Creative writing

J. Write a letter to your friend describing your ancestral house.

2 June 2018,
Madurai,

Dear Friend,

Hai, How are you? I am fine. Hope the same with you. Recently, I visited my ancestral house which is in the village. The field around were full of smiling corn fields of wheat and gram. That was a beautiful sight. Some birds were flying about happily chirping. I woke up early in the morning. Had breakfast with milk and loitred around watching all my way. Women were drawing water and humming sweet songs. At some distance was the village tank. There, women were seen washing clothes and spreading them out in the sun to dry. I stayed in the village for ten days and then came back full of memories. I was given and affectionate farewell. I hope when you had read, you would also be able to visualize our village and our house. If you wish, I will take you along with me next time.

Yours lovingly,
XXXX

Address on the envelope
To
XXXX
XXXX
XXXX

K. Given below are four headlines and information about four young National Bravery Award winners.

Match the headline to the passages and write it in the space provided.

- Little Girl Big Prowess
- Lad Rescues Kin From Leopard

- Unlucky Boy Saves Two
- Smart Sense Saves Sibling

1. Smart Sense Saves Sibling
Fourteen – year –old Siya Vamansa Khode from Dharwad, Karnataka risked her own life to save her 2-year –old brother from certain death due to electrocution. In April 2015. Siya was playing hide and seek with her cousins when she decided to go to the rooftop. The toddler followed her; but after playing for a while she suddenly realized that her brother was nowhere to be seen to find him in contact with a live wire, she held him by his shirt (she knew touching him directly meant risking her own death) and pulled him away to safety. For her exemplary thinking, she was awarded the National Bravery Award.

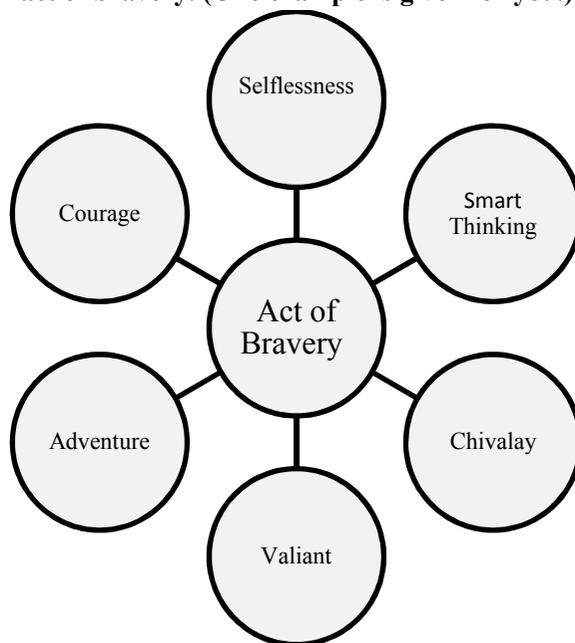
2. Lad Reuses Kin From Leopard
When 15-years –old Sumit Mamgain's older cousin Ritesh was being dragged away by a leopard at Manoharpur in Uttarakhand, he told Sumit to run away and saved his life. But the brave lad decided to fight the leopard and save his cousin's life. Holding its tail, he hit it with a sickle. When the leopard charged towards him, he kept pelting stones at the animal till it finally ran away. For his exemplary courage, Mamgain was awarded the Sanjay Chopra Award.

3. Little Girl = Big Prowess
On May 19, 2016, 9-year-old Tarh Peeju drowned while saving her friends Phasing Marry and Tarh Charu when they attempted to cross Pachin River in Naharlagun. A Class IV student at Alphabet Public School in Nirjuli, Tarh Jumped into the turbulent river and dragged both Marry and Charu to safety. However, she herself was submerged and swept downstream by the strong current of the river. Displaying unbelievable courage, Tarh sacrificed her life in saving her friends and was posthumously conferred the Bharat Award (the top honor at the National Bravery Awards).

4. Unlucky Boy saves Two

On July 22, 2003, 11-year-old Kandha Kumar of Karur district in Tamil Nadu was returning home in his school van. The van broke down in the middle of an unmanned level crossing and seeing the train approaching, the van driver panicked and fled, leaving seven school children trapped. The class VII boy immediately jumped off the van and rescued two children. But, while he was trying to help other children, the train rammed into the van killing Kandha Kumar, three children and a helper. For his valiant act, he was awarded the National Bravery Award posthumously.

I. In pairs, discuss what is common about all these incidents you have just read. Complete the chart below with the characteristic features of an act of bravery. (One example is given for you.)



M. Based on your reading answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. Is mountaineering a dangerous sport?. Why? (para 1)

Yes, mountaineering is a dangerous sport.

2. What is frostbite? (para 2)

Frostbite is an injury that is caused by exposure of parts of the body to the cold. The cold causes freezing of your skin and underlying tissues. Your fingers, toes and feet are most commonly affected.

3. What are the qualities of a good climber?

As one climbs higher and higher, breathing becomes more and more difficult.

They should carry with them maps, compasses and other equipment. They must be in good physical condition and should possess courage, perseverance and power of endurance. They also carry first aid supplies food and extra clothing.

4. What do climbers carry with them? (Para 4)

The climbers carry with them first aid kits, food and clothing suitable to the weather.

5. Where are the highest peaks in India? (Para 5)

The highest peaks in India are in Himalayas? the mount Everest is the highest peak in the world which is in Nepal.

N. Here is story about a holiday adventure. The paragraphs are jumbled. Rearrange them to form a meaningful story.

Healthy, wholesome, calorific

A: Riya's family had a nice little holiday home near the sea – shore. The weather was fine and the children went swimming every day.

B: She saw water and dolphins all around. "How deep!" she thought.

C: One day Riya and Jody took a boat from the beach to a small island. It was a nice

D: "Did you see that! That dolphin saved your life!" shouted Jody when she was back in their boat. "I can't believe it". said Riya. And they rowed back to the beach as fast as they could.

E: Riya wanted to row back but she lost her balance and fell into the water. Jody started to cry and didn't know what to do, "Uh!" cried Jody. Riya couldn't swim! "Help! Help!" cried Jody.

F: While they were rowing along the coastline, a strong wind caught the boat and took it out to the open sea.

G: Her leg was caught in seaweed! Just then, a dolphin quickly came to rescue her. The dolphin took Riya on its mouth and took her up to the boat. It made a loud noise and swam away.

Finish the story on your own!

Riya and Jody narrated to their parents what had happened
They were happy.

H: Last summer Riya spent her holidays together with her parents and her little brother. They went to the coast.

Put the texts in the correct order!

- 1= text : H
- 2= text : A
- 3= text : C
- 4= text : B
- 5= text : F
- 6= text : E
- 7= text : G
- 8= text : D

Identify and write down the words!

Beach seas and sun towel oceans swim wave umbrella sunglasses relax fun swimsuits boats suntan sea shells ice cream coast seaweed surfing beach, sea, sand, sun, towel, ocean, swim wave, umbrella, sunglasses, relax, fun, swim, suits, boat, suntan, seashells, ice cream, coast, seaweed, surfing.

B. Give your opinion and compare the items in each picture using –er, more, less, or an irregular form. Use the words, You may form your sentences in more than one way.

1.



2.





Healthy, wholesome, calorific

- a) Vegetables are healthier than pizza.
- b) They are wholesome food.
- c) Fast food items are more calorific

eco - friendly, economical, safer

- a) Cycle Riding is eco – friendly
- b) cycle is more economical than bike
- c) cycle riding is safer than bike riding

educational, interesting, trendy

- a) Radio is more educational than cell phone.
- b) Mobile is more interesting than Radio.
- c) Mobile phone using is trendy.

safe, comfortable, quick

- a) Train travel is safer than bus travel
- b) Train is more comfortable than bus
- c) Bus is quicker than a train

cozy, costly, sturdy

- a) Sofa is cozier than a stool
- b) Sofa is costlier than a stool
- c) Stool is more sturdy than a sofa

D. Listen to the conversation between Leena and her mother and list down a few new words. Using a dictionary find out the meaning for those words.

New Word	Meaning
Versatile	able to adapt to different activities
Kuritage	tradition
adventures	exciting experience

Savour	Enjoy
brooding	Deep thought
Bungee jumpin	Jumping from a Bridge

F. Work with a partner. Match the words and pictures by writing the numbers in the space provided. Use and encyclopedia to find out more about these adventure sports.

Name of the Sport	How it is played!
Hang Gliding	It is also known as powered paragliding. enables you to fly like a bird with the help of a powered paraglider.
Jet Skiing	A small machine like a motorcycle the can travel on the surface of water.
Rock Climbing	An activity in which participants climb up, down or across rocks or artificial rock walls.
Bungee Jumping	It is and activity that involves jumping from a tall structure while connected to a large elastic cord.
Scuba Diving	It is a form of underwater diving where the diver uses a breathing apparatus.
Kite Surfing	It is a wind powered surface watersport using a kite and a board to move across the water.
Para Motoring	It is an air sport in which a pilot flies a light, non-motorized, foot – launched.heavier-than-air aircraft.

G. Complete the following table with information from the anecdote about Mr Scotti's short trip.

Name	Nicholas Scotti
Occupation	Journalist
Reason for his trip	To Visit his cousing
Means of transport	Plane
Destination	To Go To Cousing house

H. Circle the best option.

1. In New York Mr Scotti left the plane because he thought he
- a) had to change the plane. **b) was in Rome.**
 c) had to phone his cousins d) changed his mind.
2. He decided to find his cousins' home without their help. He asked the policeman for information in Italian because he
- a) thought he was in Italy.
 b) knew the policeman.
c) didn't speak any other language.
 d) liked the language.
3. On the next day, My Scotti was _____ at how the local people responded to his queries.
- a) **surprised** b) unhappy
 c) glad d) upset
4. Circle three words that best describe Mr. Scotti
 Clever/**Unlucky**/ **Stupid**/ Successful/ **Miserable**/
 Happy

J. Look at the action words in bold. Identify whether they are either finite or non – finite verb.

They want to try a new approach	Non In finite Verb
Trying is easy	Non – Infinite Verb

Having tried erything, he gave up	Finite Verb
All I can do is try.	Non-finite Verb
If she tried, she would succeed.	Finite Verb

K. Read the following pairs of sentences.

- Travelling might satisfy your desire for new experiences.
- The studyabroad program might satisfy your desire for new experiences.

Identify the subject in the first sentence **Travelling.**

- They do not appreciate my singing.
- They do not appreciate my assistance. Identify the direct object in the first sentence **My singing**
- My cat's favourite activity is sleeping.
- My cat's favourite food is salmon.

Identify the subject complement in the first sentence

Sleeping

- The police arrested him for speeding.
- The police arrested him for criminal activity.

Identify the object of the preposition in the first sentence for **speeding.**

M. Now, work in pairs and help Dinesh and Divya complete the exercise given below.

Where are the astronauts headed to?

I. Write the gerund/infinitive form of the verbs in the blanks.

1. The astronauts managed to complete (complete) their training in record time.
2. They learned how to survive (survive) in space without gravity.
3. The best astronaut almost quit Trying (try) to learn the complex information.
4. Their mission appeared to be (be) in jeopardy.
5. Then Marina encouraged him by saying, " It's no good to quit (quit) the project right at the and."
6. Being an astronaut will enable you to achieve (achieve) great success in life.
7. If you give up studying (study) now, our mission will be scrubbed.
8. Think of your fellow astronauts who wouldn't hesitate to help (help) you in time of trouble.
9. We astronauts must keep on preparing (prepare) for our space launch.
10. Some say it's no use of travelling (travel) to distant planets, because it takes too long.
11. But we really want to visit (Visit) other planets and find
12. Can you imagine walking (walk) up to a Martian and shaking hands and to say (say, "Hello, how are you?"
13. We really look forward to meet (meet) alien creatures and to find (find) out what they are really like.
14. Many scientists have warned us not to take (take) this dangerous journey, but we are not discouraged.
15. Travelling to far away planets involves risking (risk) our lives for the thrill of discovery.
16. However we won't delay to blast (blast) off into space.
17. Would you like to accompany (accompany) us on our journey if you could?
18. During our training we have got used to being (be) weightless and living (live) under difficult conditions.
19. Scientists admit to being (be) intensely curious about life on other planets.
20. I'm sure they would also enjoy travelling (travel) with our crew.
21. We told them to come (come) with us on our trip, but some of them think it is a waste of time to search (search) for life that doesn't exist.
22. We have been taught how to endure (endure) hardships during our training and now we can't afford wasting(waste) money.

We're on our way!

Unit 4

PROSE

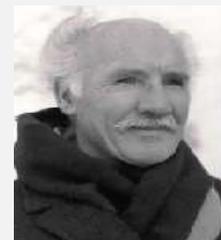
Seventeen Oranges

Bill Naughton

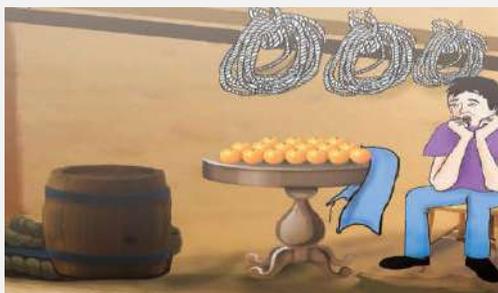


About the author

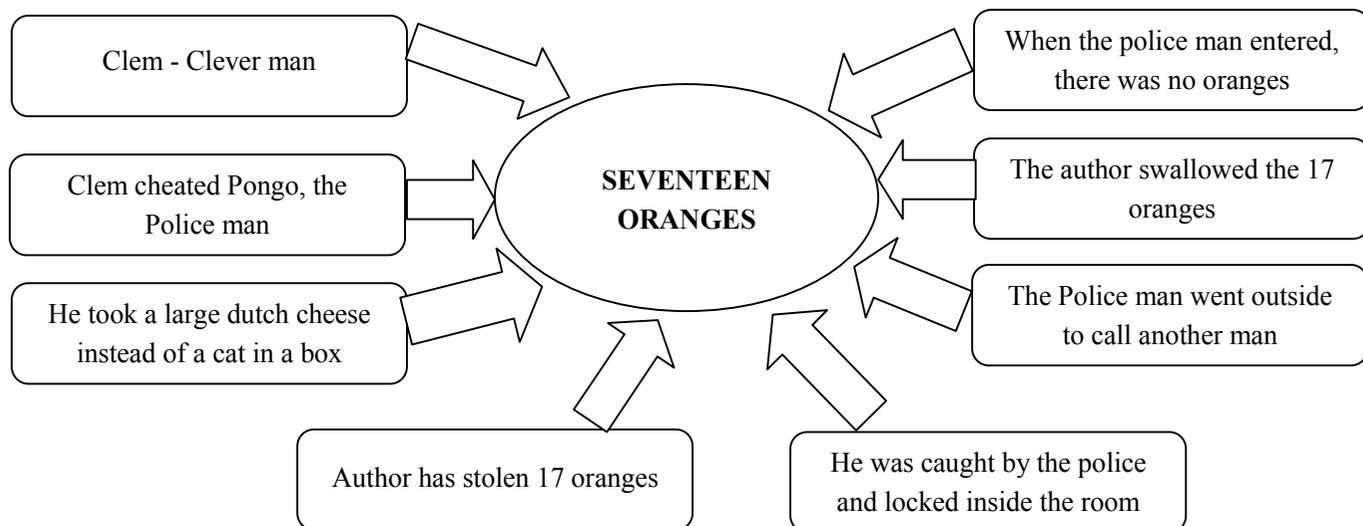
William John Francis Naughton, known as Bill Naughton (1910-1992) was an Irish –born British Playwright and author. He worked as a weaver, coal –bagger and lorry driver before he started writing. His preferred environment was working class society, which is reflected in much of his work. He wrote many 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



Pictures related to the lesson



MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

Clem Jones was a clever man. One day, he designed a plan to steal a large Dutch cheese. At first, he came out of the docks with a box. Pongo, the policeman stopped him. He asked him what was inside the box. He replied that a cat was in the box. Pongo didn't believe him. He ordered Clem to open the box. A cat jumped from the box. Clem ran after the cat. Two minutes later, he came back with the same box. He saw Pongo. He smiled at him. But, Clem looked angrily at him. He went to the kitchen. He opened a large Dutch cheese that was hidden in the box. In the same way, one day, the narrator carried seventeen oranges in his pockets from the docks. As his apron string was broken, Pongo could see his bulged trouser pockets. He took the narrator to his cabin. He counted the seventeen oranges and placed them on the table. He enquired him. But, the narrator didn't say anything. Pongo locked the door. He went outside to call another police for witness. The narrator was very much worried. Suddenly, a voice in his head ordered him to eat the evidence. He had swallowed all the oranges before Pongo came. The two men could smell the oranges. There were no oranges. So, the narrator was left free.

TEXT TRANSLATION

PROSE ENGLISH EXPLANATION	பாடம் தமிழ் விளிவாக்கம்
In the story "Seventeen Oranges" let us see if the narrator is able to cleverly manage a tricky situation or not	"பதினேழு ஆரஞ்சுகள்" என்ற இக்கதையில் கதை ஆசிரியர் தான் சந்திக்கும் இக்கட்டான சூழ்நிலைகளை மிகவும் சாமர்த்தியமாக எதிர்கொண்டுள்ளாரா? என்பதை பார்ப்போம்.
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. I want to tell you the story. I was driving a little pony-and-cart for the Swift Delivery Company, and I often went in and out of the docks. 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.	ஆரஞ்சுகள்! எனக்கு அவைகளை மிகவும் பிடிக்கும். நான் அவைகளை தினசரி மற்றும் நாள் முழுவதும் சாப்பிடும் பழக்கத்தை கொண்டிருந்தேன். ஆனால் ஒரு நாள் ஒரு காவலர் நான் எனது பையின் மறைத்து வைத்திருந்த பதினேழு ஆரஞ்சுகளை கண்டுபிடித்து விட்டான். அவர் என்னை அடைத்து வைத்துவிட்டார் மற்றும் அந்த நிகழ்விலிருந்து நான் ஆரஞ்சு சாப்பிடுவது கிடையாது. நான் உங்களுக்கு அந்த கதையை கூற விரும்புகிறேன். விரைவாக போய் செலுத்தும் ஓர் நிறுவனத்தில் நான் ஒரு சிறிய குதிரை வண்டியை ஓட்டிக் கொண்டிருந்தேன் மற்றும் அந்த கப்பல் நிறுவனத்திலிருந்து அடிக்கடி உள்ள வெளியே சென்று வருவேன். நான் உண்மையிலேயே ஒரு திருடன் இல்லை. ஆனால், நான் பொதுவாக அந்த கப்பல் துறையை விட்டு வெளியே செல்லும் பொழுது எனது மேல் சட்டையின் உள்ளே சில பொருள்களை வைத்திருப்பேன். நானே அந்த மேல் ஆடையை தயாரித்தேன் மற்றும் அது மிகப்பெரிய மேல் ஆடை.
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. Then I spent the rest of the day eating bananas. I liked	கப்பல்துறையில் ஒரு வாழைப்பழம் ஏற்றிய படகு ஒன்று இருந்த பொழுது, நான் என்னுடைய சிறிய வண்டியை அந்த படகின் அருகில் செலுத்தினேன். சில சமயத்தில் வாழைப்பழ கொத்துக்கள் தரையில் விழுந்தன. அடிக்கடி என்னுடைய நண்பர்கள் படகிலிருந்து வாழைப்பழ கொத்துக்களை எனக்காக உதைப்பார்கள். நான் உடனடியாக அந்த வாழைப்பழங்களை எடுத்து என்னுடைய மேல் சட்டையின் உள்ளே வைத்து

<p>bananas, but I like oranges best of all.</p> <p>I only took things when I found them. But some people planned a theft very carefully. Clem Jones was a careful planner. Let me tell you about Clem.</p> <p>One day Clem was coming out of the docks. He was carrying a box. 'What have you got in here?' asked Pongo the policeman.</p> <p>'A cat,' replied Clem. 'Please don't make me open the box. The cat will run away.'</p> <p>'A cat?' Pongo said. I don't believe you. Open the box.'</p> <p>'But the cat will run away,' Clem said again.</p> <p>There isn't a cat in the box, replied Pongo. 'open it up'.</p>	<p>மறைத்துவிடுவேன். பிறகு மீதி இருக்கும் அந்த நாளில் அந்த வாழைப்பழங்களை சாப்பிட்டு பொழுதைக்கழிப்பேன். நான் வாழைப்பழங்களை மிகவும் விரும்பினேன். ஆனால் மற்ற பழங்களை விட நான் ஆரஞ்சு பழங்களை மிகவும் விரும்புகிறேன். நான் எதிர்பாராமல் கீழேவிழும் பழங்களை மட்டுமே எடுப்பேன். ஆனால் சில பேர் இதை மிகவும் நேர்த்தியாக திட்டமிட்டே செய்வார்கள். அதில் கிளம் ஜோன்ஸ் என்பவர் மிகவும் கவனமாக திட்டமிடுபவர். நான் அந்த கிளம் பற்றி உங்களுக்கு கூறுகிறேன். ஒரு நாள் கப்பல் துறையிலிருந்து கிளம் வெளியே வந்து கொண்டிருந்தான். அவனிடம் ஒரு பெட்டி இருந்தது. போங்கோ (காவலர்) அந்த பெட்டியில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்று கிளம் இடம் கேட்டார். அந்த பெட்டியின் உள்ளே ஒரு பூனை இருக்கிறது என்று கிளம் பதிலளித்தான். மற்றும் அந்த பெட்டியை திறக்க சொல்லாதீர்கள். அதற்கும் மீறி திறந்தால் பெட்டியில் உள்ளே இருக்கும் அந்தபூனை வெளியே ஓடிவிடும் என்றும் கூறினான். பூனையா? நான் உன்னை நம்பமாட்டேன் பெட்டியை திற என்று போங்கோ கூறினான். ஆனால் அந்த பூனை ஓடிவிடும் என்று கிளம் பதிலளித்தார். பெட்டியில் உள்ளே பூனை கிடையாது. பெட்டியை திற என்று போங்கோ பதிலளித்தார்.</p>
<p>Clem got very angry, but finally opened his box. Out jumped a ship's cat. The cat ran bank into the docks. Clem ran after the cat. He was shouting angrily.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>கிளம் மிகவும் கோபம் அடைந்தான். ஆனால் இறுதியாக அவருடைய பெட்டியை திறந்தான். பூனை வெளியே குதித்து அந்த நிறுவனத்தின் உள்ளே ஓடியது. கிளம் கோபமாக கத்திக்கொண்டே அந்த பூனையின் பின்னால் ஓடினான். இரண்டு நிமிடங்கள் கழித்து அதே பெட்டியுடன் கிளம் திரும்பி வந்தார். பெட்டியின் மூடியை இறுக்கமாகபிடித்திருந்தான். அவரை பார்த்து போங்கோ சிரித்தார். ஆனால் கிளம் அவரின் மேல்கடுமையான கோபம் கொண்டார். கிளம் அவருடைய வீட்டிற்கு வரும் வரை கோபத்துடன் காணப்பட்டார். வீட்டிற்கு வந்த உடன் சிரித்தார். சமையல் அறைக்கு சென்று அந்த பெட்டியை திறந்து உள்ளே இருக்கும் பெரிய உலர்ந்த பாலாடைக் கட்டியை வெளியே எடுத்தார்.</p>
<p>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.</p> <p>'Hey! Wait a minute,' Pongo shouted.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>'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?'</p>	<p>இது தான் கிளம் உடைய கதை. ஆனால் எனக்கு அதிர்ஷ்டம் கிடையாது. போங்கோ (அந்த காவலர்) என்னை கையும், களவுமாக பிடித்தார். ஏனென்றால் எனது மேல் சட்டையின் கயிறு கிழிந்தது. எனதுகாற்சட்டை சற்று வீக்கமாக இருந்ததையும், அதன் உள்ளே சில பொருள் இருப்பதையும் அவர் கண்டறிந்தார். ஏய்! ஒரு நிமிடம் பொறு என்று போங்கோ கத்தினார். எனது காலரை பிடித்து அவருடைய அறைக்கு என்னை இழுத்துச் சென்று, என்னுடைய சட்டையின் பைகளை சோதித்தார். அங்கே பதினேழு ஆரஞ்சு பழங்கள் இருந்தன. போங்கோ அவைகளை கவனமாக ஒவ்வொன்றாக எண்ணி தனது மேசையின் மேலே வைத்தார். என்னை போல் அதிகமான மனிதர்கள் நிறுவனத்தில் இருந்து திருடிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள்.</p>

	<p>நீ இந்த ஆரஞ்சுகளை திருடி உனது சட்டை பையில் மறைத்து வைத்துள்ளாய். இதைப்பற்றி ஏதேனும் கூற விரும்புகிறாயா என்று போங்கோ கேட்டார்.</p>
<p>I said nothing. I was very frightened, but I kept quiet. I had read a lot of detective stories to make the mistake of blabbing. Anything you say may be used as evidence against you. I knew that the best plan was to say nothing. ‘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.’ Pongo left the cabin and locked the door behind him. I was very worried. 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.</p>	<p>நான் ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை மிகவும் மிரண்டு போய் இருந்தேன். ஆனால் அமைதியாக இருந்தேன். உணரும் தவறுகளை உருவாக்க நான் அதிகமாக துப்பறியும் கதைகளை படித்திருந்தேன். நீ சொல்லும் ஒவ்வொன்றும் உனக்கு நான் சாட்சியாக அடைய கூடும். அதனால் சிறந்த யோசனை ஒன்றும் கூறாமல் அமைதியாக இருப்பது என்று எனக்கு தெரிந்தது. நீ எதுவும் கூற மாட்டாய். நான் போய் மற்றொரு காவலரை இங்கு அழைத்து வருகிறேன். நான் இந்த வழக்கை நீதிமன்றத்தில் கொண்டுவரும் பொழுது, அவர் உனக்கு எதிராக சாட்சியாக அமைவார். போங்கோ தனது அறையைவிட்டு கிம்பினார் மற்றும் அவரின் பின்னால் உள்ள கதவுகளை பூட்டினார். நான் மிகவும் கவலைப்பட்டேன். நான் சுவர்களை உற்று நோக்கினேன். நான் அந்த கதவுகளை உற்று நோக்கினேன். நான் அந்த பதினேழு ஆரஞ்சுப்பழங்களை உற்று நோக்கினேன் மற்றும் மேல் சட்டையில் கிழிந்து காணப்பட்டது. கயிற்றினை உற்று நோக்கினேன்.</p>
<p>I’ll lose my job, I thought. Perhaps I’ll go to prison. What will my father say? What will my father do? 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. ‘Oh, my God!’ I said. ‘What can I do?’ ‘Eat the oranges’, said a voice in my head. ‘Eat the evidence.’ ‘Eat them?’ I asked. ‘Yes,’ said the voice in my head. ‘Eat them and the evidence will be gone. Be quick! Eat them all.’ 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.</p>	<p>நான் எனது வேலையை இழப்பேன். அதற்கு பதிலாக சிறைக்கு செல்வேன் என்று நினைத்தேன். என்னுடைய அப்பா என்ன சொல்வார்? என்னுடைய அப்பா என்ன செய்வார்? இந்த பிரச்சனைகளில் இருந்து தப்பிக்க முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையை ஏறக்குறைய நான் இழந்தேன். அறையில் நான் கட்டப்பட்டிருந்தேன். மற்றும் அந்த ஆரஞ்சு பழங்கள் மேசையின் மேலே வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. போங்கோ சாட்சியை கூட்டிக்கொண்டு வருவதற்காக சென்றிருந்தார். நான் பிரச்சனையில் இருந்தேன். கடவுளே! நான் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்? அந்த ஆரஞ்சுப்பழங்களை சாப்பிட்டு, அந்த சாட்சியை சாப்பிட்டு என்று எனது தலையில் ஒரு சத்தம்கேட்டது. அவைகளை சாப்பிடுவதா? என்று நான் கேட்டேன் ஆம் என்று அந்தசத்தம் எனது தலையில் சொன்னது. அவைகளை சாப்பிட்டு சாட்சி மறையப்படும். மிகவும் வேகமாக? அனைத்தையும் சாப்பிட்டு. நான் சிறிது நேரம் சிந்தித்தேன். பிறகு அதன் தோலை உறித்து எனது வாயில் வைத்தேன். விரைவில், பழங்களின் தோல்கள் மட்டும் மிஞ்சியது.</p>
<p>‘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.’ ‘Yes, of course,’ I said. I swallowed the pips and put some of the peel in my mouth. ‘Don’t eat it!’ said the voice. ‘There isn’t time. Swallow it! Be quick! Swallow it!’</p>	<p>நீ அந்த தோலையும் சேர்த்து விழுங்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று தலையில் உள்ள அந்த சத்தம் சொன்னது. அனைத்து தோல்களையும் உரித்து விழுங்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நீ அனைத்து சாட்சிகளையும் விழுங்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆம், கண்டிப்பாக என்று நான் சொன்னேன். நான் உரித்த சுவைகளையும், தோல்களையும் எனது வாயில் போட்டு விழுங்கினேன். இதை சாப்பிடாதே என்று அந்த சத்தம் சொன்னது. அதற்கான நேரம் கிடையாது. விழுங்கி விடு</p>

<p>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.</p> <p>There were still three oranges on the table when I heard Pongo outside. I stopped. My stomach was nearly full. 'Be quick! Swallow them!' said the voice in my head.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>I must swallow all the oranges, I thought. Only three left!</p> <p>I swallowed the first one, and then the second one.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>'This is the thief.' Pongo said. 'I caught him with his pockets full of oranges'.</p>	<p>அதை ! மிக வேகமாக ! அதை விழுங்கு! நான் என்னுடைய சட்டை பையில்லிந்து ஒரு கத்தியை எடுத்து அந்த ஆரஞ்சுகளை பெரிய துண்டுகளாக வெட்டினேன். அந்த வெட்டிய துண்டுகளை ஒன்றின் பின் ஒன்றாக நான் விழுங்கினேன். நான் போங்கோவின் சத்தத்தை வெளியில் கேட்ட போது இன்னும் மூன்று ஆரஞ்சுகள் மேசையின் இருந்தன. நான் சாப்பிடுவதை நிறுத்தினேன். என்னுடைய வயிறு சற்று நிறைவாகவே இருந்தது. மிக விரைவாக! அவைகளை விழுங்கு! என்று எனது தலையில் அந்த சத்தம் கூறியது. நான் ஒரு அதிஷ்டக்காரன். போங்கோ மற்றும் மற்ற காவல்காரர்கள் அந்த நிறுவனத்தின் நுழைவு வாயிலில் சில வண்டிகளை பார்த்தனர். அவர்கள் அங்கு சென்று அந்த ஒட்டுனரிடம் பேசினார்கள். இது எனக்கு இன்னும் சில மணித்துளிகளை கொடுத்தது. நான் அந்த அனைத்து ஆரஞ்சுகளையும் கண்டிப்பாக விழுங்க வேண்டும் என்று நினைத்தேன். மூன்று மட்டுமே மீதம் இருந்தன! நான் முதல் ஒன்றை விழுங்கினேன், அடுத்ததாக இரண்டாவதையும் விழுங்கினேன். எதிர்பாராத விதமாக கதவுகள் திறக்க ஆரம்பித்தன. போராட்டத்தின் உடைய சவாலுக்கே நான் சென்றேன். மற்றும் கடைசியாக, கடைசி ஆரஞ்சுப்பழத்தின் இறுதி சுளையை முடித்து விட்டேன். போங்கோ மற்றும் பிற காவலர்கள் உள்ளே வந்தார்கள். இதுதான் குற்றவாளி என்று போங்கோ கூறினான். இவருடைய சட்டைப் பையில் ஆரஞ்சுகள் இருக்கும் பொழுது நான் இவனை பிடித்தேன் என்று கூறினார்.</p>
<p>Then Pongo looked at the table and at first, he could not figure out what had happened. 'Where are the oranges?' 'I can smell them,' said the other policeman.</p> <p>I said nothing.</p> <p>Pongo looked everywhere for the oranges. He looked in my pockets. He looked in my apron. But he didn't find one orange. Finally, Pongo understood what had happened. But it was very difficult to believe.</p> <p>'Seventeen Oranges!' he said. 'Seventeen big oranges!' How did you eat them all?</p> <p>I said nothing. Pongo was not able to send me to prison. There was no evidence.</p> <p>Pongo became angry and shouted at me. But I didn't say a word. In the end, he had to let me go.</p> <p>I told Clem Jones about the seventeen oranges.</p> <p>'Pongo locked you in that cabin for half an hour,' said Clem, 'He had no right to do that.'</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>பிறகு போங்கோ அந்த மேசையை உற்று நோக்கினார் என்ன நடந்தது. அந்த ஆரஞ்சுகள் எங்கே? என்று அவரால் கணிக்கமுடியவில்லை. நான் அந்த வாசனையை நுகர முடிகிறது என்று மற்றொரு காவலர் கூறினார். நான் ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை. போங்கோ எல்லா இடங்களிலும் அந்த ஆரஞ்சுகளை தேடினார். என்னுடைய சட்டை பையில் அவர் தேடினார் என்னுடைய மேற்சட்டையில் அவர் தேடினார். ஆனால் அவரால் ஒரு ஆரஞ்சு பழத்தை கூட கண்டுபிடிக்கவில்லை. கடைசியாக, போங்கோ என்ன நடந்திருக்கும் என்று புரிந்து கொண்டார். ஆனால் அது நம்புவதற்கு மிகவும் கடினமாக இருந்தது. பதினேழு ஆரஞ்சுகள் ! பதினேழு பெரிய ஆரஞ்சுகள்! எப்படி அவை அனைத்தையும் சாப்பிட்டாய்? என்று அவர் கேட்டார். நான் ஒன்றும் கூறவில்லை. போங்கோ என்னை சிறைக்கு அனுப்ப முடியவில்லை அங்கு எந்த ஒரு சாட்சியும் இல்லை. போங்கோ கோபம் அடைந்து என்னை பார்த்து கத்தினார். ஆனால் நான் ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட கூறவில்லை. கடைசியில் என்னை அனுப்பி விட்டார். நான் அந்த பதினேழு ஆரஞ்சுகளை பற்றி கிளம் ஜோன்ஸிடம் கூறினேன். போங்கோ உன்னை அந்த அறையில் அரைமணி நேரமாக அடைத்து வைத்தார். அவர் அதை செய்வதற்கு எந்த ஒரு அதிகாரமும்</p>

	<p>கிடையாது என்று கிளம் கூறினான். இருந்த போதிலும் கிளம் கூறியது சரிதான், எனக்கு தெரியவில்லை அதைப் பற்றி நினைப்பதற்கு எனக்கு நேரம் கிடையாது. அந்த பெரிய ஆரஞ்சு துண்டுகள், தோல்கள் அனைத்தையும் நான் சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டேன். நான் சாப்பிட்ட அந்த ஆரஞ்சுகள் எனது வயிற்றில் பிரச்சனையை ஏற்படுத்தியதால் ஒரு வாரமாக எனது உடல்நிலை சரியில்லை என்பதை நான் உணர்ந்தேன்.</p>
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HARD WORDS

Hard words	Meaning	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்
hidden	unseen, secret	மறைந்துள்ள
banana boat	banana shaped tube boat	வாழைப்பழ வடிவப் படகு
cart	an open vehicle drawn by animals or man	கட்டை வண்டி
kicked	Jerked, jolted	உதைத்தல்
theft	robbery	திருட்டு
planner	a person who devices a plan	திட்டமிடும் ஒரு நபர்
belief	faith	நம்பிக்கை
angry	sharing displeasure	அதிருப்தி பகிர்ந்து
shouting	utter a loud voice	ஒரு உரத்த குரலில்
holding	hugging	அரவணைத்தல்
tightly	stiffly	விலகாத
cheese	food product made up of milk	பாலாடைக்கட்டி
luck	fortunate	அதிர்ஷ்டம்
string	long fiber	கயிறு
trousers	half pant	காற்சட்டை
bulging	curving outward	வீக்கம்
cabin	tiny room	சிற்பறை
concealed	hidden	மறைந்துள்ள
frightened	very scared	திடுக்கிடும்
deductive	investigation of crime	துப்பறியும்
evidence	proof	நிரூபித்தல்
witness	a person who observes an event	சாட்சி
case	a serious matter of corruption	வழக்கு
perhaps	may be	ஒருவேளை
peeled	remove the outer covering	தோலுரி
swallow	eat in a hurry	வியூங்குதல்
pip	seed	விதை
chunks	pieces	வெட்டுத்துண்டு
deal	tackle	கையாளுதல்
smell	feel the flavor	மணம்
everywhere	in all places	நான்குபுறமும்
difficult	hard	எளிதில்லாத. கடினமான
happened	taken place	நிகழ்வு

 **GLOSSARY**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
dock (n)	- an enclosed area of water in a port of the loading, unloading and repair of ships	apron (n)	- a protective garment worn over the front of one's clothes and tied at the back
red-handed (adj)	- used to indicate that a person has been discovered in the act of doing something wrong	concealed (adj)	- that act of keeping something secret or hidden
blabbing (v)	- to reveal secrets indiscreetly and thoughtlessly	pips (n)	- small hard seeds in a fruit
chunks (n)	- thick large pieces of something		

SYNONYMS

Word	Synonyms	Word	Synonyms
hidden	- unseen	theft	-robbery
kicked	- jolted	angry	-sharing displeasure
holding	- hugging	luck	- fortunate
trousers	- half pants	pip	-seed
chunks	-pieces	difficult	-hard
smell	-feel the flavor	happened	-taken place
concealed	-hidden	evidence	-proof
pony	- young one of the horse	often	- frequently
apron	- pinafore, pinny	theft	-act of stealing
hid	-conceal	carefully	- cautiously, attentively
docks	-harbour, sea port	ran after	-chased, followed
finally	-lastly	came back	- returned
furiously	- angrily	lucky	- fortunate
string	- rope	noticed	-watched
bulging	- curving outward	looked into	-examined
frightened	- afraid	quiet	- calm
detective	- police officer	concealed	- buried, hidden
blabbing	-blabbering, gossiping	cart	- an open vehicle drawn by animals or man
witness	-a person who observes an event	angrily	- furiously, ferociously, fiercely
swallow	-eat in hurry	deal	-tackle
deductive	- investigation of crime	string	-large fiber
hidden	-unseen	kicked	-sent

clearly	-obscurely	frightened	-very scared
peel	- outer skin	perhaps	-may be
counted	- numbered	cabin	- tiny room
fond	- like	signal	- gesture
mistake	-error	evidence	- proof, witness
plan	- scheme	bring up	- take, proceed
locked	- bolted	witness	- observer
gave up	- quit, abandon	cabin	- room
trouble	- difficulty	swallow	- ingest
pips	- seeds	hurry	- hasten
chunks	- portion, block	figure out	- understand
difficult	- hard	believe	- trust
let	- allow	sick	- ill

CHOOSE THE BEST SYNONYMS

1. one day a police man found seventeen oranges **hidden** away in my pockets.
 a)seen **b) unseen** c) shown d)hide
2. Often my friends **kicked** a bunch to me from the boat.
 a)**sent** b) throw c) catch d)deliver
3. He notices that my trouser pockets were**bulging**.
 a) curving down ward b)curving inward
c)curving outward d)curving upward.
4. I was **frightened**.
 a) trilled b) furious **c)afraid** d) very scared
5. My **apron** string broke.
 a) long fiber b) fiber cloth c) jute **d)pinna fore**
6. I swallowed the **pip**
 a) biscuits **b)seed** c) leaf d) petal
7. And put some of the**peel** in my mouth.
 a) rose b) removing outer cover of a cake
c)skin of a fruit d)removing outer cover of a letter.
8. **Perhaps**Clem was right.
 a) should be b) will be c) would be **d)may be**
9. Pongo **counted** them.
 a)**numbered** b) placed c) checked d) closed
10. He took me into the **cabin** nearby
 a) big room b) large room **c) tiny room** d) shelf

ANTONYMS

Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
fond	X dislike, hate	little	X huge
often	X rarely	escaping	X capture
usually	X unusually	swallow	X chew
under	X above	ordered	X requested
shouted	X murmured	carefully	X carelessly
sick	X healthy	open	X close
later	X earlier	same	X different
tightly	X loosely	lucky	X unlucky, misfortunate
believe	X suspect, disbelieve	furiously	X gently, calmly
smiled	X frowned	laughed	X cried
nearby	X faraway	counted	X uncounted
concealed	X revealed	quiet	X noisy
against	X for	left	X arrived
locked	X released	finally	X initially
large	X small	frightened	X brave, bold
locked	X released	peel	X cover
everywhere	X nowhere	angry	X happy
chunks	X full	difficult	X easy
frightened	X bold	witness	X party
tightly	X loosely	laughed	X cried
open	X close	nearby	X distance
full	X empty	angry	X happy
lucky	X unlucky		

CHOOSE THE BEST ANTONYMS

1. He was holding the lid down **tightly**.
 a) carefully **b) loosely** c) thickly d) carelessly
2. Pongo **laughed** at him.
 a) **cried** b) saw c) kissed d) smiled
3. Please don't make me **open** the box.
 a) **close** b) leave c) keep d) left
4. Took me into is **nearby** cabin.
 a) close **b) distant** c) opened d) next
5. My stomach was nearly **full**
 a) filled b) stuffed **c) empty** d) upset
6. Pongo became **angry**.
 a) closer b) nearer **c) happy** d) sad

7. I was **lucky**.

- a) **unlucky** b) fortunate c) smart d) happy

8. He **locked** me up

- a) **released** b) put c) closed d) kept

CHOOSE THE BEST OPTION

A. From your reading of the text, choose the correct answers from the options given below.

1. **The narrator was very fond of _____**
a) **eating oranges** b) reading detective stories
c) reading detective stories d) munching away at something.
2. **The narrator was searched by the policeman, because _____**
a) **his pockets were bulging** b) he was singing songs
c) he was carrying a box d) the oranges could be smelt.
3. **The narrator kept his mouth shut when questioned by Pongo, because _____**
a) **anything said would be held as evidence against him.**
b) the oranges would fall out.
c) he did not steal the oranges.
d) he was scared of Pongo
4. **The voice in the narrator's head advised him to _____**
a) confess the truth to Pongo **b) eat all the oranges**
c) deny his guilt d) hide all the oranges.
5. **Pongo found no trace of the oranges on the tables, 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

ADDITIONAL

Choose the correct answer from the options which had taken from the text

1. I liked bananas but I like _____ best of all.
a) Crapes **b) oranges** c) apples d) mangoes
2. Some people planned a _____ very carefully
a) theft b) visit c) program d) drama
3. When there was a _____ in the docks, I drove my little cart in to it.
a) room b) place **c) banana boat** d) Ship
4. I was driving a little _____ and – cart for the swift delivery company
a) donkey b) horse c) bull **d) pony**
5. One day Clem was coming out of the _____
a) school b) boat **c) dock** d) house
6. 'But the _____ will run away,' Clem said again
a) cat b) goat c) hen d) pony

7. Pongo laughed at him and Clem looked at him _____.
a) **furiously** b) kindly c) charmingly d) lovely
8. Clem looked _____ all the way home.
a) happy b) smile c) peaceful **d) angry**
9. Clem opened the box in kitchen and took out a large _____.
a) **dutch cheese** b) French cheese c) Indian cheese d) English cheese
10. Pongo, the police man, caught me red – handed because my _____ sting broke.
a) pant b) pocket **c) apron** d) shoe
11. I'm going to bring a nother _____ here.
a) **policeman** b) dog c) cat d) fish
12. Pongo left the _____ and locked the door behind him.
a) **cabin** b) room c) house d) home
13. Pongo looked everywhere for the _____.
a) books b) dresses c) oranges d) keys
14. I told Clem Jones about the _____ oranges.
a) two b) five c) fifteen **d) Seventeen**
15. I felt very sick for a week and those oranges working away in my stomach.
a) grapes **b) Oranges** c) apples d) dates

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Where did the narrator work? Page 88

The narrator worked as a driver of a little **pony-and-cart** for the Swift Delivery Company.

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

The narrator's job in the **docks** was driving the little pony-and-cart for the Swift Delivery Company.

3. What was Clem Jones carrying in the box? Page 89

Clem Jones was **carrying a cat** in the box.

4. What happened when the box was opened?

When the box was opened, a **ship's cat jumped out** and ran back into the docks. Clem ran after it, shouting angrily.

5. Did the narrator believe Clem's story? Page 90

No, **the narrator did not believe Clem's** story.

6. What was the narrator carrying in his pockets?

The narrator was carrying **17 oranges** in his pockets.

7. Who is Pongo?

Pongo is a **policeman in the shipyard**.

8. Why did Pongo want to bring another policeman?

Pongo wanted to bring another policeman there **to be a witness against him** 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 in the narrator's head told him to eat the oranges so that the evidence could be destroyed.

10. Why did the policemen arrive a little late to the cabin? Page 91

The policemen arrived a little late to the cabin because they had seen some carts at the dock gate. They went and talked to the drivers.

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

The narrator swallowed the pips and peels.

B. Answer the following questions briefly in one or two sentences.

1. Why did the narrator call Clem Jones a careful planner?

Clem Jones was carrying a box when he was coming out of docks. When the police asked him to open the box he denied saying that there was a cat inside but the police forced him to open the box and really a cat jumped out of it. So, the police didn't check Clem the next time. But Clem actually had a large dutch cheese in the box.

2. What was Clem Jones carrying in the box during his second attempt?

Clem Jones was carrying a large Dutch cheese in his second attempt.

3. Why did the policeman suspect the narrator?

The narrator's pocket was bulged.

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

The seventeen oranges stolen by the narrator.

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

The narrator decided to eat all the oranges as he didn't want to lose his job.

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

The narrator ate all the seventeen oranges including the pips and the peel.

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

Pongo searched everywhere for the oranges. He searched in narrator's pocket and apron too.

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

The policemen couldn't charge on him because no evidence was found.

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

The narrator felt sick for a week and his stomach was upset.

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

He had never eaten an orange again.

pony-cart - குதிரை வண்டி; docks - கப்பல்களில் சரக்கு ஏற்றுதல், பழுது பார்த்தல் முதலியவற்றுக்கான துறைமுகப்பகுதி; stolen - திருடிய; carrying - எடுத்துகச் செல்லுதல்; ran after - பின்னே ஓடுதல் (or) துரத்திச் செல்லுதல்; witness - சாட்சி; against - எதிராக; evidence - ஆதாரம்; cheese - பாலாடைக் கட்டி; swallowed - முழுங்கினார்; peel - தோள்; pips - விதைகள்; denied - மறுத்தார்; bulged - உப்பி

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He had never eaten an orange again.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. How the narrator, Bill Naughton got the bananas?

Bill's friends kicked a bunch of banana from the boat.

2. How many oranges did Bill take?

Bill took seventeen oranges.

3. Why the narrator put the oranges into his pocket?

He liked oranges, so he stole them and put them in his pocket.

4. For how many hours did Bill is locked?

Clem looked angry to show that he disliked Pongo's action towards him.

5. For how many hours did Bill is locked?

Bill was locked for half an hour in the cabin.

6. Who was the evidence did Pongo bring?

Pongo brought another policeman as an evidence.

7. How was Bill caught?

Bill's apron string had broken and the bulged pocket was shown clearly. Thus Bill was caught.


PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS
C. Answer the following in about 80 -100 words**1. Narrate the clever strategy followed by Clem Jones to deceive Pongo.**

Clem Jones is a character of "Seventeen Oranges ". He is a clever man. He planned a trick to get Dutch cheese. At first he carried a box with cat. Pongo, a police man asked him to open the box. Clem said the cat would run. But the policeman forced to open it. When the box was opened, a cat ran out. So Clem ran behind it. Then he returned with a box. He kept his hand tightly on the box's lid. And he showed his long face to the policeman. The policeman laughed at Clem and let him go. Clem went into the kitchen. He opened the box and filled it with a large Dutch cheese. Thus Clem Jones deceived Pongo.

2. Describe the confrontation between the narrator and Pongo.

'The confrontation between the narrator and Pongo' is from "Seventeen Oranges". The narrator, Bill Naughton was fond of oranges. So he stole seventeen oranges and hid it in his pockets. At the time his apron string had broken. He was caught by Pongo, the policeman. The policeman saw the bulged pocket. So he took Bill to his cabin. He counted the oranges and enquired. But Bill did not open his mouth. Pongo locked Bill in his cabin and went to call another policeman. Suddenly Bill made a trick and ate all the seventeen oranges. Pongo returned with a policeman as a witness. They felt the smell of oranges. But they did not find it. Bill was left free. Thus the confrontation ended up with Bill hating oranges for his lifetime.


ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH
3. Give a short note on the narrator, Bill's sickness.

Naughton was the author of the story. " Seventeen Oranges". Bill Naughton was fond of oranges. So he stole seventeen oranges. He put it in his pockets. At the time his apron string had broken. He was caught by Pongo, the policeman. The policeman saw the bulged pocket. So he took Bill to his cabin and enquired. But Bill did not open his mouth. Pongo locked Bill in his cabin and went to call another policeman. Suddenly Bill made a trick and ate all the seventeen oranges. Pongo returned with a policeman as a witness. They felt the smell of oranges. But they did not find it. Bill was left free. This is the confrontation between the narrator and Pongo. Because of eating those oranges Bill's stomach was upset and he became sick.



Topic	: Seventeen Oranges
Author	: Bill Naughton
Genre	: Autobiography
Theme	: Presence of mind

"Seventeen oranges" is written by Bill Naughton. As a clever man Clem he **planned a trick** to get Dutch cheese. Pongo, a **police man asked him to open the box** which Clem carried. Even though **Clem refused to open** the box the policeman forced him. When the box was opened **a cat ran out**. So Clem ran behind it. Now he returned by keeping hand tightly on the box's lid. He **showed his long face** to the policeman. The policeman laughed at Clem and let him go. Clem went into the kitchen and filled it with a **large Dutch cheese**. Following Clem the narrator, **Bill made a trick** to get oranges. He put it in his pockets. At the time his **apron string had broken**. Pongo, the **policeman caught him**. On seeing the **bulged pocket** he took Bill to his cabin and **enquired**. But Bill did not open his mouth. **Pongo locked Bill** in his cabin to call another policeman. Suddenly **Bill made a trick and ate all the seventeen oranges**. When the policeman and Pongo returned **they felt the smell of oranges**. But they **could not find any trace**. Bill was left free. But his stomach was upset for a week.

trick - தந்திரம்; refused - மறுத்தார்; long face - சோகம் நிறைந்த முகம்; apron - கவசம்; மேல்சட்டை; enquired - விசாரித்தான்; smell - வாசனை; stomach upset - வயிறு சரியில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது; theft - திருட்டு; cabin - அறை; disappointed - ஏமாற்றமடைந்தனர்; left free - விடுவிக்கப்பட்டான்

SLOW LEARNERS

Topic : **Seventeen Oranges**
Author : **Bill Naughton**
Genre : **Autobiography**
Theme : **Presence of mind**

- Clem Jones is a **clever man**.
- Clem's **Cheating on Pongo** is a quite interesting one.
- And he wins his **trick to get Dutch cheese**.
- The narrator Bill gets a chance to prove his cleverness.
- He is caught for his **seventeen oranges theft**.
- When he is **closed in a cabin, he ate those oranges**.
- Pongo and the policeman are **disappointed**.
- Bill Naughton is **left free**

3. What sort of a person was Chatur Pandit?

Chatur Pandit was a greedy person.

4. State whether the statement is true or false.

Tenali was given three weeks to bring more red peacocks. **False**

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

The people felt that they were lucky to have Krishna Deva Raya as their king as he was not afraid to admit his mistake.



SPEAKING

H. Work in groups of four. Choose one of the situations given below. Discuss how the story would be different if,

- i) Pongo had pardoned the narrator after scolding him
- ii) Pongo had arrived on the scene before the last orange was eaten.
- iii) Pongo had forgotten to lock the door properly but the narrator only discovered it just before Pongo returned

Share your ideas with the rest of the class.

i) Pongo had pardoned the narrator after scolding him

Group A :

Members : Prema, Ram, Radhika, Raga

The narrator had stolen seventeen oranges. He was caught red handed by the policeman Pongo. He blamed and scolded him for his mistake. The narrator was very much worried. He wept for a long time. He was unable to tolerate the disgracefulness. He decided to commit suicide. He admitted his guilt of stealing. Pongo pardoned him and advised him not to commit suicide. He assured the narrator that he would not take any action against him. He released him and gave him the seventeen oranges.

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

Group B :

Members : Arun, Aruna, Vibin, Raman

The narrator had stolen seventeen oranges. He was caught redhanded by the policeman Pongo. He locked him in his cabin. He went out to bring another policeman for witness. In the meantime the narrator began to swallow the oranges. When the narrator was about to eat the last orange, Pongo arrived. He got very angry on seeing the narrator swallowing the oranges. He beat him severely. He took him to the court. The narrator was imprisoned for six months and a fine of Rs. 1000 was levied on him for his crime.

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

Group C :

Members : Anandakumar, Ananadhi, Ajith, Vijay

The narrator had stolen seventeen oranges. He was caught redhanded by the policeman Pongo. He locked him in his cabin. He went out to bring another policeman for witness. In the meantime he noticed that the door had not properly closed. He escaped from the cabin. He went to his friend Clem Jones' home. He explained him everything. Clem and the narrator planned cleverly to attack Pongo. Unfortunately it did not happen.



WRITING

I. 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.

1. Your feelings when you caught the boy.

I am Pongo, the policeman. A boy named Bill Naughton had stolen seventeen oranges. I caught him red handed. I locked him in my cabin. I was very happy and proud when I caught the boy. I thought that I would be rewarded for my action. I informed the news to my high official.

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

I am Pongo, the policeman. A boy named Bill Naughton had stolen seventeen oranges. I caught him red handed. I locked him in my cabin. I was very happy and proud when I caught the boy. I thought that I would be rewarded for my action. I went out and informed the news to my high official. When I returned, I found no oranges on the table. I got shocked. I didn't know what to do next. I looked for the oranges everywhere. But I couldn't find out. I was very angry and beat him black and blue.

J. Can you ?

Example : Can you play the guitar?

Now you try: Can you play keyboard?

Can you help me?

Can you read Sanskrit?

Can you speak Hindi?

K. Do's and Don'ts (Necessity, Obligation and Permission)

Choose the correct option.

1. We use _____ (should/**must**/ought) when something is compulsory, obligatory and important.
2. We use _____ (**should**/must/ought) when something is the right thing to do.
3. We use _____ (should/must/**ought**) when something is suggested or recommended.

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 **would** 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 **would** have forgotten to bolt the back-door from inside and they **would** have entered through it. My room was ransacked. They took my laptop and other valuables. I **should** have deposited the jewellery in a bank locker to avoid this loss. I **should** 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 **shall** get my jewels back. The burglars **will** be caught very soon. Convey my regards to all at home.

Yours lovingly,

Aadhav

O. Fill in the blanks with appropriate modals.

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

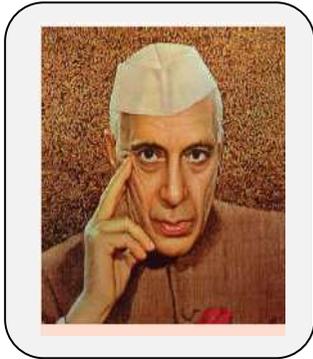
Milk is a nutritious food enriched with vitamins and proteins. We **should** take milk regularly so that we **would** not develop deficiencies in our body. Aged persons, children and patients **ought to** take milk in sufficient quantities as it provides strength to their body. We **can** supplement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

Unit 7 **PROSE** **A Birthday Letter** **Jawaharlal Nehru**

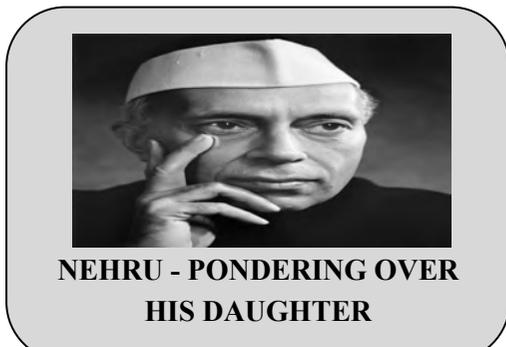
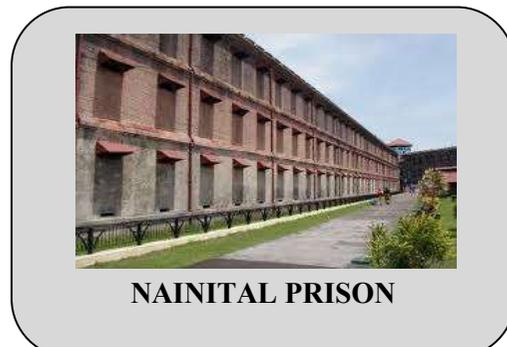
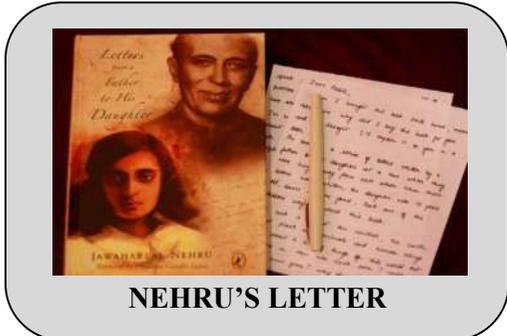


About the author

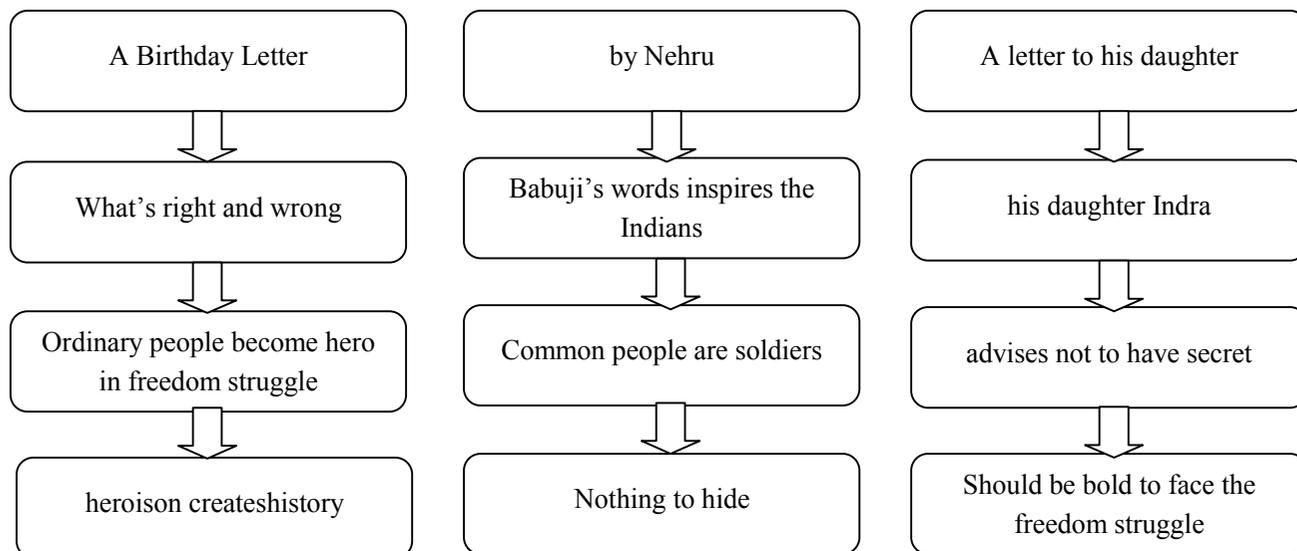
Jawaharlal Nehru(14 Nov 1889 – 27 May 1964) was the first prime Minister of India. He was a central figure in Indian Politics before, during and after independence. He emerged as an eminent leader of the Indian Independence movement under the tutelage of Mahatma Gnadhi. He served the nation as a prime minister since Independent nation in 1947 until his death in 1964. He is considered to be the architect of the modern Indian nation state; a sovereign, specialist, secular and democratic republic. He was also popularly known as "Pandit Nehru" while many children knew him as “Chacha”.



Pictures related to the lesson



MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

The letters written by Jawaharlal Nehru from the various prisons in British India to his daughter Indira Priyadarshini were published in 1942 as a book called "Glimpses of World History". It is a collection of 196 letters on World History. This prose extract is a letter written by Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter Indira when he was in the Central Prison at Naini. As he was not able to send a gift to Indira on her birthday, he writes a letter to her. Though presents are appreciated, letters can equally be cherished as a gift. Nehru disliked giving sermons or good advice because he believed that only by talking and discussing, sometimes a little bit of truth comes out. Two fictions that make ordinary men heroes are full faith in a great cause and love and respect for the nation. Mahatma Gandhi inspired millions of people to fight for freedom. He has helped to make the starving, the poor and the oppressed free and happy. If we are to be India's soldiers, we have to respect India's honour which is a sacred trust. He advises Indira not to do anything in secret or wish to hide anything. She should always stand bold and be brave always. Only then, she will grow up to be a child of the light, unafraid, calm and peaceful. He concludes finally by wishing her to grow up into a brave soldier in India's service.

TEXT TRANSLATION

PROSE ENGLISH	பாடம் தமிழ்
It was the summer of 1928, when Jawaharlal Nehru began writing letters to his young daughter, Indira, who was in Mussoorie at that time. In his letters, he speaks to his daughter on a wide range of topics, including languages, trade, history, geography, science, epics and evolution. Indira was about to turn 13 in 1930, Nehru started sending her more detailed letters. These letters on tainted his understanding of the world which he wanted to further impart to his daughter. Even while he was imprisoned he wanted to make sure that his child is not devoid of her father's teachings. Over the next four years, Nehru continuously wrote to his daughter from prison and his words are still inspiring.	1928ம் ஆண்டின் வெயில் காலம் ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு, முசூரியில் உள்ள தனது சிறிய மகள் இந்திராவிற்கு கடிதம் எழுதினார். அந்தக் கடிதங்களில், தனது மகளுக்கு, பலவிதமான தலைப்புகளில் மொழி வாணிபம், வரலாறு, நிலவியல், அறிவியல், பெருங்காப்பியம் மற்றும் பரிணாம வளர்ச்சி எனப் பேசி இருக்கிறார். 1930மம் ஆண்டு, இந்திராவிற்கு 13ம் வயது வந்த பொழுது அவர் நிறைய கடிதங்களை எழுதினார். அந்தக் கடிதங்களில், தனக்கு புரிந்த உலகை தனது மகளுக்கு புரியும்படி எழுதினார். தான் சிறையில் இருந்தாலும், தனது மகளுக்கு சொல்வதை நிறுத்தவில்லை. அடுத்த நான்கு வருடங்கள், நேரு சிறையில் இருந்தாலும், இந்திராவிற்கு கடிதம் எழுதுவதை நிறுத்தவில்லை. மேலும் அவரது வார்த்தைகள் எழுச்சியூட்டுபவையாக இருந்தது.
The letters written by Nehru from the various prisons in British India to his daughter Indira were published in 1942 as a book called "Glimpses of World History". It is a collection of 196 letters on world history.	இந்தியா அடிமையாக இருந்த பொழுது, நேரு சிறையில் இருந்தபடியே தனது மகளுக்கு எழுதிய கடிதங்கள் எல்லாம் 1942ம் ஆண்டு "உலக வரலாற்றின் துளிகள்" என்ற புத்தகமாக வெளியிடப்பட்டது. இது உலக வரலாற்றை பற்றிய 196 கடிதங்களின் தொகுப்பு ஆகும்.
Now read the letter from Jawaharlal Nehru to his daughter Indira.	இப்பொழுது, ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு, தனது மகள் இந்திராவிற்கு எழுதிய கடிதத்தை படிக்கவும்.
Central Prison, Naini October 26, 1930	மத்திய சிறைச்சாலை, 26, அக்டோபர், 1930
My dear Indira,	எனது அன்பான இந்திராவிற்கு,
On your birthday you have been in the habit of receiving presents and good wishes. Good wishes you will still have in full measure, but what present can I send you from Naini Prison? My presents cannot be	உனது பிறந்தநாளில், நீ பலவிதமான பரிசுகளையும், வாழ்த்துக்களையும் பெற்றுக் கொண்டிருப்பாய். எனது முழுமையான வாழ்த்துக்கள். ஆனால் நான் சிறையில் இருக்கும் பொழுது என்ன பரிசு அனுப்ப முடியும்? எனது

<p>very material or solid. They can be of the mind and spirit. Things that even the high walls of prison cannot stop.</p>	<p>பரிசு பொருளாக இருக்க முடியாது. நான் கொடுக்கும் பரிசு மனசும், ஆத்மாவும் சேர்ந்தது. இந்தச் சிறையின் பெரிய சுவர்களால், அதை தடுக்க முடியாது.</p>
<p>You know sweetheart, how I dislike sermonizing and doling out good advice. I have always thought that the best way to and out what is right and what is not right, what should not be done, is not by giving a sermon, but by talking and discussing, and out of discussion sometimes a little bit of truth comes out. I have liked my talks with you and we have discussed many things, but the world is wide and beyond our world lie other wonderful and mysterious worlds. None of us need ever be bored or imagine that we have learned everything worth learning and become very wise.</p>	<p>அன்பே, எனக்கு பேசுவதும், அறிவுரை வழங்குவதும் பிடிக்காது என்பது உனக்கே தெரியும். வாழ்வில் நல்லது எது, கெட்டது எது, எதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். எதைச் செய்யக்கூடாது என பிரசங்கம் மூலம் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. அது பேசுவதின் மூலமாகவும், விவாதம் செய்வதிலும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். நான் உன்னுடன் பேசுவதை விரும்புவேன். நாம் பலவிஷயங்களை பகிர்ந்து இருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் நமது உலகம் பெரியது. இதைத்தாண்டி, அற்புதமான மற்றும் புரியாத விஷயங்கள் உள்ளன. நம்மில் யாரும், நாம் அனைத்தையும் கற்றோம். அறிவாளி ஆனோம் என்று கற்பனைகூட பண்ண முடியாது.</p>
<p>But what am I to do then? A letter can hardly take the place of a talk; at best it is a one – sided affair. Imagine that I have made a suggestion to you for you to think over, as if we really were having a talk.</p>	<p>ஆனால், நான் என்ன செய்ய முடியும்? ஒரு கடிதம் என்பது பேச்சுவார்த்தை மாதிரி. ஒருத்தர் மட்டும் பேசலாம். இந்த கடிதத்தை பார்க்கும் பொழுது நாம் இருவரும் பேசுவது போல் கற்பனை பண்ணிக்கொள்.</p>
<p>In history we read of great periods in the life of nations, of great men and women. Do you remember how fascinated you were when you first read the story of Joan of Arc, and how your ambition was to be something like her? Ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their bread and butter, of their children, But a time comes when a whole people become interested in a great cause. Then history helps even simple, ordinary men and women to become heroes. Great leaders have something in them which inspires a whole people and makes them do great deeds. In India a great leader, full of love for all who suffer and eager to help them, has inspired our people to great actions and noble sacrifice. He has helped to make the starving, the poor and the oppressed free and happy.</p>	<p>வரலாற்றில், நாடுகளின் உயர்ந்த நேரங்களையும், சிறந்த ஆண்கள், பெண்களையும் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். நீ ஜோன் ஆப் ஆர்க்கை பற்றி படிக்கும் பொழுது எவ்வாறு கவரப்பட்டாய் என்று ஞாபகம் உள்ளதா? மேலும் உனது லட்சியம் அவளைபோல் ஆக வேண்டும் என்பது. சாதாரண ஆணும், பெண்ணும் வீரனாக மாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள், அவர்களது உணவு, குழந்தைகள், வீட்டு பிரச்சனைகள் இதைப்பற்றி மட்டுமே நினைப்பார்கள். ஆனால், ஒரு நேரம் வரும். அனைவரும் ஒரு பெரிய விஷயத்தை பற்றி மட்டுமே நினைப்பார்கள். பின்னர், வரலாறு, சாதாரண ஆணையும், பெண்ணையும் வீரராக மாற்றும். சிறந்த தலைவர்களிடம், ஒரு பெரிய மனித கூட்டத்தை ஊக்குவிக்கும் தன்மையும், அவர்களை பெரிய செயல்களை செய்யச் சொல்லும் திறமையும் உள்ளது. நமது இந்தியாவில், அப்படிப்பட்ட சிறந்த தலைவர், கஷ்டப்படுபவர்கள் மேல் அன்பு கொள்பவர், அவர்களுக்கு ஆர்வமாக உதவி செய்பவர், நமது மக்களை உயர்ந்த செயல் செய்யவும், தியாகம் செய்யவும் ஊக்குவிப்பவர் உள்ளார். அவர், பட்டினி கிடக்கின்ற, ஏழை அடிமைப்பட்ட மக்களை சுதந்திரமாகவும், சந்தோசமாகவும் வாழச் செய்பவர்.</p>
<p>Bapuji is in prison, but the magic of his message has stolen the hearts of India's millions. Men and women, and even little children, come out of their little shells and become India's millions. Men and women, and even little children, come out of their little shells and become India's soldiers of freedom. In India today we are making history, and you and I are fortunate to see</p>	<p>பாபுஜி சிறையில் உள்ளார். ஆனால், அவரது வார்த்தைகளில் உள்ள மாயம் மில்லியன் இந்தியர்களை கொள்ளை அடித்தது. ஆண், பெண் மற்றும் குழந்தைகள் உட்பட அனைவரும், தங்களது வீட்டில் இருந்து வெளியே வந்து இந்திய விடுதலைக்கு போராடுகின்றனர். இப்பொழுது, இந்தியாவில் வரலாறு படைக்கின்றோம். அதை நாம் பார்க்க அதிர்ஷ்டம் செய்திருக்கிறோம். நாமும், அதில் பங்கு பெறுகிறோம்.</p>

<p>this happening before our eyes and to take some part ourselves in this great drama.</p>	
<p>If we are to be India's soldiers, we have to respect India's honour, and that honour is a sacred trust. It is no easy matter to decide what is right and what is not. One little test I shall ask you to apply whenever you are in doubt. Never do anything in secret or anything that you would wish to hide. For the desire to hide anything means that you are afraid, and fear is a bad thing and unworthy of you. Be brave, and all the rest follows.</p>	<p>நாம் இந்தியாவின் படைவீரராக இருந்தால், அதன் கவுரவத்தை மதிக்க வேண்டும். அந்த மதிப்பு மிகவும் புனிதமானது. எது சரி, எது தவறு என்பதை முடிவெடுப்பது சுவரம் அல்ல. நீ குழம்பி இருக்கும் பொழுது, ஒரு சோதனை செய்து கொள். எதையும் மறைக்காதே. நீ எதையோ மறைக்கிறாய் என்றால், நீ பயப்படுகிறாய் என்று அர்த்தம். பயம் என்பது கெட்ட விஷயம். அது உனக்குள் இருக்கக்கூடாது. தைரியமாக நில், அனைவரும் உன் பின்னால் வருவார்கள்.</p>
<p>You know that in our great Freedom Movement, under Bapuji's leadership, there is no room for secrecy or hiding. We have nothing to hide. We are not afraid of what we do or what we say. We work in the sun and in the light. Even so in our private lives let us make friends with the sun and work in the light and do nothing secretly and if you do so, my dear, you will grow up a child of the light, unafraid and serene and unruffled, whatever may happen.</p>	<p>இந்தியா சுதந்திர போராட்டத்தில், பாபுஜியின் தலைமையில், எந்த ஒரு ரகசியமும் இல்லை என்பது உனக்கே தெரியும். நாம் எதையும் மறைக்கவில்லை. நாம் செயல் புரிவதற்கும், பேசுவதற்கும் பயப்படவில்லை. நாம் சூரிய வெளிச்சத்தின்கீழ் வேலை செய்கின்றோம். நமது சொந்த வாழ்விலும், நாம் நண்பர்களுடன் அனைவருக்கும் தெரிந்து வேலை செய்வோம். நீ அவ்வாறு இருந்தால், என்ன நடந்தாலும் நீ பிரகாசமான குழந்தையாகவும், பயமில்லாதவளாகவும், அமைதியாகவும், சாந்தமாகவும் வளர்வாய்.</p>
<p>I have written a very long letter to you, And yet there is so much I would like to tell you. How can a letter contain it? Good – bye, little one, and may you grow up into a brave soldier in India's service.</p>	<p>நான் உனக்கு நீண்ட கடிதம் எழுதியுள்ளேன். மேலும், சில விசயங்களை பேச வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இந்தக் கடிதம் பத்தாது விடை பெறுகிறேன். மகளை, நீ இந்தியாவிற்கு சேவை செய்யும் படைவீரராக வளர வேண்டும்.</p>
<p>With all my love and good wishes. Your loving father, Jawaharalal Nehru</p>	<p>அன்புடனும்,எனது வாழ்த்துக்களுடனும்,உனது அன்பான அப்பா, ஜவஹர்லால் நேரு.</p>



- Have you ever received a personal letter from your friends or relatives?
- Yes, I have received a personal letter.
- If yes, from whom and about what?
- I got a letter from my uncle who is in abroad. It is about his new job and his settlement in USA.
- Have you ever written a personal letter to anyone?
- Yes, I have written a personal letter to my friend.
- If yes, to whom and about what?
- I have written a personal letter to my friend asking him to stay with me during vacation.

HARD WORDS

S.No	Hardwords	Meaning	பொருள்
1	glimpse	quick look	பார்வை
2	material	objects	பொருள்
3	solid	concrete	திண்மம்
4	sermonizing	a talk on a religious or moral subject	உபதேசமளித்தல்
5	doling	Allocate	ஒதுக்கீடு
6	mysterious	Strange	புதிரான
7	affair	Issue	விவகாரம்
8	suggestion	Idea	யோசனை
9	fascinated	strongly attracted and interested.	ஆச்சரியமாக
10	heroic	Courageous	வீரனுக்குரிய
11	household	the establishment and affairs of a royal household.	வீட்டுடைமை
12	worries	Fears	கவலை
13	deeds	Activities	செயல்
14	sacrifice	surrendering a possession	தியாகம் செய்
15	starving	Hungry	பட்டினி கிட
16	oppressed	subject to harsh and authoritarian treatment.	அடக்குமுறை
17	millions	the number equivalent to the product of a thousand and a thousand	மில்லியன்
18	sacred	Blessed	புனிதமான
19	unworthy	not deserving respect or attention.	உதவாத
20	secrecy	the action of keeping something secret	இரகசியம்
21	serene	Peaceful	அமைதியான
22	unruffled	not disordered or disarranged	கலக்கமுறாத

GLOSSARY

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
sermon(n)	- ceremony in which a priest gives a talk on a religious or moral subject	fascinated(adj.)	- extremely attracted
deed (n)	- a brave or noble act	starving (adj.)	- suffering or dying from hunger
oppressed (adj.)	- governed in an unfair and cruel way and prevented from having opportunities and freedom	sacred (adj.)	- considered to be holy and deserving respect
serene (adj.)	- peaceful and calm	un ruffled (adj.)	- not nervous or worried, usually despite a difficult situation

SYNONYMS

Word	Synonyms	Word	Synonyms
ambition	- aim	doling	- giving, offering
evolution	- gradual development	sermonizing	- preaching
contain	-include	unworthy	-not deserving, un useful
solid	-a substance which is firm or hard	material	- relating to things suchas moneyand possessions
impart	- pass on	shells	- outer walls of a building
suggestion	- offering an idea	cause	- reason
mysterious	- unknown	inspiring	- encouraging

CHOOSE THE BEST SYNONYMS

1. Good wishes you will still have in **full measure**.
 a) Meager **b) plenty** c) dearth
2. How you **ambition** was to be something like her?
 a) **aim** b) apathy c) greed
3. Beyond our world lie other wonderful and **mysterious** world.
 a) Visible b) known **c) strange**
4. He has helped to make the starving, the poor and the **oppressed** free and happy.
 a) Liberated **b) downtrodden** c) delighted
5. We have to respect India's honour and that honour is a sacred **trust**.
 a) Doubt **b) faith** c) served
6. We have to respect India's honour and that honour is a **sacred** trust.
 a) Impure **b) holy** c) served
7. How **fascinated** you were when you first read the story of Joan of Arc.
 a) Bored b) attracted **c) interested**
8. You will grow up a child of the light, unafraid and **serene**.
 a) Violent b) stormy **c) calm / quiet**
9. You and I are **fortunate** to see the this happening before our eyes.
 a) Happy b) blessed **c) lucky**
10. A letter can **hardly** take the place of a talk.
 a) **Never** b) easily c) toughly
11. Out of discussion sometimes a little bit of **truth** comes out.
 a) **Fact** b) lie c) false

ANTONYMS

Word	Antonyms	Word	Antonyms
wishes	X curses	service	X disservice
serene	X noisy, agitated	eager	X uninterested
bored	X interested	detailed	X briefed
wide	X narrow	truth	X falsehood
solid	X liquid	ordinary	X extra ordinary
respect	X disrespect	usually	X unusually
various	X same	collection	X separation
noble	X ignoble	including	X excluding
private	X Public	sacred	X unholy, impure
wise	X foolish	heroic	X cowardice
fascinated	X bored, disenchanted		

CHOOSE THE BEST ANTONYMS

1. Good wishes you will still have in **full measure**.
 a) **Meagre** b) plenty c) dearth
2. How your **ambition** was to be something like her?
 a) aim b) **apathy** c) greed
3. Beyond our world lie other wonderful and **mysterious** world.
 a) Visible b) **known** c) strange
4. He has helped to make the starving, the poor and the **oppressed** free and happy.
 a) **Liberated** b) downtrodden c) delighted
5. We have to respect India's honour and that honour is a sacred **trust**.
 a) Doubt b) faith c) **suspect**
6. We have to respect India's honour and that honour is a **sacred** trust
 a) **Impure** b) holy c) served
7. How **fascinated** you were when you first read the story of Joan of Arc.
 a) **Bored** b) attracted c) interested
8. You will grow up a child of the light, unafraid and **serene**.
 a) **Violent** b) stormy c) calm / quiet
9. You and I are **fortunate** to see the this happening before our eyes.
 a) Happy b) **unlucky** c) lucky
10. A letter can **hardly** take the place of a talk.
 a) Never b) **always** c) toughly

IN TEXT QUESTION

1. From which prison did Nehru write this letter?

Nehru wrote this letter from **Naini Prison**

2. Did Nehru send any presents to Indira?

No, Nehru did not send any **presents** to Indira.

3. Which historical character inspired young Indira?

Joan of Arc was the **historical character that inspired young Indira**.

4. What helps the ordinary men and women to become heroes?

History helps the ordinary men and women to become heroes.

5. Who is addressed as 'Bapuji'?

Mahatma Gandhi is addressed as **Babuji**.

6. What should the soldiers of India respect?

The soldiers of India should **respect the honour of our nation**.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Why could not Nehru send any presents to Indira?

Nehru could not send any presents to Indira because he was in prison.

2. What cannot be stopped even by the high walls of prisons?

The presence of mind and spirit cannot be stopped even by the high walls of prisons.

3. Why did Nehru dislike sermonizing?

Nehru has believed firmly that the best way to find what is right is not by giving a **sermon** but by talking and discussing. Hence Nehru **disliked sermonizing**.

4. What does history tell us?

History tells us about great periods in the life of nations, of great men and women.

5. What do ordinary men and women usually think of?

Ordinary men and women usually think of their **bread and butter**, of their children and of their family worries.

6. When do ordinary men and women become heroes?

A time comes when the whole people became interested in a great cause. Then history helps even simple, ordinary men and women to become heroes.

7. What does the phrase 'great drama' refer to?

The 'great drama' refers to the movements of Indian freedom.

8. Why are the freedom fighters under Gandhi not afraid of anything?

The freedom fighters under Gandhi are not afraid of anything since there is no room for **secrecy** or hiding.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. Why can a letter hardly take the place of a talk?

A letter can hardly take the place of a talk because at best it is a one sided affair.

2. On what topic does Nehru speak to his daughter?

Nehru speaks to his daughter on topics such as languages, trade, history, geography, science, epics and evolution.

3. What kind of presents can Nehru send Indira from his prison?

Nehru can send Indira invaluable presents of the mind and spirit.

4. When did Jawaharlal Nehru begin writing letters to his daughter?

Jawaharlal Nehru began writing letters to his daughter Indira in the summer of 1928.

5. How has the message of Bapuji acted as magic?

The message of Bapuji has stolen the hearts of millions of Indians. Men and women and even little children came out of their shells and became India's soldiers of freedom.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

B. Answer the following in about 80 – 100 words each:

1. Explain the important elements of Nehru's letter.

Nehru sends his letter to Indira as a gift of the mind and spirit of her birthday. He does not want to advise her because only through discussion, truth comes out. Ordinary men and women will become heroes when they are interested in a great cause. Gandhi has inspired the people to great actions and noble sacrifice. Men and women and even little children come out of their little shells and became India's soldiers of freedom. Nehru wants Indira not to do anything secretly because the desire to hide means fear. Under Gandhi's leadership there is no room for secrecy. Nehru concludes the letters with his wish that she may grow up into a brave soldier in India's service.

2. Imagine yourself as Indira and write a reply letter to your father, Nehru for the letter you received on your birthday.

Anandha Bhavan,
Allahabad,
November 28, 1930

Dear papa,

My heart felt thanks to you for your wonderful birthday gift - a letter - a true gift though not solid or material. Your heartfelt wishes and your words mean a lot to me. Your mind and spirit guides me from wherever you are. Your letter is not an advice or a sermon. The words are powerful enough to trigger the potential within me to fight for the nation I can understand that Bapuji focuses on truth, courage, fearlessness, openness, hard work, peace, straight forwardness and non – violence. I shall follow your advice and grow up a brave soldier of India.

With all my love and good wishes,

Lovable daughter,
Indira Priyadarshini.

 **ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH**

"History helps even simple, ordinary men and women to become heroes" – Elucidate this point with special reference to Nehru's letter.

Ordinary men and women are not usually heroic. They think of their bread and butter, of their children, of their household worries and the like. But a time comes, when a whole people become interested in great cause. Then history helps even simple, ordinary men and women to become heroes. Great leaders have something in them which inspires a whole people and makes them do greater deeds. In India, Gandhi has inspired millions of people to great actions and noble sacrifice with his love and guidance. He has helped to make the starving the poor and the oppressed free and happy.

 **COMMON PARAGRAPH**

Topic	:A Birthday Letter
Author	:Jawaharlal Nehru
Genre	:Advice
Theme	: Don't do anything secretly
Source	:Glimpses of World History

Jawaharlal Nehru was **the first Prime Minister of India** and a **central figure in Indian politics** before and after Independence. Indira was **inspired by Nehru's letters** and it was published as a book in 1942. It is a collection of 196 letters. In one of Indra's birthday he was in Naini Prison and wrote a letter to her. In this letter he says he used to think what is right and what is wrong; and what should be done and what should not be done. He says **while discussing, the truth will come out**. Ordinary people will become heroes. These things will create history. Like that even though Bapuji was in prison his words **inspired** the men, women and children of India and now they are making history. Common people are the soldiers in the freedom struggle. There is nothing to hide and everything is in day light. He advises his daughter **not to have any secret** and she should **be bold enough** to face the freedom struggle.

SLOW LEARNERS

Topic	:A Birthday Letter
Author	:Jawaharlal Nehru
Genre	:Advice
Theme	: Don't do anything secretly
Source	:Glimpses of World History

- Jawaharlal Nehru **was the first Prime Minister of India** and a central figure in Indian politics.
- He **used to write letters to his daughter** often.
- The collection of his **196 letters** was published as a book.
- In one of Indira's birthday **he was in Naini Prison** so he was not able to present her.
- He wrote a letter to her.
- In this letter he says he used to think **what is right**; and **what should be done**.
- When time comes **ordinary people will become heroes**.
- Even though **Bapuji** is in prison his **words inspired all** Indians in making history.
- Common people are the soldiers in the freedom struggle.
- He advises his daughter **not to have any secret** and should **be very bold** to face the freedom struggle.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

Match the words with correct Synonym and Antonym from the table

S.No	Word	Synonym		Antonym	
1.	wide	wide	- broad	wide	- narrow
2.	noble	noble	- gentle	noble	- ignoble
3.	oppress	oppress	- subdue	oppress	- freedom
4.	honour	honour	- privilege	honour	- dishonor
5.	worthy	worthy	- valuable	worthy	- unworthy
6.	private	private	- personal	private	- public
7.	brave	brave	- valiant	brave	- coward

THINK AND ANSWER:

What is the difference between an opinion and a fact?

- An opinion is the feelings or thoughts about somebody or something.
- A fact is a piece of information that can be proved to be true.

D. OPINION or FACT

1. On your birthday you have been in the habit of receiving presents and good wishes.

(Opinion / Fact) **Ans.: Fact**

2. I have liked my talks with you. (Opinion / Fact)

Ans.: Opinion

3. The best way to and what is wrong and right is by discussing. (Opinion / Fact) **Ans.: Fact**

4. A letter can hardly take the place of a talk. (Opinion / Fact) **Ans.: Opinion**

5. For the desire to hide anything means that you are afraid. (Opinion / Fact) **Ans.: Fact**



LISTENING

***Listen to the dialogue and answer the following questions.**

1. Adhav and Raghav are _____.

- a) brothers
- b) friends
- c) colleagues
- d) classmates

2. The brothers are planning to celebrate their _____ wedding anniversary.

- a) uncle's b) parents'
c) grandparents' d) sister's

3. The wedding anniversary is on _____.

- a) March 2nd b) April 2nd
c) May 2nd d) June 2nd

4. As part of the celebration, the brothers have planned to make their parents to _____.

- a) visit an orphanage
b) donate some money
c) plant a mango sapling
d) conduct a game

5. State whether the statement is true or false.

Ans.: false

The brothers have decided to borrow money for the wedding anniversary celebration.



READING

F. Answer the following questions based on the given reading passage:

1. What is the name of her diary?

“Kitty” is the name of her diary.

2. Why did Anne want to exchange the book 'Camera Obscure'?

Anne's sister Margot had already got the book on “Camera Obscure”. Hence she wanted to exchange it.

3. Who baked the homemade cookies?

Anne Frank herself baked the homemade cookies.

4. What game did Anne choose to play?

Anne chose to play volleyball.

5. Which gift did Anne value the most?

Anne valued the diary most.



SPEAKING

G. Imagine you are going to celebrate your forthcoming birthday at an orphanage / old age home.

Deliver a short speech about your birthday celebration by using the following hints:

Dear friends,

Here I have come to speak about my birthday celebration. This year I am going to celebrate it in a different way. I have decided to celebrate in "Udavum Karangal" an orphanage in my town. I want the children to be happy and enjoy games for a day. Few people wish to share happiness with them. Hence I have chosen the orphanage. My parents, brother and sister will accompany me. I am going to offer them all varieties of fried rice and biryanis. I will present them each a diary, a pencil box and a pen. I will conduct games which will invoke their brain.

Friends, I hope you will like my plan and also join me in my birthday celebration.

Thanks for your patient hearing.



WRITING

Developing Hints

Developing hints is developing the phrases into full sentences and then into a meaningful coherent paragraph.

- Read the hints twice or thrice carefully
- Understand the passage well
- Jot down the points
- If the events in the passage are in present tense, write the story in the past tense.
- Arrange the matter in two or three paragraphs.
- Give a suitable title.



PARAGRAPH HINTS

H. Write a meaningful paragraph using the hints given below:

Mahesh – celebrates – 14th birthday – an old –age home – family, friends – informs home in advance – delegates tasks – friends buy things necessary – arrives home early – decorates place – balloons, colour papers – inmates gathered – cuts cake –sing song, claps – distributes cakes – expresses his feelings – gets blessings – others things - bedsheets, footwear etc. needed – fun, entertainment – happy and content.

Ans:

UNIQUE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

Mahesh, a class IX student, celebrated his 14th birthday with a difference. He chose an old age home in his town. He informed the manager of the old age home in advance. He assigned various tasks to his friends like buying gifts, articles and sweets. Mahesh along with some of his friends arrived the old age home and decorated the place with balloons and colour papers.

In the morning around 10am, the inmates gathered in the hall. His parents introduced him. Then Mahesh requested an old lady who is sitting there to cut the cake. When she cut the cake, all clapped their hands and wished him a happy birthday. He distributed the pieces of cake and got the blessings of the inmates. He expressed his happiness being in their midst on his birthday. He presented bed sheets, footwear, plates and towels. He conducted games for them. Some of them sang songs. Some others danced. Some did mono acting and it was a great fun. Mahesh felt very happy and contented because he made the respectable senior citizens happy and forget their worries.

**GRAMMAR
DETERMINERS**

Types of Determiners

Articles	Demonstratives	Possessive Adjectives
the, an, a	this, that these, those	my, our, your, his, her, its, their
Quantifiers	Demonstratives	Ordinal Numbers
some, any, few, little, more, much, many, every	one, two, three, twenty, forty, hundred etc.	first, second, third, twentieth etc.

- The quantifiers all, any, enough less, a lot of, more, most, no, none of, some etc., are used with both countable and uncountable nouns.
- The quantifiers both, each, either, fewer, neither etc., are used only with countable nouns.

I. Choose the Correct Determiner

1. Could you bring me _____ tools I left in the garden?
(this, those, these) **Ans: those**

2. _____ Earth revolves around the sun. (the, a, an) **Ans : The**
3. I found _____ one rupee coin in the playground while playing. (a, an, the) **Ans : a**
4. There aren't _____ students in the library (much, many, a lot) **Ans : many**
5. It was _____ unforgettable experience (a, an, the) **Ans : an**
6. I haven't got _____ pictures in my bedroom (some, any, many) **Ans :some**
7. He said that he wanted to become _____ engineer. (a, an, the) **Ans : an**
8. Kokila gave a pen to _____ child in the classroom on her birthday.(any, all, each) **Ans : each**
9. I've got to solve _____ math problems before I go to sleep. (all, some, any) **Ans : some**
10. India is _____ largest democracy in the world. (a, an, the) **Ans : the**
11. My father doesn't drink _____ coffee (much, many, a lot) **Ans : much**
12. I always keep _____ money in my wallet for emergencies. (any, every, some) **Ans : some**
13. This year we are celebrating my sister's _____ birthday. (a, two, second) **Ans: second**
14. I have _____ pencils with me. (a, three, third) **Ans : three**
15. "What is that noise?" I think it is _____ airplane. **Ans : an**



Look at the following sentences

She said, "I have won the first prize." (Direct speech)

She said that she had won the first prize (Indirect Speech)

- In the first sentence, the reporter conveys the message of the girl using her actual words i.e., ("I have won the first prize.")
- In the second sentence, the reporter conveys her message but in his own words without any change in the meanings (She said that she had won the first prize)
- In direct speech, we reproduce the actual words of the speaker. We place spoken words within inverted commas(“”)

- In indirect speech (also called Reported Speech) We report the words of the speaker with a few changes.

K. Report the following sentences:

1. Banu said, "Do not spoil the eco-system".
Banu advised us not to spoil the eco-system.
2. Pranav said, "Have you booked the tickets to Delhi?"
Pranav asked her if she had booked the tickets to Delhi.
3. Rekha said to Tilak, "When are we leaving to our native?"
Rekha asked Tilak when they were leaving for their native.
4. Sujith said, "Ryan, you should get up early in the morning"
Sujith told Ryan that he should get up early in the morning

5. Vivaan said to his mother, "Can you, please, buy me a hot chocolate?"
Vivaan requested his mother whether she could buy him a hot-chocolate.
6. "Tomorrow I have to take a test in English", said Sudar.
Sudar said that he had to take a test in English the next day.
7. Pragathi said to her sister, "I need your help to arrange the books in the shelf"
Pragathi told her sister that she needed her help to arrange the books in the shelf.
8. "Why don't you use crayons for colouring?" said Dhilip to his son.
Dhilip suggested his son why he could not use crayons for colouring.

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POEM



1. Rhyming Words:கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடலில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு வாரியின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அவைகளிலே ஒரே மாதிரியான ஒலிகள் இருந்தால் அவைகள் **Rhyming Words** ஆகும்.

Ex : Tell me not, in mournful **numbers**.
Left is but an empty **dream!**
For the soul is dead that **slumbers**.
And things are not what this **seem**.

Rhyming words –numbers – slumbers
dream - seem

2. Ryme scheme :ஒரு பாடல் வரிகளின் கடைசி வார்த்தைகளில் ஒரே ஒலியாக வந்தால் அதற்கு ஒரு குறியீடு வைக்க வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக a,b,c.....

Ex : With all my heart I do **admire** a
Athletes who meat for fun or **hire** a
Who take the field in gandy **pump** b
ஒலி மாறுபடும் போது குறியீடு மாறும்.

3. Simile : a word or phrase that compares something to something else showing resemblance, using the words **like** (or) **as**.
ஒத்த பண்புகளை ஒப்பிடும் போது உவமை என்கிறோம்.**like**,**யள**போன்ற வார்த்தைகளை வைத்து**simile**அடையாளம் காணலாம்.

4. Metaphor : It is an implied simile. The use of word to indicate a meaning different from its literal meaning.
He was a lion in the battle.
(He fought like a lion in the battle – simile)

5. Personification : The practice of representing objects, qualities etc. as humans, in art and literature. மனிதப்பண்பை மனிதரல்லாதவற்றிற்கு ஒற்றிச் சொல்லுதல்.
1. Time and tide wait for no none.
2. Laughter holding both her sides.
3. Death lays his hands on things.

6. Appostrphe : An Apostrophe is a direct address to the dead, to the absent, or to a personified object or idea. உயிரற்ற/ நேரில் இல்லாதவர்களை அழைத்தல்.
1. **O judgement !** thou art fled to brutish beasts.
2. **O grave !** Where is thy victory.
3. **O ye wheels !** be silent for today.

7. Oxymoron : Oxymoron is a special form of Antithesis, where two contradictory qualities are predicted at once of the same thing. எதிர் சொற்களால் ஒரு நபரையோ/ ஒரு பொருளையோ குறிப்பது.
So **innocent** arch, so **cunningly** simple.
This **honour** noted in **dishonor** stood.

8. Onomatopoeia : The fact of words containing sounds similar to the noises they describe. ஒலிக்குறிப்புச் சொற்கள்.
buzz, chirp, meow (cat's)
He heard the **vroom** of the cars.

9. Anaphore : அந்தாதித் தொடை – a literary device wherein a word or a phrase is repeated at the beginning of two or more successive sentences. தொடர்ந்து வரும் பாடல் வரிகளில் ஒரே வார்த்தை திரும்ப வரும் போது அதனை **Anaphore** என்கிறோம்.
Ex : 1. In time the savage bull sustains the yoke.

In time all haggard barks will stoop to three – Thomas Kyd-

2. Was it convenience

Was it perversity

Was it humility

10. Alliteration :மோனை the use of the same letter or sound (comment) at the beginning of the words that are close together.

ஒரு பரியில் ஒரு வார்த்தையின் முதல் மெய்யெழுத்து ஒலி மீண்டும் வந்தால் அதனை **alliteration** என்கிறோம்.

Ex : 1. **P**eter **P**icked a **p**eck of **p**ickled **p**eppers.

2. **S**ing a **s**ong of **s**ix pence.

11. Assonance : The repetition of similar words in stressed syllables of successive words.

Ex : 1. Sonnet and porridge – same vowels different consonants.

2. Cold and killed – different words same consonants.

12. Hyperbole : A way of speaking and writing that makes something sound more exciting than it really is. ஒரு விஷயத்தை மிகைப்படுத்திக் கூறுதல்.

Ex : 1. I am so hungry. I could eat a horse.

2. If the river were dry, I would be able to fill it with tears.

13. Anthithesis: a striking opposition of words is made in the same sentence. எதிர்மறைகளைகருத்து ஒரே வாக்கியத்தில் வருதல்.

Ex: 1. Man proposes and God disposes.

2. To err is human; To forgive is divine.

3. Speech is silver; silence is golden.

14. Allusion: When a person or another makes an indirect reference in speech, text or song to an event or figure. ஒரு செய்தியை நேராகவோ (அ) மறைமுகமாகவோ, ஒரு மனிதனையோ (அ) இடத்தையோ (அ) ஏற்கனவே நடந்த ஒரு நிகழ்வையோ குறிப்பது.

Ex: 1. Your backyard is a Garden of Eden. (Biblical)

2. Susan met her Waterloo in chess (Historical allusion)

15. Poetic Diction: The style of speaking or within used by the speaker or writer.

Ex: “Heard melodies are sweet, but those

Unheard melodies are sweeter: then the

Ye soft pipes, play on

16. Archaism: பழமைக் கூறு : The use of writing or speech that is now rarely used; the use of older versions in language and art.

1. Know from **whence** you came.

2. O, Rome, Wherefore **art thou** Rome?

17. Pun: சிலைடை : A pun is a joke that makes a play on words.

Ex: 1. A bicycle can't stand on its own because it is two-tired.

2. Is life worth living? It depends upon the **liver**.

18. Repetition: Often use in speech, as a rhetorical device to bring attention to an idea

Ex: 1. If you think you can do it, you can do it

2. The woods are lovely, dark and deep

And miles to go before I sleep

And miles to go before I sleep.

19. Metonymy ஆகுபெயர் : It replaces the name of a thing with the name of something else with which it is closely associated.

1. **Pen** is mightier than the sword.

2. The **crown**, for the king.

3. From the **cradle**, to the **grave**.

4. The whole **city** went out to sea the victorions general.

Unit 1

POEM

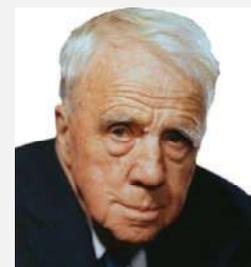
STOPPING BY WOODS ON A SNOWY EVENING

ROBERT FROST

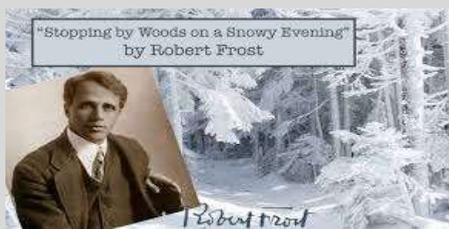


About the author

Robert Frost (1874-1968) was an American poet noted for his realistic descriptions of rural life. Born on 26 March 1874, he spent his first 40 years as an unknown entity. He received four Pulitzer prizes for poetry and was a special guest at President John F. Kennedy's inauguration. Frost became a poetic force and the unofficial Poet Laureate of the United States. Some of his famous works are The Road Not Taken, West Running Brook, Mending Wall, After Apple Picking etc.



Pictures related to the lesson



Robert frost



The poet on Horse



Woods



Poet on the Horse

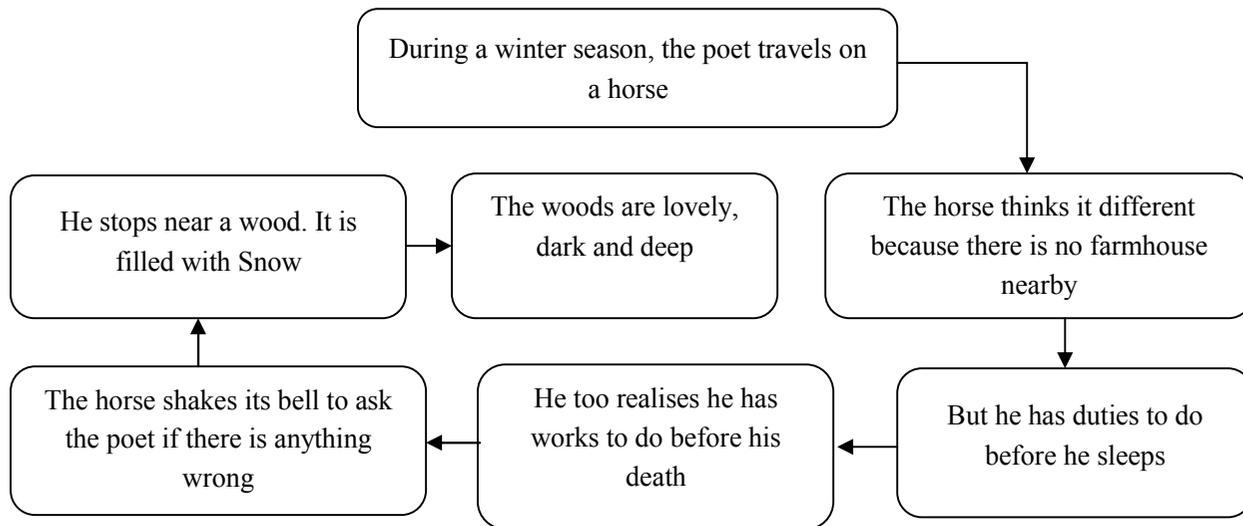


Dark woods



Snow covered woods

MIND MAP



Pictorial Description





SUMMARY

During a winter season, the poet travels in a horse. He stops near a wood. It is filled with snow. The owner of the wood may not see him. The horse thinks it different because there is no farmhouse nearby. It is a dark evening. The horse shakes its bell to ask the poet if there is anything wrong. The other sound is the moving of the wind. The woods are lovely, dark and deep. But he has duties to do before he sleeps. The other meaning is he has much works to do before he dies. One must not be carried away by the temporary pleasures in life.

TEXT TRANSLATION

POEM ENGLISH EXPLANATION	பாடல் தமிழ் விரிவாக்கம்
Whose woods these are I think I know His house is in the village though, He will not see me stopping here To watch his woods fill up with snow.	யாருடைய காடுகள் இவை, எனக்குத் தெரியும் என நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அவருடைய வீடு கிராமத்தில் இருக்கும். நான் இங்கு நிறுத்தியதை அவர் பார்த்திருக்க மாட்டார். அதற்கு காரணம் பனி படர்ந்த அவரது காடு ஆகும்.
My little horse must think it queer To stop without a farmhouse lake Between the woods and frozen lake The darkest evening of the year.	எனது சிறியகுதிரை இதை வித்தியாசமாக உணர்ந்தது. அருகில் ஒரு பண்ணை வீடும் இல்லை. காடுகளுக்கும், பனி படர்ந்த ஏரிகளுக்கும் நடுவே அந்த வருடத்தின் இருள் சூழ்ந்த மாலை ஆகும்.
He gives his harness bells a shake To ask if there is some mistake. The only other sound's the sweep Of easy wind and downy flake.	குதிரை தனது மணியை அசைத்தது. அங்கே எதுவும் தப்பு நடந்ததா என்று குறிப்பாக கேட்டது. அங்கிருந்த மற்ற ஒரு சத்தம் மண் துகள்களுடன் பறக்கும் காற்று ஆகும்.
The woods are lovely, dark and deep. But I have promises to keep, And miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep.	காடுகள் அழகாகவும், இரண்டும், ஆழமாகவும் உள்ளது. ஆனால் நான் நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டிய வாக்குறுதிகள் உள்ளன. நான் தூங்குவதற்கு முன் நிறைய வேலைகள் செய்ய வேண்டி உள்ளன. நான் வாழ்க்கையில் கண் மூடுவதற்கு முன் நிறைய வேலைகள் செய்ய வேண்டி உள்ளன.



GLOSSARY

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
queer (adj.)	- strange, odd	woods (n.)	- forest
frozen(adj.)	- in ice form	sweep (v.)	- soft, gentle sound
downy(adj.)	- feather – like	flake (n.)	- a small piece of something
harness (n.)	- straps and fittings by which a horse is fastened to a cart or carriage		

APPRECIATION OF THE POEM

Refers		Means	
I, me	the poet (Robert Frost)	queer	- strange, odd
Lines 2,3.4he , his	Villages	woods	- forest
Line-9 he	Horse	harness	- straps for a horse
		frozen	- in ice form
		sweep	- move swiftly
		downy	- soft and fluffy
		flake	- a small piece of snow

	Poetic lines	Figures of Speech
S – 1	Whose woods these are I think I know His house is in the village though He will not see me stopping here To watch his woods fill up with snow	1. Imagery – vis...l, line 1x2 (woods, house) 2. Alliteration – whose, woods, watch his woods 3. Rhyming words : know, though, snow 4. Rhyme scheme : a,a,b,a
S-2	my little horse must think it queer To stop without a farm house near Between the woods and frozen lake The darkest evening of the year	1. Personification – line 1 2. Imagery - visual – line -2x3 (farmhouse, lake) 3. Rhyming words – queer, near, year 4. Rhyme scheme – aaba
S- 3	He gives his harness bells a shake To ask if there is some –stake The only other sound the sweep of earn wind and downy flake	1. Personification – line 1x2 2. Imagery - Auditory – line 1 (bells) 3. Rhyming words – shake, mistake, flake 4. Rhyme scheme – aaba
S-4	The woods are lovely, dark Miles to go before I sleep, And miles to go before I sleep And miles to go before I sleep.	1. Personification – lines 3,4 2. Rhyming words – deep. keep, sleep, sleep 3. Rhyme scheme – aaaa

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

A. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two.

1. *He will not see me stopping here
To watch his woods fill up with snow.*

i) who does ‘he’ refer to?
“He” refers to the **owner of the woods**

ii) Identify the season with these lines
The season is **winter**

2) *My Little horse must think it queer
To stop without a farmhouse near*

- i) Who is the speaker?**
The poet is the speaker.
- ii) Why should the horse think it queer?**
The horse should think it **queer because the poet stopped at a strange place.**
- iii) Pick out the rhyming words**
Queer and near are the rhyming words.
- 3) *He gives his harness bells a shake
To ask if there is some mistake*
- D) Whom does ‘he’ refer to in these lines”**
‘He’ refers to **the horse.**

ii) Why does 'he' give his harness bells a shake?

'He' gives his harness bells a shake because he asks if there is anything wrong.

iii) How does the horse communicate with the poet?

The horse communicates with the poet through the bell.

4) *The woods are lovely dark and deep
But I have promises to keep*

i) How are the woods?

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.

ii) Who does 'I' refer to?

'I' refers to the poet.

iii) What are the promises the speaker is talking about?

One promise is responsibilities to be completed before he sleeps.

Another promise is the responsibilities to be done before he dies.

5) *And miles to go before I sleep
And miles to go before I sleep*

i) Why has the poet repeated the last line?

The poet has repeated the last line to stress the importance of responsibilities.

ii) Explain 'miles to go before I sleep'

'Miles to go before I sleep' means the poet has many duties to do before he sleeps as well as he dies.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. *Whose woods these are I think I know.*

His house is in the village though;

a) Whose house is in the village?

The house of the owner of the wood is in the village.

b) What is the poet thinking?

The poet is thinking about the owner of the house.

2. *My little horse must think it queer*

To stop without a farmhouse near

a) Bring out the rhyming word from these lines.

Queer: near

b) Why is the horse afraid to stop?

There is no farm house nearby so the horse is afraid to stop.

3. *Between the woods and frozen lake*

a) What does 'frozen lake' refer to?

'Frozen lake' is referred to the winter season.

b) Who are standing between the woods and frozen lake?

The poet and the horse are standing in between the woods and frozen lake.

4. *The darkest evening of the year.*

a) What time is referred to here?

Evening time is referred to here.

b) What do you mean by 'the darkest evening'?

'The darkest evening' means dusk.

5. *The woods are lovely, dark and deep.*

a) Why are the woods lovely?

The wood is filled with snow. So it is lovely.

b) Why are the woods dark and deep?

The trees are thickly grown and the poet is standing in the middle of the forest. So the words 'dark and deep' are mentioned.

B. Write down the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks.

After a long travel the poet entered a wood. He wondered to whom the wood belonged. He realized that the owner of the wood lived in a village. He was happy that the owner would not be able to see him stopping in his woods to watch the snow fill the woods. The poet felt that the horse would think it very strange to stop near the woods as he had never stopped there. He was actually standing between the woods and frozen lake. The time was evening. The horse indicated that the poet has made a mistake by shaking its head. The poet felt that the woods are lovely, dark and deep. He suddenly realized that he had worldly responsibilities which would not allow him to stay in the woods for a long time.

C. Answer the questions in three or four sentences.

a) What information does the poet highlight about the season and the time of the day in the poem

It is a winter season. The woods are filled with snow. It is the darkest evening of the year.

b) In which way is the reaction of the speaker different from that of the horse? What does it convey?

The speaker is attracted by the beauty of the wood. So, he stops. The horse thinks that there is no farmhouse nearby. It is strange that he stops in the wood. So, he shakes his bell.

c) What are the sounds heard by the poet?

The bell of the horse and the moving of the wind are the sounds heard by the poet.

d) The poet is aware of two choices. what choice does he make ultimately?

The two choices are - work to be done before he sleeps
- work to be done before his death.

His choice is to leave the wood to fulfil his works before his death.

e) Pick out words from the poem that bring to mind peace and quiet

The words that bring to mind peace and quiet are- snow, froze, darkest, sweep,wind, lovely, deep, sleep.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

Writing

G. Answer the following questions in a paragraph about 80-100 words

a. It is said that, "the choices made by one, shapes one's destiny". The theme of choice is important throughout this poem.

It is said that " the choices made by one, shapes one's destiny".During a winter season, the poet travels in a horse. He stops near a wood. It is filled with snow. The owner of the wood may not see him. The horse thinks it strange because there is no farmhouse nearby. It is a dark evening. The horse shakes its bell to ask the poet if there is anything wrong. The other sound is the moving of the wind. The woods are lovely, dark and deep. But he has duties to do before he sleeps. The other meaning is he has much works to do before his death. One must not be carried away by the temporary pleasures in life. So, he leaves the wood to fulfil his work.

H. Work in pairs and discuss the factors that contribute towards making a choice and make a presentation to the class.

I. Write down your presentation as an article

b. Though the poet is attracted by the peace and quietness of the woods, the poet decides to go on to the village. It is due to his responsibility. He may be impressed by the beauty. But he is steady minded. So, he makes a correct choice.



COMMON PARAGRAPH

AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem : Stopping by woods on a snowy evening
Poet : Robert Frost
Theme : Admiring Nature

"**Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**" is a poem written in 1922 by Robert Frost, and published in 1923 in his **New Hampshire** volume. It consists of four quatrains that have the following rhyme scheme: *aaba, bccb, ccdc, dddd*. The poet is travelling at dusk through the snow and pauses with his horse near the woods to watch the snow falling on the trees. His horse shakes his harness bells, questioning the pause; perhaps this place isn't on their usual route, or he is curious that there doesn't appear to be a farmhouse nearby. The speaker continues to stand near the woods, attracted by the deep, dark silence of his surroundings. He feels compelled to move further into the snowy woods. He and his horse have to go miles before they can sleep. But he ultimately decides to continue, concluding with the most famous lines of the poem:

'But I have promises to keep, and miles to go before I sleep, and miles to go before I sleep.'

SLOW LEARNERS

Poem : Stopping by woods on a snowy evening
Poet : Robert Frost
Theme : Admiring Nature

- "**Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening**" is a poem written in 1922 by **Robert Frost**.
- Poet **stops his horse** in between **the snowy wood** to enjoy it.
- His horse **shakes his harness bells**, questioning the pause.
- But this **place is not on their usual route**, or there is **no farmhouse**.
- The poet is attracted by the **deep, dark** silence of his **surroundings**.
- He feels compelled to move further into the snowy woods.
- Finally the poet realised that he had to **perform many duties before he sleeps**.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

D. Identify the rhyme scheme used in each stanza.

One example has been done for you.

stanza	rhyme scheme
1	aaba
2	bbcb
3	aaba
4	aaaa

E. Complete the table by identifying lines, against the poetic devices from the poem. One example is done for you.

Poetic device	Lines from the poem
Alliteration	watch his woods
Personification	To ask if there is some mistake
Repetition	And miles to go before I sleep
Imagery	But I have promises to keep.



LISTENING

F. Listen to your teacher read a passage or play on a recorder, on the importance of keeping promises. As you listen, complete the blanks.

- a. When you make a promise, keep it, even if it costs you more than you expected.
- b. Do not promise too much but deliver more than you promise.

- c. A promise seeks people together.
- d. Some people make promises too easily
- e. Saying 'yes' is easier than refusal but can lead to disappointment and decrease in trust.
- f. Before making promises, consider the long-term input on your reputation

I. Write your presentation as an article.

- b. Though attracted to the peace and quietness of the woods. the poet decides to go on to the village. Express your opinion on why the poet does so.

J. You can use the following words while expressing your opinion. Write a short speech in not more than 100 – 150 words.

My View...	In my opinion...
My belief...	Speaking personally...
I am certain...	I would say that...
I presume...	I have no doubt...
I guess...	From my point of view...

unit 4 **POEM** **THE SPIDER AND THE FLY** **Marry Botham Howitt**



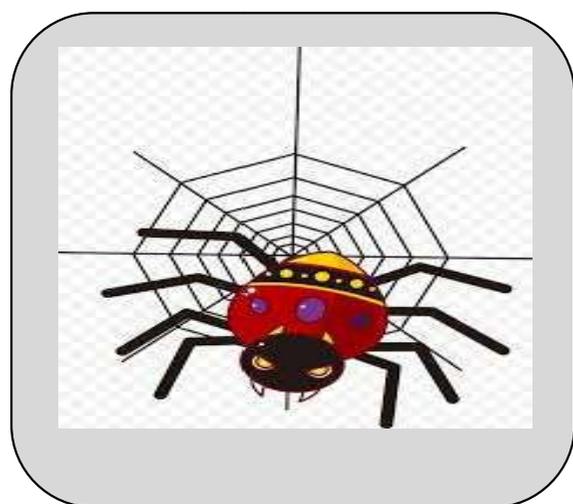
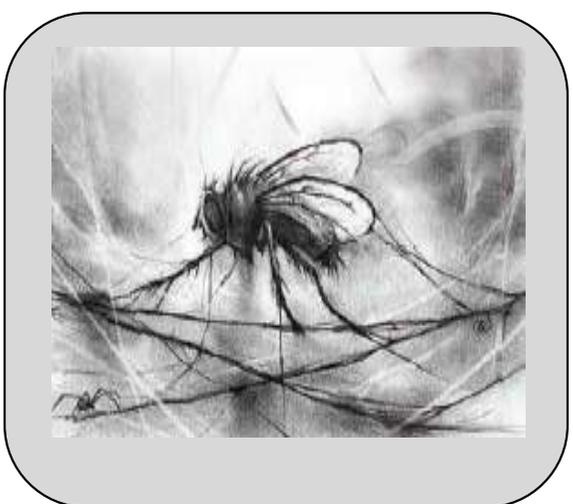
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About the author

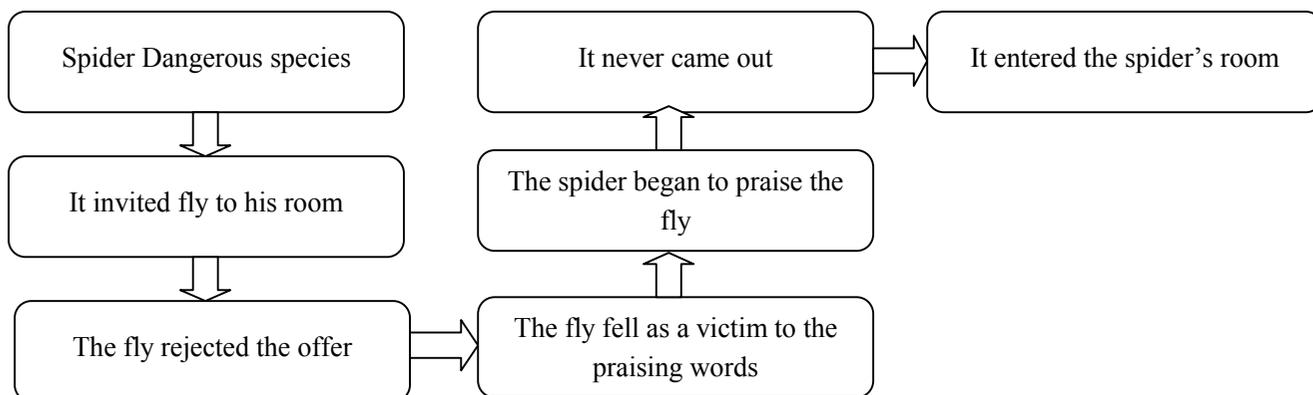
Mary Botham Howitt (1799-1888) was an English poet. She was born at Coleford, in Gloucestershire. She was educated at home and read widely. She commenced writing verses at a very early age. Together with her husband William Howitt she wrote over 180 books.



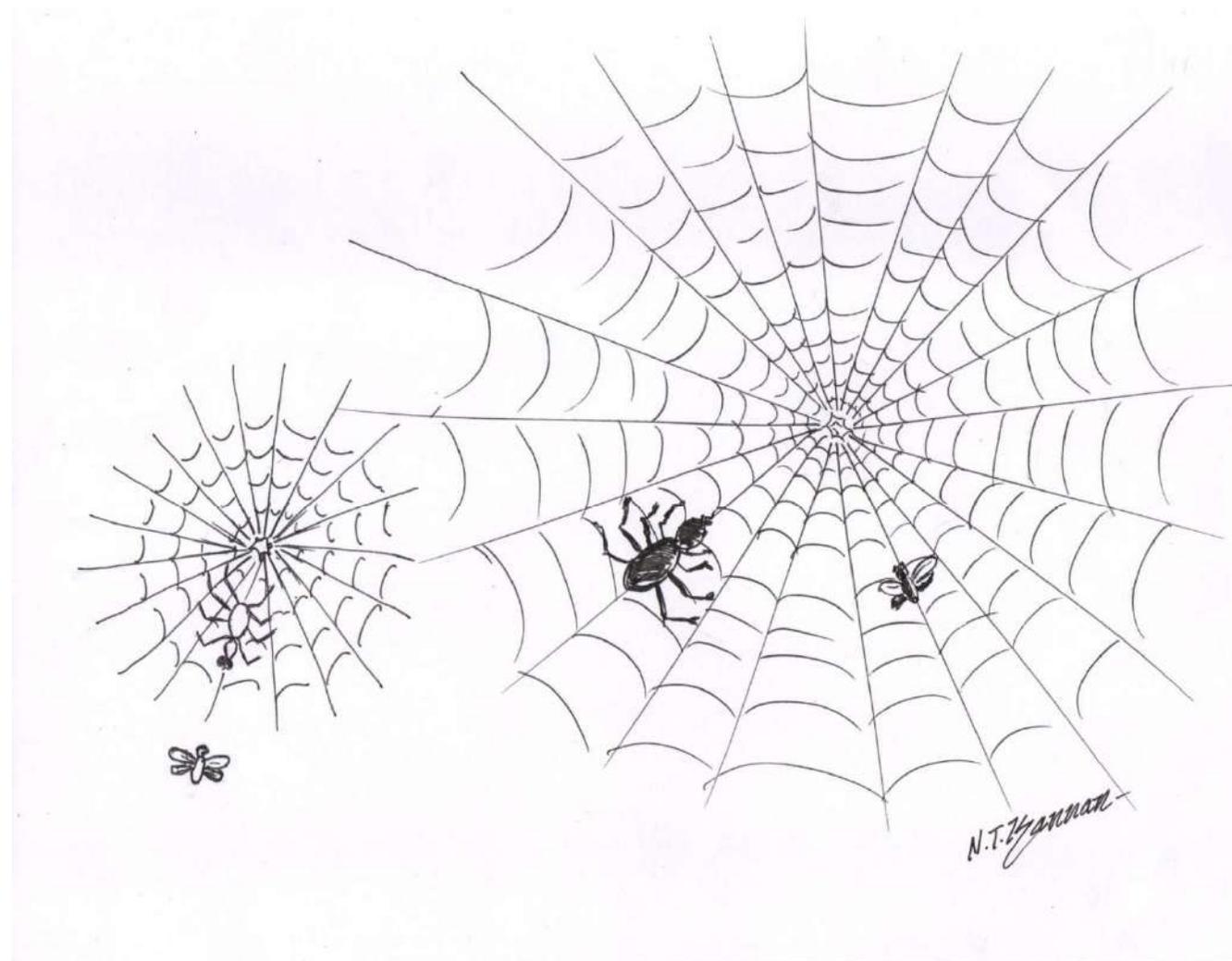
Pictures related to the lesson



MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

The spider is the dangerous species. One day, it sees a fly. In order to catch it in his cobweb, it requests the fly to come to his room. It says that there are curious things to see in his room. Moreover, it says that there is bed to take rest. But, the fly rejects the offer. She knows the cunningness of the spider. Immediately, the spider uses the praising words "sweet creature", "handsome" and "brilliant" to change the mind of the fly. It says that he has mirror to look at her beauty. Then, the spider eagerly waits for the fly. As it was expected, the fly enters the web of the spider. It never came out.

TEXT TRANSLATION

POEM ENGLISH EXPLANATION	பாடல் தமிழ் விரிவாக்கம்
<p>“Will you walk into my par lour? 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 star, And I’ve many curious things to show when you are there.”</p>	<p>“நீ என் வரவேற்பறைக்குள் நடந்து வருவாயா?” சிலந்திஈயிடம் சொன்னது. நீ பார்த்ததிலேயே மிகவும் அழகியது என்னுடைய வரவேற்பறை என்றது. சுற்றி சுழலும் படிகள் வழியே நீ என் வரவேற்பறைக்கு வந்தால் உனக்கு ஆர்வமூட்டும் விஷயங்களை காட்டுகிறேன்”.</p>
<p>“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.”</p>	<p>ஓ வேண்டாம்வேண்டவே வேண்டாம் என்றது குட்டி ஈநீ என்னிடம் கேட்பதே வீண் ஏனெனில் உன் சுற்றிசு சுழலும் படி வழியே மேலே சென்றவர்கள் யாரும் மறுபடியும் கீழே வந்ததேயில்லை.</p>
<p>“I’ m sure you must be wear 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!”</p>	<p>நான் உறுதியாக கூறுகிறேன், நீ உயரே பறந்து பறந்து மிகவும் களைத்துபோயிருப்பாய் அன்பே என்னுடைய படுக்கையில் வந்து ஓய்வெடுப்பாயா? அன்பே என்றது ஈயிடம்.அழகிய திரைசீலைகள் சுற்றிலும் தொங்க அழகிய மென்மையான விரிப்புகள் விரிக்கப்பட்ட படுக்கையில்ஓய்வாக நீ படுத்தால் நான் உன்னை படுக்கைக்குள் இடமாக போர்த்தி வைப்பேன்.</p>
<p>“Oh no, no” said the little Fly “for I’ve often heard it said, They never, never wake again, who sleep upon your bed!”</p>	<p>ஓவேண்டாம், வேண்டவே வேண்டாம் ஏனெனில் உன்படுக்கையில் படுத்த யாரும்மறுபடியும் விழித்துஎழுந்ததேயில்லை என நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.</p>
<p>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?”</p>	<p>அன்பே ஆருயிர் தோழியே உன் மீதான என் அன்பை உனக்கு நான் எப்படி நிரூபிப்பேன் என தந்திரமான சிலந்தி ஈயிடம் சொன்னது. என் உக்கிராண அறையில் உலகின் சிறந்த பொருள்களை எல்லாம் வைத்திருக்கிறேன் வந்து ஒரு பார்வை பார் உனக்கு வேண்டியதை எடுத்துக் கொள் என்றது சிலந்தி</p>

<p>“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!”</p>	<p>ஓ இல்லை இல்லை உன் உக்கிராண அறையில் என்ன நீ வைத்திருக்கிறாய் என நான் கேள்விப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன் எனவே அதை நான் பார்க்கவேவிரும்பவில்லை என்றது குட்டி ஈ.</p>
<p>“ Sweet creature!” said the Spider. “you’re with and you’re wise, How handsome are your gauzy wings how brilliant are your eyes! I’ve a little looking glass upon my par lour shelf, If you’ll step in one moment dear you shall behold yourself”.</p>	<p>“இனிய உயிரே” நீ அறியும் விவேகமும் பெற்றிருக்கிறாய் எவ்வளவு அழகிய மெல்லிய இறக்கைகளும், ஒளிமிக்க கண்களும் பெற்றிருக்கிறாய், என்னுடைய வரவேற்பறையின் அலமாரியின் மேலே சிறிய முகம் பார்க்கும் கண்ணாடி உள்ளது ஒரு அடி எடுத்து உள்ளே வைத்தாய் எனில் உன் அழகை நீயே உன் கண்களால் காணலாம் என்றது சிலந்தி</p>
<p>“ 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”.</p>	<p>கனிவானவரே நான் உங்களுக்கு நன்றி கூறுகிறேன். கனிவான வார்த்தைகளால் என்னை சந்தோசப்படுத்திவிட்டீர்கள். காலையாகிவிட்டது. நான் இன்னொரு நாள் வருகிறேன் என்றது குட்டி ஈ.</p>
<p>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.</p>	<p>சிலந்தி தன் இருப்பிடத்திற்கு திரும்பிச் சென்றது அந்த முட்டாள ஈ விரைவில் திரும்ப வரும் என சிலந்திக்கு தெளிவாக தெரிந்தது. அது ஒரு நுட்பமானவலையை ஒரு மூலையில் தந்திரமாக நெய்தது. பின் ஈ யை வைத்து சாப்பிடதன் சாப்பாட்டு மேஜையை தயார் செய்தது சிலந்தி.</p>
<p>Then he came out to his door again, and merrily did sing, “Come hither, hither, pretty Fly, with the pearl and silver wing; 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!”</p>	<p>பின் மறுபடியும் அது தன் கதவுக்கு வந்து சந்தோசமாக பாடியது. “இங்கே வா, இங்கே வா, அழகிய ஈயே வெள்ளி, முத்து போன்ற உன் இறக்கைகளுடன், பச்சை ஊதா வண்ண உடையுடன், கொண்டையுடைய தலையுடன், வைரம் போல் மின்னும் கண்களுடன் இங்கே வா ஈயே இங்கே பறந்து வா என பாடியது. ஆனால் என்னுடையது. எல்லாம் ஈயம் போல் ஒளி குன்றியதாக இருக்கிறது.</p>
<p>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!</p>	<p>அய்யோ அய்யோ எவ்வளவு விரைவாக இந்த புத்தி கெட்ட குட்டி ஈ தந்திரமான, பொய்யான புகழ்ச்சியுரைகளை கேட்டு, உயரமாக ரீங்காரமிட்டுக் கொண்டு இங்கே வலம் வருகிறது. நெருங்கி, நெருங்கி வருகிறது. தன் ஒளி மிக்க கண்களையும், பச்சை ஊதா வண்ண அங்கியையும் எண்ணிக்கொண்டு தன் தலை முகத்தை மட்டுமே எண்ணிக்கொண்டு முட்டாள தனமாக அற்ப விஷயங்களை எண்ணிக் கொண்டு பறந்து வந்தது.</p>
<p>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 par lour but she ne’er came out again!</p>	<p>முடிவில், தந்திரமான சிலந்தி அந்த குட்டி ஈ மீது மூர்க்கமாக, வேகமாக குதித்தது, பிடித்து, அதன் சுற்றிச் சுழலும் படிகளில் வழியே அதன் இருண்ட படுபயங்கரமான குகைகள் உள்ள அதன் சிறிய வரவேற்பறைக்குள்ளே இழுத்துச் சென்றது. அதன்</p>

<p>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.</p>	<p>பிறகு அந்தக் குட்டி ஈ திரும்ப வெளியே வரவில்லை. இப்பொழுது, சிறு குழந்தைகளே, இந்த கதையை வாசிக்கும் நீங்கள் யாருடைய பொய்யான புகழ்ச்சி மொழிகளை நம்பி அவர்களின் சூழ்ச்சி வலையில் விழுந்துவிடக்கூடாது. கெட்ட ஆலோசர்களின் வார்த்தையை நம்பினால் என்ன நிகழும் என்பதற்கு நாம் சிலந்தியும், ஈயும் கதையை ஒரு பாடமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.</p>
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 **GLOSSARY**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
parlour(n)	-a tidy room in a house used for entertaining guests	winding(v)	-a twisting movement or course
weary(v)	-very tired, especially from hard work	pantry(n)	-a room where beverages, food, dishes are stored
subtle(adj.)	-delicate or faint and mysterious	flattering(v)	-to praise or compliment insincerely
counsellor(n)	-a person who advises		

MEANINGS

creature	-fellow	curious	-interested
snugly	-securely	pantry	-food store
gleaming	- sparkling	subtle	-delicate
sly	-cunning/wicked	hither	-here
vain	-useless	robes	-fine clothes
wily	-cunning	crested	-raised part

APPRECIATION OF THE POEM

Refers		Means	
stanza – 1 my , I , your	spider, fly	parlour	- a tidy room
stanza – 2 me , you	fly spider	winding	- a twisting movement
stanza – 3 I, my, you	spider fly	weary	- very tired
stanza – 4 I, your	fly	pantry	- a room for food
stanza – 5 I, my , you	fly spider	subtle	- delicate
stanza – 6 I , your	spider fly	flattering	- praise

stanza – 7 you, your, I	fly spider	counsellor	- a person who advises
stanza – 8 I, she, you	fly spider	singly	- comfortably
stanza – 9 he, him, his	fly spider	tuck	- fold
stanza – 10 he, mine, your	spider fly	wily	- cunning
stanza – 11 his, she, her	spider fly	flitting	-flying lightly
stanza – 12 she, her, he, his	spider fly	aloft	-highly
stanza – 13 I	spider	dismal	- sad
		den	- a lying place of animals
		heed	- (give) attention

POEM LINES		FIGURE OF SPEECH
S – 1	“Will you walk into my par lour? Said the spider to the fly, Tis the prettiest little par lour is up a winding star, And I’ve many curious things to show when you are there.”	1. Personification – Line 1 2. Alliteration – will, walk; prettiest-parlour, was, winding 3. Rhyming words – Fly –spy; stair-there 4. Rhyme scheme – aabb 5. Consonance – prettiest – parlour Assonance – L-2, it , is,oh, no , said the little Fly
S-2	“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.”	1. Repetition – no, no 2. Alliteration – can, came 3. Rhyming words – vain – again 4. Rhyme scheme – aba
S- 3	“i’ m sure you must be wear 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”	1. Alliteration – weary – with 2. Rhyming words – high-fly, this-is 3. Rhyme scheme – aabb
S-4	"Oh no, no," said the little Fly, for I've often heard it said, They never, never wake again, who sleep upon your bed!"	1. Repetition – L-1, no, no, L-2 never, never 2. Personification – L-2 (sleep upon your bed) 3. Rhyming words – said – bed 4. Rhyme scheme –aa
S- 5	said the cunning spider to the fly dear friend what can I do, to prove the warm affection I’ve always felt for you?	1. Alliteration – said-spider L-1, welcome – will L-4 2. Rhyming words – do-you, nice-slice 3. Rhyme scheme – aabb

	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?"	
S – 6	“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!”	1. Repetition – no, no
S-7	“ Sweet creature said the spider you're with and you're wise, How handsome are your gauzy wings how brilliant are your eyes! I've a little looking glass upon my par lour shelf, If you'll step in one moment dear you shall behold yourself”.	1. Alliteration – seet, said, spider – L-1 2. Repetitin – You're – you 're 3. Anaphora – flow How..... – L-2 4. Rhyming words – wise – eyes, shelf-yourself 5. Rhyme scheme – aabb
S- 8	“ 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”.	1. Alliteration – sir, she, said – L-1 2. Rhyming words – say-day3. 3. Rhyme scheme – aa
S-9	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.	1. Epithet – silly fly L-2 2. subtle web L-3 3. Assomance – So he wore – L-3 4. Rhyming words – den-again, shy-fly4. 5. Rhyme scheme – aabb
S-10	Then he came out to his door again and merrily did sing, “ Come hither, hither pretty fly with the pearl and silver wing; 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!”	1. Repetition – hither, hiter – L-2 2. Simile – L-4 (your eyes are like the diamond bright, but min dull as lead) 3. Rhyming words – sing –wing, head-lead, aabb
S-11	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!	1. Repetition – Alas, alas 2. Alliteration – soom – silly – L-1 3. with-wing – L-3 4. Alliteration – soon silly – L-1 5. Anaphora – Thinkng cry ...L-3,4 6. Rhyming words – fly – by, drew –hue 7. Rhyme scheme – aabbc
S-12	At last, Up jumped the cunning spider and fiercely held her fast.	1. Alliteration – fiercedy – fort, held-her-L-2, dismal den 2. Rhyming words – Left-fast , den –again

	He dragged her up his winding stair into his dismal den, Within his little par lour but she ne'er came out again!	3. Rhyme scheme – aabb
S-13	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	1. Poetic Diction – idle, sill, flattering – L-2 2. Alliteration – courn sellor – close – L-3, fake – fake 3. Rhyming words – read-heed, ey-fly 4. Rhyme scheme – aabb

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Read the following lines and answer the questions:

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.**

The spider's parlour can be reached by **going inside the spiral shaped web.**

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

The fly will see **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 spider's pantry.

b) **Can you guess what was in the pantry?**

The fly would be caught in the pantry and would become a prey.

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 out words used by the spider to describe the fly.**

The words used by the spider to describe the fly are **"sweet creature"**, **"witty"**, **"wise"**, **"handsome"** and **"brilliant"**.

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

The spider says that the fly is witty because **it will be moved easily by the praising words.**

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?**

The poet is using the word den to describe **the spider's web because the spider's web is as dangerous as the den.**

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

The spider was sure that the fly would come back again **because it was moved by the flattering words** of the spider.

5. *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.

6. *And now dear little children, who may this story read,
To Idle, Silly flattering words, I pray you ne'er
give heed:*

a) **Who does 'I' refer to?**

'I' refers to the poet.

b) **What is the advice given to the readers?**

The advice given to the readers is **not to heed to the praising words.**

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. *"Will you walk into my parlour?" said the spider to the fly;*

"'Tis the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy.

a) **How is the spider's parlour described?**

The spider's parlour is described as the **prettiest little parlour.**

b) **To whom is the invitation sent?**

The welcome invitation is sent **to the fly.**

2. *"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) **Why the spider asked the fly to take rest?**

The fly was so tired so the spider asked the fly to take rest.

b) **In which place did the spider ask the fly to take rest?**

The spider asked the fly to take rest **in its bed.**

3. *"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) **Where are the pretty curtains drawn around?**

The pretty curtains are drawn **around the bed.**

b) **Who is ready to snugly tuck the fly in?**

The spider is ready to snugly tuck the fly in.

4. *Said the cunning spider to the fly, "Dear friend, what shall I do,*

To prove the warm affection I've always felt for you?

a) **Who is cunning?**

The spider is cunning

b) **Who wished to prove the warm affection? To whom?**

The spider wished to prove the warm affection to the fly.

5. *"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."

a) **Who is referred to as 'she'?**

'She' is referred to the fly.

b) **Who is saying 'good morning'? To whom?**

The fly is saying 'good morning' to the spider.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

C- 1. Write the character sketch of the spider.

Spider is a character in the poem "The spider and the Fly", written by Marry Howitt. It has the skill of flattery. The spider flatters the fly to trap her into his parlour. He tries a different tactic. He offers the fly a pretty and comfortable place to sleep. But the fly refuses. He tries to flatter the fly by praising her appearance.

"Your eyes are like the diamond bright, but mine are dull as lead!" (10th stanza)

And he invites her in to look into a mirror. He compares to the spider's less appealing appearance. In stanza five, the spider knows it has won. He begins preparations to feast on the fly.

"Hearing his wily, flattery words, came slowly flitting by;" (11th stanza)

The fly comes by to hear more flattery about its beauty, and the spider strikes, taking the fly into its parlour. Thus the spider makes the fly as its prey.

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

If we fall a prey to flattery we will be destroyed. Take a lesson from "The Spider and the Fly". Be distrustful or useless. Sweet talk is insincere. Not all praise or advice is genuine. Therefore we must be careful of listening to others. For that matter, the poet like us not coming into contact at all with sweet tongued people.

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

A. the spider's parlor:

The Spider's parlour has a comfortable little bed, with light sheets to rest on. It is a quiet place, with pretty curtains drawn around to make it cool and dark. The perfect atmosphere to 'snugly tuck' in. This means to ensure a comfortable snooze.

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, (3rd stanza)

B. The Fly's Appearance:

The spider begins to praise her loveliness. The fly has beautiful wings. He talks about those gauzy wings and brilliant eyes. The 'robes of green and purple' refers to the color of the fly's body, the 'crest' or crown likely the fly's antenna. 'Gauzy wings' have now become 'pearl and silver wing', 'brilliant eyes' are now 'eyes like diamond bright'.

"...with the pearl and silver wing;

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!" (10th stanza)

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

4. How the fly escapes from the spider in the beginning stanzas.

"The spider and the fly" reveals the story of a cunning spider that attracts a fly with his tricky words. The spider tries to convince the fly to step into his home.

"Oh no, no, "said the little fly,...

For who goes up your winding stair

Can never come down again" (2nd stanza)

He tries to tempt her with the promise of showing her some pretty things in his home. He offers her a comfortable bed.

"they never, never wake again, who sleep upon your bed! (4th stanza)

He tries to befriend the fly by cordially welcoming her to his pantry.

"I've heard what 's your pantry, and I do not wish to see!" (6th stanza)

However, the fly is smart enough not to fall into his trap. She repeatedly dismisses him by telling him that she is aware of what happens to the victims that enter his trap.

5. Write a short note on the theme of the poem "The spider and the fly"

In this poem, "A spider and a fly", the spider is trying to catch the fly to eat and has to take her into his web. At the end, the fly dies.

"Up jumped the cunning spider, fiercely her fast" (12th stanza)

This poem is about the dangerous people who attract others by flattery words, whose intentions are not good at all. The author uses the metaphor of a spider trying to tempt a fly into his web.

"Undo an evil counselor, close heart and ear and eye,

And take a lesson from this tale, of the Spider and the Fly" (13th stanza)



AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem : The Spider and the Fly

Poet : Mary Botham Howitt

Theme : Flattery

“The spider and the Fly”, is written by Mary Howitt. It has the skill of flattery. The spider flatters the fly to trap her into his parlour. The Spider's parlour has a comfortable little bed, with light sheets to rest on. It is a quiet place, with pretty curtains drawn around to make it cool and dark. But the fly does not flatter. So it tries to praise her loveliness. The fly has beautiful wings. He talks about those gauzy wings and brilliant eyes. The 'robes of green and purple' refers to the color of the fly's body, the 'crest' or crown like the fly's antenna. 'Gauzy wings' have now become 'pearl and silver wing'. 'brilliant eyes' are now 'eyes like diamond bright'. Now the fly is yielded to the spider. Slowly it became a prey to the spider.

SLOW LEARNERS

Poem : The Spider and the Fly

Poet : Mary Botham Howitt

Theme : Flattery

- "The spider and the Fly", is written by **Mary Howitt**.
- A spider **flatters** the fly **to eat it**.
- The Spider has a **comfortable little bed and sheets** in parlour.
- A **quiet place**, with pretty curtains and dark.
- The fly does not give in by these words.
- So it tries to **praise her loveliness**.
- The fly has **beautiful, gauzy pearl and silver wings; brilliant and diamond bright eyes**.
- Green and purple body; **crown like the fly's antenna**.
- It falls to the flattery and **becmes a prey** to the spider.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

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

The poem begins with the spider's **praise** of the fly. He **requests** the fly to come into its home. The spider describes his parlour as the **prettiest** one. The spider kindles the curiosity of the fly so that she may enter his home. Fortunately, the fly was **alert** and refused to get into his home. Now the spider pretends to be a **harmless** and asks her to come and rest in his home. He offers her **bed** and a **sheet** to rest. This time also the fly **rejects** the spider's offer very politely. The next weapon that the spider uses is **flattery**. The spider praises the **wings** and **eyes** of the fly and also praises her **robes**. He invites her to look at herself in the **mirror** which is in his parlour. The fly is **moved** by the words of the spider and she falls a **prey** to her **words**.



FIGURE OF SPEECH

1. Consonance : Repetition of similar consonant sounds in the neighboring words.

Ex: 'T is the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy;

Pick out one more instance of consonance from the poem.

2. Assonance : Repetition of similar vowel sounds in the neighbouring words.

Ex: 'T is the prettiest little parlour that ever you did spy;

Pick out one more instance from the poem.

3. Anaphora : Repetition of a word or a phrase at the beginning of a sequence of sentences, paragraphs and lines.

Ex. 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!”

4. Alliteration: Repetition of consonant sounds \ at the beginning of words.

Pick out the words in alliteration.

"Sweet creature!" said the Spider,"You're witty and you're wise,"



LISTENING

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

1. Without trust there is no **relationship**.

2. **Trust** is a very rare thing to find in life.

3. When people betray you learn from the **situation**

4. Don't let **small bumps** on the road throw you back.

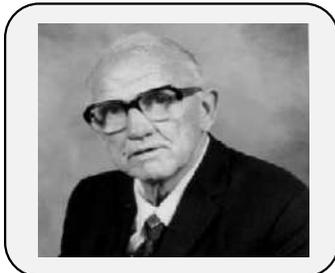
If we keep moving forward you will have a wonderfully **fulfilling life**

unit 6 **POEM** **THE COMET** **Norman Little ford**



About the author

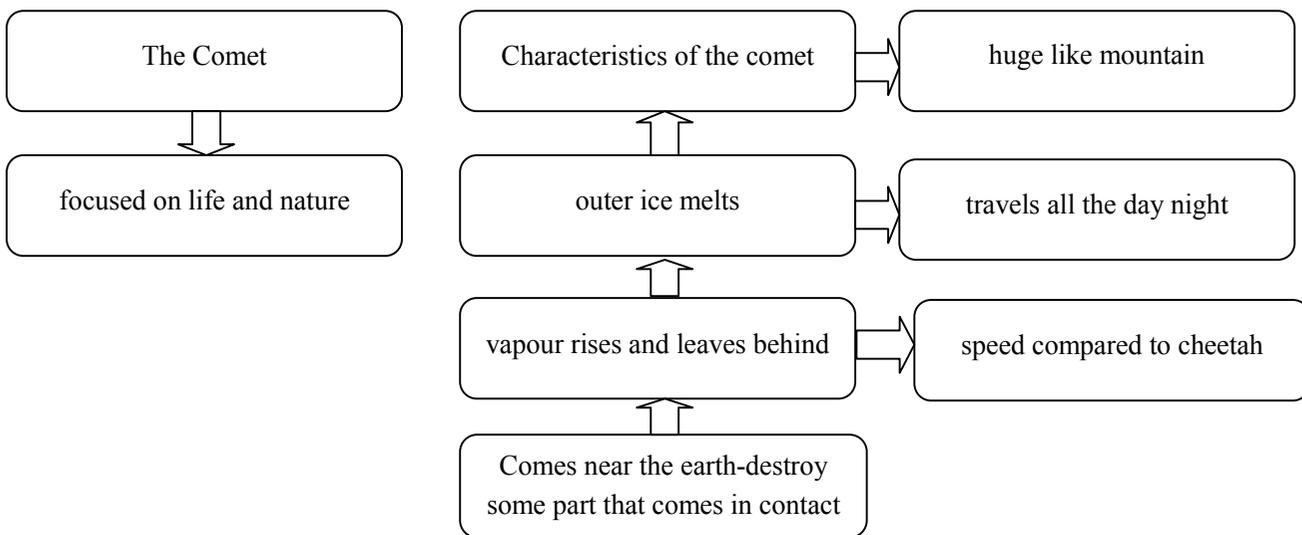
Norman Little ford (18 May 1889 – 20 May 1947) was an American poet, born in Mayland, USA and most of his works focused on life and nature. The poems are simple but deep in thought and provoke the readers to absorb the ideas beyond the usual.



Pictures related to the lesson



MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

This poem is written by Norman Littleford. The poet describes a moving comet which speeds through the heavens and it never takes a break. It speeds through day and night. A comet is an icy small solar body which warms and when it passes close to the sun and begins to release gases that are seen on rare occasions from the earth as a bright line in the sky. It is a wonderful spectacle to view the Comet. It is compared to a Cheetah which runs very fast. It is bigger than a mountain and is so powerful and strong. The outer ice melts which causes a vapour from the force and leaves behind a trail, as it travels on the way. When the Comet comes close to the atmosphere of the earth, it results in a shake which in turn produces a shock wave that reaches the earth's surface, causing great damage. According to the scientists, the comets leave behind chemicals in the form of dust which resulted in the emerging of life and mankind came into existence. The poet is not sure whether it is true. But he knows for sure, the sight of the Comet in full flight is the best spectacle.

TEXT TRANSLATION

POEM ENGLISH EXPLANATION	பாடல் தமிழ் விரிவாக்கம்
Rampaging through the heavens Never stopping day or night, A spectacle of a lifetime A comet in full light.	வான்வெளியில் ஓய்வு இன்றி இரவும் பகலும் வாழ்நாளின் அதிசய தோற்றத்தை கொண்டு ஒரு முழு வீச்சில் பறந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் சூறாவளி போன்ற வால்நட்சத்திரம்.
Faster than a cheetah With a tail that' miles long, Bigger than a mountain So powerful and strong.	சிறுத்தைையை விட இன்னும் வேகமாக. அதன் வாலின் நீளமோ பல மைல் தூரம். மலையைவிட பெரியதாகமிகவும் சக்தி வாய்ந்ததாக உறுதியாகபயணிக்கும் வால்நட்சத்திரம்.
The outer ice is melting Causing vapor from the force, And leaves a trail behind it As it travels on its course.	வால்நட்சத்திரம் பயணிக்கும் பொழுது, உருகும் அதன் வெளிப்புற பனி ஒருநீராவி சக்தியை அது போகும் பாதையில்உருவாகி அது பயணிக்கும் பாதையில் ஒருஅழகிய தடத்தை ஏற்படுத்துகிறது.
If one should come too close to earth The atmosphere will shake, with shockwave reaching to the ground Causing the land to quake.	இந்த வால்நட்சத்திரங்களில் ஏதேனும் ஒன்று பூமிக்கு மிக அருகில் வரும் பொழுது வளிமண்டலமே குலுங்கும்.அது தரையிரங்கிய இடத்தில் பூமி அதிர்வும் அதை சுற்றி பூமியில் ஒரு அதிர்வு வளையத்தை உருவாக்குகிறது.
Scientists say the chemicals In the dust they leave behind, Could have started life on the earth Which resulted in mankind.	வால் நட்சத்திரம் விட்டுச் செல்லும் துகள்கள் பூமியில் தன்வாழ்வை தொடங்கி அதன் இரசாயனங்களின் மிச்சம் மனித இனத்தின் மீதும் வினைபுரிவதாக விஞ்ஞானிகள் கூறுகின்றனர்.
I cannot say if this is true I do not have the right, But I know no better spectacle Than a comet in full light.	ஆனால் இது உண்மையோ அல்லது பொய்யோ அதைசொல்லும் உரிமை எனக்கு இல்லை. எனினும் இது முழுவீச்சில் நிற்காமல் பயணிக்கும் வால்நட்சத்திரத்தின் வாழ்நாளில் அரிய ஒரு காட்சியாகும்.

 **GLOSSARY**

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
rampaging (v)	- going through an area making a lot of noise and causing damage	spectacle (n)	- an unusual or unexpected event or situation that attracts attention, interest
comet (n)	- an icy small Solar body, which when passing close to the Sun, warms and begins to release gases that are seen on rare occasions from the earth as a bright line in the sky	trail (n)	- a path often made or used for a particular purpose
quake (v)	- a sudden violent movement of the earth's surface, some times causing great damage (short form of earthquake).		

APPRECIATION OF THE POEM

Refers		Means	
They I	comet poet	rampaging	- going through an area and making noise
shock wave	a movement of very high air pressure caused by a comet	spectacle	- a sight
spectacle	the falling of a comet	comet	- an icy small solar body
		trail	- path
		quake	- a sudden violent movement of the earth's surface.

	POEM LINES	FIGURE OF SPEECH
S – 1	Rampaging through the heavens Never stopping day or night, A spectacle of a lifetime A comet in full light. Faster than a cheetah With a tail that's miles long, Bigger than a mountain So powerful and strong.	1. The Rhyme scheme of the poem is – abcb 2. Faster, Bigger - Metaphor
S-2	The outer ice is melting Causing vapor from the force, And leaves a trail behind it As it travels on its course. If one should come too close to earth The atmosphere will shake, with shockwave reaching to the ground Causing the land to quake.	Rhyming words are S-1 – night – flight S-2 – long – strong S-3 – force – course S-4 – shake – quath S-5 – behind – mankind S-6 – right – flight

S- 3	Scientists say the chemicals In the dust they leave behind, Could have started life on the earth which resulted in mankind. I cannot say if this is true I do not have the right, But I know no better spectacle Than a comet in full flight.	Alliteration - S-1 – So-strong S-2 – from – force S-3 – come – close S-4 – causing – quake S-5 – scientist – saws 2.I know no better spectacle – Hyperbole
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TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

Read the following lines and answer the questions:

1. *Rampaging through the heavens
Never stopping day or night,*
 - a) **How does the comet travel?**
The comet travels **by making a lot of noise.**
 - b) **Which word could you replace 'rampaging' with?**
 - a. charging b. rolling
 - c. speeding d. wing
2. *Faster than a cheetah
With a tail that's miles long,*
 - a) **Why is the comet compared to a cheetah?**
The comet is compared with Cheetah **for its sheer speed.**
 - b) **Whose tail is compared here?**
The tail of a comet is compared here.
3. *With shockwave reaching to the ground
Causing the land to quake*
 - a) **What is reaching to the ground?**
The shock wave is reaching to the ground. It was caused by Comet.
 - b) **What is causing the land to quake?**
The comet causes a shake which in turn produces a shock wave. It causes the land to quake.
4. *In the dust they leave behind,
Could have started life on the earth
Which resulted in mankind*
 - a) **What does the word 'they' refer to?**

- 'They' refers to the **Comets.**
- b) **According to scientists, how did life start on earth?**
According to scientists, the comets leave behind chemicals in the form of dust which make the life start on earth.
 5. *But I know no better spectacle
Than a comet in full flight.*
 - a) **Who does 'I' refer to?**
'I' refers to **the poet.**
 - b) **What is the best spectacle mentioned in the above lines?**
A moving comet is the best spectacle mentioned in the above lines.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

1. *A spectacle of lifetime
A comet in full flight*
 - a) **What is the spectacle of a lifetime?**
A comet in full flight is the spectacle of a lifetime.
 - b) **What do you mean by the word 'spectacle'?**
It means **an unusual or unexpected event or situation which attracts attention and interest.**
 - c) **Write out the words in alliteration.**
Full and flight are the words in alliteration.
2. *'With a tail that's miles long,
Bigger than a mountain
So powerful and strong*
 - a) **What is bigger than a mountain?**
A comet is bigger than a mountain.

b) What is the figure of speech employed by the poet?

Metaphor

c) How long is the tail?

The tail is a **mile long**.

d) Is the comet powerful and strong?

Yes, the comet is powerful and strong.

3. The outer ice is melting

Causing vapour from the force

And leaves a trail behind it

As it travels on its course.

a) What is melting?

The outer ice is melting.

b) Which causes vapor?

The outer ice causes vapour.

c) What is caused from the force of the comet?

Vapour is caused from the force of the comet.

d) Write out the rhyming words.

Force and course are the rhyming words.

e) Mention the rhyme scheme used in the above stanza.

abcb

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

1. Narrate how the poet describes the comet.

The poet Norman Littleford describes a moving comet with vivid images. It speeds through the heavens. A comet is an icy small solar body. When it passes close to the sun, it is warm and begins to release the gases that are seen rarely from earth in a bright line in the sky. We can compare the spectacular scene of the comet with nothing else. The comet can be compared to the Cheetah. The poet also compares the comet to a powerful mountain for its strength.

Faster than a cheetah

With a tail that's miles long

2. Give a detailed account of the serious effects caused by the comet to the earth.

The poet describes the moving comet which speeds through the heavens. If the comet comes very close to the atmosphere, it causes a wave which in turn produces a shock wave that reaches the earth's surface. According to the scientists, the chemicals in form of the dust that the comets leave behind could have resulted life on the earth. As a result mankind came into existence. But the poet is not sure about this.



AVERAGE STUDENTS

Poem : The Comet
Poet : Norman Littleford
Theme : Strength of the Comet

Norman Littleford (18 May 1889 – 1947) was an American poet, born in Maryland, USA. Most of his works focused on life and nature. The poet describes the story of the comet how it travels all day and all night and still it is with the full energy. The poet is comparing the speed of the comet with the cheetah but the poet is also describing the size of the comet that it is very huge just like a mountain. The outer ice of

the comet is melting and causes the vapour to rise, and it leaves a trail behind its own way. And it is so huge that if it comes near to the earth, it will leave the earth destroyed or some part of the earth will be destroyed. However, the poet is certain that the comet in full flight is the best spectacle in lifetime.

SLOW LEARNERS

Poem : The Comet
Poet : Norman Littleford
Theme : Strength of the Comet

- **Norman Littleford** was an American poet.
- This poem is about the **comet's travel**.
- The **speed of the comet** is compared with the **cheetah** and a mountain.
- The outer ice melts and causes the **vapour**.
- It **leaves a trail** behind its own way.
- **If it nears earth, it will destroy the earth.**
- **But the comet in full flight is the best spectacle.**

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

A. Complete the summary by filling in the given spaces with suitable words/ phrases given below

The poet describes a moving comet which speeds

a trail	best spectacle	spectacular scene	outer ice	a cheetah
day or night	emerging of life	powerful and strong	shock wave	scientists

through the heavens and never takes a break by **day or night**. When a comet is in full light, it gives a **spectacular scene** which can never be compared to anything else for a lifetime. The comet is compared to a cheetah for its speed and a mountain as it is **powerful and strong**. The **outer ice** melts which causes a vapour from the force and leaves behind **a trail** as it travels on its way. If it comes very close to the atmosphere, it causes a shake which in turn produces a **shock wave** that reach the Earth's surface. According to the **scientists** the comets leave behind chemicals in the form of dust which resulted in the **emerging of life** on

earth and mankind came into existence. But the poet is not sure whether this principle is true or not but he knows for sure that whatever the truth may be, the sight of the comet in full light is the **best spectacle**.

B. Poem Appreciation

**If one should come too close to earth
 The atmosphere will shake
 With shock wave reaching to the ground
 Causing the land to quake.**

1. Pick out the rhyming words.
Shake, quake
2. Mention the rhyme scheme of the stanza.
abcb
3. When you read the poem aloud, you can feel / hear a rhythm. What according to you give rhythm to the poem – the rhymes or the words in a line. Support the answer with examples from the poem.
The rhythmic words in the poem gives a rhythm to the poem.



LISTENING

*Listen to the passage on 'Comet' and fill in the blanks by choosing the correct answer.

1. Comets are believed to be remnants of the materials created by the _____
a) Moon **b) Sun** c) star d) asteroids
2. Comets are mostly made of _____
a) dust **b) ice** c) sand d) snow
3. The _____ can be seen in the night sky as a bright, quickly – moving light.
a) head b) star **c) tail** d) wings
4. Comets orbit at the very edge of the galaxy, past the _____
a) Earth b) Neptune **c) Pluto** d) Saturn
5. State whether the statement is true or false
The melting process causes bits of dust and debris to trail behind the comet.

B. Complete the summary (Text Page 97)

Examples:

- Never stopping day or **night**
A comet in full **flight**
- Causing vapor from the **force**
As it travels on its **course**
- I do not have the **right**
Than a comet in full **flight**
- With a tail that's miles **long**
So powerful and **strong**
- In the dust they leave **behind**
Which resulted in **mankind**
- The atmosphere will **shake**
Causing the land to **quake**



SPEAKING

F. SPEAKING: (Text page 98)

Imagine you are interviewing an astronaut about his / her experiences in space. Select a partner to be an astronaut and present the interview as a role play in front of the class.

Reporter : This is live from NASA. An astronaut has just returned from space. Let me ask him a few questions about his experience. Excuse me Sir, I am Ajesh from NEWS 7 Channel. I wish to

interview you. Kindly introduce yourself.

Astronaut : Well! I am Adarsh from Delhi.
Reporter : What was the mission about?
Astronaut : I went to Mars along with a crew.
Reporter : What type of food did you consume?
Astronaut : I consumed a package full of proteins and nutrients which was supplied by NASA.
Reporter : How did you feel on the Mars?
Astronaut : Yeah I was very excited.
Reporter : Is it really difficult to become an astronaut?
Astronaut : Nothing is difficult when you like what you do. All you have to do is to study hard, gain a lot of knowledge and a lot of patience to survive in space.
Reporter : Thank you sir for your valuable guidance.
Astronaut : Thank you.



WRITING

G. WRITING : (Text Page 98)

Imagine that you and your friend get a chance to visit another planet. There you befriend an alien who takes you around the planet. After reaching the earth, write a letter thanking him for all the help he did.

Earth,
11th January 2019.

My Dear Sophia,

Hope you are hale and healthy in Pluto. Here I and Vinu landed safely. We are very happy to have you as our first alien friend. You are really wonderful friend. You took us to almost all the places in Pluto. Try to come to earth. We shall take you around the world.

Lovingly Yours,
Kanmani & Vino.

For orders contact : 86430 07972

SUPPLEMENTARY

Unit 2

SUPPLEMENTARY

The Fun They Had

Isaac Asimov



F55NZ6

About the author

Isaac Asimov, born on January 2nd, 1920 was an American writer and professor of Biochemistry at Boston University. He was known for his work of science fiction and "popular science". Asimov was a prolific writer and edited more than 500 books, an estimated 90,000 letters and postcards. Asimov wrote "Hard Science Fiction" along with Robert A. Heinlein and Arthur C. Clarke. He was considered one of the best science fiction writers during his lifetime.



Pictures related to the lesson



CULTIVATING THE HABIT OF READING



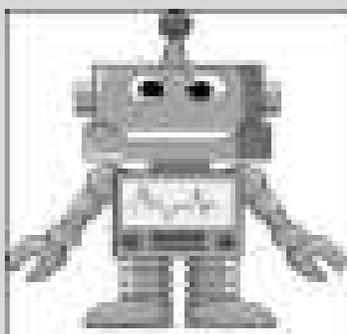
A CLASSROOM SITUATION



FUTURE



CLASSROOM IN 2157

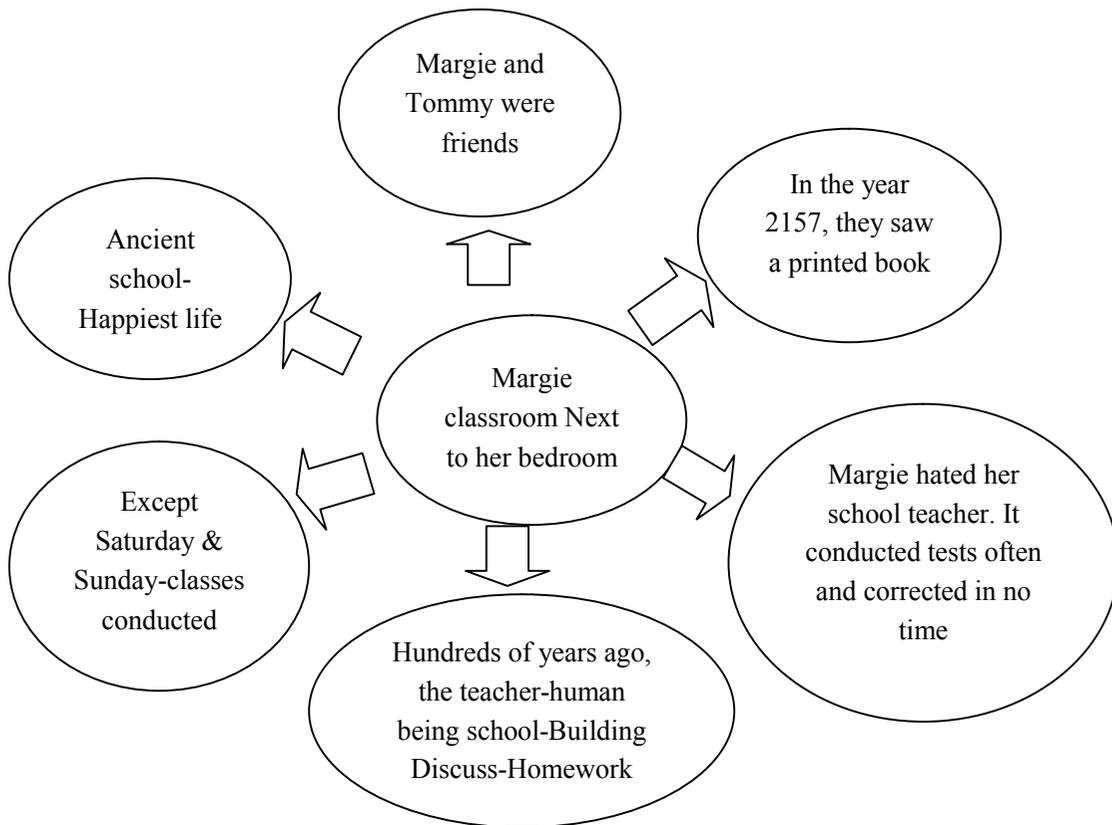


ROBOT

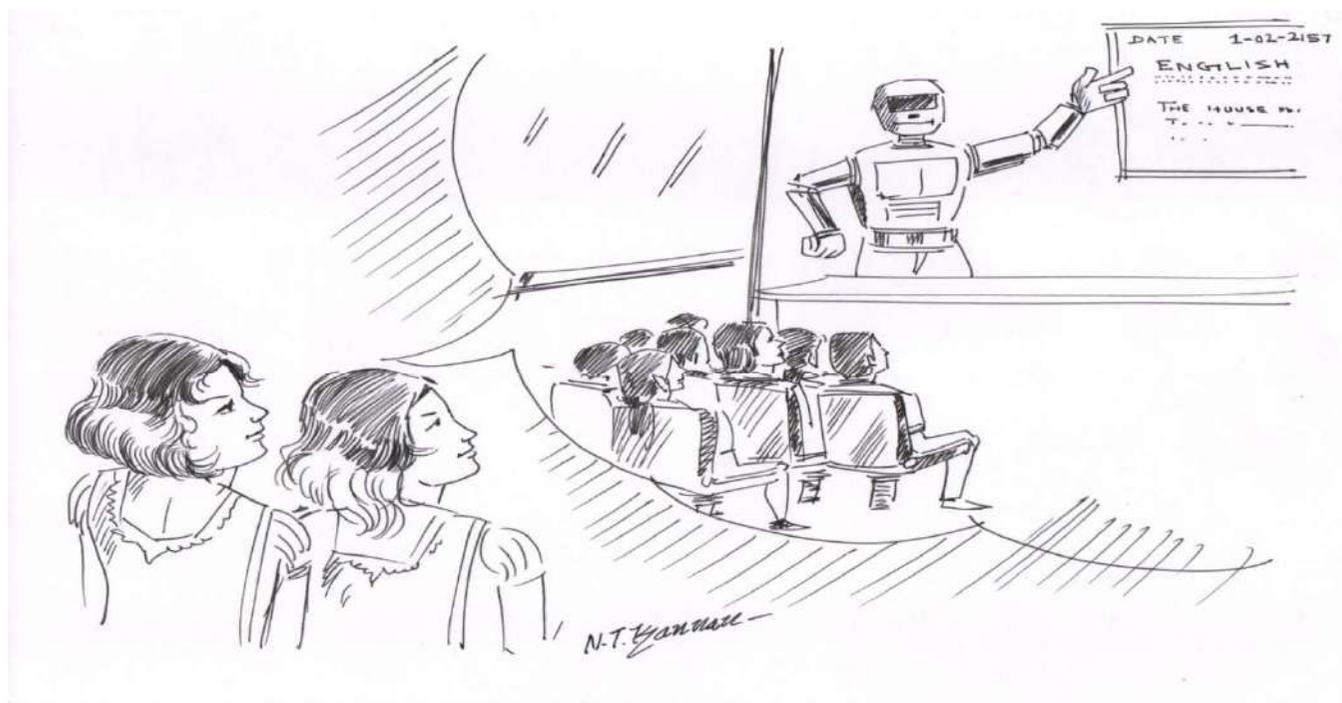


ADVANCED ROBOT

MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

Margie was eleven. Tommy was thirteen. They were friends. In the year 2157, they happened to see a printed book. It was about school. Margie hated school. In her school, she had a mechanical teacher. It used to conduct tests often. When she could not study Geography well, the Country Inspector was called to check. She wished that there was no more mechanical teacher. But it was brought back. Margie hated the slot where she had to put homework and test papers. It was corrected by her teacher in no time. Tommy began to say about the school in the past. Hundreds of years ago, the teacher was a human being. The school was a big building, where the students went and studied. It was funny for Margie to read about that. Next, she was called by her mother to the school room. It was next to her bedroom. Margie entered. The mechanical teacher began to teach arithmetic. Margie was reminded of the school in the past. At that time, the students could have enjoyed together in the ground. They might have discussed their homework and helped each other. It might have been a great fun.

TEXT TRANSLATION

SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH EXPLANATION	துணைப்பாடம் தமிழ் விரிவாக்கம்
Now, share your views about the changes that you and your classmates expect in your school and classroom in about 20-50 years.	இப்பொழுது, உங்கள் வகுப்பு தோழர்களும் நீங்களும் இன்னும் 20-50 ஆண்டுகளில் வகுப்பறையில் நிகழும் என எதிர்பார்க்கும் மாற்றங்களைப் பற்றிய உங்கள் கருத்துக்கள் பகிர்ந்து கொள்ளுங்கள்.
Read the story to find out how a student like Margie studies in the year 2157.	2157 ஆம் ஆண்டில் மார்கி போன்ற ஒரு மாணவர் எவ்வாறு கற்றுக்கொள்கிறார் என்பதை அறிய இந்தக்கதையை படியுங்கள்.
Margie even wrote about it that night in her diary. On the page headed 17 May 2157, she wrote, "Today Tommy found a real book!"	அன்றிரவே மார்கி அதைப்பற்றி தனது டைரியில் எழுதினாள். 2157, மே-17 என்ற பக்கத்தில் 'டாமி ஒரு உண்மையான புத்தகத்தை இன்று கண்டுபிடித்தான்' என்று எழுதினாள்.
It was a very old book. Margie's grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper.	அது ஒரு மிக பழமையான புத்தகம். மார்கியின் தாத்தா ஒரு நாள் அவரிடம் தனது சிறுவயதில் அனைத்து கதைகளும் தாள்களிலே அச்சிடப்பட்டே இருக்கும் என்று கூறினார்.
They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to - on a screen, you know. And then when turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had when they read it the first time.	திரையில் நகர்ந்து கொண்டே இருக்கும் எழுத்துக்களை பார்த்த அவர்களுக்கு, தாங்கள் தொட்டுத் திருப்பிய மஞ்சளான அந்த கசங்கிய காகிதங்களில் உள்ள எழுத்துக்கள் நகராமல் இருப்பதை வாசிப்பதை வேடிக்கையாக இருந்தது. படித்து முடித்த பக்கத்தை மறுபடியும் பார்க்கும் பொழுது அதே வார்த்தைகள் முதலில் வாசித்தது அப்படியே இருந்தது.
"Gee!", said Tommy, "What a waste. When you're through with the book, you just throw it away, I guess. Our television screen must have had a million books on it and it's good for plenty more. I wouldn't throw it away."	"ஜீ" - என்ன ஒரு வீண். இந்த புத்தகத்தைப் படித்து முடித்ததும் தூக்கி எறிந்து விடத்தான் வேண்டும் என கருதுகிறேன். ஆனால் நமது தொலைக்காட்சிப் பெட்டியில் மில்லியன் கணக்கான புத்தகங்கள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றது. அவைகளை தூக்கி எறியத் தேவையில்லை.
"Same with mine," said Margie. She was eleven	'எனக்கும் அப்படியே தோன்றுகிறது' என்று கூறினாள் மார்கி.

and hadn't seen as many telebooks as Tommy had. He was thirteen.	அவருக்கு பதினொரு வயது, அவள் டாமி பார்த்த அளவுக்கு மின்னூல்கள் மார்கி பார்த்தது இல்லை. டாமி -க்கு வயது பதிமூன்று.
She said, "Where did you find it?"	"இதை எங்கே கண்டுபிடித்தாய்?" என்று கேட்டாள்.
"In my house". He pointed without looking, because he was busy reading. "In the attic."	அவன் வாசிப்பதில் கவனம் செலுத்தியதால், நிமிர்ந்து பாராமலே சைகை செய்து காட்டினான், "எனது வீட்டில்" "பரண் மேல்".
"What's it about?"	எதைப் பற்றியது இது?
"School."	'பள்ளிக் கூடம்'.
Margie was scornful. "School ? What's there to write about school? I hate school."	மார்கி வெறுப்புடன் 'ஸ்கூல்' என்று முகம் சுளித்தாள். பள்ளியை பற்றி எழுத என்ன இருக்கிறது. நான் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை வெறுக்கிறேன்.
Margie always hated school, but now she hated it more than ever. The mechanical teacher had been giving her test after test in geography and she had been doing worse and worse until her mother had shaken her head sorrowfully and sent for the country inspector. He was a round little man with a red face and a whole box of tools with dials and wire. He smiled at Margie and gave her an apple, then took the teacher apart. Margie had hoped he wouldn't know how to put it together again, but he knew how all right, and, after an hour or so, there it was again, large and black and ugly, with a big screen on which all the lessons were shown and the questions were asked. That wasn't so bad. The part Margie hated most was the slot where she had to put homework and test papers. She always had to write them out in a punch code they made her learn when she was six years old, and the mechanical teacher calculated the marks in no time.	மார்கி எப்பொழுதும் பள்ளியை வெறுப்பாள். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அதிகமாக வெறுக்கிறாள். அவளது இயந்திர ஆசிரியர் அவளுக்கு நிலவியல் பாடத்தில் அடிக்கடி பரீட்சை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான். அவளது அம்மாவே சோகமாக பரீட்சை வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லும் வரை கொடுமைப்படுத்தியது. பின்னர், அம்மா அந்த ஊரின் மேற்பார்வையாளரை அழைத்தாள். அவருக்கு சிவந்த உருண்மையான முகம். அவருடைய பெட்டியில் கருவிகளும், கம்பிகளும் இருந்தன. அவர் மார்க்கியைப் பார்த்து, புன்னகைத்து, ஒரு ஆப்பிளைக் கொடுத்து, அந்த இயந்திர ஆசிரியரை அழைத்தார். மார்க்கியின் விருப்பம், அவருக்கு அதை சரிபார்த்து மீண்டும் கொடுக்க தெரியக்கூடாது என்பதுதான். ஆனால், ஒரு மணி நேரத்திற்குள், அதை சரி செய்து, எல்லா பாடங்களும், கேள்விகளும் வரும்படி காட்டினார். அது மோசமாக தெரியவில்லை. மார்கிவெறுக்கும் ஒன்று என்னவென்றால், வீட்டுப்பாடங்களும், பரீட்சை எழுதுவதும் ஆகும். அதை ஒரு துளையிடும் கருவியில் எழுத வேண்டும். இதை, அவளது ஆறாம் வயதிலே கற்றுக்கொண்டாள். இயந்திர ஆசிரியர் இதை ஒரு சில நிமிடங்களில் திருத்திவிடுவான்.
The inspector had smiled after he was finished and patted Margie's head. He said to her mother, "It's not the little girl's fault, Mrs. Jones. I think the geography sector was geared a little too quickly. Those things happen sometimes. I've slowed it up to an average ten year level. Actually, the overall pattern of her progress is quite satisfactory." And he patted Margie's head again. Margie was disappointed. She had been hoping they would take the teacher away altogether. They had once taken Tommy's teacher away for nearly a month because the history sector had blanked out completely.	இயந்திர மேற்பார்வையாளர், தனது வேலை முடிந்தவுடன் மார்கியின் தலையை தட்டினார். "திருமதி. ஜோன்ஸ், இது சிறுமியின் தவறு அல்ல. இதில் உள்ள புவியியல் பகுதி வேகமாக உள்ளது. இது சில நேரம் நடக்கும். நான் அதை பார்த்து வயது குழந்தைக்கேற்ப மாற்றி உள்ளேன். அவளது முன்னேற்றம் திருப்திகரமாக உள்ளது. மறுபடியும், மார்கியின் தலையை தட்டினார். மார்கி ஏமாற்றம் அடைந்தாள். அவள், இயந்திர ஆசிரியரை தூக்கிக் கொண்டு போய்விடுவார்கள் என்று நினைத்தாள். இதற்கு முன்னர், டாமியின் ஆசிரியரை வரலாறு பகுதி காலியானதால், ஒரு மாதம் கொண்டு சென்றனர். அதனால், அவள் டாமியிடம், "பள்ளியைப் பற்றியெல்லாம் ஏன் எழுதுகிறார்கள்?" என்று கேட்கிறார்கள்.

<p>So she said to Tommy, “Why would anyone write about school?”</p>	
<p>Tommy looked at her with very superior eyes. “Because it’s not our kind of school, stupid. This is the old kind of school that they had hundreds and hundreds of years ago.” He added loftily pronouncing the word carefully, “Centuries ago.”</p> <p>Margie was hurt. “Well I don’t know what kind of school they had all that time ago.” She read the book over his shoulder for a while, then said, “Anyway, they had a teacher.”</p> <p>“Sure they had a teacher, but it was not a regular teacher. It was a human.”</p> <p>“A human? How could a human be a teacher?”</p> <p>“Well, she told boys and girls things and gave them homework and asked them questions.”</p>	<p>டாமி, அவளை கர்வத்துடன் பார்த்தான். “முட்டாள், இது நாம் படிக்கின்ற பள்ளிக்கூடம் கிடையாது. பல நூறு வருடங்களுக்கு முன் உள்ள பள்ளி ஆகும்” அவன் மறுபடியும், “நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்” என்றான்.</p> <p>மார்கியின் மனது காயம் அடைந்தது. “எனக்கு அவர்களின் பள்ளிக்கூடம் எப்படி இருந்தது என்று தெரியாது”. தனது தோள் மேல் இருந்த புத்தகத்தைப் பார்த்து, “எது எப்படியோ, அவர்களுக்கும் ஆசிரியர் இருந்தார்.”</p> <p>ஆமாம் அவர்களுக்கும் ஆசிரியர் இருந்தார். ஆனால், நமது ஆசிரியரைப் போல அல்ல. அவர்கள் மனிதர்கள்”.</p> <p>“மனிதனா? எவ்வாறு ஒரு மனிதன் ஆசிரியராக ஆக முடியும்?”</p> <p>“ஆம். அவர்களும் மாணவ மாணவியர்களுக்கு வீட்டுப்பாடம் கொடுத்து, பரீட்சையும் வைத்தார்கள்.”</p>
<p>“A human isn’t smart enough.”</p> <p>“Sure one is.”</p> <p>Margie wasn’t prepared to dispute that, She said, “I wouldn’t want a stranger in my house to teach me.”</p> <p>Tommy screamed with laughter. “You don’t know much, Margie. The teachers didn’t live in the house. They had a special building and all the kids went there.”</p> <p>“And all the kids learned the same thing?”</p> <p>“Sure, if they were the same age.”</p> <p>“But my mother says a teacher has to be adjusted to fit the mind of each boy and girl it teaches and that each kid has to be taught differently.”</p> <p>“Just the same they didn’t do it that way then. If you don’t like it, you don’t have to read the book.”</p>	<p>“ஒரு மனிதனால் இப்படி புத்திசாலியாக இருக்க முடியுமா,”</p> <p>“ஆம்”</p> <p>மார்கி, இதைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க தயாராக இல்லை. “உனக்கு, இதை பற்றி அதிகமாக தெரியாது. ஆசிரியர்கள் வீட்டில் வாழவில்லை.</p> <p>அவர்களுக்கென்று தனி கட்டிடம் இருந்தது. குழந்தைகள் அங்கே சென்று படித்தனர்.”</p> <p>எல்லா குழந்தைகளும் ஒரே பாடத்தை படித்தார்களா?”</p> <p>“ஆமாம். ஒரே வயது மாணவர்கள் ஒரே பாடத்தை படித்தார்கள்”?</p> <p>“ஆனால் எனது அம்மா ஒரு ஆசிரியர் ஒவ்வொரு மாணவ மாணவியர்களுக்கு ஏற்ப சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறாள்.”</p> <p>அந்த முறையை பின்பற்ற வேண்டும். உனக்கு இந்த புத்தகத்தை படிக்க பிடிக்கவில்லையென்றால், படிக்காதே.”</p> <p>“எனக்கு பிடிக்கவில்லை என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை” என்றாள் மார்கி</p> <p>அவளுக்கு அந்த வேடிக்கையான பள்ளியைப் பற்றி படிக்க ஆர்வம் இருந்தது.</p>
<p>“I didn’t say I didn’t like it, “Margie said quickly. She wanted to read about those funny schools. They weren’t even half finished when Margie’s mother called, “Margie! School!”</p> <p>Margie looked up. “No yet, Mamma.”</p> <p>“Now!” said Mrs. Jones, “And it’s probably time for Tommy, too.” Margie said to Tommy, “Can I read the book some more with you after school?”</p> <p>“Maybe,” he said nonchalantly. He walked away whistling, the dusty old book tucked beneath his</p>	<p>அவர்கள் பாதிப் புத்தகத்தைக் கூட படித்து முடிக்கவில்லை. அதற்குள், அவளது அம்மா, “மார்கி! பள்ளிக்கூடம் !” என்று கூப்பிட்டாள்.</p> <p>மார்கி, “இன்னும் நேரம் ஆகவில்லை அம்மா” என்றாள்.</p> <p>திருமதி ஜோன்ஸ், “இது டாமிக்கும் பள்ளி செல்லும் நேரம்” என்றாள்.</p> <p>மார்கி, டாமியிடம், “பள்ளி நேரம் முடிந்தவுடன் நான் இந்த புத்தகத்தை படிக்கலாமா?” என்றாள்.</p> <p>“படிக்கலாம்” என்று இயல்பாக கூறினாள். அந்த பழைய புத்தகத்தை கையில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு, விசில் அடித்தபடியே</p>

<p>arm. Margie went into the schoolroom. It was right next to her bedroom, and the mechanical teacher was on and waiting for her. It was always on at the same time every day except Saturday and Sunday, because her mother said little girls learned better if they learned at regular hours.</p>	<p>சென்றான். மார்கி பள்ளி அறைக்கு சென்றாள். அந்த அறை, அவளது படுக்கும் அறைக்கு அருகில் இருக்கிறது. அவளது இயந்திர ஆசிரியர் காத்திருக்கிறார். அந்த இயந்திரத்தை, சனிக்கிழமை மற்றும் ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமை தவிர தயாராக வைத்திருப்பார். ஏனென்றால், அவளது அம்மா, சிறுமிகள் குறித்த நேரத்தில் தினமும் பாடம் படிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கூறுவாள்.</p>
<p>In October 2017, the robot became a Saudi Arabian citizen, the first robot to receive citizenship of any country. In November 2017, Sophia was named the United Nations Development Programme's first ever Innovation Champion, and the first non-human to be given any United Nations title. The screen was lit up, and it said: "Today's arithmetic lesson is on the addition of proper fractions. Please insert Yesterday's homework in the proper slot." Margie did so with a sigh, She was thinking about the old schools they had when her grandfather's grandfather was a little boy. All the kids from the whole neighborhood came, laughing and shouting in the schoolyard, sitting together in the schoolroom, going home together at the end of the day. They learned the same things, so they could help one another with the home work and talk about it.</p>	<p>திரையில் பாடம் தெரிய ஆரம்பித்தது. இன்றைய எண்கணித பாடத்தில் பின்னங்களை கூட்டுதல் பற்றி படிக்கப் போகிறோம். தயவு செய்து, நேற்றைய வீட்டுப்பாடங்களை அதற்குரிய அச்சில் வைக்கவும்". மார்கி ஒரு பெருமூச்சுடன் செய்தாள். அவள், தனது தாத்தாவின் தாத்தா படித்த பள்ளிக்கூடத்தை நினைத்தாள். பக்கத்தில் உள்ள அனைத்து குழந்தைகளும் ஒரே இடத்திற்கு வருவார்கள். சிரித்து, மகிழ்ந்து விளையாடி, அனைவரும் சேர்ந்து வீட்டுக்கு செல்லலாம். அவர்கள் அனைவரும் ஒரே விஷயத்தை படிப்பார்கள். அதனால், அனைவரும் சேர்ந்து வீட்டுப்பாடம் செய்யலாம்.</p>
<p>And the teachers were people... The mechanical teacher was flashing on the screen: "When we add fractions 1/2 and 1/4... Margie was thinking about how the kids must have loved it in the old days. She was thinking about the fun they had.</p>	<p>மேலும், ஆசிரியர்கள் மனிதர்கள்... இயந்திர ஆசிரியர் திரையில், "நாம் 1/2 மற்றும் 1/4 என்னும் பின்னங்களை கூட்டும்பொழுது..." என்று மின்னியது. பழைய காலங்களில், குழந்தைகள் எவ்வாறு அனுபவித்து படித்தார்கள் என்று மார்கி நினைத்தாள். அவர்கள் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமாக இருந்திருப்பார்கள் என்று எண்ணிக் கொண்டாள்.</p>

 GLOSSARY

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
crinkly (adj.)	- with many folds or lines	awfully(adv.)	- very, extremely
attic (n.)	- a place just below the roof used as a store room	scornful(adj.)	- feeling or expressing contempt
loftily (adv.)	- something done in a proud or haughty manner	nonchalantly(adv.)	- in a casually calm and relaxed manner

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. It was a very old book. Margie’s grandfather once said that when he was a little boy his grandfather told him that there was a time when all stories were printed on paper. They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to-on a screen, you know. And then when turned back to the page before, it had the same words on it that it had when they read it the first time. “Gee!,” said Tommy, “What a waste. When you’re through with the book, you just throw it away, I guess. Our television screen must have had a million books on it and it’s good for plenty more. I wouldn’t throw it away.”

Questions	Answers
1. What did Margie’s grandfather tell?	1. Margie’s grandfather told that he had read the stories in a paper book.
2. How were the stories printed in his childhood time?	2. The stories were printed in paper.
3. How was the book ?	3. The book was old and it was yellow and crinkly.
4. How was the book in 2157?	4. In 2157, the book was moving in screens in television.
5. How many books did the television screen contain?	5. The television book contained a million of books.

2. Margie wasn’t prepared to dispute that. She said, “I wouldn’t want a stranger inmy house to teach me.” Tommy screamed with laughter. “You don’t know much, Margie. The teachers didn’t live in the house.They had a special building and all the kids went there.”
 “And all the kids learned the same thing?”
 “Sure, if they were the same age.”
 “But my mother says a teacher has to be Adjusted to fit the mind of each boy and girl it teaches and that each kid has to betaught differently.”

Questions	Answers
1. Who screamed in laughter?	1. Tommy screamed in laughter.
2. Who had special building for schooling?	2. The olden days students had special building for schooling.
3. How did the kids learn?	3. The kids learned same lesson.
4. What did her mother tell?	4. Her mother told that the teacher would adjust to fit the mind of each students.
5. Why the teacher has to teach differently?	5. The teacher know the mentality of the students so he/she has to teach differently.

3. Margie was disappointed. She had been hoping they would take the teacher away altogether. They had once taken Tommy’s teacher away for nearly a month because thehistory sector had blanked out completely. So she said to Tommy, “Why would anyone write about school?”
 Tommy looked at her with very superior eyes. “Because it’s not our kind of school, stupid. This is the old kind of school that they had hundreds and hundreds of years ago.” He added loftily pronouncing the word carefully, “Centuries ago.”

Questions	Answers
1. Why was Margie disappointed?	1. Margie was disappointed at her school.
2. Why did she hope that they would take the teacher away?	2. She didn't like her teacher.
3. For how many days the history sector had been blocked out?	3. The history sector had been blocked out for nearly one month.
4. What is not their kind of school?	4. The school of olden days was not their kind of school.
5. What phrase did he pronounce carefully?	5. "Centuries ago" was the phrase pronounced carefully by Tommy.

4. They turned the pages, which were yellow and crinkly, and it was awfully funny to read words that stood still instead of moving the way they were supposed to – on a screen, you know. And then when turned back to the pages before, it had the same words on it that t had when they read it the first time.
- "Gee!" said Tommy, "What a waste. When you are through with the book, you just throw it away, I guess. Our television screen must have had a million books on it and it's good for plenty more. I wouldn't throw it away".
- "Same with mine" said Margie. She was eleven and hadn't seen as many telebooks as Tommy had. He was thirteen. She said, " Where did you find it?"
- "In my house". He pointed without looking because he was busy reading. "In the attic".

Questions	Answers
1. How were the pages in the book?	1. The pages in the book were yellow and crinkly
2. What was not changing in the book?	2. The words were not changing in the book.
3. Which has million books on it?	3. The television screen has million books on it.
4. How old are Margie and Tommy?	4. Margie was 11 years old and Tommy was 13 years old.
5. Where did Tommy find the book?	5. Tommy found the book in the attic.

5. Margie always hated the school, but now she hated it more than ever. The mechanical teacher had been giving her test after test in geography and she had been doing worse and worse until her mother had shaken her head sorrowfully and sent for the country inspector. He was a round little man with a red face and a whole box of tools with dials and wires. He smiled at Margie and gave her an apple, then took the teacher apart. Margie had hoped that he wouldn't know how to put it again, but he knew how all right and after an hour or so, there it was again, large black and ugly, with a big screen on which all the lessons were shown and the questions were asked. That wasn't so bad. The part Margie hated most was the slot where she had to put the homework and test papers. She always had to write them out in a punch code they made her learn when she was six years old, and the mechanical teacher calculated the marks in no time.

Questions	Answers
1. What did Margie hate?	1. Margie hated the school.
2. What was the test given by the mechanical teacher?	2. The Geography test given by the mechanical teacher.
3. Describe the country inspector.	3. The country inspector was a round little man with a red face.
4. What is slot?	4. The slot is a part where the homeworks and testpapers had to be put.
5. How did the mechanical teacher calculate the mark?	5. The mechanical teacher calculated the marks in no time.

6. “A human? How could a human be a teacher?”

“Well, she told boys and girls things and gave them homework and asked them questions.”

“A human isn’t smart enough” “Sure one is”

Margie wasn’t prepared to dispute that. She said “I wouldn’t want a stranger in my house to teach me”.

Tommy screamed with laughter. “You don’t know much, Margie. The teachers didn’t live in the house. They had a special building and all the kids went there”.

“And all the kids learned the same thing?” “Sure, if they were the same age”.

Questions	Answers
1. Who was the teacher in the olden days?	1. The human being was the teacher in the olden days.
2. What was the job of the teacher?	2. The job of the teacher was to teach, give the homework and ask the questions.
3. How was the teacher?	3. The teacher was smart.
4. Where was the teacher?	4. The teacher was in a special building.
5. Did the kids learn the same thing?	5. Yes, the kids learnt the same thing if they were of the same age.

7. Margie went into the schoolroom. It was right next to her bedroom, and the mechanical teacher was on and waiting for her. It was always on at the same time, every day except Saturday and Sunday, because her mother said little girls learned better if they learned at regular hours. The screen was lit up, and it said: “Today’s arithmetic lesson is on the addition of proper fractions. Please insert yesterday’s homework in the proper slot”.

Questions	Answers
1. Where is the schoolroom?	1. The schoolroom is right next to the bedroom.
2. When is the school on?	2. The school is on everyday except Saturday and Sunday.
3. What did the mother say?	3. The mother said that little girls learned better if they learned at regular hours.
4. What is today’s lesson?	4. Today’s lesson is arithmetic.
5. Where does yesterday’s homework to be inserted?	5. The yesterday’s homework is to be inserted in the proper slot.

Characters and their Hints

1	Margie	- 11 years old - Hated school
2	Tommy	- 13 years old - Found a real book
3	Mechanical Teacher	- Gives tests in Geography -slot -punch code as homework -screen
4	Country Inspector	- Round little man -Red face

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

E-1. Describe Margie's mechanical Teacher and her Classroom in your own words.

In the year 2157, Margie has mechanical teacher. Her book is a big screen. She can see millions of books in the screen. The mechanical teacher conducts tests often and corrects in no time. When she could not study geography, country inspector comes to check it. Its speed is lessened. Her classroom is in the house itself. It is next to her bedroom. Except on Saturday and Sunday, she has classes.

2. Why did Margie hate her school? What was she thinking about at the end of the story?

Margie hated her school because the mechanical teacher conducts tests often and corrects in no time. When she could not study Geography, country inspector comes to check it. She thought that the mechanical teacher would never come back. But, it came back. Its speed is lessened. Moreover, there is no classmate. The homework has to be done by her alone. But in the past, school is a building where students went together. They discussed their homework and helped each other. At the end of the story, she longed for the ancient school system.

3. What was strange about the book? why did Margie find it strange?

The "book" was strange because it was about the school in the past. The teachers were human beings. They taught a group of students. The school is a building where students went together. They discussed their homework and helped each other. They didn't learn inside the house. They had a lot of fun. They were happy. So, it was strange to Margie.



AVERAGE STUDENTS

Story	: The Fun They Had
Author	: Issac Asimov
Theme	: Advancement in Science
Moral	: Old is Gold

The short story, '**The Fun They Had**' written by Isaac Asimov deals with a boy and a girl. In 2157, Tommy **finds a real book from the attic** of Margie. It is a **cranky, old printed paper book**. The book is about **centuries old schools**. Those days they had **real teachers**. **Students and teachers met in a place** for education. It is called as **schools**. But in **2157 they have mechanical teachers** and schools are **at home**. **Margie hates her school** and Geography teacher. Her Geography teacher is too fast so she fails often. The story about the **old school impresses her**. So she wants to read it. It is her school time so she goes to her school room with the thought of the book.

fun - வேடிக்கை; attic - பரண்; centuries old schools - நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பிருந்த பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள்; real - உண்மையான; impresses - ஈர்க்கப்பட்டு; mechanical - teacher - இயந்திர ஆசிரியர்

SLOW LEARNERS

Story : The Fun They Had
Author : Issac Asimov
Theme : Advancement in Science
Moral : Old is Gold

- ‘The Fun They Had’ is written by Isaac Asimov deals with a boy and a girl in the year 2157.
- Tommy finds a real book from Margie's house.
- It is about old schools.
- The human teachers and students gathered in a place called schools.
- Margie hates her school and geography teacher.
- Because a room in the home is school and teacher is a machine.
- There is no fun at all.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

B. Fill in the blanks with the clues given below to complete the paragraph.

millions of books real book
 yellow and crinkly same thing
 learning and spending person
 georgraphy schools
 test papers words
 attic house
 time

Tommy and Margie found something about the (i) **schools** of the past. Tommy found a (ii) **real book** which has been printed on paper. The book was old and the pages were (iii) **yellow and crinkly**. At present, the (iv) **words** were moving on a television screen. The television had over (v) **million of books**. He had found the old book in the (vi) **attic** of his house. While reading Tommy found that it was about the old schools. Margie hated school because she was having problems withlearning (vii) **Geography**. The mechanical teacher was black and large with a screen. Margie hated the slot

where she had to insert her homework or (viii) **test papers**. Margie did not understand how a (ix) **person** could be a teacher and how the students were taught the (x) **same thing**. Then it was (xi) **time** school for Margie and Tommy. Margie went to the school room in her (xii) **house**, where the mechanical teacher stood. She was thinking about the old school and how much fun the children had, (xiii) **learning and spending** time together.

C. Bring out the difference between your school and Margie's school in the given tabular column. An example is done for you.

Margie's school	Your school
Teacher is a machine.	Teacher is a human being.
Books are in digital form	Books are in printed form.
School is at home.	school is at separate place.
There is no playground.	There is playground.

D. Complete the following statements based on your reading.

1. The old book was found by Tommy
2. Margie was surprised to see the old book because she hadn't seen any printed book
3. The mechanical teacher was giving Margie homework and tests.
4. Margie had to study always at the same time every day, because her mother said little girls learned better if they learned at regular hours.
5. The geography sector in mechanical teacher was geared a little too quickly.

Unit 6

SUPPLEMENTARY

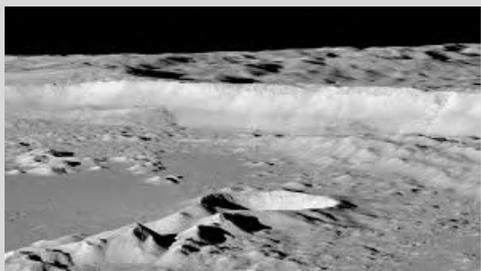
Mother's Voice

Vasil Berezchnoy



EY8ZJ7

Pictures related to the lesson



OTHER PLANET



LANDSCAPE VIEW



EMERGING



MAN



ASTRONAUTS

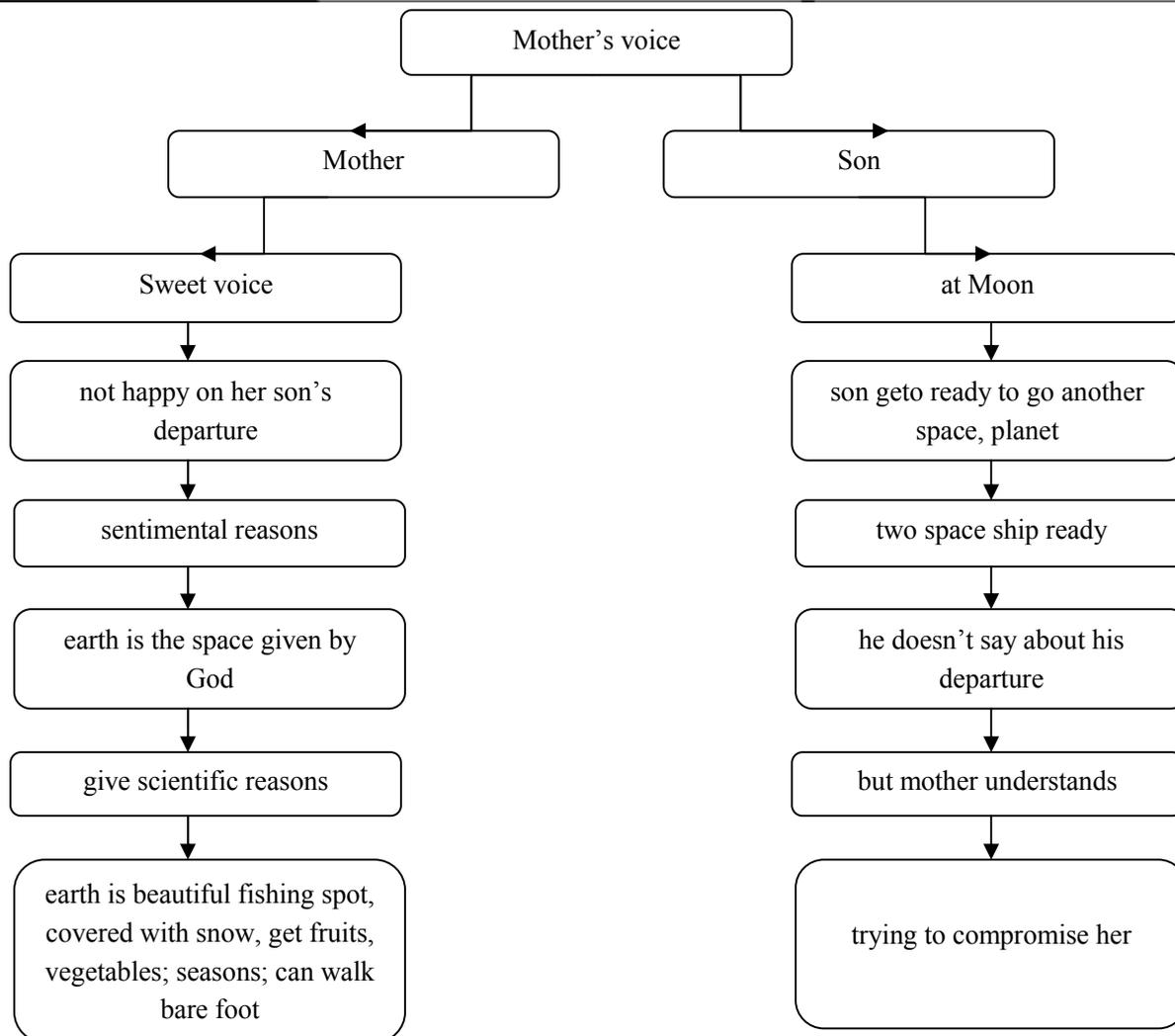


OUTER SURFACE OF THE MAN

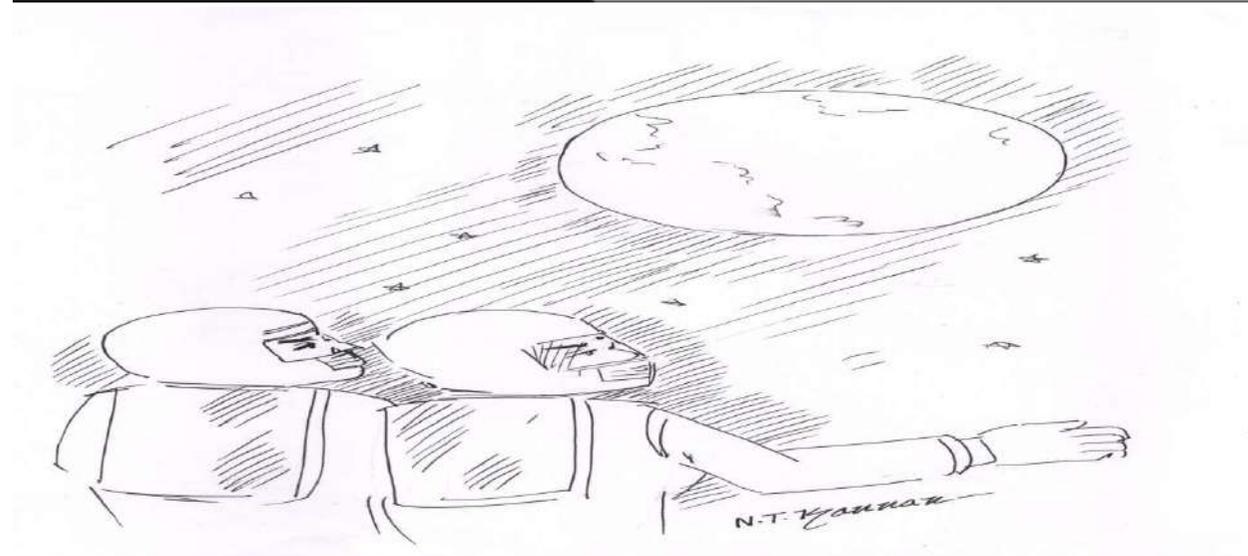


A BIRD'S EYE VIEW

MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

The theme of the story is about the love and affection between a mother and a son. The son, being an explorer, tries to convince his mother as he is parting to neighboring galaxy. His return is uncertain. He invites his mother to the moon and makes her admire the beauty of the moon. He shows her echoing tunnels and spacious caves and also shows the tents where the different nationalities work. At first he enjoys her voice and also listens to her talk. Her talk makes a little diversion towards his native planet. She highlights the glittering ocean, snowcap on pole and the fabulous beauty of earth which tempted him. His heart started aching but it is time to depart from his mother. She pleaded him to give a visit on holidays. But the explorer is not sure about his return to earth. His unlucky mother requested him to return in autumn to enjoy his favourite sports and fruit. But the explorer heard a voice which would take him to a different world. He pushed the button and the screen went dark. But he often plays back the recording of his mother's voice and feels as if he is with his mother on the moon. But they started off to another galaxy to the distance where the sun looked as 12th magnitude star through telescope. They became invisible to the earth.

TEXT TRANSLATION

SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH IN EXPLANATION	துணைப்பாடம் தமிழ் விரிவாக்கம்
When she came to the Moon she looked around and admired the moonscape: 'I never realized it was such a beautiful place'.	நிலாவில், அவள் வந்தபொழுது, அங்குள்ள பகுதிகளை பார்த்து, "இது இவ்வளவு அழகாக இருக்கும் என நான் நினைக்கவே இல்லை"
He took her along the endless tunnels of Selenopolis, showing her the tall structures, which propped up the star – studded sky.	அவன், அவளை பெரிய மலைப்பகுதிகளுக்கு கூட்டிச் சென்றான். அங்கே, நட்சத்திரங்கள் தலையை தட்டியது.
'It's so easy to walk here, son!'	"இங்கே நடப்பது சுலபமாக இருக்கிறது, மகனே"
His mother had still a young, ringing voice: perhaps because she had been such a great singer! So long as he could remember her, she had always liked singing. On holidays, when they had guests, she sang cheerily and enthusiastically, but on weekdays, as she went about the chores, her singing was muted and a little sad. She even talked in a singsong manner. Now, too, there was something unusual in her voice – perhaps she was excited because it was her first visit to the Moon! As he listened to her familiar voice that was so dear to him, he wondered why it had this ringing sound.	அவனுடைய அம்மாவுக்கு இன்னும் இளமையான, இனிமையாக குரல்: ஏனென்றால் அவள் ஒரு சிறந்த பாடகி. அவனுக்கு நினைவு தெரிந்த நாள் முதல் அவளுக்கு பாடுவது மிகவும் பிடிக்கும். விடுமுறை நாட்களில், விருந்தினர்கள் வரும்பொழுது, அவள் சந்தோசமாக பாடுவாள். வார நாட்களில் கும்பலாக பாடும்பொழுது, அவளது குரல் ஓசை இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். அவள் பேசும் பொழுதுகூட பாடுவது போல் இருக்கும். இப்பொழுதுகூட, அவளது குரலில் ஒரு வித்தியாசம் தெரிகிறது. இது அவளது நிலாவில் வரும் முதல் பயணம் என்பதுகூட காரணமாக இருக்கலாம். அவனுக்கு தெரிந்த குரல் என்பதால், இனிமையாக இருக்க காரணம் என்ன என வியந்தான்.
'Back home the orchards are in bloom. There will be a lot of fruit this year, if only the frosts don't strike. Will you come for a holiday in the summer?'	"நமது வீட்டில், பழத்தோட்டத்தில் பழங்கள் கனிந்து உள்ளது. உறைபனி மட்டும் இல்லையென்றால், நிறைய பழங்கள் கிடைக்கும். இந்த வெயில் காலத்திற்கு வருவாயா?"
He almost told her about the expedition. The words were on the tip of his tongue, but he	அவனது பயண திட்டத்தை பற்றி அம்மாவிடம் ஏற்கனவே கூறியிருக்கிறான். வார்த்தைகள், அவனது நாக்குவரை வந்தது.

checked himself.	ஆனால், அதை தடுத்தான். ஏன் அவள் கவலைப்பட வைக்க வேண்டும்? கவலை அதுதான். அவளுடைய குரலில் கவலை உள்ளது. அவளது வார்த்தைகள் மகிழ்ச்சியாக உள்ளது. ஆனால், அவளது குரல் கவலையாக உள்ளது. அவர்கள் இருவரும் பிரியும் நேரம் வந்தது என்பதை கண்டுபிடித்து விட்டாளா?
Why make her worry? Worry. That was it. There was worry in her voice. The words were cheerful but the voice was worried. Had she guessed that this was their parting!	“இங்கே நடப்பது சலபம்” என்று சொன்ன அவன், “ஆனால் தூரம் அதிகமாக இருக்கும். அதன் வட்டம் நூறு கிலோமீட்டருக்கு மேல் இருக்கும். நாம் அங்கே நடக்கலாம்”.
‘It’s easy to walk here,’ he said, ‘but the distances are long. Square kilometers. Let’s ride for a bit’	ஒரு பாதையில், அதிக சுரங்கப்பாதையும், குகையும், பலவண்ண விளக்குகளும் இருந்தன. மின்தூக்கி, அவர்களை அங்கே இறக்கியது. அவள், அமைதியாக அங்கே இருந்த தாமரை வடிவத்தில் அமைக்கப்பட்ட கூடாரங்களை பார்த்தாள். அவற்றின் சுற்றளவு, ஒரு கிலோமீட்டர் இருக்கும்.
A moving pavement covered with green plastic strips rushed them through echoing tunnels and spacious caves with walls sparkling in the light of the quartz lamps. The elevator delivered them to the surface. She looked in silence at the enormous lily-shaped tent over a crater that was at least a kilometer in diameter.	“இது தேசிய துக்கத்தின் சமுதாய கூடாரம் ஆகும்” என்றான். “இங்குள்ள நீல் பாதையில் வேலை செய்பவர்கள் இங்கு இருப்பார்கள். சில சுற்றுலா பயணிகளும் இருப்பார்கள். இந்த ஏரியை நோக்கி செல்வார்கள். நிலாவில் நீச்சல் அடிப்பது நல்ல அனுபவமாக இருக்கும்”.
‘The community of Nations Square’, he told her ‘People of different nationalities who work in Selenopolis come here after work. And there are some tourists. They’re walking towards the lake. It’s quite an exotic experience to have a swim on the Moon.’	“இதைவிட உன் விடுமுறை நாளில் பூமியில் டிஸிபர் ஆறில் குளிப்பது சுகமாக இருக்கும்”.
‘I’m sure it’s better in the river Dnieper when you come to the Earth for your holiday.’ when they looked at the astrodrome, where two spaceships the size of the Ostankino TV tower were pointed into the black void of the universe, she sighed again	அஸ்ட்லங்கினோ டீவி கோபுரத்தை போல், இரண்டு விண்கலம் பெரியதாக இருந்தது. அதை பார்த்து பெருமூச்சு விட்டாள்.
‘What are these?’	“இவை என்ன?”
‘Long – range spaceships, Mother. They’re planning an expedition to a neighbouring galaxy’.	“அதிக சக்தியுள்ள விண்கலங்கள், அம்மா. பக்கத்தில் உள்ள விண்மீன் இடத்திற்கு செல்கின்றது”.
She screwed up her eyes to look at the rockets where assembly men were busy. They looked quite small from a distance.	அவளது பார்வை, ராக்கட்டை ஒருங்கிணைக்கும் பணியாளர்களின் மேல் சென்றது. தூரத்தில் இருந்து பார்க்க, அவர்கள் சின்னதாக தெரிந்தார்கள்.
She said quietly: ‘Why should people go into the unknown? Why ask for trouble?’	“ஏன் அவர்கள் தெரியாத இடத்திற்கு செல்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் பிரச்சனையை இழுத்து கொள்கிறார்கள்?” என்றாள் அம்மா.
‘These are very reliable spaceships, Mother!’ ‘Wouldn’t it make more sense to settle properly on the Moon, and then on the planets in the solar	“அவையெல்லாம் மிகவும் நம்பிக்கை வாய்ந்த மின்கலங்கள் அம்மா” என்றான். “நாம் நிலாவில் குடி புகுந்தோம். அடுத்ததாக, சூரிய

system, before going further?'	மண்டலத்தில் உள்ள அனைத்து கோள்களுக்கும் செல்வோம். இது நமது அறிவு வளர்ச்சி ஆகும்”.
It was now his turn to sigh. ‘You may be right, but...’ ‘But what?’	அவன் மறுபடியும் பெருமூச்சு விட்டான். “ஆனால்...” “ஆனால் என்ன...”
‘How do I know?’	“எனக்கு என்ன தெரியும்?”
He longed to tell her about the flight he was longing for and about how nervous he had been when confronted by the selection commission. But he checked himself. It was their last meeting before his departure, so why spoil it?	அவன் இந்த நீண்ட தூர கோள்கள் பயணத்திற்கு எவ்வாறு ஏங்குகிறேன் என்பதையும், அவன் அதற்கு தேர்ந்தெடுத்தபின் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்ததையும் அம்மாவிடம் சொல்ல நினைக்கிறான். ஆனால், சொல்லவில்லை. இதுதான் இவர்களின் கடைசி சந்திப்பு. அதை கெடுக்க விரும்பவில்லை”.
Mothers were all the same, and she was sure to get upset.	அம்மாக்கள் எல்லாம் ஒன்றுபோல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவள் கண்டிப்பாக மனசு கஷ்டப்படுவாள்.
He felt good listening to her. It didn’t matter what she was talking about, he just wanted to hear the voice that was so dear to him.	அவனுக்கு, அவன் அம்மா பேசுவதைக் கேட்பது நன்றாக இருந்தது. அவன் என்ன பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான் என்பதை கேட்கவில்லை. அவனுக்கு, அவன் அம்மாவின் குரலைக் கேட்க வேண்டும் போல் உள்ளது.
‘Do you know why people settle down on the Moon so easily?’ she was philosophizing. ‘It’s because they are in the gravitation eld of their native Earth, under their native Sun. It’s the space allotted to us by nature. But if you leave your Sun...anything might happen...’	“ஏன் மக்கள் சுலபமாக நிலாவில் குடிபுகிறார்கள்?” அவள் தத்துவமாக பேச ஆரம்பித்தாள். ஏனென்றால், இங்கே, அவர்களுக்கு சொந்தமான சூரியனுக்கு அடியில், அவர்கள் பிறந்த பூமியின் புவிஈர்ப்பு விசையில் உள்ள நிலாவில் இருக்கின்றனர். இந்த இடம் இயற்கை அமைத்து கொடுத்த இடம். ஆனால், சூரியனை விட்டு விலகிவிட்டால் எதுவும் நடக்கும்.
He listened and listened as if drinking water from a spring on the Earth, in the shade of trees. His mother, looking in the direction of the vast blue globe, lowered her voice and continued:	அவன் அம்மா பேசுவதைக் கவனித்தான், கவனித்துக்கொண்டே இருந்தான். அது, பூமியில், ஒரு நீரூற்றில் மரத்தின் அடியில் தண்ணீர் குடிப்பது போல் இருந்தது. அவன் அம்மா, உலக உருண்டையைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டே அமைதியாக குரலை தாழ்த்தியே பேச ஆரம்பித்தாள்.
‘Look, son, isn’t it a miracle? The Earth floats through space, all by itself. See the snow-cap on the pole, and the glittering ocean! The cradle of life. And you want to leave this fabulous beauty!’	“இங்கே பார் மகனே இது ஒரு பெரிய அற்புதம் அல்லவா? பூமி வான்வெளியில் தானாகவே மிதக்கிறது. துருவப்பகுதியில் பனி படர்ந்து மூடி கிடக்கிறது. கடல்கள் ஒளிவிடுகின்றன. நமது வாழ்க்கை உருவான தொட்டில் இந்த ஒரு அற்புதமான அழகை விட்டு வாழ வேண்டும் என எண்ணுகிறாய்”
He suddenly saw everything with die rent eyes. He saw how beautiful his native planet was, a real wonder of nature.	திடீரென, அவன் வித்தியாசமாக கண்ணோட்டத்தில் பார்க்கத் தொடங்கினான். அவனது சொந்த கோள் எவ்வளவு அழகாக உள்ளது. அதுதான் உண்மையான இயற்கையின் அதிசயம் என்று பார்த்தான்.
He had never felt that way before. His heart ached.	அவன் இதற்கு முன்பு இதுபோல் நினைத்ததே இல்லை. அவனது இதயம் வலித்தது.
‘When will you take your holidays?’	“எப்பொழுது விடுமுறை எடுப்பாய்?”
‘I don’t know, Mother... That’s why I asked you to come. I don’t know when we’ll see each other again’.	“எனக்கே தெரியவில்லை அம்மா.....அதனால் தான் நான் உங்களை இங்கு வரச் சொன்னேன். இனிமேல் நாம் இருவரும் எப்பொழுது சந்திப்போம் என்று தெரியவில்லை”.
But he knew very well that there would be no holidays and that his mother was seeing him for	ஆனால், அவனுக்கு இனிமேல் விடுமுறையே இல்லை என்பது அவனுக்கு தெரியும். அவனது அம்மாவைப் பார்ப்பது இதுதான்

the last time. The thought of such a tremendous journey was already sending a chill through his heart.	கடைசி என்பதும் தெரியும். அத்தகைய பயங்கரமான பயணத்தை மேற்கொண்டு இருக்கிறான் என்று நினைத்தாலே அவனது இதயம் குளிர்ந்து நின்று விடுகிறது.
‘At least try to come in the Autumn,’ she pleaded, ‘in time for the apples and pears... and the water-melons.’	“குறைந்தபட்சம் இலையுதிர் காலத்திலாவது வரப்பார்” என்று அவள் கெஞ்சினாள். “ஆப்பிள், பேரீக்காய் மற்றும் தர்பூசணி சாப்பிட வா” என்றாள்.
‘You think I don’t want to walk barefoot on the dewy grass?’	“நான் வெறுங்காலுடன் பனித்துளிகள் உள்ள புல்லில் நடக்கக்கூடாது என்று நினைக்கிறீர்களா?” என்றான்.
‘Of course, you’ll walk on the dewy grass. And you could visit your relatives and friends’.	“நிச்சயமாக. நீ பனித்துளிகள் உள்ள புல்லில் நடக்க வேண்டும். நமது சொந்தங்களையும், நண்பர்களையும் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.
She shrank from the thought that her son might go off into space and belost to his relatives forever.	அவளுக்கு, தனது மகன் விண்வெளியில் சென்று, தனது சொந்தங்களை விட்டு எப்பொழுதுமே விலகிவிடுவான் என்ற எண்ணம் கொஞ்சமாகவே இருந்தது.
‘They’ve deepened our pond; it’s full of fish now, You like fishing...’	“நமது குளத்தை ஆழப் படுத்தியுள்ளனர். அதனால் நிறைய மீன்கள் உள்ளன. உனக்கு மீன் பிடித்தல் பிடிக்கும்”.
‘Operator on duty, . . .report too office,’ a voice bellowed from the loud – speaker.	“இயக்குபவர் வேலையில் உள்ளார்... அலுவலகத்திற்கு தகவல் சொல்லவும்” என்று ஒரு குரல் சத்தமாக கேட்டது.
He pushed a button and the screen went dark. His mother fell silent.	அவன் ஒரு பட்டனை அழுக்கினான். திரைகருப்பாக மாறியது. அவன் அம்மா அமைதியானாள்.
‘Coming.’	“வருகிறேன்”
He often plays back this recording and he feels as if he is walking again with his mother on the Moon, looking down at his native planet. Their group had gone to another galaxy after all: they hadleft their native Sun, which was now just a 12 th – magnitude star, visible through the telescope. And they couldn’t see the Earth at all.	அவன் இந்தப் பதிவினை அடிக்கடி போட்டுப் பார்த்துக்கொள்வான். அவன் அம்மாவுடன் தனது சொந்த கோளை பார்த்தபடியே நிலாவில் நடப்பது போல் இருக்கும். அவர்களது கூட்டம் அடுத்த விண்மீன் கூட்டத்திற்கே வந்துவிட்டது. அவர்களது சொந்த சூரியனை விட்டு வந்து விட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது அது 12வது பெரிய நட்சத்திரம் ஆகும். தொலைநோக்கியில் மட்டுமே பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். மேலும், பூமியை பார்க்கவே முடியாது.
Why had they gone? Because they were young. And humanity is young.	ஏன் அவர்கள் அங்கே சென்றார்கள்? ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் இளவயதினர். நமது மனிதகுலம் இளமையானது.

 GLOSSARY

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
chores(n)	- a routine task, especially a household one	orchards(n)	-a piece of enclosed land planted with fruit trees
expedition(n)	-a journey undertaken by a group of people with a particular purpose, especially that of exploration, research, or war	quartz(n)	-a hard, transparent mineral substance, used in making electronic equipment
exotic(adj.)	-unusual and exciting	void(n)	-a completely empty space
confronted(v)	-to face, meet, or deal with a difficult situation or person	departure(n)	-the action of leaving, especially to start a journey
pears(n)	-a sweet, juicy, yellow or green fruit with a round base and slightly pointed top	galaxy (n)	-one of the large, independent groups of stars in the universe

Characters and their Hints

Character	Key words
Young man (He)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Thinks about his future. ➤ He takes his mother to Moon. ➤ He takes his mother to the moon to give send off to him. ➤ He likes earth but he wishes to establish human kind in faraway places. ➤ A spaceship is ready to take him to take him to another planet and to another space.
Young man's Mother (She)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Admires the earth ➤ Has a beautiful voice and occasionally she used to sing. ➤ Goes to Moon, to give a send off to other planet. ➤ She makes his son to remember his happy entertainments like fishing and swimming. ➤ Makes him to remember the beauty of earth. ➤ Has heavy heart on leaving her son. ➤ Dislikes to send her son to for away planet and atmosphere.

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. ‘Back home the orchards are in bloom. There will be a lot of fruit this year, if only the frosts don’t strike. Will you come for a holiday in the summer?’ He almost told her about the expedition. The words were on the tip of his tongue, but he checked himself. Why make her worry? Worry. That was it. There was worry in her voice. The words were cheerful but the voice was worried. Had she guessed that this was their parting! ‘It’s easy to walk here,’ he said, ‘but the distances are long. Selenopolis occupies more than a hundred square kilo metres. Let’s ride for a bit’.

Questions	Answers
1. Who has to come to the holidays in summer?	1. The son has to come to the holidays.
2. What words were in the tip of the tongue?	2. ‘Leaving the earth’ were the words in the tip of the tongue.
3. Why did he check himself?	3. He did not want to spoil his mother’s mood of happiness so he checked himself.
4. Why was her voice in worry?	4. Her voice was in worry because she guessed what was going to happen in future.
5. How many square kilometers do Selenopolis have?	5. A Selenopolis has more than a hundred square kilometers.

2. ‘The community of Nations square,’ he told her. ‘People of different nationalities who work in Selenopolis come here after work and there are some tourists. They’re walking towards the lake. It’s quite an exotic experience to have a swim on the Moon.’ ‘I’m sure it’s better in the river Dnieper when you come to the Earth for your holiday.’ When they looked at the astrodrome, where two spaceships the size of the Ostankino TV tower were pointed into the black void of the universe, she sighed again. ‘What are these?’

Questions	Answers
1. Who work in Selenopolis?	1. People of different nationalities work in Selenopolis.
2. Why were they moving towards the lake?	2. They were moving towards the lake to have a swim.
3. Where was the Dnieper River?	3. The Dnieper River was in earth.

4. Who sighed again?	4. His mother sighed again.
5. How many spaceships were in the astrodome?	5. Two spaceships were in the astrodome.

3. He suddenly saw everything with different eyes. He saw how beautiful his native planet was, a real wonder of nature. He had never felt that way before. His heart ached. ‘When will you take your holidays?’ ‘I don’t know, Mother... That’s why I asked you to come. I don’t know when we’ll see each other again’. But he knew very well that there would be no holidays and that his mother was seeing him for the last time. The thought of such a tremendous journey was already sending a chill through his heart.

Questions	Answers
1. Which was his native planet?	1. The Earth was his native planet.
2. What was the real wonder of nature?	2. The Earth was the real wonder of nature.
3. Why did he ask his mother to come with him?	3. He was going far away from earth and he did not know when he would return. So he asked his mother to come with him.
4. What did he know?	4. He knew that he would not come back and it was their last meeting.
5. What did his mother ask?	5. His mother asked about his holidays.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

C. Answer the following question in about 100 – 120 words:

1. Write a paragraph listing all the sentimental and the scientific reasons given by the mother against the expedition to neighboring galaxy.

Topic :MOTHER'S VOICE
Author:Vasil Berezchnoy
Theme :Bond between mother and a son

Mother feared that the expedition to another galaxy would invite many troubles since it would be risky to go off into the unknown. Mother felt that it would be sensible to settle properly on the moon and then on the other planets in the solar system. They could explore the neighboring galaxy after sometime. She said that people would easily settle down in the moon because they are in the gravitation field. She was not sure what would happen if they left the familiar place. The snow cap on the pole, the glittering ocean and the cradle of life are spectacular. During the Autumn one could see apples, pears and the water melons. She wondered it would not be wise to go off into the unknown, ignoring the fabulous beauty of the Earth. But nothing could stop her son. He went on an expedition to the neighbouring galaxy.



AVERAGE STUDENTS

Topic : MOTHER'S VOICE

Author : Vasil Berezhnoy

Theme : Bond between mother and a son

The story occurs in a time when people have started settling on the moon. A mother visits her son who is going on an expedition to a neighboring galaxy and his mother is not happy about it. His mother gives some scientific reason against the youths' expedition. She says going to an unknown planet could be dangerous. It is better to get familiarized to the moon and other solar planets that are known to humans. The moon is in the gravitational field of earth and the sun. So it is safe to be on the moon. It is the space given to humans by nature and going beyond it may not be safe. Following these his mother gives some sentimental reasons also. The earth is a fabulous place to live with its snow-covered mountains and the oceans. The mother says he will miss beautiful flowers and fruits, the various seasons, walking bare feet on the grass and fishing in the ponds. But nothing could stop her son. He went on an expedition to the neighbouring galaxy.

setting on the moon - நிவில குடியேறினர்; neighboring galaxy - அருகிலுள்ள அண்டம்; gravitational field - புவி ஈர்ப்பு; fabulous place - அருமையான இடம்; walking bare feet on the grass - வெற்றுக் கால்களுடன் புல் தரையில் நடப்பது; expedition - பயணம்

SLOW LEARNERS

Topic :MOTHER'S VOICE

Author :Vasil Berezhnoy

Theme :Bond between mother and a son

- The story occurs **in a time of travel to moon.**
- A mother's son is going **to a neighboring galaxy.**
- His **mother is not happy** about it.
- His mother **tries to stop** the youths' **expedition.**
- She says it may be dangerous, best is familiar solar region.
- His mother sentimentally says **the earth is a safe place.**
- It has **snow-covered mountains** and the oceans.
- The people will miss flowers, fruits, seasons, walking bare feet on the grass, and fishing.
- But nothing could stop her son. He went on an expedition to the neighbouring galaxy.

D. Think and answer:

The explorer who travels to another galaxy who must possess certain qualities like being patient and pressure free, scientific bent of mind and presence of mind. He must have proper communication skills and above all he must have a thorough knowledge of astronomy and astrophysics. The above mentioned qualities are essential because he is going off into the unknown territory. He must possess these skills for a panic- free journey and successful exploration.

I think I too possess some of these qualities. I develop communication skills and scientific spirit by reading related books. I apply logical thinking when I encounter problems. I remain tension free and have the spirit of endurance under trying circumstances.

Unit 7

SUPPLEMENTARY

The Christmas Truce

Aaron Shepard



About the author

Aaron Shepard (October 7, 1950) is the award-winning author of *Savitri: A Tale of Ancient India*, *The Legend of Lightning Larry*, *The Sea King's Daughter*, and many more children's books. Aarons' Specialty is retelling folktales and other traditional literature from around the world. His work has been honoured by the American Library Association, the National Council for the Social studies, the American Folklore Society, the New York Public Library, and the Bank Street College of Education.



Pictures related to the lesson



AARON SHEPARD



WITH FRIENDS

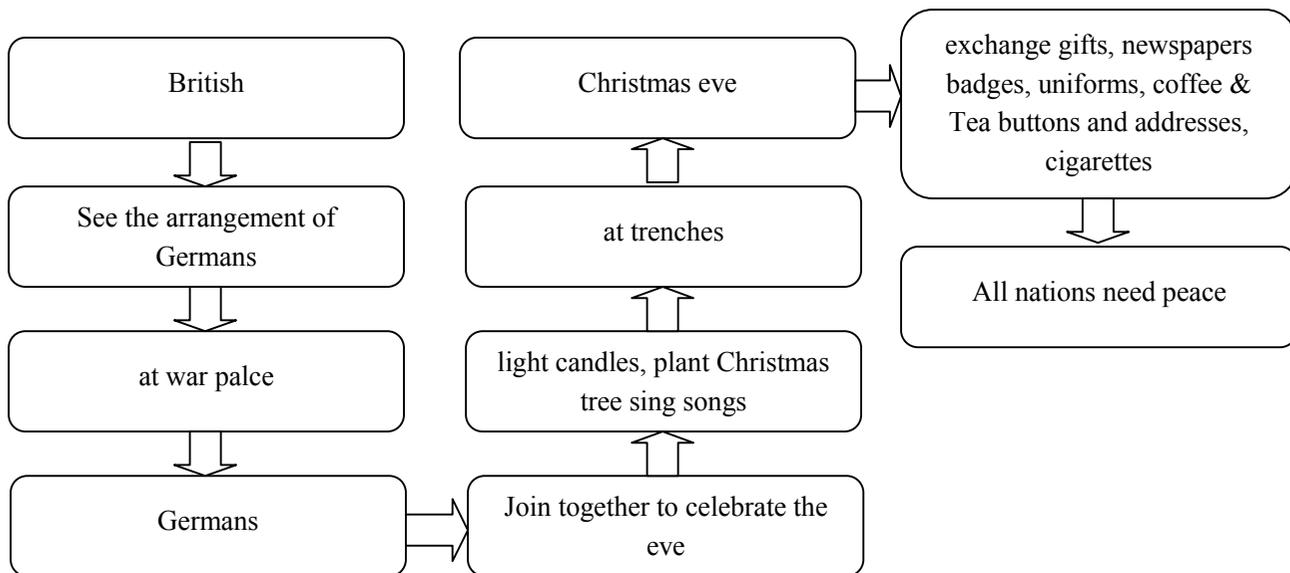


CONGRATULATING



FIGHT Vs PEACE

MIND MAP



Pictorial Description



SUMMARY

This is a British Soldier's letter to his sister on how all enmity was forgotten at the war field by British and German soldiers. It was during the World War I. There was a war between British and German. It was Christmas eve while everyone sang Christmas Carols before fire place. Tom, one of the British soldiers was on the battle field of France. They had stayed in a long narrow ditch. It was terrible. The German's trench was only fifty yards from them. Between them lay No man's land bordered both sides with barbed wire. The shooting was stopped completely on Christmas Eve. There was complete silence after many months. The German soldiers had placed Christmas trees lit by candles or lantern, like beacon of good will. They both exchanged sweets and gifts and sang songs. Thus they celebrated in the midst of war. The author was wondering whether there had been such a Christmas Eve in history when enemies were befriended. He expected the same spirit of cordiality and comradeships from the nations all over the world.

TEXT TRANSLATION

SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH IN EXPLANATION	துணைப்பாடம் தமிழ் விரிவாக்கம்
This piece, set during World War I, highlights the beauty of unlikely friendships and fellowship. It is a British soldier's letter to his sister on how all enmity was forgotten as British and German soldiers celebrated Christmas together.	இந்தக் கடிதம் முதலாம் உலகப்போரின் போது நடந்த வித்தியாசமான தோழமையும், கூட்டுறவையும் பற்றி உள்ளது. இது ஒரு ஆங்கில வீரர்தனது சகோதரிக்கு எழுதிய கடிதம். அதில், பகைமை எவ்வாறு மறைந்து ஆங்கில மற்றும் ஜெர்மனிய வீரர்கள் கிருஸ்துமஸ் கொண்டாடனர் என்று எழுதியுள்ளார்.
Christmas Day, 1914	கிறிஸ்துமஸ் நாள், 1914
My dear sister Janet, It is 2:00 in the morning and most of our men are asleep in their dugouts – yet I could not sleep before writing to you about what happened here on Christmas Eve. In truth, what happened seems almost like a fairy tale, and if I had not been through it myself, I would scarce believe it. While you and the family sang carols before the fire there in London, I did the same with enemy soldiers here on the battle fields of France!	எனது அன்பான சகோதரி ஜெனெட்டிற்கு, இது அதிகாலை 2 மணி என்னுடன் இருப்பவர்கள் கூடாரத்தில் உறங்குகிறீர்கள். ஆனால் கிறிஸ்துமஸ் தினத்தன்று என்ன நடந்தது என்று எழுதாமல் எனக்கு தூக்கம் வராது. உண்மை என்னவென்றால், நடந்தது எல்லாம் கற்பனை கதைபோல் உள்ளது. நானே இதுபோல் நடக்கும் என நினைக்கவில்லை. இதை நம்பவே முடியவில்லை. நீயும், நமது குடும்பமும், லண்டனில், தீயின் முன் வழிபாட்டு பாடல் பாடும் பொழுது, நான் பிரான்சில் உள்ள போர்க்களத்தில் எதிரி வீரர்களுடன் கிறிஸ்துமஸ் கொண்டாடினோம்.
As I wrote before, there has been little serious fighting of late. The first battles of the war left so many dead that both sides have held back until replacements could come from home. So, we have mostly stayed in our trenches and waited.	நான் ஏற்கனவே எழுதியது போல், இங்கு தீவிரமான சண்டை நடக்கின்றது. முதல் போரின் போது நிறைய பேர் இறந்தனர். அவர்களுக்கு பதிலாக வீரர்கள் வரும்வரை, நாங்கள் புதைகுழியில் தங்கி இருந்தோம்.
But what a terrible waiting it has been! Knowing that any moment an artillery shell might land and explode beside us in the trench, killing or maiming several men. And in daylight not daring to lift our heads above ground, for fear of a sniper's bullet. And the rain – it has fallen almost daily. Of	ஆனால், அது ஒரு பயங்கரமான காத்திருப்பாக இருந்தது. பீரங்கிகள் எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும், எங்கள் புதைகுழியில் வந்து வெடித்து நாங்கள் சாகலாம் என்பது தெரியும். பகலில் தலை தூக்கும் தைரியம் இல்லை. படைவீரர்கள் வந்து சுட்டு விடுவார்கள் என்ற பயம். மழை தினமும் பெய்யும். மழைநீர் சரியாக எங்கள் புதைகுழியில் வந்து விழும். அதனை குடத்திலும், தட்டிலும் பிடிப்போம். மழை

<p>course, it collects right in our trenches, where we must bail it out with pots and pans. And with the rain has come mud – a good foot or deeper. It splatters and cakes everything, and constantly sucks at our boots. One new recruit got his feet stuck in it, and then his hands too when he tried to get out.</p>	<p>வந்தவுடன், சக்தியாக மாறும். நாங்கள் அணியும் பாதணிகள் அமுங்கிப்போகும். புதிதாக சேர்ந்த ஒருத்தருக்கு, கால் மற்றும் கைகள் மாட்டிக்கொண்டன.</p>
<p>Through all this, we could not help feeling curious about the German soldiers across the way. After all, they faced the same dangers we did and slogged about in the same muck. What’s more, their first trench was only fifty yards from ours. Between us lay No man’s Land, bordered on both sides by barbed wire – yet they were close enough we sometimes heard their voices.</p>	<p>எவ்வளவு நடந்தாலும், எங்களை கடந்து செல்லும் ஜெர்மனிய வீரர்களின் மேல் ஒரு அன்பு இருந்தது. அவர்களும் எங்களைப்போல் ஆபத்தை சந்திக்கிறார்கள், இந்த சேற்றில் சோர்வடைகிறார்கள். அவர்களது முதல் புதைகுழி சற்று தூரத்தில் உள்ளது. எங்கள் இரு படைகளுக்கும் நடுவே, நோமேன்ஸ் இடம் என்று இருக்கும். இரு பக்கமும் கம்பிகளால் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும். ஆனாலும், அவர்கள் குரல்களில் சில நேரம் கேட்கும்.</p>
<p>Of course, we hated them when they killed our friends. But other times, we joked about them and almost felt we had something in common. And now it seems they felt the same.</p>	<p>அவர்கள் எங்களது நண்பர்களை கொல்லும்போது, அவர்களை பிடிக்காது. மற்ற நேரங்களில், அவர்களைப் பற்றி கேலி செய்து கொள்வோம், எங்களுக்கும், அவர்களுக்கும் இடையே பொதுவாக ஏதோ உள்ளது என்று நினைப்போம். அவர்களும் அதைபோல் உணர்ந்தார்கள் என்பது இப்பொழுது தெரிகிறது.</p>
<p>Just yesterday morning – Christmas Eve Day – we had our first good freeze. Cold as we were, we welcomed it, because at least the mud froze solid. Everything was tinged white with frost while a bright sun shone over everything. Perfect Christmas weather!</p>	<p>நேற்று காலையில் கிருஸ்துமஸ் விடுமுறை அன்று நல்ல ஒரு உறைபனியாக இந்தது. மிகவும் குளிர்ந்து. நாங்கள் அதை வரவேற்றோம். சக்தியாவது கட்டியாக உள்ளதே என்று நினைத்து கொண்டோம். எல்லாமே பனியில் மூடிக்கொண்டிருந்தது பின்னர், சூரியன் அதன் மேல் பட்டது அழகான கிருஸ்துமஸ் வானிலை.</p>
<p>During the day, there was little shelling or rife inre from either side. And as darkness fell on our Christmas Eve, the shooting stopped entirely. Our first complete silence in months! We hoped it might promise a peaceful holiday, but didn’t count on it. We’d been told the Germans might attack and try to catch us of guard</p>	<p>பகல்நேரத்தில், துப்பாக்கி சூடு நடைபெற்றது. இரவு நேரம் வர, துப்பாக்கி சூடு நின்று பல மாதங்களுக்கு பின்னர், அதை நிலவியது நாங்கள் இது ஒரு அமைதியான விடுமுறை என்று நினைத்தோம். ஆனால், அப்படி முழுவதுமாக நம்ப முடியவில்லை ஜெர்மனியர்கள் எப்பொழுது வேண்டுமானாலும் தாக்குதல் நடத்தலாம்.</p>
<p>I went to the dugout to rest, and lying on my cot, I must have drifted asleep. All at once my friend John was shaking me awake, saying, “Come and see! See what the Germans are doing!” I grabbed my rife, stumbled out into the trench, and stuck my head cautiously above the sandbags.</p>	<p>நான் கூடாரத்திற்குச் சென்று, என்னுடைய கட்டிலில் படுத்தேன். நான் நன்றாக தூங்கியிருப்பேன். திடீரென, என்னுடைய நண்பன் ஜான் என்னை எழுப்பினான். “இங்க பார் ஜெர்மனியர்கள் என்ன செய்துள்ளார்கள் என்று நான் எனது துப்பாக்கியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு, மெதுவாக மணல் சாக்கின் வழியாக பார்த்தேன்.</p>
<p>I never hope to see a stranger and more lovely sight. Clusters of tiny lights were shining all along the German line, left and right as far as the eye could see.</p>	<p>நான் எந்த ஒரு புதிய நபரையும் பார்க்க வில்லை. ஒரு அழகான காட்சியைப் பார்த்தேன் பலவிதமான வண்ண விளக்குகளால் ஜெர்மனிய இடம் அலங்கரிக்கப்பட்டது.</p>
<p>“What is it?” I asked in bewilderment, and John answered, “Christmas trees!”</p>	<p>“இது என்ன?” என மனக்குழப்பத்தில் கேட்டேன். ஜான், “கிருஸ்துமஸ் மரம் என்றான்.</p>

And so it was. The Germans had placed Christmas trees in front of their trenches, lit by candle or lantern, like beacons of goodwill	ஜெர்மனியர்கள் அவர்களது புதைகுழி முன் கிருஸ்துமஸ் மரத்தை வைத்து, பல விளக்குகள் வைத்து, தங்களது நல்ல எண்ணத்தை வெளிப்படுத்தினார்கள்.
And then we heard them singing	அவர்கள் பாடிக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள்.
Stille nacht, heilige nacht...	“அமைதியான இரவு, புனிதமான இரவு...”
This carol may not yet be familiar to us in Britain, but John knew it and translated: “Silent Night, Holy Night.” I’ve never heard one lovelier- or more meaningful, in that quiet, clear night, its darkness softened by a first – quarter moon	பிரிட்டனில் இந்த பாட்டு கேள்விப்பட்டதில்லை. ஆனால், ஜானிற்கு தெரிந்ததால், மொழிபெயர்ப்பு செய்தான் “அமைதியான இரவு புனிதமான இரவு” நான் இதுபோல் ஒரு பாட்டை கேட்டதே இல்லை. நிலா வெளிச்சத்தில் ரம்யமான பாட்டாக இருந்தது.
When the song finished, the men in our trenches applauded. Yes, British soldiers applauded Germans! Then one of our own men started singing, and we all joined in.	அந்த பாட்டு முடிந்தவுடன் எங்கள் ஆள்கள் கைதட்டினார்கள். ஆமாம், ஆங்கிலேய வீரர்கள், ஜெர்மனியர்களுக்கு கைதட்டினார்கள். பின்னர், எங்களில் ஒருவர் பாட ஆரம்பிக்க, நாங்களும் பாடினோம்.
The first Nowell, the angel did say...	“ஒரு புதிய இரவு...தேவதைகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்...”
In truth, we sounded not nearly as good as the Germans, with the fine harmonies. But they responded with enthusiastic applause of their own and then began another	உண்மை என்னவென்றால், நாங்கள் ஜெர்மனியர்களைப்போல், ஒற்றுமையாக பாடவில்லை. ஆனால், அவர்கள் கைதட்டி பாராட்டி, அடுத்த பாடல் பாடினார்கள்.
O Tannenbaum, o Tannenbaum... Then we replied	“ஓ கிருஸ்துமஸ் மரம்...ஓ கிருஸ்துமஸ் மரம்...” பின்னர் நாங்கள் பாடினோம்.
O come all ye faithful... But this time they joined in, singing the words in Latin. Adeste fideles	“நம்பிக்கையானவர்கள் வாருங்கள்...” இப்பொழுது லேண்டில் பிரிட்டனும், ஜெர்மனியர்களும் ஒற்றுமை ஆனார்.
Britain and Germany harmonizing across No Man’s Land! I would have thought nothing could be more amazing – but what came next was even more so.	இதைவிட ஒரு அதிசயமான விஷயம் இல்லை. ஆனால், அதைவிட ஒரு பெரிய அதிசயம் நடந்தது.
“English, come over!” we heard one of them shout. “You no shoot, we no shoot.”	“ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் வாருங்கள்” ஒருவர் கத்தினார் “நீங்களும் கூட வேண்டாம் நாங்களும் கூட வில்லை”.
There in the trenches, we looked at each other in bewilderment. Then one of us shouted.Jokingly, “You come over here.”	நாங்கள் ஒருவரையொருவர் அதிசயமாகப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். ஒருவர் கேலியாக நீங்கள் முதலில் வாங்கள்” என்றார்.
To our astonishment, we saw two figures rise from a trench, climb over their barbed wire, and advance unprotected across No Man’s Land. One of them called, “Send officer to talk.”	நாங்களே திகைக்கும்படி இரண்டு உருவங்கள் கம்பி வழியாக மேலேறி வந்தது. ஒரு பாதுகாப்பும் இல்லை அதில் ஒருவன் “உயர் அதிகாரியிடம் போகவேண்டும்” என்றான்.
I saw one of our men lift his rifle to the ready, and no doubt others did the same – but our captain called out, “Hold your fire.” Then the climbed out and went to meet the Germans halfway.	எங்களில் ஒருவன் துப்பாக்கியை தூக்கினான் நாங்களும் அதைச் செய்ய தயாரானோம். எங்களது படைத்தலைவர் “நிப்பாட்டுங்கள்” என்றார். அவர், கம்பியின் மேல் ஏறி ஜெர்மனியர்களை பார்க்கச் சென்றார்.
We heard them talking, and a few minutes later, the captain came back and announced, “We’ve agreed that there will be no shooting before	அவர்கள் இருவரும் பேசினர். சில நிமிடங்களுக்கு பின்னர் படைத்தலைவர் வெளியே வந்து, நாளை இரவு வைர நம்முள், துப்பாக்கிக்கு வேண்டாம் என முடிவெடுத்து இருக்கோம்.

midnight tomorrow. But sentries are to remain on duty, and the rest of you, stay alert.”	ஆனால் காவலாளிகள் வேலையில் இருக்க வேண்டும். மற்றவர்கள் கவனமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்றார்.
Across the way, we could make out groups of two or three men starting out of trenches and coming towards us. Then some of us climbed out too, and in minutes, there we were in No Man’s Land – over a hundred soldiers and officers of each side, shaking hands with men we’d been trying to kill just hours earlier!	அங்கே அனைவரும் கூடினார்கள். இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று பேர் புதைகுழியில் இருந்து வெளிவந்தனர். சில நிமிடங்கள், அந்த இடத்தில், படைவீரர்களும், அதிகாரிகளும் கூடினர். யாரையெல்லாம் கொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று துடித்தோமோ, அவர்களுடன் கை அசைத்து, பேசிக் கொண்டிருந்தோம்.
Before long, a bonfire was built and around it we mingled – British khaki and German grey.	பின்னர், நெருப்பினை மூட்டி, இரண்டு நாட்டினரும் ஆங்கில காக்கி, ஜெர்மனிய சாம்பல் நிறமும் அமர்ந்து இருந்தார்கள்.
I must say, the Germans were the better dressed, with fresh uniforms for the holidays	ஜெர்மனியர்கள், விடுமுறை சீருடையில் எங்களைவிட நன்றாக இருந்தார்கள் என்று நான் கண்டிப்பாக சொல்ல வேண்டும்.
Only a couple of our men knew German, but more of the Germans knew English. I asked one of them why that was so.	எங்களில் இரண்டு பேருக்குத்தான் ஜெர்மன் தெரியும். ஆனால், அவர்களில் நிறைய பேருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்தது. நான் அதற்குரிய காரணத்தை அவர்களிடம் கேட்டேன்.
“Because many have worked in England!” he said. “Before all this, I was a waiter at the Hotel Cecil. Perhaps I waited on your table!”	“ஏனென்றால், எங்களில் பலபேர் இங்கிலாந்தில் வேலை செய்துள்ளோம்” என்றான். “நான் சிசில் விடுதியில் பணியாளராக வேலை செய்துள்ளேன். நீங்கள் வந்த பொழுது கூட, உங்கள் மேசையில் பணிபுரிந்திருப்பேன்.
"Perhaps you did!" I said, laughing	“ஆமாம். நீ தான் இருந்தாய்” என்று சிரித்துக் கொண்டே சொன்னேன்.
Another German had been a porter at Victoria Station. He showed me a picture of his family back in Munich. It was so lovely, I told him I would like to meet his family members someday. He happily gave me his family’s address.	இன்னொரு ஜெர்மன் விக்டோரியா ரயில் நிலையத்தில், சுமை தூக்குபவனாக வேலை பார்த்தான். அவன், தனது குடும்பம் முனிக் என்ற பகுதியில் இருக்கிறது என ஒரு புகைப்படத்தை காட்டினான். அது பார்க்க நன்றாக இருந்தது. நான் அவர்கள் குடும்பத்தை ஒரு நாள் பார்க்க வருவேன் என்று கூறியவுடன் அவர்கள் விலாசத்தை குடுத்தான்.
Even those who could not converse could still exchange gifts – our tea for their coffee, our corned meat for their sausage. Badges and buttons from uniforms changed owners, and one of our boys walked off with a spiked helmet! I myself traded a jack knife for a leather equipment belt – a fine souvenir to show when I get home.	ஒருவருக்கொருவர் பேசமுடியாதவர்கள் அவர்களிடையே பரிசுகளை எங்கள் டீக்கு அவர்களின் காபி, எங்களின் கறிக்கு, அவர்களின் சுவைச்சாறு என வித்தியாசமாக நடந்தது. சீருடையில் உள்ள பேட்ஜ்களும், பட்டன்களும் இடம் மாறின.
As it grew late, a few more songs were traded around the fire, and then all joined in for – I am not lying to you – “Auld Lang Syne.” Then we parted with promises to meet again tomorrow, and there was even some talk of a football match	எங்கள் பையன் ஒருவன், அவர்களது ஸ்பீக் உள்ள தலைஅணியை அணிந்தான். நானும், ஒரு கத்தியைக் கொடுத்து ஒரு தோலினால் ஆன பெல்ட்டை வாங்கினேன். இது நான் வீட்டுக்கு வரும் பொழுது கொண்டு வரும் ஒரு நினைவு சின்னம்.
I was just starting back to the trenches when an older German soldier clutched my arm. “My God,” he said, “why cannot we have peace and all go home?”	நேரம் ஆக, நிறைய பாடல்கள், நெருப்பினை சுற்றி பாடப்பட்டது. நாங்கள் அனைவரும் சேர்ந்து பாடினோம். நான் பொய் சொல்லவில்லை. நாங்கள் அனைவரும் நாளை சந்தித்து, கால்பந்து விளையாடலாம் என்றோம்.
I told him gently, “That you must ask your	நான், எங்களது புதைக்கு போகும்பொழுது, ஒரு வயதான

emperor.”	ஜெர்மன் படைவீரர் எனது கையை பிடித்தார். அவர், நாம் ஏன் ஒற்றுமையாக இருக்கக்கூடாது? நாம் எல்லாம் வீட்டுக்கு போகலாம்?”
He looked at me searchingly and said, “Perhaps my friend. But we must also ask our hearts.”	நான் அமைதியாக, நீங்கள் இதை உங்கள் அரசரிடம் சொல்லலாமே?”
And so, dear sister, tell me, has there ever been such a Christmas Eve in all history? What does it all mean, this impossible befriending of enemies?	சகோதரியே இது போல் ஒரு கிருஸ்துமஸ் வரலாறியல் கொண்டாடப்பட்டுள்ளதா? நமது எதிரிகளை நண்பனாக்க முடியாதா?
For the fighting here, of course, it means regrettably little. Decent fellows those soldiers may be, but they follow orders and we do the same. Besides, we are here to stop their army and send it home, and never could we shirk that duty.	இங்கே சண்டை போடுவது வருத்தமான விஷயம். அவர்கள் மிகவும் நல்லவர்கள். சொன்னபடி சொல்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் அவர்களை தடுக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் வேலையை செய்யவிட்டோம்.
Still, one cannot help but imagine what would happen if the spirit shown here were caught by the nations of the world. Disputes may arise but what if our leaders were to offer good wishes in place of warnings; songs in place of insults; gifts in place of reprisals? Would not all wars end at once?	இங்கு நடந்ததை வெளியே சொன்னால் என்ன நடக்கும் என்று தெரியவில்லை. சண்டை உருவாகும். ஆனால் நமது தலைவர்கள், எச்சரிக்கை கொடுப்பதற்கு பதில் நல்ல வார்த்தைகளை பயன்படுத்தலாமே? மனசு புண்பட பேசுவதற்கு பதில் பாடல்கள் பாடலாம். பழி வாங்குவதற்கு பதில் பரிசுகள் கொடுக்கலாம். இந்த போர்கள் எல்லாம் முடிவுக்கு வரும்.
All nations say they want peace. Yet on this Christmas morning, I wonder if we want it quite enough	எல்லா நாடுகளும் அமைதி வேண்டும் என்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இந்த கிருஸ்துமஸ் நாளில் அனைத்தும் நடக்க வேண்டும் என நான் விரும்புகிறேன்.
Your loving brother, Tom	உனது அன்பான சகோதரன்டாம்

 **GLOSSARY** 

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
truce (n)	-an agreement to stop fighting or arguing for a period of time	dugout (n)	- a trench that is dug and roofed over as a shelter for troops.
carols (n)	-a religious folk song or popular hymn, particularly one associated with Christmas	trenches (n)	-a long, narrow ditch
maim (v)	-injure or wound seriously and leave permanent damage to body or parts	splatter (n)	-a small quantity of something moist or liquid
slog (v)	-work hard over a period of time	muck (n)	-dirt, rubbish, or waste matter.
stumble (v)	-trip or momentarily lose one's balance; almost fall	bewilderment (n)	- a feeling of being perplexed and confused

Characters and their Hints

Character	Key words
Janet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Sister of Tom ➤ Getting letter from her brother. ➤ Lives in London.
Tom	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Britain Soldier ➤ In the war field of World war I. ➤ Celebrating the Christmas Eve in War field. ➤ Writing letter to his sister. ➤ Sharing gifts to his soldiers. ➤ Getting address from a German Soldier. ➤ Hating wars.
German Soldiers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They are in war field ➤ Arranging for the Christmas Eve. ➤ Placing Christmas trees, lighting candle, and sing a song. ➤ Celebrating Christmas with Britain soldiers. ➤ Sharing gifts with them. ➤ Hate wars.

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

1. I never hope to see a stranger and more lovely sight. Clusters of tiny lights were shining all along the German line, left and right as far as the eye could see.
 “What is it?” I asked in bewilderment, and John answered, “Christmas tree!”
 And so it was. The Germans had placed Christmas trees in front of their trenches, lit by candle or lantern, like beacons of goodwill.
 And then we heard them singing.
 Stille nacht, heilige nacht...

Questions	Answers
1. What were shining in the German line?	1. Clusters of tiny lights were shining all along the German line.
2. How were the lights arranged?	2. The lights were arranged in left and right as far as the eye could see.
3. Why the Germans placed the Christmas tree?	3. It was a Christmas Eve so the Germans placed Christmas tree.
4. Where did they place the Christmas tree?	4. They placed Christmas trees in front of their trenches.
5. What did the Germans sing?	5. The Germans had sung, “ <i>Stille nacht, heilige nacht...</i> ”

2. To our astonishment, we saw two figures rise from a trench, climb over their barbed wire, and advance unprotected across No Man Land. One of them called, “send officer to talk.”

I saw one of our man lift his rifle to the ready, and no doubts others did the same – but our captain called out, “hold your fire”. Then he climbed out and went to meet the Germans halfway.

We heard them talking, and a few minutes later, the captain came back and announced,

“We’ve agreed that there will be no shooting before midnight tomorrow. But sentries are to remain on duty, and the rest of you, stay alert.

Questions	Answers
1. How many figures rise from a trench?	1. Two figures rise from a trench.
2. Why did the man raise the rifle?	2. He thought that that man was his enemy.
3. What did the captain call out?	3. The captain called out “hold your fire”.
4. Where did he go?	4. He went to meet the Germans halfway.
5. What did the captain announce?	5. The captain announced that there would not be shooting before midnight the next day.

3. Through all this, we could not help feeling curious about the German soldiers across the way. After all, they faced the same dangers we did and slogged about in the same muck. What’s more, their first trench was only fifty yards from ours. Between us lay No Man’s Land bordered on both sides by barbed wire - yet they were close enough we sometimes heard their voices.

Of course, we hated them when they killed our friends. But other times, we joked about them and almost felt we had something in common. And now it seems they felt the same.

Questions	Answers
1. What was the same danger faced by the both?	1. The same danger faced by both was the war.
2. Where was the first trench?	2. The first trench was only fifty yards from them.
3. Where was the No Man’s Land?	3. No Man’s Land was between Germans and English army.
4. When did they hate them?	4. They hated them when they killed their friends.
5. What was common among them?	5. Killing our friends in war and in other time they joked about them, these were common among them.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

C. Answer the following questions in about 100 – 120 words:

1. Narrate the Christmas celebration as happened in the war field.

Topic	:The Christmas Truce
Author	:Aaron Shepard
Genre	:Narration
Theme	:Celebrations beyond enmity

On Christmas Eve, the soldiers had their first good freeze. Everything was tinged white with frost and a bright sun shone. It was perfect Christmas weather. Clusters of tiny lights shone all along the German line. They had placed Christmas trees, lit by candles, or lanterns, beacons of goodwill. The Germans started singing, "Stille nacht....". The British applauded the Germans. Both the British and German troops crossed the barbed

wires and were in No man's Land. They shared their joy. They greeted and wished each other. They exchanged wonderful presents with all that they had. The Christmas celebration was wonderful as joy prevailed everywhere and they longed for peace.

“Always forgive your enemies; nothing annoys them so much”...



COMMON PARAGRAPH

AVERAGE STUDENTS

Topic :The Christmas Truce
Author :Aaron Shepard
Genre :Narration
Theme :Celebrations beyond enmity

Aaron Shepard tells the true story of **how World War I troops on both sides of the trenches spontaneously observed Christmas 1914 together**. This is the story in the form of a letter to his sister Janet in London. After a heavy war the **German soldiers gathered** to celebrate the Christmas eve. The Germans were singing and they had placed Christmas trees, complete with burning candles, all along their trenches. The Germans **invited the Allied soldiers to come out of their trenches and meet in the middle**. They **exchanged gifts - badges and uniform buttons, cigarettes, coffee and tea, and even newspapers**. The soldiers parted and went back to their trenches. As Tom ends his letter to his sister, he writes: “**All nations say they want peace**”. In this **fictional letter** from Tom, **Shepard tries to clear up some false beliefs and misconceptions**.

trenches - மறை குழிகள்; allied soldiers - அருகே இருந்த வீரர்கள்; exchanged gifts - பரிசுப் பொருட்களை பரிமாற்றம் செய்து கொண்டனர்; fictional letter - கற்பனைக் கடிதம்; peace - அமைதி; clear up some false beliefs and misconceptions - தவறான எண்ணங்கள் மற்றும் பொய்யான நம்பிக்கைகளை தெளிவுபடுத்த எண்ணினார்

SLOW LEARNERS

Topic : The Christmas Truce
Author : Aaron Shepard
Genre : Narration
Theme : Celebrations beyond enmity

- Aaron Shepard tells a Christmas eve of 1914 and how World War I troops observed it.
- This story was a letter from Tom, a soldier to his sister.
- After a heavy war the soldiers were in Christmas eve.
- The Germans invited the Allied soldiers for Christmas Eve.
- They exchanged gifts.
- The soldiers parted and went back to their trenches.
- As Tom ends his letter as "All nations say they want peace".

ENVELOPE

D. Think and answer:

1. Do you envision a similar truce taking place in any wars or fighting today? Explain.

Yes, I could feel the same enmity between India and Pakistan borders. During Independence day, the soldiers of India and Pakistan exchange the wishes, shake hands and share sweets. Enemies are befriended. They offer good wishes in place of warnings. The bond of brotherhood still exists.

2. Today, much of what we know about the truce comes from soldiers' postcards home. In the post card given below, write a short message home. Imagine that you took part in the 1914 Christmas Truce.

My Dear Mom,

It was a wonderful Christmas this year. We had the opportunity of celebrating with our foes. Sorry I should not say like that because they are our friends now. We crossed boundaries and exchanged gifts. We even sang Christmas songs. It's all like a dream. Hope all this truce ends soon. We long for peace.

With love,
(John)

Address on the Envelope:

To
Mr. Jerome,
36, Sundar street,
Pasumlai,
Srivilliputhur 9.

PART I

Answer all the questions.

20X1=20

Q. NO
1-3

SYNONYMS

3
MARKS

PENGUIN PROSE பகுதியை பார்த்துப் படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
4-6

ANTONYMS

3
MARKS

PENGUIN PROSE பகுதியை பார்த்துப் படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
7

PLURAL FORM

1
MARKS

There are two number of noun. They are singular and plural.

கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள சொல்லின் சரியான ஒருமை,பன்மையை தரப்பட்டுள்ள option-ல் தெரிவு செய்யவேண்டும். ஒருமை கொடுத்து பன்மையையோ அல்லதுபன்மை கொடுத்து ஒருமையையோ கேட்கப்படும்.

Let us see how to form plural from singular.

1. By merely adding 's' we can form plurals.

சில ஒருமை பெயர் சொற்களை
பன்மையாக்கிஇறுதியில் 'S' சேர்க்க.

Pen – Pens

Pencil – pencils

dog – dogs

cat – cats

grown up – grown ups

spoonful – spoonfuls

dining room – dining rooms

2. If singular noun end with s, sh, ss, ch, x, add 'es'
at the end to make plural.

ஒருமை பெயர் சொற்கள் s, sh, ss, ch, x

ஆகியஎழுத்துக்களில் முடித்தால் அவற்றின்
இறுதியில் 'es'சேர்த்தால், அவை பன்மையாக
மாறிவிடும்.

Ex : Fox – Foxes

Tax – Taxes

glass – glasses

brush – brushes

Torch – Torches

class – classes

3. If singular nouns end with 'y' preceding
consonant, then remove 'y' and add 'ies'.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொல்லின் இறுதி எழுத்து
'y'எனஇருந்து அதற்குண்டான மெய்யெழுத்து
(Consonant)இருந்தால் 'y' நீக்கி விட்டு 'ies'
சேர்க்கவும்.

Ex : lady – ladies

army – armies

story – stories

duty – duties

city – cities

baby – babies

4. If singular nouns end with 'y', preceded by the vowel letters, then remove 'y' and add 's' to form the plural.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'y' ல் முடித்து முன் உயிரெழுத்துக்கள் இருக்கும். (a,e,i,o,u) பட்சத்தில் 'y' நீக்கி விட்டு 's' ஐ சேர்த்தாலே அவை பன்மை வடிவமாக மாறி விடும்.

Ex : day – days ; Toy – toys; chimney – chimneys; essay – essays

5. If singular nouns end with 'o' preceded by consonant, then add 'es' to make it plural.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'o' ல் முடிந்து அதற்கு முன் மெய்யெழுத்து இருந்தால் 'es' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மை வடிவில் மாறிவிடும்.

potato – potatoes
tomato – tomatoes
buffalo – buffaloes

These are some exceptions. Here they are இவற்றில் சில விதிவிலக்குகள் உள்ளன. அவையாவன

Ex : kilo – kilos
memo – memos
dynamo – dynamos

6. If singular nouns end with 'o' preceded by vowel (a,e,i,o,u) then add 's' to make it plural.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'o' வில் முடிந்து அதற்கு முன்னர் உயிரெழுத்துக்கள் இருந்தால், வெறும் 's' மட்டும் சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மை வடிவங்களாக மாறிவிடும்.

folio – folios
studio – studios
radio – radios

7. If singular nouns end with 'f' or 'fe', then add 's' by deleting 'f' or 'fe' and then add 'es' 'p'.

ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் அல்லது 'fe' ல் முடிவடைந்தால், அதை நீக்கி விட்டு 'ves' சேர்க்கவும்.

wife - wives self - selves
wolf – wolves thief – thieves
knife – knives loaf – loaves
calf – calves

There are some exemptions.

Kerchief – kerchiefs roof – roofs
grief – grieves hoof – hoofs

8. Some singular nouns have entirely different plural form. They are called irregular plurals spelling changes internally for such plurals.

சில ஒருமை பெயர் சொற்களின் பன்மை முற்றிலும் வேறுபட்டதாக இருக்கும். இவை irregular verbs என்றழைக்கப்படுகின்றன. இவ்வகையான பன்மைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு வார்த்தையின், ஒருமையிலுள்ள எழுத்துக்கள்.

Man – men woman – women
child – children ox – oxen
tooth – teeth mouse – mice
Goose – geese foot – feet

9. When the singular noun ends with 'a' and 'e' to it to make it plural

Ex: antenna – antennae ; vertebra – vertebrae
formula – formulae ; alumina – aluminae

10. When the singular noun ends with 'is' changes in to 'es' to form plural.

'is' ல் முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்குப் பதில் 'es' சேர்த்து பன்மையாக்கலாம்.

Ex: Crisis – Crises; axis – axes, thesis – theses, oasis – oases; synopsis – synopses; hypothesis – hypotheses; diagnosis – diagnoses, analysis – analyses

11. If Singular noun ends with 'us' add 'i' by removing 'us' to make it plural.

'us' ல் முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு 'us' யை நீக்கி விட்டு 'i' எனச் சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மையாகும்.

Ex : Radius – Radii, Fungus – Fungi, focus – foci, Alumnus – Alunini, terminus – termini, Cactus – cacti

12. Some singular nouns which end with 'us', may take 'ora' or 'era' for their plural form

'us' ல் முடியும் சில ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்கள் 'ora' அல்லது 'era' என மாற்றிவிடும் போது அவை பன்மை பெயர் சொல்லாக மாறி விடும்.

Ex : Corpus – corpora
genus – genera

13. If singular noun ends with 'am' change 'a' instead of 'um' to form the plural noun.

Ex : bacterium – bacteria ; aquarium – aquaria;
agendum – agenda, medium – media, erratum – errata, curriculum – curricula, phylum – phyla

14. Singular nouns which end with 'on' add 'a' instead of 'on' to make plural form – 'on' ல் முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர்சொற்கள் 'a' என மாற்றம் செய்தால் பன்மையாகிவிடும்.

Ex : Phenomenon – phenomena
criterion – criteria
automation – automata
polyhedron – polyhedra

15. Singular nouns that end with 'ex' change it to 'ices' to make plural noun.
'ex' என முடியும் ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு 'ex' ஐ நீக்கி விட்டு 'ices' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மையாகிவிடும்.

Ex : Index – indices / indexes

16. If singular noun ends with 'ix' then change 'ix' to 'ices' to form plurals.

Ex : matrix – matrices
appendix – appendices
'ix'க்கு பதிலாக 'ices' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மைபெயராக மாறி விடும்.

17. The following compound words have 's' in the first word in their plural form.

கூட்டுச் சொற்களின் முதல் சொல்லுடன் 's' சேர்த்தால் அவை பன்மை வடிவமாக மாறி விடும்.

Ex : son – in – law = sons – in- law
daughter – in law = daughters – in – law
commander – in – chief = commanders – in – chief
passer – by = passers – by
governor – general = governors – general
runner – up = runners – up

18. Some compound words have plural form in both the words.

சில கூட்டு சொற்களை பன்மையாக்க அவற்றிலுள்ள இரண்டு noun களையும் பன்மையாக மாற்ற வேண்டும்.

Woman student - women students

Man servant – Men servants

19. The following nouns have the same form in both singular and plural.

News – News Corps – Corps
Series – Series Things – Things
Kudos – Kudos means – means
eyeglasses – eyeglasses shorts – shorts
Premises – premises spectacles – spectacles

trousers – trousers pants – pants
scissors – scissors

20. The following nouns don't have 's' in their plural form.

கீழ்க்கண்ட ஒருமைப் பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு 's' சேர்க்கவேண்டியதில்லை.

Ex : Cattle – cattle

deer – deer furniture – furniture
luggage – luggage advice – advice
stationary – stationery bison – bison
equipment – equipment sheep – sheep
swine – swine staff – staff
scenery – scenery

Easy to Remember

Singular	Plural
End with s, sh, ss, ch,	es
End with y (a,e,i,o,u)	s
end with y (consonant)	ies
end with o (consonent)	es
end with oc (voud)	s
end with f / fe	ves
end with a	ae
end with is	es
end with us	'i'
end with um	a
end with on	a
end with ex/ ix	ices

EXERCISE

- What is the plural form of 'axis'?
a) axiss b) axes c) axis
- What is the plural form of 'crisis'?
a) crisis b) crises c) crisae
- What is the plural for 'focus'?
a) focuses b) focus c) foci
- What is the plural for 'terminus'?
a) terminus b) termine c) termini
- What is the plural for 'memorandum'?
a) memoranclam b) memoranda
c) memorandums
- What is the plural form of 'stratum'?
a) stratum b) strati c) stratums
- Which is the plural form of 'aquarium'?
a) aquariums b) aquarium
c) aquaria

8. What is the plural for 'alumna'?
- a) alumnas b) alumnae c) alumnea
9. What is the plural for 'alumnus'?
- a) alumna b) alumni c) alum
10. What is the plural form of 'sheep'?
- a) sheeps b) sheepes c) sheep
11. What is the plural form of 'grown-up'?
- a) grows -up b) grown -ups
c) grown-up
12. What is the plural form of 'man servant'?
- a) man servants b) men servant
c) men servants
13. What is the plural form of 'spectacles'?
- a) spectacleses b) spectaclesis
c) spectacles
14. What is the plural for 'analysis'?
- a) analysi b) analyses c) analyses
15. What is the plural for 'erratum'?
- a) erratum b) erratums c) errata
16. What is the plural for 'thief'?
- a) thieves b) thiefes c) thieives
17. What is the plural for 'index'?
- a) indices b) indexs c) indice
18. What is the plural for 'criterion'?
- a) criterioins b) criteriae c) criteria
19. What is the plural for 'fungus'?
- a) fungi b) fungae c) funguss

20. What is the plural for 'locus'?
- a) locuses b) loci c) locae
21. What is the plural for 'son-in-law'?
- a) son-in-laws b) son-in-law
c) sons-in-laws
22. What is the plural for 'species'?
- a) specie b) specy c) species
23. What is the plural for piece of furniture?
- a) pieces of furniture b) pieces of furnitures
c) piece of furnitures
24. What is the plural for 'buffalo'?
- a) buffalos b) buffaloes c) bafflos
25. What is the plural for 'goose'?
- a) geese b) geoses c) geeses

Answers:

1) axes	14) analyses
2) crises	15) errata
3) foci	16) thieves
4) termini	17) indices
5) genii	18) criteria
6) memoranda	19) fungi
7) strata	20) loci
8) aquaria	21) sons- in-law
9) alumni	22) species
10) sheep	23) pieces of furniture
11) grown - ups	24) buffaloes
12) men- servant	25) geese
13) spectacles	

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SUFFIX WORD

1
MARKS

PREFIX

Prefixes cannot function as independent words. They modify the meaning of the words to which they are added. One set of prefix reverses the meaning of the word.

வார்த்தைக்கு முன்னால் இணையும் வார்த்தைகள் தனி வார்த்தைகளாக செயல்பட முடியாது. அவைகள் சேரும் வார்த்தைகளின் அர்த்தத்தை மாற்றும். ஒருவகை முன்னால் சேர்க்கும் வார்த்தை, வார்த்தையின் அர்த்தத்தை தலைகீழாக மாற்றும்.

1. In –
- In active Inactive
- land Inland
- sight Insight
- vocate Invoke
2. Im –

Im	possible	Impossible	long	Prolong
	polite	Impolite	noun	Pronoun
	print	Imprint	6. De –	
	pure	Impure	De	code
3. Pre –	caution	Precaution		fame
	face	Preface		grade
	paid	Prepaid	7. Bi –	forest
	record	Pre-record	Bi	cycle
4. Post –	box	Postbox		labial
	paid	Postpaid		lateral
	graduate	Post graduate	8. Tri –	monthly
	colonial	Post-colonial	Tri	Bi-monthly
5. Pro –	claim	Proclaim		angle
	democracy	Pro-democracy		colour
				cycle
				lateral

Prefix	Meaning	Example
Contra	Against/ Opposite	Contraindicate
Contradiction		
Counter	Contrary/ Opposite	Counteract
Counterclockwise		
Dia	Passing Through/ Across/ Between	Dialogue
Diameter		
Fore	Before	Foretell
Forecast		
Pan	Pertaining to All	Pan American
Pan Indian		

PREFIX

S. NO	PREFIX	WORD	NEW WORD
1	Anti	Biotic	Antibiotic
2	Co	Worker	Co-worker
3	De	Forest	Deforest
4	Dis	Agree Appear Approve	Disagree Disappear Disapprove
5	Em	Brace	Embrace
6	Ex	Terminate	Exterminate
7	Extra	Ordinary	Extraordinary
8	Hyper	Active	Hyperactive
9	Il	Legal	Illegal
10	In	Definite	Indefinite

11	Ir	Responsible	Irresponsible
12	Inter	Act	Interact
13	Micro	Biology	Microbiology
14	Mis	Understand	Misunderstand
15	Mono	Syllable	Monosyllable
16	Post	Mortem	Post-mortem
17	Pre	Fix	Prefix
18	Re	Discover	Rediscover
19	Semi	Circle	Semicircle
20	Super	Star	Superstar
21	Trans	Port	Transport
22	Tri	Angle	Triangle
23	Un	Happy	Unhappy

SUFFIX

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters linked to the end of a word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the words gets changed.

suffix என்பது வார்த்தையின் கடைசியில் இணைக்கப்படும் ஒரு எழுத்து அல்லது ஒரு சில எழுத்துகள். பின்வரும் எழுத்து அல்லது எழுத்துகளை இணைப்பதால், அந்த வார்த்தைகளின் இலக்கண செயல் மாறும்.

Eg : adding “ment” to the root word “manage” which is a verb, the new word becomes a noun – “Management”

Suffix	Function	Examples
-ile	It is used to express capability, liability, Susceptibility etc	Docile, Fragile, Juvenile, Volatile, Ductile
-ling	It refers to one that is young, small or inferior	Fulfilling, Duckling, labelling
-let	Indicate Smallness	Booklet, Eaglet, Leaflet
-ette	It is generally used in diminutive sense reoffering to something small and tiny	Novelette, Kitchenette
-ity	It is used for changing adjectives into noun of quality and condition	Visibility, Ability, durability, Capability, Ductility, Sensibility
-ise	It is used to change an adjective or noun into adverb. It is also used to indicate quality condition or function.	Familiarise, Verbalise, Popularise, Criticise, Vandalise, Publicise
-ly	It is used to change a adjective into adverb	Slowly, Sweetly, Immediately and Frequently

S. NO	WORD	SUFFIX	NEW WORD
1	Remedy	al	Remedial
2	Post	age	Postage
3	Count	able	Countable
4	Free	dom	Freedom
5	Invent	or	Inventor
6	Escape	ism	Escapism
7	Valid	ity	Validity
8	Enjoy	ment	Enjoyment

9	Happy	ness	Happiness
10	Friend	ship	Friendship
11	Promote	tion	Promotion
12	Power	ful	Powerful
13	Number	wise	Numberwise
14	Wire	less	Wireless
15	Awe	some	Awesome
16	Child	hood	Childhood
17	Fortune	ate	Fortunate
18	Book	let	Booklet
19	Clear	ly	Clearly
20	Child	ish	Childish
21	Danger	ous	Dangerous
22	Cruel	ty	Cruelty
23	Full	y	Fully

Book Back

Read the list of words formed by adding suffixes :

Frequent	- frequently
Satisfy	- satisfaction
Willing	- willingness
Comfort	- comfortable
Resemble	- resemblance
Noble	- nobility

Form two derivatives from each of the following words by adding prefixes and suffixes :

Word	Prefix	Suffix
patient	impatient	patiently
honour	dishonour	honourable
respect	disrespect	respectful
mange	mismanage	management
fertile	infertile	fertility
different	indifferent	differently
friend	befriend	friendly, friendship
obey	disobey	obedient, obedience

Suffixes

Form a derivate by adding the right suffix to the words.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. 'frequent'</p> <p>a) – ance b) – able</p> <p>c) – ful d) – ly</p> <p>2. 'satisfactory'</p> <p>a) – ion b) – ness</p> <p>c) – less d) – ance</p> | <p>3. 'willing'</p> <p>a) – less b) – ence</p> <p>c) – ly d) – ness</p> <p>4. 'comfort'</p> <p>a) – able b) – ly</p> <p>c) – ness d) – ment</p> |
|---|--|

5. 'resemble'
 a) – ence **b) – ance**
 c) – ity d) – less
6. 'noble'
 a) – ize b) – less
c) – ity d) – ance
7. 'patient'
a) – ly b) – ate
 c) – ity d) – ness
8. 'honour'
 a) – ity **b) – able**
 c) – iance d) – ly
9. 'respect'
a) – ful b) – ity
 c) – ige d) – ian
10. 'manage'
 a) – y b) – ar
 c) – er **d) – r**
11. 'fertile'
a) – ity b) –ness
 c) – less d) – ful
12. 'different'
 a) – ance **b) – ly**
 c) – ness d) – ism
13. 'friend'
a) – ship b) – ness
 c) – ness d) – in

14. 'obey'
 a) – ly **b) – dient**
 c) – at d) – ness

Prefixes

Add a suitable prefix to the root word :

1. 'patient'
 a) in - **b) – ins**
 c) – ill d) – ir
2. 'honour'
a) dis - b) – un
 c) – im d) – semi
3. 'respect'
 a) un - **b) – dis**
 c) – il d) – en
4. 'manage'
a) mis - b) dis -
 c) ir - d) – al
5. 'fertile'
 a) un - **b) in -**
 c) im - d) dis –
6. 'friend'
a) be - b) re -
 c) dis - d) en –
7. 'obey'
 a) in - b) im -
 c) ir - **d) dis –**

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ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

1
MARKS

கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள Abbreviationயும் Acronymயும் நன்கு படிக்கவும். இது எளிதான பகுதி. மாணவர்கள் முழு மதிப்பெண்கள் பெறலாம்.

Abbreviation என்பது ஏதாவது முறையில் வார்த்தை அல்லது சொற்றொடரை சுருக்குவதாகும்

ABBREVIATION :

- a) An abbreviation is shortening of a word or a phrase by any method. It can be spelt word by word.
 Eg : prof. sr. B.Tech B.A. M.A.
- b) A contraction is a reduction of word size

Contraction என்பது வார்த்தையின் அளவை குறைப்பதாகும்.

Eg : Dr, Er, can't they're

c) An acronym is a word formed with the first letters of the words in the phrase. It can be pronounced as a word.

Acronym என்பது சொற்றொடரில் உள்ள முதல் எழுத்துகளால் உருவாக்கப்படுகிறது. இதை, ஒரு வார்த்தையாக உச்சரிக்க முடியும்.

Eg : UNESCO, AIDS, SIM, AVADI, AIR

No.	Abbreviation	Expansion
1.	P.A.	Personal Assistant
2.	P.S.	Personal Secretary / Post Script
3.	B. Tech.	Bachelor of Technology
4.	B.P.	Blood Pressure
5.	A.I.R.	All India Radio
6.	Dr.	Doctor
7.	G.M.	General Manager
8.	S.B.I	State Bank Of India
9.	B. Pharm.	Bachelor of Pharmacy
10.	S.S.L.C.	Secondary School Leaving Certificate
11.	B.Com	Bachelor of Commerce
12.	M.Com	Master of Commerce
13.	B.Sc.	Bachelor of Science
14.	M.Sc.	Master of Science
15.	M.S.	Master of Surgery
16.	M.B.B.S.	Bachelor of Medicine And Bachelor Of Surgery
17.	B.E.	Bachelor of Engineering
18.	M.E.	Master of Engineering
19.	B.L.	Bachelor of Law
20.	B.Ed.	Bachelor of Education
21.	M.Ed.	Master of Education
22.	L.P.G.	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
23.	F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization
24.	F.A.Q	Frequently Asked Question
25.	A.U.T.	Association of University Teachers
26.	F.C.A.	Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants
27.	G8	Group of Eight Nations
28.	C.M.	Chief Minister
29.	P.M.	Prime Minister
30.	F.M.	Frequency Modulation
31.	A.T.M.	Automated Teller Machine
32.	D.E.O.	District Educational Officer
33.	A.E.O.	Assistant Educational Officer
34.	I.A.S.	Indian Administrative Service
35.	I.P.S.	Indian Police Service
36.	M.L.A.	Member of Legislative Assembly
37.	M.P.	Member of Parliament

38.	B.P.O.	Business Process Outsourcing
39.	K.P.O.	Knowledge Process Outsourcing
40.	C.B.I.	Central Bureau of Investigation
41.	K.K.N.P.P.	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant
42.	B.B.C.	British Broadcasting Corporation
43.	C.C.T.V.	Closed Circuit Television
44.	R.T.E.	Right To Education
45.	S.A.T.	Scholastic Aptitude Test
46.	C.A.D.	Computer Aided Designing
47.	C.D.	Compact Disc
48.	C.P.U.	Central Processing Unit
49.	M.B.A.	Master of Business Administration
50.	M. Phil.	Master of Philosophy
51.	I.F.S.	Indian Foreign Service (Or) Indian Forest Service
52.	N.D.A.	National Defence Academy
53.	L.A.N.	Local Area Network
54.	U.P.S.	Uninterrupted Power Supply
55.	S.M.S.	Short Messaging Service
56.	N.S.S.	National Service Scheme
57.	U.N.O.	United Nations Organization
58.	V.I.P.	Very Important Person
59.	U.G.C.	University Grants Commission
60.	P.I.N.	Postal Index Number
61.	T.N.P.S.C.	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
62.	M.C.A.	Master of computer Application
63.	W.H.O.	World Health Organization
64.	T.O.E.F.L.	Test Of English as a Foreign Language
65.	I.E.L.T.S.	International English Language Testing System
66.	G.A.T.E.	Graduate Aptitude Test for Engineering
67.	C.A.T.	Common Aptitude Test
68.	I.S.R.O.	Indian Space Research Organization
69.	N.A.S.A.	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
70.	AVADI	Armed Vehicles and Ammunition Depot of India
71.	TANSI	Tamil Nadu Small Scale Industries
72.	PAN	Permanent Account Number
73.	AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
74.	RAM	Random Access Memory
75.	ROM	Read Only Memory
76.	VISCOM	Visual Communication
77.	SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation
78.	OPEC	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
79.	UNESCO	United Nations Economic Scientific and Cultural Organization
80.	NEWS	North East West South
81.	HUDCO	Housing and Urban Development

82.	POTA	Prevention Of Terrorist Activities Act
83.	ESMA	Essential Services Maintenance Act
84.	SALT	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
85.	UFO	Unidentified Flying Object
86.	ILO	International Labour Organization
87.	TAFE	Tractor and Farming Equipment
88.	RBI	Reserve Bank Of India
89.	SSC	Staff Selection Commission
90.	IOC	Indian Oil Corporation
91.	NGO	Non-Government Organization

EXERCISE

Choose the expanded form of the following abbreviations :

1. RSC

- a) **Reference Stopped contest**
- b) Refer Stopped contest
- c) Refined Selected contest
- d) Return Stoppage content

2. USA

- a) Union States of America
- b) **United States of America**
- c) Union States of America
- d) Unlimited States of America

3. AIBA

- a) Association of Inter states Boxes Amateur
- b) **Association International de Boxing Amateur**
- c) Administrative International Boxing Amateur
- d) Admission to International Boxing Amateur

4. IELTS

- a) **International English Language Testing System**
- b) Indragandhi English Language Testing System
- c) Intercontinental English Language Test System
- d) Interested English Learnerst Test System

5. GST

- a) Good and Service Taxation
- b) Good and Services Taxable
- c) **Goods and Services Tax**
- d) Google and Services Taxes

6. TNPSC

- a) **Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission**

- b) Tamil Nadu Publish Service Commission
- c) Tamil Nadu Public Success Commission
- d) Tamil Nadu People Service Commission

7. STD

- a) Subscribe Trunk Dialing
- b) **Subscriber Trunk Dialing**
- c) Subscription Truck Dialing
- d) Subordinate Truck Dialing

8. ISD

- a) **International Subscriber Dialing**
- b) Inter Sate Successive Dialing
- c) Intersection Subscribe Dialing
- d) Intermission Subsequent Dialing

9. MBA

- a) Master of British Academy
- b) Master of Bengal Accademy
- c) **Master of Business Administration**
- d) Master of Business Administrator

10. MHRD

- a) Ministry of Human Resource Developer
- b) Ministry of Humour Resource Development
- c) Ministry of Human Record Development
- d) **Ministry of Human Resource Development**

11. GPS

- a) Global Placing System
- b) Global Pointing System
- c) **Global Positioning System**
- d) Global Pearing System

12. NSS

- a) National Subscriber Scheme
- b) National Satellite Scheme
- c) **National Service Scheme**

- d) Nationals Service Scheme
13. PTA
- a) Parental Technique Association
 - b) Parents Teachers Association
 - c) Parents Teachers Association**
 - d) Parent Teaching Academy
14. NGO
- a) Non Government Organization**
 - b) Non Government Orientation
 - c) Non Governmental Orientation
 - d) Non Government Organization
15. ICU
- a) Intense Caring Unit
 - b) Intensive Care Unit**
 - c) Intensive Caring Unity
 - d) Intense Care Union
16. IIM
- a) Indian Institute of Management**
 - b) Indian Institute Manager
 - c) Indian Inservice Management
 - d) Indian Interstate Mangement
17. MRI
- a) Magnet Resource Imaging
 - b) Mantel Resource Imaging
 - c) Magnetic Resource Imaging**
 - d) Magnetism Resource Imaging
18. ECG
- a) Electro Cardio Gram**
 - b) Electric Cardio Gram
 - c) Electrical Cardio Gram
 - d) Electro Card Gram
19. NCC
- a) National Cadet Corps**
 - b) Nation's Candidate Corps
 - c) National Cadet Corpse
 - d) National Candid Corps
20. LED
- a) Light Emitting Diode**
 - b) Light Emission Display
 - c) Light Emit Disorder
 - d) Light Emission Diode
21. CPU
- a) Central Public Unit
 - b) Central Processing Unit**
 - c) Central Process Union
 - d) Central Procedure Unit
22. CBSE
- a) Central Board of School Education
 - b) Central Board of Secondary Education**
 - c) Central Board of Schooling Education
 - d) Central Board of School Education
23. GDP
- a) Gross Domestic Product**
 - b) Grass Domain Premise
 - c) Gross Domain Produce
 - d) Gross Domain Product
24. LCD
- a) Liquidity Crystal Display
 - b) Liquid Cryst Display
 - c) Liquid Crystal Display**
 - d) Liquid Crystal Disorder
25. NRI
- a) Non Residing Indian
 - b) Non Recovery Indian
 - c) Non Resistering Indian
 - d) Non Resident Indian**
26. IIT
- a) Indian Institute of Technology**
 - b) Indian Institute of Technique
 - c) Indians Institute Teaching
 - d) India Institute of Tethering
27. ITI
- a) Industry Trainee Institute
 - b) Industrial Training Institute**
 - c) Industries Training Instituter
 - d) Industry Tariff Instruction
28. EMI
- a) Equated Monthly Instalment**
 - b) Equal Month Investment
 - c) Equality Monthly Investment
 - d) Equity Month Instalment

Q. NO
10

PHRASAL VERB

1
MARKS

A phrasal verb is a verb followed by a preposition or an adverb.

ஒரு வினைச்சொல் (verb), இடைச் சொல்(preposition)உடனோ அல்லது வினைஉரிச்சொல்(Adverb)உடனோ இணையும் போது சொற்றொடர் வினைச்சொல்(phrasal verb)உருவாகிறது.

give – distributeகொடுப்பது

give up – abandonவிட்டுக்கொடுப்பது

A phrasal verb looks like a phrase. But it functions as a single word.

Phrasal verbs are combination of

(i) A verb + A preposition

ஒரு வினைச்சொல் + ஒரு இடைச் சொல்

look + after – look after – take care.

We must look after our aged parents.

(ii) A verb + An Adverb

ஒரு வினைச்சொல் + ஒரு வினை உரிச்சொல்

look + around – look around – examine (possibilities) turn the head.

(iii) A verb + adverb + A preposition

ஒரு வினைச்சொல் + ஒரு வினை உரிச்சொல் + ஒரு இடைச் சொல்

look + down + on – look down on –despise

Phrasal verbs have very distinct meaning which can't be guessed from the literal meanings of the adverbs in them.

இவ்வகையான வினைச்சொற்கள் தனக்கென தனி அர்த்தம் கொண்டவையாக இருக்கும். வார்த்தையில் உள்ள வினை உரிச்சொல்லை கொண்டு அர்த்தத்தை முடிவுக்கு வரக்கூடாது.

Ex : give away – distribute

மேற்குறிப்பிட்ட phrasal verb தனித்தனியாக பார்த்தால் give கொடு away - தூரத்தில் என்று தவறாக அர்த்தம் கணிக்கக்கூடாது. அதற்கு வழங்கு என்று பொருள்.

Ex : The chief guest **gave away** the prizes.

Sometimes the meaning of phrasal verb is different from the meaning of the verb and adverb or preposition.

சில நேரங்களில் வார்த்தையில் உள்ள வினைச்சொல், வினை உரிச்சொல் மற்றும் இடைச் சொல் இவைகளில் இருந்து கூட்டு வினைச் சொல்லின் அர்த்தம் முற்றிலும் மாறுபட்டிருக்கும்.

Look at the photo.

Don't **come out**. A snake is at the door.

He **gave up** smoking.

gave up - quit / abandoned

You **go through** the lessons.

Go through – revise

Often a phrasal verb, having the same combination, has more than one meaning

கூட்டு வினைச்சொல்லின் அர்த்தம் வாக்கியத்திற்கு ஏற்றாற்போல் மாறுபடும்.

Ex : Come off – take place
 Came off – succeeded, suffer
 His wedding **comes off** tomorrow.
 Out team **came off** victoriously.
 He ran his car into a lorry and **came off** with severe injuries.

List of phrasal verbs with meanings :

No	Phrasal verbs	Meanings	Tamil Meaning
1	Look at	Consider	எண்ணிப்பார்த்தல் / கருதுதல்
2	Look over / look into	Examine, investigate	விசாரணை செய்
3	Look through	Revise, study briefly	திருப்புதல் (அ) சுருக்கமாக படித்தல்
4	Put off	Postpone, delay extinguish	ஒத்திப்போடு, தள்ளி வை, தீயை அணை
5	Put on	Wear	அணிந்திடு
6	Put up with	Tolerate	சகித்துக்கொள்
7	Put up at	Stay / provide	தங்குதல்
8	Run away	Elope / escape	ஓடிப்போ, தப்பித்துக்கொள்
9	Run into	Encounter / face	பிரச்சனைகளை எதிர்கொள்
10	Run over	Crushed	நசுக்குவது
11	Stand by	Support	ஆதரவு கொடு
12	Stand for	Represent, symbolize	உதாரணமாக திகழ்தல்
13	Stand up	Valid	செல்லுபடியாகிற
14	Back out	Withdraw	பின்வாங்கு, திரும்பபெறு
15	Back up	Support	ஆதரவு கொடு
16	Bear down	Defeat	தோற்கடி
17	Bear up	Endures	சகித்துக்கொள்
18	Blow out	Extinguish	அணைத்தல்
19	Blow up	Explode	வெடிக்கச்சொல்
20	Break down	Stop working	பழுதடைதல்
21	Break in/break into	Enter forcibly	அனுமதியின்றி நுழைதல்
22	Break off	End	முடிவுக்கு கொண்டு வருதல்
23	Break out	Escape from a place	ஓரிடத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்தல்
24	Break through	Penetrate	ஊடுருவுதல்
25	Break up	Shatter	சிதறுதல்
26	Bring about	Make something happen / implementation	நடைமுறை படுத்துதல்
27	Bring down	Make somebody lose power	சிலருக்கு அதிகாரம் இழக்கச் செய்தல்
28	Bring forth	Produce	உருவாக்கு
29	Bring out	Publish	வெளியிடு
30	Bring up	Rear	வளர்
31	Call for	Demand	கோருதல்
32	Call in	Summon	வரவழை

33	Call off	Cancel	ரத்துசெய்
34	Call on	Visit a person	ஒருவரை சென்று பார்த்தல்
35	Call out	Summon	வரவழை
36	Call up	Recall	நினைவு கூர்தல்
37	Call upon	Urge	நிர்பந்தித்தல்
38	Carry off	Win	வெல்வது
39	Carry out	Obey	கீழ்படிதல், நிறைவேறுதல்
40	Come about	Happen	நிகழ்வது
41	Come off	Take place	நடைபெறுதல்
42	Come on	Hurry	தூரிதப்படுத்துதல்
43	Come over	Appear	தோன்றுதல்
44	Come round	Recover	குணமடைதல்
45	Come upon/come across	Meet by chance	ஏதேச்சையாக/தற்செயலாக நடப்பது
46	Cut short	Reduce	குறைப்பது
47	Cut off	Chop	துண்டிப்பு
48	Cut up	Slice	துண்டுகளாக்குதல்
49	Dealt with	Manage	சமாளித்தல்
50	Drop in	Arrive	வருகை புரிதல்
51	Drop out	Discontinue	விட்டு விலகுதல்
52	Fall for	To be deceived	ஏமாற்றப்படுதல்
53	Fall off	Decrease	குறைத்தல்
54	Fall out	Quarrel	சண்டையிடுதல்
55	Fall through	collapse	தோல்வியுறுதல்
56	Fall upon	Attack	தாக்கு
57	Get away	Escape	தப்பித்தல்
58	Get back	Return	திரும்ப வருதல்
59	Get on	Continuous, harmonious terms,	இணக்கமான நட்பை தொடருதல்
60	Get over	Recover	குணமடைதல்
61	Get round	Persuade	இணங்கச்சொல்
62	Give away	Allow	வழங்கு
63	Give in	Yield	விட்டுக்கொடு
64	Give out	Come to an end	முடிவுக்கு வருதல்
65	Give up	Abandon, quit	விட்டுக்கொடு
66	Give away	Allow	அனுமதி
67	Go about	Perform, do	செயல்படுத்து
68	Go after	Chase, follow	பின் தொடருதல்
69	Go down	To be remembered	நினைவு கூர்தல்
70	Go into	Investigate	விசாரி
71	Go on	Continue	தொடருதல்
72	Go through	Examine	ஆய்வு செய்

73	Hold back	Withhold	நிறுத்திவை
74	Hold on	Stop, wait	நிறுத்து, காத்திரு
75	Hold out	Give, offer	வழங்கு, கொடு
76	Hold up	Delay	தாமதி
77	Keep back	Withhold	நிறுத்தி வை
78	Keep down	Control	கட்டுப்படுத்து
79	Keep off	Avoid	தவிர்
80	Keep up	Maintain	தக்கவைத்துக் கொள்ளுதல்
81	Lay by	Reserve, keep for future	எதிர்காலத்திற்காகச் சேமித்து வை
82	Lay arm down	Surrender	சரணடை
83	Lay life down	Sacrifice	தியாகம் செய்
84	Lay a rule down	Pass a law	சட்டத்தை உருவாக்கு
85	Look after	Take care of	கவனித்துக்கொள்
86	Look back	Remember / recollect	நினைவு கூர்
87	Look for	Search	தேடு
88	Look on	Consider	கருத்தில் கொள்
89	Look out	Be watchful	விழிப்புடன் இரு
90	Look to	Depend on	சார்ந்திரு
91	Look up	Search for, refer	தேடுதல்
92	Make after	Follow	பின்பற்று
93	Make away	Steal	திருடுதல்
94	Make fast	Secure	பத்திரப்படுத்து
95	Make for	Set out	ஏற்பாடு செய்தல்
96	Make off	Run away	ஓடிப்போதல்
97	Make out	Understand	புரிந்துகொள்
98	Make up	Compensate	ஈடு செய்
99	Pass away	Die	இறத்தல்
100	Pass for	Consideration	கருதப்படுகிறது
101	Pass off	End	முடிவுக்கு வந்தது
102	Pass out	Faint	மயக்கமடைதல்
103	Pass through	Traverse	குறுக்காக போ
104	Pick on	Tease, insult	ஏளனம் செய், பரிகாசம் செய்
105	Pick out	Choose	தேர்ந்தெடு
106	Pick over	Sort out	பிரித்தெடு
107	Pick up	Improve	மேம்படுத்திக்கொள்
108	Pull back	Withdraw	பினவாங்குதல்
109	Pull on	Tag	இழுத்தல்
110	Pull through	Get thrown	குணமாகுதல்
111	Pull up	Catch	பிடிப்பது
112	Put across	Communicate your ideas to open	பிறருக்கு உங்கள் கருத்துக்களை பகிர்தல்
113	Put by	Save	சேமித்து வை

114	Put down	Repress	அடக்குதல்
115	Put form	To grow	வளருதல்
116	Put out (fire)	Extinguish	தீயை அணை
117	Put through	Implement	அமலாக்கு, நடைமுறைப்படுத்து
118	Run across	Meet accidentally	எதேச்சையாக சந்தி
119	Run after	Chase, follow	பின்தொடர்
120	Run down	Collide	மோதி விழுதல்
121	Run on	Keep going	போய் கொண்டாடு
122	Run out	Be exhausted	தீர்த்து போதல்
123	See about	Investigate	விசாரி
124	See off	Send off	வழி அனுப்புதல்
125	See through	Penetrate	ஊடுருவு
126	See to	Attend	காண்
127	Set about	Start	தொடங்கு
128	Set against	Oppose	எதிர்த்து நில்
129	Set a side	Keep loof	ஒதுக்கி வை
130	Set in	Begin, commence	தொடங்கு
131	Set out/set off	Begin a journey	பயணத்தை தொடங்கு
132	Set to	Fight	சண்டையிடு
133	Set up	Establish	நிறுவுதல்
134	Settle down	Calm down	அமைதியாக இருத்தல்
135	Stand back	Move back	பின்னால் போ
136	Stand off	Keep away	ஒதுங்கி போ
137	Stand out	Continue to resist/oppose	எதிர்த்து நில்
138	Step down	Resign	ராஜினாமா செய்
139	Stir up	To rouse	கிளர்ந்தெழு
140	Take after	Resemble	ஒத்திருப்பது
141	Take down	Write	எழுது
142	Take in	Deceive	ஏமாற்று
143	Take off	Start	தொடங்கு
144	Take on	Assume	கருதுவது
145	Take out	Remove	நீக்கு
146	Take up	Raise at	உயர்த்து
147	Throw away	To get rid off as useless	வீண் எனத் தூக்கி எறிதல்
148	Throw up	Relinquish	விட்டு விலகுதல்
149	Turn against	Dislike	வெறுப்பு
150	Turn away	Refuse admission	அனுமதிப்பது
151	Turn down	Reject, ignore	நிராகரி, மறந்துவிடு
152	Turn on	Handover	ஒப்படை
153	Turn off	Stop	நிறுத்து
154	Turn on	To make water flow	குழாயைத் திற

155	Turn up	Appear, gain	தோன்றல், நிகரலாபம்
156	Turn upon	retalite	பதிலடி கொடு

Phrasal verbs

Substitute the phrasal verbs in the sentences with a single word.

- I'll **turn the tap** on.
 - close
 - open**
 - shut
 - leaf
- CBS Records was **taken over** by Sony.
 - lead**
 - sold
 - bought
 - purchased
- The villagers **set off** to the capital.
 - start**
 - over
 - close
 - end
- Don't **put off** your good decisions.
 - finish
 - half
 - continue
 - d) postpone**
- I went to **see off** my friend yesterday.
 - say good bye**
 - say good morning
 - say good night
 - say good evening
- we had a two day **stopover** in Chennai.
 - short stay**
 - long stay
 - no stay
 - non-stop
- Please, **get in**.
 - go
 - out
 - arrive**
 - reach
- He **got on** the bus.
 - enter**
 - exit
 - went
 - depart
- They **get off** the bus
 - enter
 - arrive
 - leave**
 - lease
- We want to **get away** from home.
 - go away**
 - stay away
 - leaved
 - gather

- We have **checked in** at the hotel
 - a) arrived and registerd**
 - vacated
 - stayed
 - departed
- We have **checked out** the hotel room by noon.
 - paying and staying
 - b) paid left**
 - leaving
 - departing

phrasal verbs

Replace the underlined word with a phrasal verb.

- The doctors **removed** his finger.
 - cut in
 - cut up
 - c) cut off**
 - cut with
- He **met** his friend by chance.
 - a) came upon**
 - came off
 - came up
 - came in
- We **rely on** your help.
 - a) bank on**
 - bank up
 - bank in
 - bank out
- The cab **arrived and stopped** at the house.
 - drew on
 - b) drew up**
 - drew off
 - drew away
- My mother became **unconscious** on seeing the blood.
 - pass on
 - pass away
 - c) pass out**
 - pass by
- Fire fighters **stopped** the car **burning**.
 - put off
 - put on
 - c) put out**
 - put up
- My friend **helped** me in my trouble.
 - stand off
 - stand in
 - stand with
 - d) stood by**
- The plane is **may leave** the run way.
 - a) take off**
 - take out
 - take in
 - take on
- The people were **not allowed** to enter the hall.
 - turn off
 - turn out
 - c) turn away**
 - turn up

Q. NO
11

COMPOUND WORDS

1
MARKS

What are compound words?

Compound words are formed by combining two or more words and that new word gives a different and new meaning to the formed compound word.

Ex : School + bus = School bus

கூட்டுச் சொற்கள் என்றால் என்ன?

இரண்டு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளை இணைக்கப்பட்டு, உருவாக்கப்படும் ஒரு புதிய வார்த்தைக்கு Compound word என்று பெயர்

School, bus ஆகிய இரு தனித்தனி வார்த்தைகளை இணைக்கப்பட்டு School bus என்ற புதிய வார்த்தை உருவாக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது.

There are three ways of writing a compound word.

3வகைகளால் நாம் கூட்டுச்சொற்களை உருவாக்கலாம்.

A. Closed form

There is no space or hyphen between two words.

Ex : football, keyboard, notebook.

இணைக்கப்பட்ட இரு வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே Space இருக்காது. Hyphen(-)யும் இருக்காது.

B. Hyphenated form : (சிறு நடுக்ககோடு வகை)

There is a hyphen between two words or more than two.

இணைக்கப்பட்ட இரு அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே Hyphen அதாவது சிறு நடுக்ககோடு (-) இருக்கும்.

Ex : two-year-old six-pack day-to-day
Mother-in-law brother-in-law father-in-law
Sister-in-law

C. Open form :

There is a space between the words.

இணைக்கப்பட்ட இரு வார்த்தைகளுக்கிடையே (Space) இடைவெளி இருக்கும்.

Eg : real estate, post office, public speaking

ஒரு Compound word-ஐ உருவாக்க, தேவையான வார்த்தைகள் கீழ்க்கண்ட வகைகளிலிருந்து பெறப்படும்.

(i) **parts of Speech** : Noun, verb, Adjective, Adverb, Preposition

(ii) **Gerund** : A verbal noun which ends in-ing

'ing'ன் முடியும் verbal noun.

Ex : Noun + Noun = School boy Noun + Verb = Sun rise
Noun + Adj = Home less Noun + Preposition = Passer-by
Noun + Gerund = dreaming

(i) parts of Speech :

1. Noun – பெயர்ச்சொல் Eg : Mother, sister, brother, cricket
2. Verb – வினைச்சொல் Eg : run, care, wait, use
3. Adjective – பெயர் உரிச்சொல் - பெயரை விளக்க உதவும் சொல்
Eg : huge, white, old, good, bad
4. Adverb – வினை உரிச்சொல் - வினையை விளக்க உதவும் சொல்
Eg : after, well, loudly
5. Preposition – இடைச் சொல் Eg : up, down, on, out, by

(ii) Gerund :

'ing' என்று முடியும் வினைச் சொல்

Eg : swimming, going, looking, working

Examples :

Bee hive, door knob, courtyard, eyelashes, gentlefolk, grandmother, half hour, home coming, mantel piece, over-straining, sing song, spinning wheel, spotless, sunset, tollgate, water proof.

A. Noun + Noun :

School bus, school boy, school girl, class room, air ticket, bed room, bee hive, honey bee, handcuff, school building, bed time, lady bug, book stall, sun-dial, water proof, white paper, river bank, hand bag, fire man, rail road, post man, cork-screws, post office, post master, post box, border line, chessmen, postcard, time limit, truck-load, water tank, dream world, bus-station, picture book, train truck.

B. Noun + Verb :

Snow drop, sun rise, sun set, hair cut, rain fall, air tight, bench mark, breast feed, headache, bus stop, day break, earmark, finger-painting, finger print, hand wash, root cause, landline, snow fall, house sitting, ship read, moon walk, tooth brush, way lay, paint brush.

C. Noun + Adjective :

Age old, dead slow, duty free, accident prone, bad tempered, careless, black gold, merciless, henpecked, homeless, homesick, jet blag, life long, knee-deep, milk white, snow white, sky blue, world famous, silver white.

D. Noun + Gerund :

Mind reading, day dreaming, air conditioning, hand writing, air lifting, mind blowing, mind boggling, oil drilling, roller station, time consuming, train spotting, soul sitting, breath taking, air lifting, cross-questioning, sight-seeing, story telling, soul stirring, snow skiing.

E. Noun + Preposition :

Countryside, passerby

F. Verb + Noun :

Handle bar, guide book, cry baby, bath room, break fast, cross fire, cross word, drive inn, fire place, pass word, pass port, pick pocket, pay day, show room, search light, show room, watch dog, taste buds, stop clock, rest room, rest house, play ground, pop corn, search engine, spoil sport, walk man, stop-clock, cut throat.

G. Verb + Gerund :

Type setting, type writing, note making.

H. Verb + Preposition :

Look up, look down, put in, put on, put out, put off, look into, give in, give up, give off, give out, give away, lock up, show in, show off, slow down, run on, run out of, run down, run in.

I. Verb + Adverb :

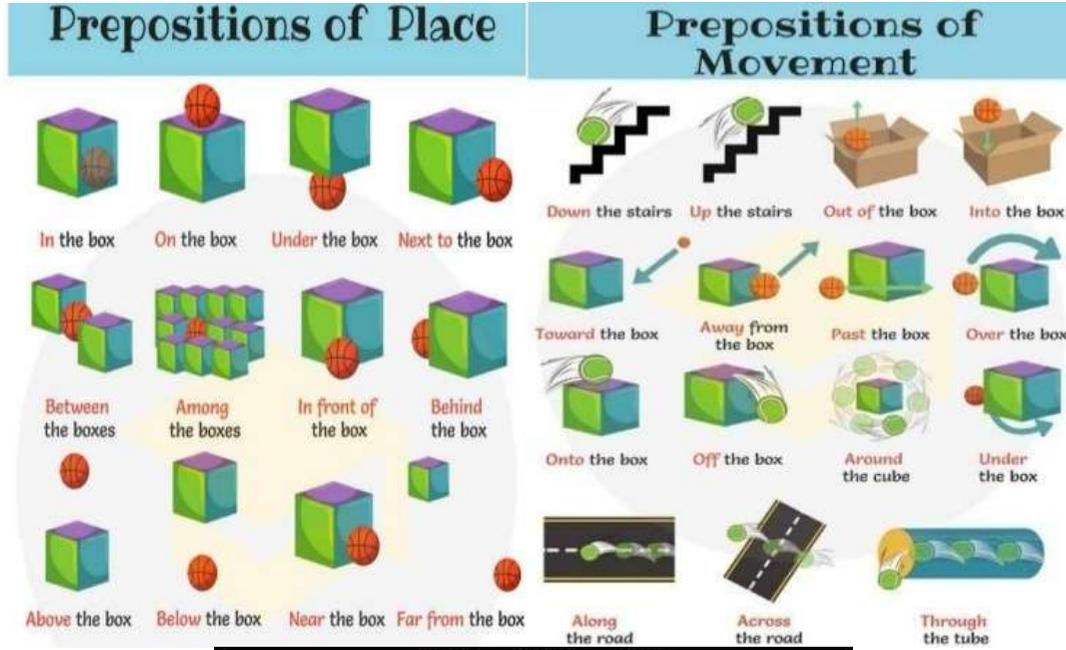
Draw back, fall out, look out, take off, drop-out.

- c) **song** d) long
2. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**over**'
- a) **straining** b) singing
c) dancing d) drilling
3. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**spot**'
- a) erring b) **less**
c) loss d) man
4. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**gentle**'.
- a) music b) **folk**
c) repost d) mark
5. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**grand**'
- a) channel b) building
c) **mother** d) kid
6. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**court**'
- a) **yard** b) premise
c) veranda d) door
7. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**sun**'
- a) **set** b) bright
c) gliter d) fine
8. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**half**'
- a) loaf b) second
c) **hour** d) day
9. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**home**'
- a) arriving b) reaching
c) **coming** d) departing
10. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**mantle**'
- a) work b) lock
c) **piece** d) peace
11. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**eye**'
- a) **lashes** b) strainins
c) exercise d) look
12. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**water**'
- a) leakage b) **proof**
c) scarcity d) drain
13. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**bee**'
- a) hones b) **hive**
c) busy d) lazy
14. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**toll**'
- a) cat b) hate
c) **gate** d) hat
15. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**door**'
- a) knot b) side
c) open d) **knob**
16. Choose the word from the options given to form a compound word with '**spinning**'
- a) **wheel** b) car
c) tyre d) guard

Q. NO
12

PREPOSITIONS

**1
MARKS**



'pre' is a latin word which means 'before'. The position of the noun or before the enoun is called preposition. In other words, a preposition can be defined as the relationship between two objects.

இடைச்சொற்கள் என்பது பெயர்ச்சொல்லின் அமைவிடத்தைக் குறிப்பதாகும். வேறு வடிவத்தில் கூற வேண்டுமென்றால் இரு பெயர் சொற்களுக்கிடையே உள்ள உறவைக் குறிப்பிடுவது 'preposition' எனப்படும்.

The cat is **below** the table.

இங்கு என்ற இடைச்சொல் (preposition) பூனை (cat) மற்றும் மேஜை (Table) ஆகிய இருப்பெயர் சொற்களுக்கிடையே உள்ள உறவைக் குறிக்கிறது. மேலும் இது பூனையின் அமைவிடத்தைக் குறிக்கிறது. எனவே below என்பது preposition ஆகும்.

There are three kinds of prepositions:

1. Simple prepositions
2. Compound prepositions
3. Phrase prepositions

இடைச் சொற்கள் மூன்று வகைப்படும் அவை:

1. **Simple prepositions** - in, an, from, to, with, unter, below, behind, between, among
2. **Compound prepositions** - along, about, around, beside.
3. **Phrase prepositions** - In spite of, owing to, due to, because of, on account of, according to, on the basis of.

List of Prepositions:

S. No.	Prepositions	Tamil Meaning	Illustration
1.	About	பற்றி	I know about the causes of world war.
2.	In (place)	உள்ளே	The pencil is in the box.
3.	In (Time)	இல்	I will visit Vatican city in May.
4.	On (place)	மேலே	The cat is on the wall.
5.	On (Time)	அன்று	I was born on 1 st Dec. 1972.
6.	At (place)	இல்	Our regional office is at Karur.
7.	At (Time)	ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில்	The movie will be shown at 6.20 a.m.
8.	For	ஆக	I waited for my friend
9.	By (Time) (Noun) (Place)	நேரத்திற்குள் / மணிக்குள் ஆல் அருகில்	I'll come there by 11'o clock.
10.	From (place) (Time) (Noun)	இருந்து லிருந்து ஒருவரிடமிருந்து	I'm from Kolkatta. Our special class is from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. I got a letter from Sudha.
11.	Since (Time)	லிருந்து	I have been working here since 2002.
12.	Above (place)	பற்றி	God is above us.
13.	Across (place)	குறுக்கே	There is a bridge across the river.
14.	After (Time) (place)	பிறகு பின்னால்	I will meet your after some time. The police run after the thief.
15.	Along (place)	வழியாக நேரத்தில்	Raga walked along the railway track. I stood along the room
16.	Among (place)	இடையில், மத்தியில்	The members discussed among themselves.
17.	Below	கீழே	Answer the questions below .
18.	Between	இடையில் (இருவர் மட்டும்)	The teacher stands between Ram and Shyam.
19.	Down (place)	கீழே	Get down from the ladder.

20.	In front of (place)	முன்புறம்	Don't park the vehicles infront of the gate.
21.	Into (place)	உள்ளுக்குள்	He dived into the well.
22.	Near (place)	அருகில்	My house is near Meenakshi Amman Temple.
23.	Of	உடைய, க்கான	This is a school of music.
24.	Off	நிறுத்து அணை, அப்பால்	He switched off the fan. Keep off the inflammable things.
25.	Over	மேலே	Bird flies over the sky.
26.	Through	வழியாக	I went to Chennai through Trichy.
27.	Under	கீழே	The cat is under the table.
28.	Up	மேலே	He went up the hill.
29.	Upon	மீது	The tree fell upon the van.
30.	With	உடன்	I went to zoo with my friend.
31.	Beside	பக்கத்தில்	I sat beside Prema in the class.
32.	Besides	கூடுதலாக	Besides a car, he bought a scooter.

EXERCISE

- I was studying _____ the morning (TB)
a) at b) in c) on
- She was born _____ the 5th of July(TB)
a) at b) in c) on
- I will reach there _____ 6'o clock (TB)
- The cat is _____ the wall (TB)
a) in b) on c) between
- Jenny lives _____ her work place. (TB)
a) under b) over c) near
- Raj is _____ his room (TB)
a) in b) on c) at
- I went _____ the book store (TB)
a) into b) to c) towards
- The swimmer jumped _____ the pool.(TB)
a) to b) into c) into
- The dog was coming _____ him (TB)
a) into b) towards c) to
- I have been studying _____ 5 am., andI am at in even now. (TB)
a) since b) for c) in
- The construction of this building has been going on _____ January. (TB)
a) for b) since c) into
- Maya has worked in this institution as an accountant _____ 23 years. (TB)
a) since b) During c) for
- Many ideas were discussed I _____ three weeks before the annul day theme wasfinalised. (TB)

- a) towards b) for c) Since
14. We will be visiting my grand parents _____ the summer vacation (TB)
a) during b) in c) during (or) in
15. Discussion on a sports meet _____ ourschool and other schools are going on for two days.(TB)
16. The sailors divided the money _____ themselves; and the ship sailed on. (TB)
17. The final match will be held _____ India and Australia (TB)
a) Between b) for c) among
18. We'd discussed this point ourselves many timesover the past months. (TB)
a) among b) after c) between
19. We have been living in chennai _____ eight years (TB)
a) since b) for c) among
20. Abdul has taken _____ his father(TB)
a) after b) at c) for
21. Viral generally goes to his work value _____ bus. (TB)
a) on b) by c) at
22. The cricket ball was hidden _____ theleaves. (TB)
a) among b) between c) on
23. Mani divided his toys _____ hisbrothers and sisters (TB)
a) between b) among c) since

Answer :

1. in	7. into	13. for	19. for
2. on	8. into	14. during\in	20. after
3. at	9.towards	15. between	21. by
4. on	10. since	16. among	22. among
5. near	11. since	17. between	23.between
6. in	12. for	18. among	



'Tense' means 'Time'. It denotes three times namely

1. Present Tense 2. Past Tense 3. Future Tense

மூன்று வகையான காலங்கள்:

1. நிகழ்காலம் 2. இறந்த காலம் 3. எதிர்காலம்

'Tense' denotes the time of action.

ஒரு செயல் எப்பொழுதில் நடைபெற்றது / நடைபெறுகிறது / நடைபெறும் என்பதை குறிக்க Tense பயன்படுகிறது.

If one gets through knowledge in Tense, he / she can get mastery over the language. Tense is the fundamental of all grammatical Competencies.

Let us see the classification of Tenses.

(a) PRESENT TENSE:

The earth revolves around the sun.

Format:

Sub + V, (Present form of the Verb)

Note : Add 's' or 'es' to the verb if the subject is III person singular.

குறிப்பு : எழுவாய் (Subject) மூன்றாம் நபராக (He / She / If) இருந்தால் வினைச்சொல்லுடன் 's' அல்லது 'es' சேர்க்க வேண்டும்.

Conjugation :

I, We play He/She/It –plays
You play They Play

Usage :

1. To refer day to day activities / regular habits / habitual actions.

அன்றாட செயல்களை குறிக்க / பழக்க வழக்கங்களை குறிக்க.

I get up at 5 a.m. daily.

He drinks coffee every morning.

2. அறிவியல் உண்மைகளைக் குறிக்க to refer scientific truth

Ex : The sun rises in the east.

The sun sets in the west.

3. In proverbs பழமொழிகளைக் குறிக்க

Ex : Haste make waste.

Face is the index of the mind.

4. To indicate pre planned future action which are certain.

முன்னதாக திட்டமிடப்பட்ட எதிர்காலச் செயல்களைக் குறிக்க.

The Prime Minister visits New York next month.

We go to Ooty during vacation.

5. To refer historical events in the past.

ஏற்கனவே நடைபெற்ற வரலாற்று நிகழ்வுகளை குறிக்க.

Here goes Laika into space.

6. In commentaries –வர்ணனையில்

Pandya bowls from the East end.

Clue words: daily, regularly, usually, every day, every morning, every night, always, never, seldom, rarely, occasionally, scarcely, hardly.

(b) PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Sub + is / am / are + V + ing

Conjugation:

I am playing. We, you, they – are playing
He, She, It – is playing

Usage:

1. To refer to an action which is going on continuously to a certain period.

நிகழ்காலத்தில் ஒரு செயல் நடைபெற்று
கொண்டிருத்தலை குறிக்க.

I **am playing** chess now.

She **is reading** a novel at present.

2. to express the future action with the word 'going to'.

'Going to' என்ற வார்த்தையுடன் எதிர்காலத்தைக் குறிக்க.

I am **going to attend** semester next week.

We are **going to appear** for the public exam next year.

3. With 'always' to express anger or imitation.

கோபம் மற்றும் எரிச்சலை குறிக்க 'always' என்ற வார்த்தையுடன் பயன்படும்.

My neighbour's dog is always barking.

(c) PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:

Format:

Sub + have / has + V₃
V₃ – Past participle

Conjugation:

I, we, you, they – have played He, She, It – has played

Note: 'Has' for III person singular. (He / She / It)

Usage:

1. To refer recently completed action.

சமீபத்தில் நடந்து முடிந்த செயல்களைக் குறிக்க.

I **have finished** my homework just now.

Latha **has returned** home from Chennai this morning.

2. To refer to the earlier action whose results are known now.

ஏற்கனவே நடைபெற்ற நிகழ்ச்சிகளின் விளைவினை குறிக்க.

He **has passed** the entrance exam.

It **has rained** heavily last night.

(d) PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Format:

Sub + have / has + been + V₁ + ing

Conjugation:

We, I, you, they – have been playing

He, She, It has been playing

Usage:

To refer an action which began in the past, happening now and continues in future.

ஒரு செயல் கடந்த காலத்தில் ஆரம்பித்து நிகழ்காலத்தில் நடைபெற்று எதிர்காலத்தில் தொடருமானால் அவ்வகை செயல்களுக்கு இந்த Tense -ஐ பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

Ex: 1. He **has been living** in Coimbatore since 2000.

2. Radhika **has been working** in this institution for five years.

1. அவன் 2000ஆம் ஆண்டு முதல் கோயமுத்தூரில் வசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறான். (இனியும் அவன் அங்கு வசிப்பான்.)

2. ராதிகா இக்கல்வி நிறுவனத்தில் 5 வருடங்களாக பணி புரிந்து வருகிறாள். (இனியும் அவள் பணியைத் தொடர்வாள்.)

Note: 'Since' is followed by particular time.

'For' is followed by total time.

குறிப்பு: 'Since' வரும்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்ட காலமும், For வரும் பொழுது மொத்த அளவையும் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும்.

Clue words: Since, For

PAST TENSE :

(a) SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Format:

Sub + V₂ V₂ – Past Form of the Verb

Conjugation:

I, we, you, he, she, it, they – wrote

Usage:

1. To refer all the past events completed.

கடந்த காலத்தில் நடந்து முடிந்த செயல்களை குறிக்க.

Ex: India **got** independence in 1947.

He **became** a doctor last year.

(b) PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Format:

Sub + was / were + V₁ + ing

Conjugation:

I, He, She, It – was writing We, you, they – were writing.

ஒரு செயல் கடந்த காலத்தில் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருந்ததைக் குறித்தல்.

I **was watching** TV when somebody knocked the door.

Clue words: while, when

While I **was bathing**, somebody called me.

(c) PAST PERFECT TENSE:

Format:

Sub + had + V₃

Conjugation:

I, we, you, he, she, It, they – had played.

When two actions occur one after another in the past, the first completed action should be in the past perfect tense and second completed action should be in simple past tense.

கடந்த காலத்தில் இரு செயல்கள் ஒன்றன் பின் ஒன்றாக நடைபெற்று முதலாவதாக நடந்து முடிந்த செயலுக்கு Past Perfect Tenseயும் இரண்டாவது நடந்து முடிந்த செயலுக்கு Simple Past Tense யும் எழுத வேண்டும்.

When I **reached** the railway station, the train **had left** already.

மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட உதாரணத்தில் நான் புகைவண்டி நிலையத்திற்கு சென்றடைந்து இரண்டாவது செயல். எனவே reached simple past tense-ல் உள்ளது.

புகைவண்டி கிளம்பி விட்டது என்பது முதல் செயல். எனவே அது had left என்ற Past Perfect Tense-ல் உள்ளது.

Clue words: When, before

(d) PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Format:

Sub + had been + V₁ + ing

Conjugation:

I, we, you, he, she, It, they – had been writing.

Usage:

When an action began in the past and occurred continuously.

ஒரு சொல் கடந்த காலத்தில் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்று கொண்டிருந்து அறியாது அது முடிந்து விட்டால் Past Perfect Continuous Tense பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

Ex: She had been learning Hindi for the past 2 years.

He had been watching TV for a long time (but not now)

3. FUTURE TENSE:

(a) SIMPLE FUTURE:

Format:

Sub + Shall / Will + V₁

I / We – Shall

Conjugation:

I, We – Shall read

You, He, She, It, They – Will read

Usage:

1. To refer uncertain future actions

நிச்சயமற்ற எதிர்காலச் செயல்களை குறிக்க.

(b) FUTURE CONTINUOUS:

Format:

Sub + Shall / Will + be + V₁ + ing

Conjugation:

I, We – Shall be reading

You, He, She, It, They – Will be reading

Usage:

1. To refer an action of Future while will be happening continuously.

ஒரு செயல் எதிர்காலத்தில் தொடர்ந்து

நடைபெற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்குமானால் அதை Future continuous tense –ல் எழுத வேண்டும்.

I **will be travelling** to Chennai by this time tomorrow.

Karthigai Murugan **will be writing** his public exam by next March.

Clue words: by this time, next week / month / year.

(c) FUTURE PERFECT TENSE:

Format:

Sub + will (shall + have + V₃)

Conjugation:

I, We – Shall have read

You, He, She, It, They – Will have read

Usage:

To refer to an action which is expected to be completed by near future.

ஒரு செயல் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட (எதிர்) காலத்திற்குள் முடியும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்ததால்.

I shall have completed this assignment by next Tuesday.

We will have reached Delhi by next week.

(d) FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE:

Format:

Sub + will / shall + have been + V + ing

Conjugation

I, We – shall have

BOOK BACK

Complete the sentences in present forms. (TB)

1. Saravanan always _____ (go) for a walk in themorning.
2. We _____ (gather) here for a meeting and thechair person is yet to arrive.
3. Aruna _____ eagerly _____ (wait) to meet herfriend since morning.
4. Sheeba _____ (move) to a new house next week.
5. Naseera _____ (attend) music classes regularly.
6. Ilakiya and Adhira _____ (enjoy) each other'scompany very much.
7. Mani _____ (work) in this school for five years.
8. It _____ (pour) outside now.

Answers:

1) goes	2) have gathered
3) has been waiting	4) moves / is moving
5) attends	6) enjoy / are enjoying
7) has been working	8) is pouring

Complete the sentences in past forms. (TB)

1. I _____ (go) to her place on fort.
2. The children _____ (play) in the ground when theteacher arrived.
3. They _____ (request) him when the managerarrived.
4. If you _____ (work) hard, you would have wonthe relay match.
5. Joanna and joy _____ already _____ (leave)for Ooty, when the others reached thestation.
6. We all _____ (sing) in the choir last week.
7. Nancy _____ always _____ (ask) for help.
8. The office goers _____ (wait) for the train.

Answers:

1) went	2) were playing
3) were requesting	4) had worked
5) had left	6) sang
7) was asking	8) were waiting

Fill in the blanks using the verbs in the brackets in thefuture form: (TB)

1. We _____ not _____ to take market, incase it rains (go)
2. Keerthi _____ her work by next weak (do)
3. The peon _____ the ball by the time I reach theschool (ring).
4. I _____ my sister's house next spoil if I go to

utter hand (visit)

5. If you listen carefully, you _____ my point.
6. By next year I _____ in Chennai for fifteen years(line)
7. The new edition of this both _____ out shortly(come)
8. She hopes you _____ her (help)

Answers:

1) will, go	2) will have done
3) will ring	4) will visit
5) will understand	6) will have lived
7) will come	8) will help

EXERCISE

1. All children _____ something new every day.
a) learn b) learns c) learned
2. A good student always _____ hard.
a) work b) works c) worked
3. Engineers _____ bridges.
a) build b) builds c) built
4. My sister is an architect. She _____ skyscrapers.
a) design b) designs c) designed
5. The Himalays _____ India from the cold winds.
a) protect b) protects c) protected
6. It always _____ here in the afternoon.
a) drizzle b) drizzles c) drizzied
7. My mother _____ in a factory.
a) work b) works c) worked
8. Stella _____ English very well but she doesn't understand Hindi.
a) speak b) speaks c) spoke
9. Cows _____ us milk.
a) give b) gives c) gave
10. The trains to Chennai always _____ on time.
a) run b) runs c) ran
11. Who is that boy _____ on the chair?
a) stand b) stands c) standing
12. What are you _____ (do) I _____ (listen) to music.
a) did, listened b) does, listen
c) doing, am listening
13. My brother _____ (work) in London now.
a) work b) is working c) works
14. I _____ (wait) for my mother.
a) am waiting b) wait c) was waiting

15. It is better not to disturb her, she _____
(works)

- a) work b) works c) is working

16. You _____ (listen) to the music.

- a) listen b) are listening c) will listen

17. He _____ (Cry)

- a) cries b) cry c) is crying

18. I _____ (swim) in the pool.

- a) swim b) swims c) am swimming

19. Latha _____ (wait) for her daughter.

- a) waits b) wait c) is waiting

20. _____ she _____ (watch) TV?

Ans : is, watching

21. Who _____ he _____ (help)

Ans : is, helping

22. Her father _____ (not / cook) dinner.

Ans : is not cooking

23. Akila _____ (not / sing) a song.

Ans : is not singing

24. My brother _____ (not / do) his homework.

Ans : is not doing

25. _____ your mother _____ (work) today.

Ans : is, working

26. Amutha and Praba _____ (play) tennis.

Ans : are playing

27. Amitha and Ravi _____ (not / swim) in the lake.

Ans : are not swimming

28. She _____ to anybody.

- a) never apologized **b) has never apologized**
c) have never apologized

29. My mother _____ to London.

- a) has been** b) being in c) have been

30. I _____ all the plays of spakespeare.

- a) read b) had read **c) have read**

31. Have you _____ your Lunch?

- a) finish **b) finished** c) had finished

32. _____ he brought his bike.

- a) had **b) has** c) have

33. How long _____?

- a) are you waiting **b) have you been waiting**
c) have you waited

34. She _____ in the garden since morning.

- a) is working **b) has been working**
c) work

35. I _____ this mobile for three years.

- a) am using b) has used
c) have been using

36. The children _____ in the park.

- a) has been playing **b) have been playing**
c) had been playing

37. The workers _____ higher wages for a long time.

- a) has been demanding
b) have been demanding c) demand

38. The children _____ (write) for the bus.

Ans : were waiting

Q. NO
14

LINKERS

1
MARKS

Type of Linker	Examples	Board meaning	Examples
cause and effect	because, so, accordingly, thus, consequently, hence, therefore, as	introduces a reason and show result	we had to wait because , It was raining
comparison	similarly, likewise, whereas, but, on the other hand, except by comparison when compared to, equally, in the same way	identifies similarities between two ideas	life is difficult in extreme polls; similarly , it is horrible near the Equatorial regions.
contrast	but, however, yet, still, even though, nevertheless, on the hand, otherwise, after all, for all of that, on the contrary, notwithstanding, in contrast, unlike, whereas, instead of, alternatively, although	identifies differences between two ideas	Raj did not perform well in the exam; nevertheless , he got a distinction In English

time	at once, immediately, meanwhile, at length, in the meantime, at the same time, in the end, when, then as, before that, after that	indicates time and frequency of events	The bell rang and the students left immediately
addition	and, also, even, again, moreover, further, furthermore, similarly, in addition, as well as	adds ideas in support of the main idea	It is very hot today; moreover , there is a power outage.
example	for example, such as, for instance, in this case, in another case, on this occasion, in this situation, in this manner, to illustrate	introduces illustrations in support of the main idea	There is a students' procession today; therefore , they diverted the traffic.
sequence	first, second, third, next, then, following, now, at this point, after, after this, subsequently, eventually, finally, previously	shows the importance of the ideas by listing according to the priority	There is an Exam today; therefore , the students gave up playing.
summary	in brief, on the whole, in sum, to sum up, thus	draws conclusion by summarizing the ideas	It is a love story, the actors performed well, the direction is excellent, the settings are beautiful; in brief , it is a good film.

EXERCISE

Choose the most appropriate linker from the given four alternatives.

1. _____ he is ninety years old, he is in the pink of health.
 a) When b) Since
c) Even though d) yet
2. She did well in the test, _____ Tom didn't.
 a) despite b) when
 c) inspite of **d) where as**
3. She came to work _____ her cold.
 a) where as **b) inspite of**
 c) how ever d) although
4. We arrived safely, _____ the train was two hour slate.
 a) despite b) while
 c) because **d) although**
5. She went to school _____ her mother told her to.
 a) because b) though
 c) even if d) while
6. I am going to the palace even _____ I have been there before.
 a) despite b) never the less
c) though d) however
7. Debbie hid her diary _____ nobody could read it.
a) sothat b) where as
 c) because d) while
8. _____ Johnny eats fish, his brother won't touch it.
 a) When b. Inspite of
c) Although d) However
9. I can't stand pop music _____ my sister loves it.
 a) because **b) however**
 c) where as d) never the less
10. _____ I have lost a few pounds I am still over weight.
 a) Despite **b) Although**
 c)Where as d) When

ADDITIONAL

ARTICLES

1
MARKS

Articles - சுட்டிடைச் சொற்கள்

Articles

Indefinite Articles (A, An) Definite Articles (The)

Articles பொதுவாக இருவகைப்படும். அவை

1. Indefinite Articles - A, An

2. Definite Articles - The

A - ஒரு "An - ஓர் "The - அந்த

Rules :

1. 'A' and 'An' are used before singular countable nouns.

ஒருமை மற்றும் எண்ணக்கூடிய பொருளுக்கு முன்னால் மட்டும்.

Ex : a pencil box, an orange

2. 'A' is used before consonant sound.

மெய்யொலிக்கு முன்னால் 'A' பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

Ex : a doctor, a nurse, a university a useful.

குறிப்பு : இங்கு university, useful ஆகியவை

உயிரெழுத்துக்களால் இருந்தாலும்

மெய்யொலியைக் கொண்டவை.

3. 'an' should be used before vowel sounds.

உயிரொலிக்கு முன்னால் பயன்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

ex : an apple, an umbrella, an orange.

Exemption : an hour, an honest, an honourable.

இங்கு 'h' silent letter. அதற்கு உச்சரிப்பு கிடையாது.

Abbreviations-க்கு முன்னால் 'An' பயன்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

Ex : An M.L.A., An M.P., An M.A., An M.Sc., An M.Com., and IAS Officer, an ECG, an Fees an Fla, an IP, an OPC country an KP, an SSLC, an X-ray

4. 'A' and 'an' can be used for the first time to introduce a person or thing.

முதன் முறையாக ஒரு பெயர்ச்சொல்லை குறிப்பிடும் பொழுது 'A' அல்லது 'An'ஐ பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

Ex : I saw a man.

5. Cost, Speed or Frequency

விலை/ வேகம் ஆகியவற்றை 'A' மற்றும் 'An' பயன்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும்.

Milk sells at Rs. 40 a litre.

Vaigai Express runs at 120 Kms an hour.

The doctor advised me to take the medicine two times a day.

6. 'A' can be used for certain numbers.

Eg : a hundred, a couple, a dozen

7. In the sense of 'any', to single individual as the representative of a class.

குறிப்பிட்ட நபரை குறிப்பிடாமல் பொதுவான நபரை குறிப்பிடவும் 'A' பயன்படுத்தப்படலாம்.

A pupil should respect his teacher.

A rolling stone gathers no moss.

இங்கு pupil என்பது எந்த ஒரு மாணவனையும்

'Stone' என்பது எந்த ஒரு கல்லையும்

குறிப்பிட்டதாக அமைந்துள்ளது.

8. To turn a proper noun into a common noun.

ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பெயர் சொல்லை பொது

பெயர்ச்சொல்லாக மாற்ற

Ex : He is solomon in his kingdom.

சாலமன் என்ற தனிப் பெயர் சொல்லை

பொதுப்பெயர்ச் சொல்லாக குறிப்பிடப்பட

வேண்டும்.

DEFINITE ARTICLE : 'The'

'The' is used

(i) When we speak of a particular person or thing or one already refused to

நாம் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட நபரையோ (அ)

பொருளையோ பற்றி பேசும் போது குறிப்பிட்ட ஒரு

நபரை மீண்டும் குறிப்பிட

Ex : I saw a man today. The man was blind.

நான் ஒரு மனிதனை இன்று சந்தித்தேன். அந்த

மனிதர் பார்வையற்றவர்.

(ii) Before the names of things which are unique of their land.

உலகத்தில் உள்ள ஒரே ஒரு பொருளை குறிப்பிட

The Sun, the Moon, the Sky, the earth.

(iii) before the names of ocean, seas, mountains, rivers, groups, islands and certain places.

பெருங்கடல்கள்/ கடல்கள்/ மலைகள்/ ஆறுகள்/

தீவுகள் மற்றும் சில இடங்கள்.

The Indian Ocean, the Arabian Sea, the Himalayas,

The Ganges, The Andaman Nicobar Islands, the

Pacific Ocean.

(iv) before the names of certain books.

குறிப்பிட்ட புத்தகங்களின் தலைப்பிற்கு முன்னால்

The Ramayana, The Mahabaratha, The Kuran, The

Bible, The Iliad, The Odyessey

(v) before superlatives (Superlatives-க்கு முன்னால்)

Latha is the tallest girl in the class.

(vi) before musical instruments in general sense.

- இசைக் கருவிகளின் பெயர்களுக்கு முன்னால் I play **the** Violin.
- (vii) Before Adjectives used as noun.
பெயர் உரிச்சொற்கள் பெயர் சொல்லாக பயன்படுத்துவதற்கு முன்னால்.
The rich can afford luxuries.
The rich = The rich people.
- (viii) before the names of newspapers, political parties and great events.
செய்தித்தாள்கள்/ கட்சிப் பெயர்கள்/ சிறப்பு நிகழ்வுகளுக்கு முன்னால்.
The Hindu, The New Indian Express
- (ix) before a proper noun when it is qualified by an adjective.
The Great Akbar
ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பெயர் சொல்லுக்கு முன்னால் அதன் அடைமொழியுடன் தர சிறப்புப் பெயருடன்.
- (x) before collective nouns - சுட்டுப் பெயர்ச் சொற்களுக்கு முன்னால்
The army, the mob, the bunch
- (xi) With ordinals (முதலாவது / இரண்டாவது)
She is **the** first to leave the place.
- (xii) before singular nouns to represent a whole class.
ஒருமைப் பெயர்ச் சொல்லுக்கு முன்னால் அதன் இனத்தையே குறிப்பிடும் போது.
The cow is a domestic animal.
இங்கு பொதுவாக பசு இனத்தையே குறிக்கிறது.
- (xiii) as an adverb with comparative.
பெயர் உரிச்சொல்லாக (ஒப்புமையில்) பயன்படும் போது
The more you work, **the** more you earn.
- OMISSION OF ARTICLE :** (Article வரக்கூடாத இடங்கள்)
- i) Before a common noun.
பொதுப் பெயர் சொல்லுக்கு (குறிப்பிட்ட) முன்னால் Article வராது.
Ex : Man is immoral. Cow is a useful animal.
What kind of flower is it?
- ii) Before the names of materials or uncountable noun.
(உலோகத்திற்கு முன்னால் மற்றும் எண்ண முடியாத பெயர் சொற்களுக்கு முன்னால்)
Ex : Gold is a precious metal.
Cotton grows in India.
- iii) Before proper noun - குறிப்பிட்ட பெயர்ச்சொல்லுக்கு முன்னால்
1. **Trichy** is a clean city.
2. **Paris** is the capital of France.
3. **Rajaji** was a man of wisdom.
- iv) Before abstract nouns in general case abstract - பெயர்ச்சொற்களுக்கு முன்னால்
1. Wisdom is a gift from God.
2. Honesty is the best policy.
- v) Before languages - மொழிகளுக்கு முன்னால் வராது.
1. We are learning English.

2. I know Hindi very well.
- vi) Before titles used in apposition - பட்டப் பெயர்களுக்கு, தர சிறப்புப் பெயர்களுக்கு முன்னால்
1. Elizabeth, Queen of England
2. Ramnath Govind
- vii) Before School, College, Children bed, table, hospital, market, prison.
When the above places are visited or used for their primary purpose.
1. I went to school yesterday.
At the same time 'The' is used with then words when the refer to them at a definite place, building or object rather than to the normal activity that goes on there.
பொதுவாக பள்ளி/கல்லூரி/ மருத்துவமனை போன்ற இடங்களுக்கு குறிப்பிட்ட நோக்கத்திற்காக செல்லும் போது 'The' வராது. அதுவே நாம் வழக்கமாக செல்லும் இடமாக இல்லையென்றால் 'The' வரும்.
- Ex : I go to School. (நான் ஒரு மாணவன்)
My father goes to the school. (இங்கு எனது அப்பா என்னை சந்திக்க பள்ளிக்கு போகிறார்)
My Mother goes to School. (இங்கு என் தாய் ஓர் ஆசிரியர்)
- viii) In certain phrases - குறிப்பிட்ட சொற்றொடர்களுக்கு முன்னால்
Eg : to leave home, to give ear, by flight, on foot, at dinner, at day break etc.

Articles

Fill in the blanks with suitable articles

- I think this is ____ house we saw online. What do you think of ____ location?
- It is in ____ nice neighbourhood. And it's close to ____ railway station.
- There are three rooms, ____ kitchen and ____ balcony.
- There is ____ lawn behind ____ house, right?
- That's right ____ lawn is actually quite large, Did you see any photos of ____ living room, on time?
- ____ living room looks great. It looks bright and airy. It has ____ nice view of ____ hills.
- But ____ kitchen looks ____ little small.
- And, I remember you said there isn't ____ store room, right? No, but there is ____ attic, where we can store things.
- I hope this house is ____ better option. Lets wait for ____ real estate agent.

Answers:

1) the, the	4) a, the	7) the, a
2)the, the	5) the, the	8) a, an
3) a, a	6) the, a, the	9) a, the

Exercises

Few articles are missing in the passage. Edit the passage given below by adding suitable articles where ever necessary. (Pg 42)

My neighbourhood is a very interesting place. My house is located in an apartment building downtown near the many stores and offices. There is a small supermarket across the street, where my family likes to go shopping. There is also a post office and a bank near our home. In our neighbourhood there is a small, green park where my friends and I like to play on the weekends and holidays. There us a small pond near the park and there are many ducks in the park. We always have a great time. In addition there is an elementary school close to our home where my little brother studies in the third grade. There are so many things to see and do in my neighbourhood. That's why I like it. It's really a great place.

Choose the appropriate articles to complete the sentence

1. Education is _____ essential thing for life.
a) a b) the c) an
2. He holds _____ M.A. Degree is History.
a) a b) an c) the
3. This is not _____ easiest way to do it.
a) a b) an c) the
4. I found _____ dog in the street.
a) a b) an c) the
5. He has got _____ 12th rank.
a) a b) an c) the
6. _____ cow is a domestic animal.
a) a b) an c) the
7. He buys _____ umbrella.
a) a b) an c) the
8. Gandhiji is _____ father of our nation.
a) a b) an c) the
9. He is eating _____ apple.
a) a b) an c) the
10. Karthik is _____ smartest boy in our class.
a) an b) the c) a
11. I have _____ good idea.
a) a b) an c) the
12. That is _____ interesting job.
a) a b) an c) the
13. There is _____ nice girl in the red car.
a) a b) an c) the
14. I always listen to _____ radio in the morning.
a) a b) an c) the

15. Do the Smiths have _____ yellow van ?
a) a b) an c) the
16. There is _____ Elephant in the forest.
a) an b) a c) the
17. She is reading _____ old comic.
a) the b) an c) a
18. They have got _____ idea.
a) an b) a c) the
19. He is drinking _____ cup of coffee.
a) the b) an c) a
20. The girl is _____ pilot.
a) a b) an c) the
21. Leipzig has _____ airport.
a) a b) an c) the
22. This is _____ expensive bike.
a) the b) a c) an
23. _____ summer of 1996 was hot and dry.
a) a b) an c) the
24. _____ mount everest is the highest mountain on earth.
a) a b) an c) the
25. 'Look! There is _____ bird flying.
a) a b) an c) the
26. This is _____ book that I had been looking for in all the book shops.
a) an b) a c) the
27. I tried out _____ experiment.
a) an b) a c) the
28. Kumar is _____ Indian.
a) an b) a c) the
29. Every child jumps with joy at the sight of _____ elephant.
a) an b) a c) the
30. "What _____ amazing model" whispered Hughie.
a) an b) a c) the

Answers :

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

PART II

SECTION I

Q. NO
15-18

PROSE

6
MARKS

ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 30 WORDS EACH

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 வினாக்களிலிருந்து ஏதேனும் 3 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்
- இவை Prose பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும்.

SECTION II

Q. NO
19-22

APPRECIATION QUESTIONS

6
MARKS

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

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 வினாக்களிலிருந்து ஏதேனும் 3 வினாக்களுக்கு விடையளிக்கவும்
- இவை Poem பகுதியிலிருந்து வினாக்கள் கேட்கப்படும்.

SECTION III

Q. NO
23

VOICE

2
MARKS

Voice is that form of the verb which shows the relation of the subject of the verb to the action expressed by it. It shows whether the subject of the verb acts or is acted upon, ie whether the doer of an action is the subject or object in a sentence. For example,

Ajit ate a mango. (Subject)

A mango was eaten by **Ajit**. (Object)

Kind of Voice

A **transitive** verb has two voices: **active** and **passive**. In **active voice** the subject names the actor that is, the subject is the performer of the action expressed by the verb. In other words, we can say that the person or thing denoted by the subject **does something** that is, it is the **doer** of the action. For example,
Rajesh kills a tiger.

(Here the person denoted by the subject, namely Rajesh, does something to a tiger.)

In **passive voice** the subject names the object or receiver of the action. In other words, it means that something is done to the person or thing denoted by subject. For example,
A tiger is killed by Rajesh.

(Here the thing denoted by the subject, namely a tiger, suffers something from Rajesh.)

The active voice is used when the **doer of the action** (that is, agent) is to be made prominent. The passive voice is used when the person or thing **acted upon** is to be made prominent. The passive voice is generally used when the doer of the action is not known, is not important, or is not to be mentioned.

To change sentences from active to passive voice, the following points must be taken note of :

i) The object of the active sentence becomes the subject of the passive sentence.	iv) The past participle of the main verb is preceded by the appropriate form of the verb 'to be' (am, is, are, was, were, be, been, being), keeping in mind the number of the subject and tense of the verb.
ii) The subject of the active sentence becomes the object of the passive sentence.	v) 'By' precedes the agent of the passive voice, if it is necessary.
iii) The past participle of the main verb is used.	

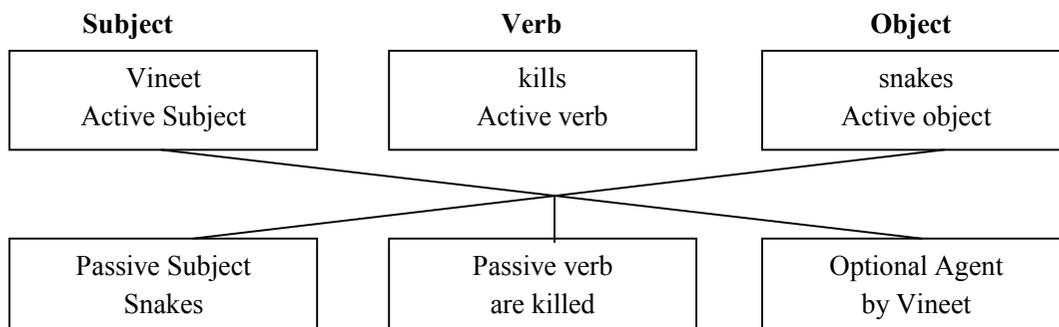
Since the active object has to become the passive subject in the passive voice, intransitive verbs are always in the active voice. It is only transitive verbs that can be put into the passive voice.

It is to be noted that it does not change the basic meaning of a sentence, so it is a kind of transformation that alters the grammatical functions of the constituents.

Tense and **mood** too are the indicators of verbforms but they do not change the functions of subject and object nor do they affect word order in a sentence, therefore voice is different from tense and mood.

Note: We can, use another word in place of 'by' specially when the verbs express '**states**' rather than '**actions**' done by the agent. For example,

Active	Passive
The result surprised me.	I was surprised at the result.
The news shocked me.	I was shocked at the news.
His manners pleased me.	I was pleased with his manners.

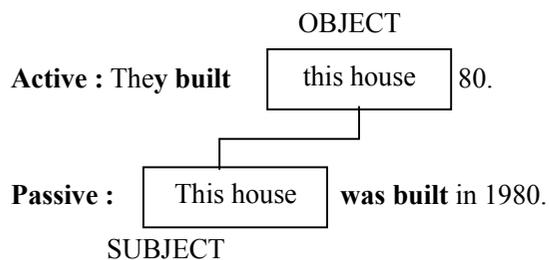


Active and Passive Structures

Look at the sentences given below:

- (1) They **built** this house in 1980. (active)
This house **was built** in 1980. (passive)
- (2) Indians **speak** Hindi. (active)
Hindi **is spoken** by Indians. (passive)
- (3) A friend of hours **is repairing** the roof. (active)
The roof **is being** repaired by a friend of hours. (passive)
- (4) This book **will change** your life. (active)
Your life **will be changed** by this book. (passive)

When A does something to B, there are often two ways to talk about it. If we want A (the doer) to be the subject, we use an active verb: *built, speak, is repairing, will change*. If we want B (the receiver of the action) to be the subject, we use: *was built, is spoken, is being repaired, will be changed*.



The **object** of an active verb corresponds to the **subject** of a passive verb.

In most cases, the subject of an active verb is not expressed in the corresponding passive sentence. If it does have to be expressed, this usually happens in an expression with ‘**by**’; the noun is called the ‘**agent**’. For example,

This house was built in 1980 **by** my Father.

In a passive clause, we usually use ‘**by**’ to introduce the agent – the person or thing that does the action, or that causes what happens. (Note, however, that agents are mentioned in only about 20 per cent of passive clauses.) For example,

All the trouble was caused **by your mother**.

These carpets are made **by children** who work twelve hours a day.

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb ‘to be’ into the same tense as the active verb and adding the **past participle (V₃)** of the active verb. You would do well to look at the table of active tenses and their passive equivalents.

Tense / Verb form	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present simple	keep / keeps	am / is / are kept
Present continuous	am / is / are / keeping	am / is / are being kept
Present perfect	have kept	been kept
Past simple	kept	was / were kept
Past perfect	had kept	had been kept
Past continuous	was / were keeping	was / were being kept
Future simple	will keep	will be kept
Future perfect	will have kept	will have been kept
Modal verb	may keep	may be kept

These carpets are made **by children** who work twelve hours a day.

The passive of an active tense is formed by putting the verb ‘to be’ into the same tense as the active verb and adding the **past participle (V₃)** of the active verb. You would do well to look at the table of active tenses and their passive equivalents.

Note: Future Continuous (progressive) passives (will be being + past participle) and perfect progressive passives (has been being + past participle) are unusual.

Confusing Forms

Students often confuse active and passive verb forms in English. Typical mistakes are given below:

I was very interesting in the lesson. (**Incorrect**) I was very interested in the lesson. (**Correct**)

2. We were questioning by the immigration officer. (**Incorrect**)

We were questioned by the immigration officer. (**Correct**)

She has put in prison for life. (**Incorrect**) She has been put in prison for life. (**Correct**)

Mistakes like these are not surprising, because

(a) 'Be' is used to make both passive verb forms and active progressive tenses.

(b) Past participles are used to make both passive verb forms and active perfect tenses. Now compare the following:

He **was** calling. (Active – past progressive)

He **was** called. (Passive – past simple)

He **has** called. (Active – present perfect)

We have different rules for conversion of the verb of active sentences into passive form. Here they are:

Rule 1

Present Indefinite

Tense Subject+am/is/are+V₃+by/Preposition+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
I sip tea.	Tea is sipped by me.
I help the poor.	The poor are helped by me.
He helps me.	I am helped by him.

Rule 2

Present Continuous Tense

Subject+am/is/are+being+V₃+by+Object

For examples,

Active	Passive
I am eating a mango.	A mango is being eaten by me.
He is singing a song.	A song is being sung by him.
He is teaching me.	I am being taught by him.
He is abusing them.	They are being abused by him.

Rule 3

Present Perfect Tense

Subject+has/have+been+V₃+by+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
He has done this work.	This work has been done by him.
She has helped them.	They have been helped by her.

Rule 4

Past Indefinite Tense

Subject+was/were+V₃+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
He wrote an essay.	An essay was written by him.
He wrote several novels.	Several novels were written by him.

Rule 5

Past Continuous Tense

Subject+was/were+being+V₃+by+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
He was writing an application	An application was being written by him.
They were singing folksongs.	Folk songs were being sung by them.

Rule 6

Past Perfect Tense

Subject+had been+V₃+by+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
I had purchased a scooter.	A scooter had been purchased by me.
They had invited me.	I had been invited by them.

Rule 7

Future Indefinite Tense

Subject+shall/will+be+V3+by+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
I shall help Ravi.	Ravi will be helped by me.
He will feed me.	I shall be fed by him.

Rule 8

Future Perfect Tense

Subject+shall/will+have een+V3+by+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
He can teach you.	You can be taught (by him)
She may win the match.	The match may be won (by her).
He could fry fish.	Fish could be fried (by him).
I must help her.	She must be helped (by me)
I should please her.	She should be pleased (by me).

EXERCISE

Active voice and Passive voice

Change the following sentences to the Other voice:

1. The Manager appointed many office assistants. **(TB)**
2. You are making a cake now. **(TB)**
3. That portrait was painted by my grandmother. **(TB)**
4. Malini had bought a colourful hat for her daughter. **(TB)**
5. They have asked me to pay the fine. **(TB)**
6. The militants were being taken to prison by the police. **(TB)**
7. His behavior rexes me. **(TB)**
8. Rosy will solve the problem. **(TB)**
9. Our army has defeated the enemy. **(TB)**
10. The salesman answered all the questions patiently. **(TB)**

I shall have helped him.	He will have been helped by me.
He will have taught me.	I shall have been taught by him.

Rule 9

Verb 'to have'

Subject+has/have/had+to be+V3+by+Object

For example,

Active	Passive
You have to teach him.	He has to be taught by you.
He has to feed the beggars.	The beggars have to be fed by him.
She had to help me.	I had to be helped by her.

Rule 10

Sentences having may/can/could/should/must/ Subject+may/can/could+be+V3+by+Objectetc+ Verb

Active	Passive
I shall help Ravi.	Ravi will be helped by me.
He will feed me.	I shall be fed by him.

Answers:

1. Many office assistants were appointed by the manager.
 2. A cake is being made by you now.
 3. My grandmother painted that portrait.
 4. A colourful hat had been bought by Malini for her daughter.
 5. I have been asked to pay the fine by them.
 6. The Police were taking the militants to the prison.
 7. I am vexed by his behavior.
 8. The problem will be solved by Rosy.
 9. The enemy has been defeated by our army.
 10. All the questions were answered by the salesman patiently
- Change the following into Passive Voice.**
1. Please call me at once. **(TB)**
 2. How did you cross the river? **(TB)**

3. No one is borrowing the novels from the library. (TB)
4. Will you help me? (TB)
5. Go for a jog early in the morning. (TB)
6. Why have you left your brother at home? (TB)
7. Nobody should violate the rules. (TB)
8. Someone has to initiate it immediately. (TB)
9. Have you invited Raman to the party? (TB)
10. Please do not walk on the grass. (TB)
11. Cross the busy roads carefully. (TB)
12. When will you book the tickets to Bengaluru? (TB)

Answers:

1. You are requested to call him/me at once.

2. How was the river crossed by you?
3. Novels are not being borrowed from the library by anyone
4. Will I be helped by you?
5. You are advised to go for a jog early in the morning
6. Why has your brother been left at home by you?
7. The rules should not be violated.
8. It has to be initiated immediately.
9. Has Raman been invited to the party by you?
10. You are advised not to walk on the grass.
11. You are advised to cross the roads carefully.
12. When will the tickets be booked to Bengaluru?

Q. NO
24

REPORTED SPEECH

2
MARKS

1. Direct Speech – நேர்கூற்று
2. Indirect Speech – அயற்கூற்று

1. Direct Speech : It is the actual words of the speaker.

பேசுபவர் கூறிய வார்த்தைகளை அப்படியே மாற்றாமல் கூறுவது நேர்கூற்று ஆகும்.

Ex : The teacher said, "The sun rises in the east".

2. Indirect Speech : It is just like a report of what the speaker said.

பேசுபவர் கூறிய வார்த்தைகளை நாம் கூறுவது போல் கூறினால் அது அயற்கூற்று ஆகும்

The teacher said that the sun rises in the east.

Note : No inverted commas for Indirect speech.

குறிப்பு : அயற்கூற்று வாக்கியத்தில் " " வராது.

Change of Pronouns

Rule 1 :

The first person pronouns in the statements, questions, commands and exclamations refer to the first (pro) noun before the introductory verb (say, tell etc.) In short, the first person pronouns refer to the first (pro) noun.

Rule 2 :

The second person pronouns in the statements, questions, etc. refer to the (pro) noun after the introductory verb. In short, second person pronouns refer to the second (pro) noun.

Rule 3 :

Sometimes the first person plural pronouns may refer to both the pronouns before and after the introductory verb (eg. Peter said to Jane, "We are happy")

In Tamil the use of direct speech is more common. So the learner should avoid indirect speech in conversation.

என்று / என = that; சொல் / கூறு = say / tell; கேள் / வினவு = ask

THE FOUR KINDS OF SENTENCES:

1. declarative sentences. (சாதாரண வாக்கியம்)

2. interrogative sentences. (வினா வாக்கியம்)

3. exclamatory sentences.(வியப்பு வாக்கியம்)

4. imperative sentences. (கட்டளை வாக்கியம்)

SIX RULES FOR CHANGING DIRECT SPEECH INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

1. COMMAS AND QUOTATION MUST BE CHANGED குறியீடுகளை நீக்குவது

EX :

He said, " I am very happy now".

He said I am very happy now.

2. REPORTING VERB MUST BE CHANGED நேர்கூற்று வினைசொற்களை மாற்றுவது

EX :

He said, " I am very happy now".

He told I am very happy now.

3. CHANGE IN PRONOUN பிரதிபெயர் சொற்களை மாற்றுவது.

EX :

He said, " I am very happy now".

He told he am very happy now.

4. CHANGES OF A TENSE FORMS வினைசொல்லின் காலமாற்றம்

EX :

He said, " I am very happy now".

He told he was very happy now.

5. SUITABLE CONJUNCTIONS தகுந்த இணைப்பு சொற்களை பயன்படுத்துவது

EX :

He said, " I am very happy now".

He told that he was very happy now.

6. CHANGE IN TIME ADVERBIALS கால வினை உரிமாற்றங்கள்.

He said, " I am very happy now".

He told that he was very happy then.

SUBJECT CHANGES WHEN DIRECT SPEECH IS CHANGED INTO INDIRECT SPEECH :

I	- HE , SHE	WE	- THEY
ME	- HIM , HER	US	- THEM
MY	- HIS , HER	OUR	- THEIR
MINE	- HIS(1) , HERS	OURS	- THEIRS
MYSELF	- HIMSELF, HERSELF	OURSELVES	- THEMSELVES

LISTEN:

I	- நான்	HIMSELF	- அவனையே, இவனையே, அவனே, இவனே
HE	- அவன்	HERSELF	- அவளையே, இவளையே, அவளே, இவளே
SHE	- அவள்	WE	- நாம்
ME	- எனக்கு, என்னை	THEY	- அவர்கள், அவைகள், இவர்கள், இவைகள்
HIM	- அவனுக்கு, அவனை, இவனுக்கு, இவனை	US	- எங்களுக்கு, எங்களை, நமக்கு, நம்மை
HER	- அவளுக்கு அவளை, இவளுக்கு, இவளை	THEM	- அவர்களுக்கு, அவைகளுக்கு, இவர்களுக்கு, இவைகளுக்கு
MY	- என்னுடைய	OUR	- எங்களுடைய, நம்முடைய
HIS	- அவனுடைய, இவனுடைய	THEIR	- அவர்களுடைய, அவைகளுடைய, இவர்களுடைய, இவைகளுடைய

HER	- அவளுடைய, இவளுடைய	OURS	- எங்களுடையது, நம்முடையது
MINE	- என்னுடையது	THEIRS	- அவர்களுடையது, அவைகளுடையது, இவர்களுடையது, இவைகளுடையது
HIS(1)	- அவனுடையது, இவனுடையது	OURSELVES	எங்களுளையே, நம்மையே, நாங்களே
HERS	- அவளுடையது, இவளுடையது	THEMSELVES	அவர்களுளையே, அவைகளுளையே, இவர்களுளையே, இவைகளுளையே, அவர்களே, அவைகளே, இவர்களே, இவைகளே
MYSELF	- என்னையே, நானே		

SOMEWORDS ARE CHANGED WHEN DIRECT SPEECH IS CHANGED INTO INDIRECT SPEECH:

THIS – THAT	இது, இந்த - அது, அந்த
THESE – THOSE	இவைகள் - அவைகள்
HERE – THERE	இங்கே - அங்கே
NOW – THEN	இப்பொழுது - அப்பொழுது
THUS – SO	இப்படியாக - அப்படியாக
AGO – BEFORE	முன்பு - முன்பாக
HENCE – THENCE	இதிலிருந்து - அதிலிருந்து
TODAY – THATDAY	இன்று - அன்று
TONIGHT –THATNIGHT	இன்றிரவு - அன்றிரவு
HEREAFTER –THEREAFTER	இதன்பிறகு - அதன்பிறகு
TOMORROW – THE NEXT DAY / THE FOLLOWING DAY	நாளை - அடுத்தநாள்
YESTERDAY – THE DAY BEFORE /THE PREVIOUS DAY	நேற்று - முந்தையநாள்
LAST NIGHT – THE NIGHT BEFORE /THE PREVIOUS NIGHT	கடந்த இரவு - முந்தைய இரவு
LAST WEEK – THE WEEK BEFORE /THE PREVIOUS WEEK	கடந்த வாரம் - முந்தைய வாரம்
NEXT WEEK – THE WEEK AFTER / THE FOLLOWING WEEK	அடுத்த வாரம் - அடுத்த வாரம்
NEXT MONTH – THE MONTH AFTER /THE FOLLOWING MONTH	அடுத்த மாதம் - அடுத்த மாதம்
NEXT YEAR – THE YEAR AFTER /THE FOLLOWING YEAR	அடுத்த வருடம் - அடுத்த வருடம்
DAY AFTER TOMORROW – DAY AFTER NEXT DAY	நாளைய மறுநாள் - அடுத்த நாளுக்கு பிந்தைய நாள்
DAY BEFORE YESTERDAY – DAY BEFORE THE PREVIOUS DAY	நேற்று முன்தினம் - முந்தைய நாளுக்கு முந்தைய நாள்

EXERCISE

Rewrite the in indirect speech

1. My father said, “You are a good boy now”

Ans : My father said that I was a good boy then.

2. She said, “I have won the first prize”.

Ans : She said that she had won the first prize.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>3. Kowsalya said, “We watched a film yesterday”.
 Ans : Kowsalya said that they watched a film theprevious day.</p> <p>4. Karthi Said to Ram, “Please, switch on the fan”.
 Ans : Karthi requested Ram to Switch on the fan.</p> <p>5. She said to me, “Where did you go?”
 Ans : She asked me where I had gone.</p> <p>6. Praveen asked, “Have you watered the plants”
 Ans : Praveen asked me if I had watered the plants.</p> <p>7. He said, “I have to go”.
 Ans : He said that he had to go.</p> <p>8. She said to me, “Can you hear me?”
 Ans : She asked me if I could hear her.</p> <p>9. He said, “Consult the doctor”
 Ans : He advised me to consult the doctor.</p> <p>10. He said, “I won’t go to the party”.
 Ans : He said that he wouldn’t go to the party.</p> <p>11. She said, “When did you come?”
 Ans : She asked me when I had come.</p> <p>12. She said, “Don’t touch the wire.”
 Ans : She warned me not to touch the wire.</p> <p>13. He said, “I’ll pass the exam”.
 Ans : He said that he would pass the exam.</p> <p>14. He said, “Learn good habits”.
 Ans : He advised me to learn good habits.</p> <p>15. Banu said, “Do not spoil the eco – system”.
 Ans : Banu advised not to spoil the eco System.</p> | <p>16. Pranav said, “Have you booked the tickets to Delhi?”
 Ans : Pranav asked if I had booked the tickets toDelhi.</p> <p>17. Rekha said to Tilak, “When are we leaving to ournative?”
 Ans : Rekha asked Tilah when they would be leaningto their native.</p> <p>18. Sujith said, “Ryan, yen should get up early in themorning (TB)
 Ans : Sujith told Ryan that he should get up early inthe morning.</p> <p>19. Vivaan said to his mother, “Can you, please, buy mea hot – chocolate?
 Ans : Vivaan asked his mother if she could buy hima hot – chocolate.</p> <p>20. Tomorrow I have to take a test in English”, said Sudar.
 Ans : Sudar said that the next day he had to take a testin English.</p> <p>21. Pragathi said to her sister, “I need your help to arrangethe books in the shelf”
 Ans : Pragathi told her sister that she needed her helpto arrange the books in shelf.</p> <p>22. Why don’t you use crayons for colouring?”
 saidDhilip to his son.
 Ans : Dhilip asked his son why he didn’t use crayonsfor colouring.</p> |
|---|---|

REPORT THE DIALOGUES

1. Adhira : Hi Yazhini! How are you?
 Yazhini : I am fine. Congrats. I heard that you have scored very good marks in the SSLC examination. What is the group that you have chosen?

Ans:

Adhira greeted Yazhini and asked how she was. Yazhini replied that she was fine and congratulated her by adding that she had heard that she had scored very good marks in the SSLC examination. Yazhini asked Adhira what th group she had chosen.

2. Adhira : Thank you. I have chosen the arts group.
 Yazhini : Good. Tell me about your future plan.

Ans:

Adhira thanked Yazhini and told her that she had chosen the arts group. Yazhini appreciated it and asked her to tell her about her future plan.

3. Adhira : I have already made up my mind to pursue law.
 Yazhini : Is there any specific reason?

Ans:

Adhira told Yazhini that she had already made up her mind to pursue law. Yazhini asked her if there was any specific reason.

4. Adhira : Yes. I would like to start my own law firm and defend the innocent.
Yazhini : Do you know it calls for a lot of tolerance and hard work?

Ans:

Adhira replied positively and said that she would like to start her own law firm and defend the innocent. Yazhini asked her if she knew it called for a lot of tolerance and hard work.

5. Adhira : Yes I know that it is not going to be easy but I like challenge.
Yazhini : Go a head! Study well! You will succeed.
Adhira : Thank you so much.

Ans:

Adhira accepted and added that she knew that it was not going to be easy but she liked challenges. Yazhini cheered her up to go ahead and study well and said that she would succeed. Adhira thanked her.

6. Prabhu : What are you doing here, Kiran? I haven't seen you for a few months.
Kiran : I have just come back from my native town Virudhunagar.

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran what he was doing there and added that he hadn't seen him for a few months. Kiran replied that he had just come back from his native town Virudhunagar.

7. Prabhu : Did you enjoy your vacation?
Kiran : Yes. I love the place. It is a clean and busy town.

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran whether he had enjoyed his vacation. Kiran replied positively and said that he loved the place and it was a clean and busy town.

8. Prabhu : Where did you go and what did you see?
Kiran : I went to Courtallam falls in Tenkaski.

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran where he had gone and what he had seen. Kiran said that he had gone to courtallam falls in Tenkasi.

9. Prabhu : Share some pictures of your trip.
Kiran : Sure. See you later.

Ans:

Prabhu asked Kiran to share some pictures of his trip. Kiran promised so and departed.

10. Taj : Where are you going now?
Harsha : I am going to the library. Are you coming with me?

Ans:

Taj asked Harsha where he was going then. Harsha replied that he/she was going to the library and asked him if he was coming with him/her.

Q. NO
25

PUNCTUATIONS

2
MARKS

Punctuation means the right use of the stops and pauses in writing 'Punctuation'.

Punctuation என்பது தேவையான இடத்தில் நிறுத்துவதும் இடைவெளி விடுவதுமே ஆகும்.

The main punctuation marks are:

- Full stop (.)
- Comma (,)
- Colon (:)

- Semicolon (;)
- Exclamatory mark (!)
- Question Mark (?)
- Quotation Marks (" ")
- Dash (-)
- Capital letter
- Apostrophe (')
- Hyphen (-)

Usage of punctuation Marks

Full stop (.)	a. at the end of sentence. ஒரு வாக்கியத்தின் முடிவில் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். b. to make abbreviations and Initials. abbreviations and Initials உருவாக்கத்திற்கு பயன்படும் Eg: Birds are flying.
Comma (,)	To separate words / after a phrase / clause / each item in a list. வார்த்தைகள் பிரிப்பதற்காக பயன்படும் Eg: <u>Being ill</u> , he is unhappy <u>When I saw the snake</u> , I ran away. Clause
Colon (:)	To introduce words / after a phrase / clause / each item in a list. ஒரு list-யை சொல்லுவதற்கு முன்னர் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். Eg: There are four directions. 1. South 2. North 3. East 4. West
Semicolon (;)	To separate a services of loosely related clauses. வாக்கியங்களை பிரிப்பதற்காக பயன்படும் Eg: The chair is made of plastic; it is nice.
Exclamatory mark (!)	After an interjection / Exclamatory sentence: Exclamatory Mark ஆச்சரிய வாக்கியங்களுக்கு பின்னால் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். Eg: Oh dear! Alas! He's dead! Hurrah! We have won the match
Question Mark (?)	In Question tags at the end of question sentence. கேள்வி வாக்கியங்களுக்கு பின்னர் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். Eg: What are you doing? Who are you?
Quotation Mark (" ")	To denote direct speech நேர்மறை வாக்கியங்களில் பயன்படும் To denote the speaker's own words. ஒருவருடைய சொந்த வாக்கியங்களை குறிப்பிட உதவும். Eg: 1) Karthick says, "Do what I say". 2) The Bible says, "Love the neighbour".

Dash (--)	After a part of sentene to explain it. பின்னால் ஏதாவது விளக்குவதற்கு இருந்தால் உதவும் Eg: Abdul Kalam – the former President comes to our school.
Capital letter	To being a sentence. வாக்கியங்களை தொடங்குவதற்கு உபயோகப்படும். Eg: God is great. I am a student.
Apostrophe (‘)	Possessive adjective. Eg: I’ve done all my work. Karthick’s father is kind to all.
Hyphen (-)	In compound words. கூட்டுச்சொற்களில் பயன்படும். Eg: Woman servant, brother-in-law, mother-in-law

EXERCISE

1. thank you shelly the lady said holding her hand out for me to shake for taking care of Sam
2. What you told that old beggar all my private affairs cried Hughie looking very red and angry
3. Ice what happened to you I asked as I knelt down beside him
4. smallest of all the willow warbler half the size of a sparrow covers as many as 3200 km to reach us every winter
5. you see kumar though they have stayed here for almost half a year and enjoyed our climate and the food available they knew that their home is in the arctic
6. the old man said alas ive lost my health
7. we are facing an unsustainable situation says dinesh
8. rita shouted come and get me out
9. we wake up every morning fighting over water says kamal bhate
10. oh for this I get two thousand pound
11. what will he think of me said my friend
12. have I been here for five hours
13. mother said to her son don't play with fire
14. ill never see her again she thought
15. father said to his son don't be worried
16. nagaraj said to his father will you a low me to go on an excursion to kerala
17. an amazing model shouted trevor at the top of his voice

18. how much does a model shouted get for a sitting asked Hughie
19. she said your wasting your sat scores
20. we are facing an unsustainable situation says dinesh
21. rita asked what are you thinking of me
22. we wake up every morning fighting over water says kamal bhate
23. oh for this I get two thousand pounds
24. what will he think of me said my friend
25. have I been here for five hours
26. mother said to her son don't play with fire

Answers:

1. "Thank you!" Shelly, the lady said holding her hand out for me to shake for taking care of Sam.
2. "What, you told that old beggar about all my private affairs" cried Hughie, looking very red and angry.
3. "Ice what happened to you?" I asked as I knelt down beside him.
4. Smallest of all the willow warbler, half the size of a sparrow covers as many as 3200 km to reach us every winter.
5. You see Kumar though they have stayed here for almost half an year and enjoyed our climate and the food available. They knew that their home is in the arctic.
6. The old man said "Alas! I've lost my health".
7. "We are facing an unsustainable situation", says Dinesh.
8. Rita shouted, "Come and get me out."
9. "We wake up every morning fighting over water," says Kamal Bhate.

10. "Oh! For this I get two thousand pounds."
11. "What will he think of me?" said my friend.
12. "Have I been here for five hours?"
13. Mother said to her son. "Don't play with fire."
14. "I'll never see her again", she thought.
15. Father said to his son. "Don't be worried."
16. Nagaraj said to his father, "Will you allow me to go on an excursion to Kerala?"
17. "An amazing model?" shouted Trevor at the top of his voice.
18. "How much does a model get for a sitting?" asked Hughie.

19. She said, "You're wasting your SAT scores"
20. "We are facing an unsustainable situation", says Dinesh.
21. Rita asked, "What are you thinking of me?"
22. "We wake up every morning fighting over water", says Kamal Bhate.
23. "Oh! for this I get two thousand pounds."
24. "What will he think of me?"
25. "Have I been here for five hours?"
26. Mother said to her, "Don't play with fire".

Q. NO
26

**SIMPLE, COMPOUND,
COMPLEX**

2
MARKS

What is Simple sentence?

A simple sentence has only one main clause with or without Phrase.

Ex: On seeing a snake, I killed it. (with phrase)

Phrase Main clause

I killed a snake. (without phrase)

Main clause

தனி வாக்கியம் என்றால் என்ன?

தனி வாக்கியம் என்பது ஒரே ஒரு பிரதான clause (main)ஐ பெற்றிருக்கும் சொற்றொடர் (phrase) இருக்கலாம் அல்லது இல்லாமலும் இருக்கலாம்.

A compound sentence should have two main clauses or more than that but no subordinate clause joined by subordination conjunction.

Ex : I saw a snake and I killed it.

Main clause Main clause

I don't feel well so I consulted a doctor.

Main clause Main clause

கூட்டு வாக்கியம் என்றால் என்ன?

கூட்டு வாக்கியம் என்பது இரு பிரதான clauseஐ அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட main clause பெற்றிருக்கும். இதற்கு sub ordinate clause கிடையாது. இவ்வாறு வாக்கியங்களுக்கு இணைவுச் சொல்லாக Co-ordinate conjunction வரும்.

What is a complex sentence?

A complex sentence has only one main clause and one or more sub ordinate clauses. It is joined by sub-ordinate conjunction.

Ex : Though he is ill, he attends the class.

As there is bandh, all the shops are closed.

கலவை வாக்கியம் என்றால் என்ன?

கலவை வாக்கியம் என்பது ஒரே ஒரு main clause யும் ஒன்று அல்லது அதற்கு மேற்பட்ட sub ordinate clause யும் கொண்டதாக இருக்கும். இது subordinate conjunctions ஐ பெற்றிருக்கும்.

Now let us how these types of sentences can be transformed.

நாம் இப்போது இவ்வகை வாக்கியங்களை எவ்வாறு மாற்றலாம் என்பதை பார்ப்போம்.

S.No.	Complex	Compound	Simple
1.	Though / Although / Even though	But / yet / still	In spite of / Despite + V + ing (or) In spite of (Despite + possessive Adj)
2.	As / Since / Because	and so	V + ing / Due to / on account of / owing to / Because of
3.	If	and	In case of + V + ing
4.	Unless	or / otherwise	In case of + not + V + ing
5.	After (sub + perfect tense)	and then	After + V + ing / Having + PP
6.	When	and	On + V + ing
7.	As soon as	And at once / and immediately	On + V + ing
8.	Before	And before that	Before + V + ing
9.	Till / until	And till then	Till + V + ing
10.	So that Not	Very and so	too to
11.	That	and	of / to

EXERCISE

Simple, Complex, Compound

Do as directed

- Ravi is a celebrity. He mingles easily with everyone. (Form a simple sentence using 'Despite')
- You must speak clearly to make yourself understood. (change into compound)
- The children being away, the in unable to approve the proposal. (change into compound)
- Getting down from the car the chief Guest walked towards the dais amidst applause. (change into compound)
- If there is emergency, please contact this number. (use In case of)
- The sun having set the temperature full rapidly. (use 'After')
- But for your help I could not have completed the assignment. (change into complex)
- Nobody knows when the supply will resume. (change into simple sentence)
- Please tell me the time (change into complex)
- The man was my schoolmate. He directed the film. (combine the two sentences using who)
- All men and basically good (change into complex)

- No one knows when he will return (change into simple)
- It started raining suddenly. People ran for shelter (combine the two sentence using 'and')
- Unless you understand the concept well, you cannot solve the problem. (change into compound)
- Fifty candidates appeared for the interview but only five were selected. (use 'Though')
- Ramesh did not know Spanish so he wanted a translator. (change into 'simple')
- He is a good doctor, still he is not popular. (use 'In spite use')

Answers:

- Despite being a celebrity, Ravi mingles easily with everyone.
- If you speak clearly, you will make yourself understood.
- The chairman is away, so the clerk is unable to approve the proposal.
- As soon as the chief Guest got down from the car, he walked towards the dais amidst applause.
- In case of emergency, please contact this number.
- After the sun had set, the temperature fell rapidly.
- If you had not helped me, I could not have completed the assignment.

8. Nobody knows the resumption of the power supply.
9. Please tell me what the time is?
10. The man who directed the film was my schoolmate.
11. I believe that men are basically good.
12. No one knows the time of his return.
13. It started raining suddenly and people ran for shelter.

14. Understand the concept well, otherwise you cannot solve the problem.
15. Though fifty candidates appeared for the interview, only five were selected.
16. Not knowing Spanish, Ramesh wanted a translator.
17. In spite of being a good actor, he is not popular.

Q. NO
27

REARRANGE THE WORD

2
MARKS

MODEL EXERCISES:

1. a) them/ being/ is/ a house /constructed/ by .
A house is being constructed by them.
- b) the door/ not/ slammed/ be/ let.
Let the door not be slammed.
- c) one / finish / work /early/ can / go / and / a/ for walk / one's
One can finish one's work early and go for a walk.
2. a) music / lives / our / in / place / important / has /in
Music has an important place in our lives.
- b) I love / because / the / I / can / down / dress / and / weekend / be /myself
I love weekend because I can be myself and dress down.
- c) good books / in / home / every / and / up / the / lamp / magazines / and / light / of / knowledge.
Good books and magazines light up the lamp of knowledge in every home.
3. a) eating / cool / is / to / off / cream / ice / way /good
Eating ice cream is a good way to cool off.
- b) vibin / next year / for / a / holiday / to / come / hopes / back / to / Disneyland / the
Vibin hopesto come back to the Disney land for a holiday next year.
- c) The / gave / baby /mother / her / apple / red / a
The mother gave her baby a red apple.
4. a) too / the /spoil / broth / cooks / many
Too many cooks spoil the broth.
- b) I/ will / opportunity / right / for / wait/ the / strike / to
I will wait for the right opportunity to strike.

- c) the king / that / authority / curbed /was / his / annoyed / was
The king was annoyed that his authority was curbed.
5. a) the /also / star / sun / is/ a
The sun is also a star.
- b) the doctor / a / serious / operate / may / the / case / if /is
If the case is serious' the doctor may operate
- c) unlike / animals / maps / travelers / human / have / do / not
Unlike travelers, animals donot have maps

EXERCISES FOR PRACTICE:

1. a) then / decides / he / treatment / or / she / needed / of / kind
He(he) decides what kind of treatment she (he)needed
- b) they / the / fit / body / and / keep / fresh
They keep the body fit and fresh
2. a) sports / not / in /body /also / his / developing / mind / only / a child's / but / help
Sports not only helps in developing a child's body but also his mind
- b) they / exercise / the / total / body / give / to
They give exercise to total body.
- c) science / man / weapons / also / given / warfare / has /deadly / of/ for
Science has also given man deadly weapon for warfare
3. a) even/respectful/ person / is / who / like / a / strangers
Even a person who is like strangers is respectful

b) the / violently / ship / the / rocked / storm

The storm rocked the ship violently

4.a) the / worked / masterpiece / painstakingly / artist / his / at

The artist worked at his masterpiece painstakingly.

b) good / to/ and / others / is / respect / love / a / manners/ good

To respect and love others is a good manners

c) coffee / popular / many / world / is / of / parts / in / very / the

The coffee is very popular in many parts of the world

5.a) we / in science / age / the / live

We live in the age of Science

b) dad / free / to / by / offered / him / a / gift / was

A gift was offered to him by Dad

c) they / up / muscles / strengthened / bones / their / and / their / toned

They strengthened their bones and toned up their muscles

6.a) Prema / reached / station / time / the / had / left / the / but / in / the/by

By the time Prema reached the station, the train had left.

b) we / abide / by / traffic / rules / should / the / of

We should abide by the rules of traffic

c) a good / friends / our / of / one / is / book / best

A good book is one of our best friends

SECTION -IV

Q. NO
28

ROAD MAP

2
MARKS

கவனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை

முதலில் வரைபடத்தைப் பார்த்து வழியை தெரிந்து கொண்டு பின்னர் விடையளிக்கவும்.

அடிக்கடி பயன்படும் வாக்கியங்கள்

i) Go straight – நேராகச் செல்க

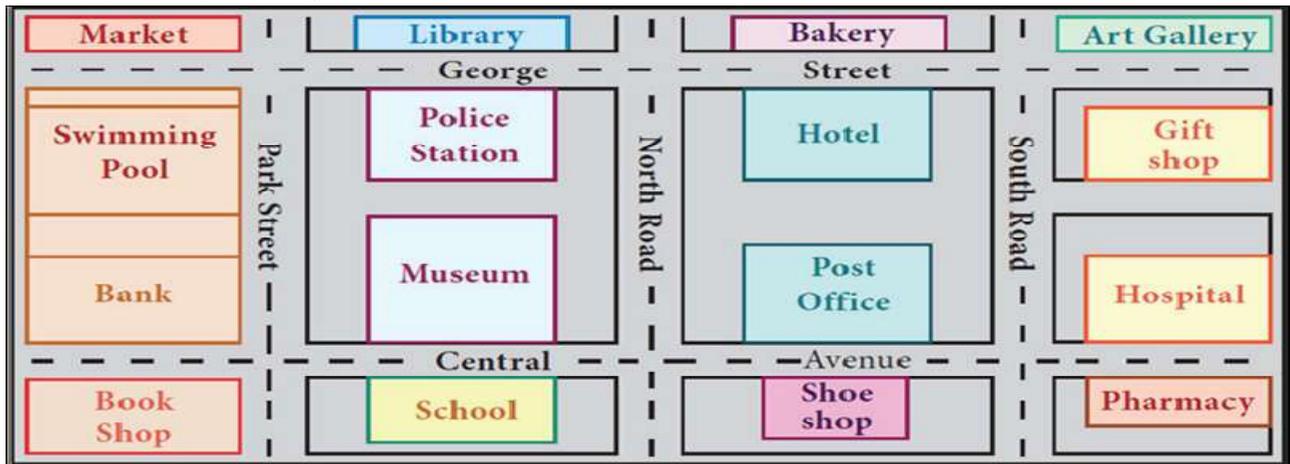
ii) turn left or turn right –இடதுபுறமாக திரும்பவும் அல்லது வலதுபுறமாகதிரும்பவும்.

iii) opposite to – எதிராக

iv) walk past – கடந்து செல்க.

Observe the map given below and write the instructions required:

G A road map is given below. Answer the questions that follow with the help of the road map. Work is pairs and discuss to give directions to get to one place from another.



1. You are at the market. You need directions to go thepharmacy.

Step on the road and walk along the main road. Cross the library and the bakery street. You will reach

the intersection. Take the right and pass through the gift shop on the south road. Walk through the hospital and cross the road. The pharmacy is on the left.

2. You are in a book shop. Ask your partner to direct you to the Art Gallery.

Step down the road on the park street. Take the first right and walk along the Central Avenue. Walk forward and cross the school. Take the Zebra crossing and pass through the shoe shop. Turn left and take the South Road. Walk straight and at the end of the road you will reach the Art Gallery.

3. Give your partner the direction to go from the Bank to the hotel.

Step down onto the Park Street and pass through the Swimming pool. Turn right and walk along the George Street. Pass the police station and take the zebra crossing. The Hotel is opposite to the bakery.

4. Direct your partner from the post office to the market.

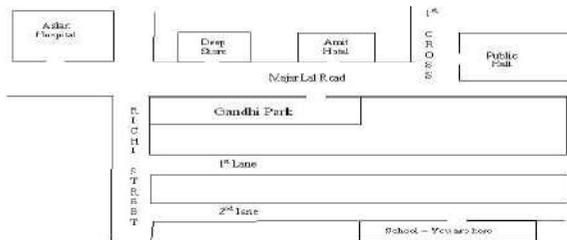
Get onto the Central Avenue road and walk along the shoe shop and the school. At the intersection, take the right onto the Park Street. Walk along the Park Street and pass through the bank and the swimming pool. Cross the road and you will reach the market.

5. Your partner wants to go the library from school. Give suitable directions.

Step down the Central Avenue road and take the first left and walk along the North road. Cross through the Zebra crossing. The library is opposite to the police station.

Exercise – 1

You are a leader at school and you have to send your schoolmates to the Public Hall for the Annual Day Rehearsals, Guide them with your directions in about 50 words.

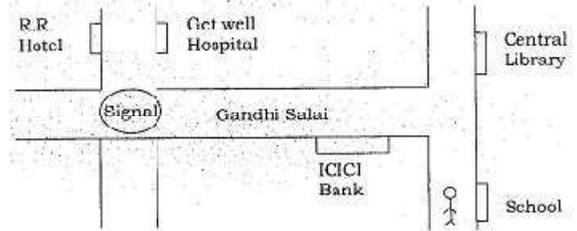


Exercise – 2

Observe the map given below and write the instructions required.

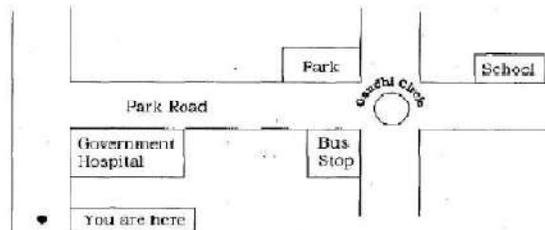
You are near the school. An old man who is sick asks you to direct him to the hospital nearby.

Guide him with your directions in about 50 words.



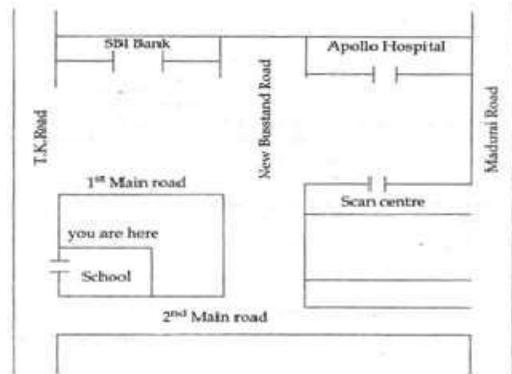
Exercise – 3

You are near the Government Hospital. A stranger asks you to direct him to a nearby school. Guide him with your directions in about 50 words.



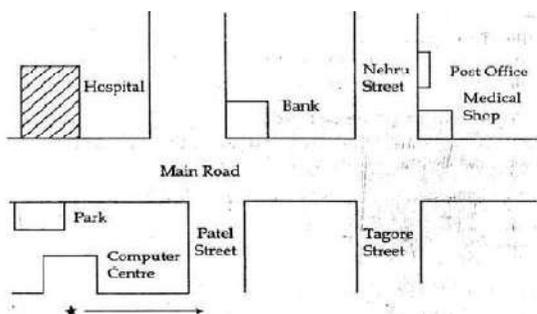
Exercise – 4

You are near the school. An old man who is sick asks you to direct him to the Apollo hospital. Guide him with your directions in about 50 words.



Exercise – 5

Observe the map and write the instructions required. You are near the computer centre. A stranger asks you to direct him to the post office. Guide him with your directions in about 50 words.

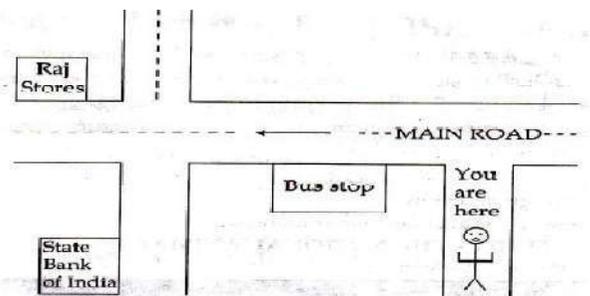


Exercise – 6

Observe the map. Guide the stranger to Malar Hospital. Write the instructions required.

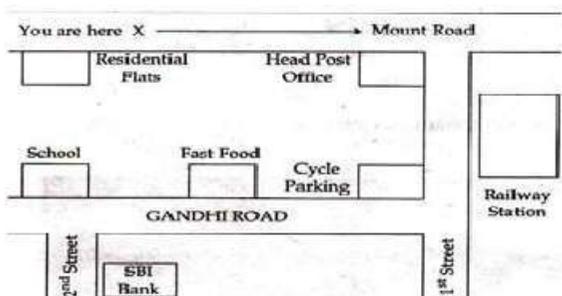


Exercise – 7



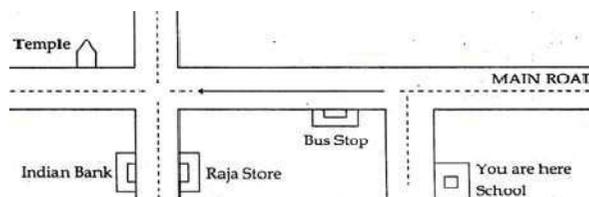
Exercise – 8

Guide the stranger to the State Bank of India. Write the instructions for helping him.



Exercise – 9

You are near the school. An old man asks you to direct him to the Indian Bank. Guide him with your directions in about 50 words.



Exercise – 10

Guide the stranger to the Petrol Bunk. Give instructions.



ANSWERS:

Exercise - 1:

Instruction to the Schoolmates:

1. step down the road and turn left.
2. Go straight along the 2nd lane.
3. Turn Right.
4. Walk past the 1st lane and reach Major Lal Road.
5. Turn right and cross the road.
6. Walk past the Deep stores and Amit Hotel.
7. turn left and enter into the 1st Cross Road.
8. You will find the Public Hall on your left.

Exercise - 2:

1. Walk along the road.
2. Turn left in the first cut.
3. Walk straight in the Gandhi road for a few minutes.
4. Reach the signal.
5. Turn right and walk a few steps.
6. You will see the Get Well Hospital on your right side.

Exercise - 3:

Instrucions to reach the school:

1. Walk straight and reach the park road.
2. Turn right and walk along the Park road.
3. You will find a park on your left.
4. Walk straight to the road ahead of you.
5. Don't turn left or right
6. Within a few minutes of walk, you will reach the school on your left.

Exercise - 4:

Instrucions to reach Apollo Hospital:

1. Step down the road and turn right.
2. Go straight along the T.K.Road.

3. Turn Right.
4. Go straight along the 1st Main Road. Walk Past SBIBank.
5. Reach New Bus stand Road.
6. Don't turn left or right. Go straight.
7. Within few minutes walk, you will find the ApolloHospital on your left side. It is opposite to ScanCentre.

Exercise - 5:

Instructions to the stranger:

1. Walk straight and turn left.
2. Go straight in the Patel street and reach main road.
3. Turn right and walk straight in the main road.
4. Walk past the bank.
5. Turn left in the Nehru street.
6. You will find the post office next to the Medical shop on your right side.

Exercise - 6:

Instructions:

Instructions to the stranger:

1. Go straight along the road.
2. Turn left.
3. Go straight along the Main Road.
4. Walk a few minutes.
5. You'll find Malar Hospital on your right side.

Exercise - 7:

Instructions:

1. Go (walk) straight.
2. Turn Left.
3. Go (walk) straight along the Main Road.
4. Turn Left

5. Go (walk) straight.
6. After a few minutes' walk, you will reach StateBank of India on your right side.

Exercise - 8:

Instructions to the stranger:

1. Go Straight along the Mount Road.
2. After a few minutes walk, Turn Right.
3. Walk along the 1st street.
4. Skip the Railway Station
5. Turn Right
6. Walk along the Gandhi Road.
7. Turn into the 2nd Street.
8. You'll find the SBI on your left side

Exercise - 9:

1. Step down the road and turn right.
2. Go straight and reach the Main road.
3. Turn Left
4. Go straight
5. Walk past the bus stop.
6. Go straight
7. Turn left and Go straight
8. You will find Indian Bank opposite to Raja store.

Exercise - 10:

1. Go straight
2. You will reach Main Road
3. Turn right.
4. Walk along the main road
5. Turn left in the Bharathi nagar street. 6. Walk past the bus stop.
6. You will find the petrol bunk next to the bus stop.

PART III

SECTION - I

Q. NO
29-32

PROSE PARAGRAPH

10
MARKS

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள 4 வினாக்களிலிருந்து ஏதேனும் 2 வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்கவும்
- இதற்கு Penguin Prose பகுதியிலுள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்து கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
33-34

POEM PARAGRAPH

5
MARKS

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words.

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இரண்டு வினாக்களிலிருந்து ஏதேனும் ஒரு வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்கவும்
- இதற்கு Penguin Poem பகுதியிலுள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்து கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
35

POETIC DEVICES

5
MARKS

PENGUIN POEM பகுதியை பார்த்துப் படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
36

PARAPHRASE OF A POEM

5
MARKS

Paraphrase the following stanza.

POEM 1

*Hegiveshisharnessbellsashake
Toaskifthereissomemistake.
Theonlyothersound'sthesweep
Ofeasywindanddownyflake.*

Ans: In this poem, the poet stopped in a wood after a long travel. The horse found it queer to have stopped in a place where there was no farm house near. He shook his bells to ask if there was some mistake. The only other sound he could hear was that of easy wind and downy flakes.

POEM 2

*And itgrewbothdayandnight,
Tillitboreanapplebright.
Andmyfoebefelditshine,
Andheknewthatitwasmine*

Ans: The poet grew angry with his friend. He expressed and it vanished. He grew angry with his foe. He did not express instead watered it with his tears and fears. The poison tree of anger grew and bore an apple. The foe ate it and found lying dead the next morning.

POEM 3

*Ittakesmuchtimetokillatree, Notasimplejaboftheknife
Willdoit. Ithasgrown
Slowlyconsumingtheearth,
Risingoutofit,feeding
Uponitscrust,absorbing*

Ans: Killing a tree is not easy as it takes many years to grow, consuming earth, sunlight, water and nutrients from the soil. It's roots penetrate deeply into the soil and hold the soil strongly. So a simple knife cannot cut or kill the tree.

POEM 4

*SaidthecunningSpidertotheFly,
"DearfriendwhatcanIdo,
ToprovethewarmaffectionI'vealwaysfeltforyou?
Ihavewithinmypantry,goodstoreofallthat'snice;
I'msureyou'reverywelcome—
willyoupleasetotakeaslice?"*

Ans: The Spider is very cunning and it wishes to eat the fly. So it uses flattering words to attract the fly. It convinces the fly and begs to accept it's friendship. The spider describes the pantry of his web and requests the fly to come in and have whatever is in store. But the fly refuses the offer.

POEM 5

***River, river! Swelling river!
On you rush through rough and smooth;
Louder, faster, brawling, leaping.
Over rocks, by rose-banks, sweeping
Like impetuous youth.***

Ans: The River is compared to the different stages of humanlife. Like a child it dances over the yellow pebbles. Lke a carefree youth, it goes through rough and smooth paths. It flows forcibly and fiercely. It sweeps away everything on its way.

POEM 6

***Faster than a cheetah
With a tail that's miles long,
Bigger than a mountain
So powerful and strong.***

Ans: The poet describes a moving comet which speeds through the heavens and never takes a break by day

or night. When a comet is in full flight, it gives a spectacular scene which can never be compared to anything else for a lifetime. The comet is compared to a cheetah for its speed and a mountain as it is powerful and strong.

POEM 7

***The stick-together families are happier by far
Than the brothers and the sisters who take separate
highways are.
The gladdest people living are the wholesome folks
who make
A circle at the fireside that no power but death can
break.***

Ans: The poet brings out the difference in the attitudes of children living in joint family and nuclear family. The stick-together families are the happiest of all. Where as the brothers and sistersof nuclear families take separate ways. The gladdest people are the children from joint family who circle near the fireside. No power other than death can break them.

SECTION - III

ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTION

Q. NO 37 **COHERENT ORDER (SUPPLEMENTARY)** **5 MARKS**

SUPPLEMENTARY 1

Rearrange the following sentences in coherent order:

1. *They broke it and burnt to ashes.*
2. *The Prince rewarded him.*
3. *For the wicked couple, the mortar gave only filth.*
4. *The honest man sprinkled ashes on withered trees.*
5. *The old man did not get angry.*

Answer :

1. For the wicked couple, the mortar gave only filth
2. They broke it and burnt to ashes.
3. The old man did not get angry.
4. The honest man sprinkled ashes on withered trees
5. The Prince rewarded him.

SUPPLEMENTARY 2

- i. She sent for a country Inspector.*
- ii. The Inspector smiled after he finished and patted Margie's head.*
- iii. He smiled at Margie and gave her an apple and took teacher apart.*
- iv. The lessons were shown on big screen.*
- v. The mechanical Teacher had been giving her test.*

Answer

1. The mechanical Teacher had been giving her test.
2. She sent for a country Inspector.
3. He smiled at Margie and gave her an apple and took teacher apart
4. The lessons were shown on big screen
5. The Inspector smiled after he finished and patted Margie's head.

SUPPLEMENTARY 3

- 1. Brij searched for his sister's body.*
- 2. The army officers reached there after four days.*
- 3. Molthi was destroyed by the earthquake.*
- 4. He couldn't find it.*
- 5. The soldiers rescued the dead bodies.*

Answer

1. Molthi was destroyed by the earthquake
2. The army officers reached there after four days.
3. The soldiers rescued the dead bodies
4. Brij searched for his sister's body
5. He couldn't find it.

SUPPLEMENTARY 4

Exercise 5

- i. The charm of life was gone.*
- ii. Becky Thatcher, his friend has stopped coming to school.*
- iii. He put his hoop and bat away. There was no joy in them anymore.*
- iv. That disturbed Tom and he became unhappy.*
- v. There was nothing, but boredom left.*

Answer

1. Becky Thatcher, his friend has stopped coming to school
2. That disturbed Tom and he became unhappy.
 3. The charm of life was gone
 4. There was nothing, but boredom left.
 5. He put his hoop and bat away. There was no joy in them anymore.

SUPPLEMENTARY 5

- i. Little Czar was an European Brown Bear*
- ii. Little Cyclone was different.*
- iii. He challenged other bears to come and take him as they wished.*
- iv. Cyclone shot Little Czar on his head.*
- v. Little Cyclone overcame everyone.*

Answer

1. Little Cyclone was different.
2. He challenged other bears to come and take him as they wished
3. Little Cyclone overcame everyone
4. Little Czar was an European Brown Bear
5. Cyclone shot Little Czar on his head.

SUPPLEMENTARY 6

- i. The astronaut could not help it even though he would not hear his mother's voice*
- ii. He had made all arrangements to go to another galaxy.*
- iii. She wanted him to return to the Earth atleast in Autumn.*
- iv. According to her, the life on the Earth is miracle*
- v. Mother wanted to settle properly on the moon first.*

Answer

1. Mother wanted to settle properly on the moon first
2. According to her, the life on the Earth is miracle
3. She wanted him to return to the Earth atleast in Autumn.
4. He had made all arrangements to go to another galaxy.
5. The astronaut could not help it even though he would not hear his mother's voice

SUPPLEMENTARY 7

- i. They sang Christmas Carols near the trenches.
- ii. It means cease-fire of a war at Christmas.
- iii. The Christmas Truce occurred during World War I
- iv. He narrated how how the British and German soldiers celebrated Christmas together.
- v. Tom, A British Soldier wrote the letter to his sister, Janet.

Answer

1. The Christmas Truce occurred during World War I
2. It means cease-fire of a war at Christmas.
3. Tom, A British Soldier wrote the letter to his sister, Janet
4. He narrated how how the British and German soldiers celebrated Christmas together.
5. They sang Christmas Carols near the trenches.

Q. NO
38

**COMPREHENSION
QUESTIONS**

5
MARKS

PENGUIN SUPPLEMENTARY பகுதியை பார்த்துப் படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
39

ADVERTISEMENT

5
MARKS

இப்பகுதியில் சில தகவல்கள் கொடுக்கப்படும். அவற்றைக் கொண்டு விளம்பரம் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும்.

குறிப்புகள்:

1. Rhyming-ல் வரும் மாதிரி கவரக்கூடிய வாக்கியங்கள் அமைய வேண்டும்.
2. நகைச்சுவையான வாக்கியங்கள் இருக்கலாம்.
3. முதலில் ஒரு வரைய வேண்டும்.
4. கொடுக்கப்பட்ட தகவல்கள் அனைத்தும் விளம்பரத்தில் இடம் பெற வேண்டும்.
5. முகவரி கண்டிப்பாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.
6. எளிதில் ஞாபகம் வைத்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடிய சொற்றொடர்களை பயன்படுத்தலாம்.

I. Prepare attractive advertisements using the hints given below:

1. Home appliances – Aadi Sale – 20-50% - Special Combo Offers – muthusamy & co., Raja street, Ginghee.

Advertisement



2. Mobile Galaxy – Smart phones – accessories – SIM cards – Recharge – Free Power banks on Mobilepurchase – No.1, Toll Gate ,Trichy (TB)



Exercise - 1:

Prepare an advertisement on the information given below.

- a) MN Silks - all varieties - latest collections - low cost - authorised silk mark show room - festival offer - good customer service.

MN SILKS
FESTIVAL OFFER

Special Products:
All Varieties Low Cost
Latest Collections
Authorised Silk Mark Show Room
Good Customer Service

106, West Street, Madurai.
Mobile : 9843141557

- b) Grand discount sale-mobile store exchange offer - Buy one and get one free - Dual SIM mobile Rs.12,999/-. Android mobile even at Rs.2,499/- All spare parts available - Sunday Working day.

MOBILE STORE
Exchange Offer All Spare parts available

Buy One Get One

Dual Sim
Mobile Rs.1,299/-
Android Mobile
Mobile Rs.2,499/-

GRAND DISCOUNT SALE

SUNDAY WORKING DAY

105, East Street, SALEM. Mobile: 9988776655

EXERCISE - 2 :

- a) Videocon sale - 20% discount - gift hampers Ad special offer. (Cell No.9998887771)

VIDEOCON

20% DISCOUNT ADI GIFT HAMPERS SPECIAL OFFERS

CONTACT No.: 9998887771

- b) Singapore - 4 nights and 3 days - Rs.30,000 - accommodation - sights - seeing - book now - tours and travels. No.1 Maharaja Road - Pudukkottai.

Trip to Singapore
4 Nights and 3 days
Free Accommodation Sightseeing Limited Seats only

Book Now
Rs.30,000 only

SS TOURS AND TRAVELS
No.1, Maharaja Road,
Pudukkottai.

EXERCISE - 3

- a) Zee Fine Arts Academy - admission open - Carnatic Vocal, Veena, Violin Guitar, Keyboard classes - Contact No. duration of course fees.

ZEE FINE ARTS ACADEMY

Carnatic, Vocal, Veena, Violin, Guitar, Keyboard, Classes, Drawing and art classes

ADMISSION OPEN
Course Duration : 10 Months
Fees: Rs.300 / Month

Contact: 9789381555

- b) Kids, Toddlers and Pranksters ! Rush in, Swarm in ! -GRAB THE OFFER ! PAY 20 less. Toys to play with Colourful ones, novel, handy, easy to operate, Pick and choose from a wide variety - Raj street - Chennai.

SASI TOYS

Kids, Toddlers and Pranksters !
TOYS TO PLAY

Rush in, Swarm in!
Pick and choose from a wide variety

Colourful ones, Novel, Handy, Easy to Operate

GRAB THE OFFER! PAY 20% LESS

15, RAJ STREET, CHENNAI.

EXERCISE - 4:

- a) Mouth watering - delicious food - hygienic preparation - affordable prices - makes you long for more - crave and rave vegetarian Restaurant, Coimbatore.

Mouth watering - delicious food
CRAVE & RAVE
VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT

Affordable Prices Hygenic Preparation

Best place to hold parties
MAKES YOU LONG FOR MORE.....
 (Separate hall is available for parties)

50, New Street, Coimbatore.
 Come! 'taste' your favourite food items!

INDIA TEXTILES
Special Products

- Kancheepuram silk sarees sales
- Discount on Pongal and Wedding Collections.
- Abundant Collections.
- Computer design Sarees
- New Varieties

Discount 10%

**106, West Perumal Manistry Street,
 Madurai.** Mobile : 9843141557

b) Educational Material - Classes VI to X. Plenty of exercises - interesting games - puzzles - English, Maths, Science - gain knowledge our books enlighten you contact Genius kids publications - No.20, Nehru Road, Chennai-34.

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE
 EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL

CLASSES VI to X	Plenty of Exercises English, Maths,	FREE GIFTS
--------------------	--	---------------

Our Books Enlighten you

Contact: **GENIUS KIDS PUBLICATIONS**

EXERCISE - 5:

a) Best furniture - for classrooms, houses, Teak wood and Rose wood - elegant style - comfort - cheap and best - Discount for bulk orders

BEST FURNITURE

ELEGANT STYLE Discount for bulk orders	TEAK WOOD & ROSE WOOD FOR CLASS ROOMS AND HOUSES
---	---

CHEAP AND BEST
125, Anna Nagar, Trichy.

b) Kanchipuram Silk, Sarees Sale - discount for Pongal & Wedding Collections - Abundant Collection - Computer design sarees and New Varieties - 106, West Perumal Maistry Street, Madurai - Mobile -9843141557

EXERCISE - 6:

a) Fresh Fruits - Vegetables from farms - healthy - juicy - tasty - low price - care for health - fruits and vegetables - 59, Mini street, Trichy

Healthy HARINI FRUITS SHOP

Juicy Tasty Low Price

**Fresh Fruits & Vegetables
 from farms**

CARE FOR HEALTH

59, MINI STREET, TRICHY.

b) Colourful toys - novel - lovely, safe to use - non toxic - handy etc. - 10% discount. Sale for 3 days only. Venue - Guild of Service Hall - Egmore Chennai - 8

TOY SHOP

Colourful toys, Novel, Lovely

Safe to Use non-toxic Handy

Discount 10%

Venue: **Guild of Service Hall,
 Egmore, Chennai - 8.**

EXERCISE - 7:

a) Pen World - mightier than sword - variety of pens - different dazzling colours - writes smoothly - prices from Rs.10 to Rs.1000/- for gifts - personal use.

PEN WORLD

"Pen is mightier than Sword"

- Variety of Pens.
- Different dazzling colours.
- Writes smoothly.
- For gifts and for personal use.

PRICES RANGING: From Rs.10/- to Rs.1,000/-

Available at: No.15, Main Road, MUSIRI.
 Contact: 8593857458

b) Susee - Hyundai - New Cars - Sales - Special Offer spot booking - exchange offer - Venue: Gandhi Nagar, Madurai.

SUSEE HYUNDAI	
	Special Offer 
*** For Spot Booking *** RUSH & Exchange Offer	
Venue: GANDHI NAGAR, MADURAI. Cell: 9789381555	
Address: No.59, North Street, Chennai.	

EXERCISE - 8:

a) Mouth watering - delicious food - Hygienic Preparation - affordable price- excellent service - open air - elegant and post.

 Mouth watering - delicious food	
SUBHA VEGETARIAN RESTAURANT	
Affordable Prices	* Hygienic Preparation
Excellent Service!	Open air!
ELEGANT & POST (Separate hall is available for parties)	
23, New Street, Trichy - 621 001.	

b) Sale of furniture - Wooden Chairs - dining tables - teak wood tables - comfortable sofa cum bed all under one roof - door delivery - 15% less - hurry.

MALAR FURNITURE	
15% Less	HURRY!
DOOR DELIVERY	
SALE OF FURNITURE WOODEN CHAIRS, DINING TABLES, TEAK WOOD TABLES, SOFA CUM BED	
125, Gandhi Nagar, West, Musiri.	

EXERCISE - 9:

a) Laptop & Computer Shop - Systems for students - Special discounts - affordable price - limited period offer - details : visit www.stulap.com

SURYA Laptop & Computer Shop	
AFFORDABLE PRICE	
	SPECIAL DISCOUNTS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
LIMITED PERIOD OFFER	
ALL BRAND AVAILABLE	
SYSTEM FOR STUDENTS	
Visit : www.stulap.com	

b) Malaysia - 3 nights and 2 days - Rs.20,000/- accommodation - sight seeing - book now - Tours and Travels - M.G. Road, Bangalore.

Trip to Malaysia	
Special Discount for Children	 3 Nights and 2 Days Comfortable accommodation splendid sight seeing
KALAI Tours and Travels M.G. Road, Bangalore	

EXERCISE - 10

a) Zee fine Arts Academy - admission open - Carnatic Vocal, Veena, Violin Guitar, Keyboard classes - Contact No. duration of course fees.

ZEE FINE ARTS ACADEMY	
	Carnatic, Vocal, Veena, Violin, Guitar, Keyboard, Classes, Drawing and art classes
ADMISSION OPEN Course Duration : 10 Months Fees: Rs.300 / Month	
Contact: 9789381555	

b) Egale Electronics Ltd. 30% discount sale all electronic appliances - additional warranty gifts with every purchase.

EAGLE ELECTRONICS LTD.	
30% Discount sale	
Gifts with every purchase	
All Electronics Appliances Additional Warranty	
No.125, MSB Road, TRICHY.	

Q. NO
40

LETTER WRITING

5
MARKS

இப்பகுதியில் கடிதத்தின் முக்கியப் பகுதியை மட்டும் விடையாக எழுத வேண்டும். எழுதுபவர், பெறுநர்களின் உறவு முறைகளை கருத்தில் கொண்டு வார்த்தைகளை கையாள வேண்டும்.

Format of Business / Official / formal Letter.

From Place

_____ date

To

Sub : _____

Ref : _____

Sir / Madam,

Thank You,

Yours faithfully / Sincerely,

S/d

(Name in Capital Letter with Designation)

Address on the envelope :

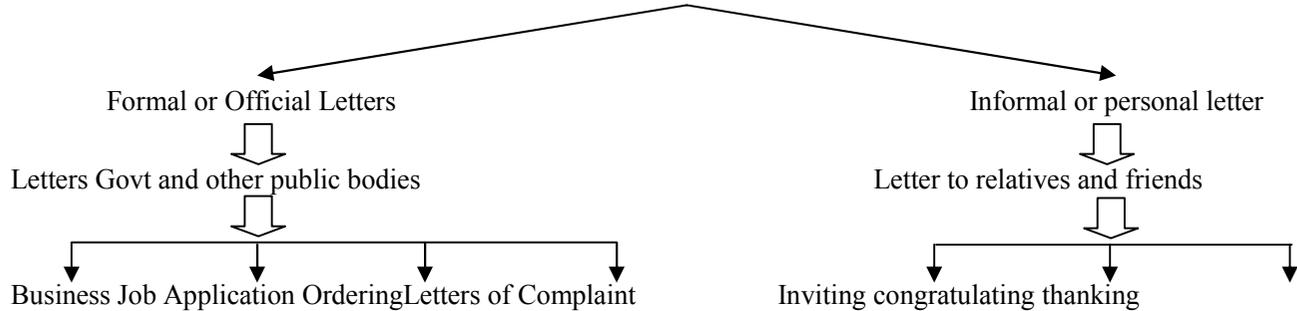
To

Letter Writing

A situation is given in this question where will be hints regarding the sender and he subject matter. Depending on the given hints, imagine the content of the letter and then write on your own.

கடிதம் எழுதுதல், வினாவில் ஒரு சூழல்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். ஒருவர் யாருக்கு, எதற்காகக் கடிதம் எழுதுகிறார் என்ற குறிப்புகள் இருக்கும். அதனைப் படித்து கொடுக்கப்பட்ட குறிப்புகளுக்கு தகுந்தாற் போல கடிதத்தின் உள்ளடக்கத்தை கற்பனை செய்து சொந்த நடையில் எந்த வேண்டும்.

Letters C text



Personal or informal Letters

இவை நண்பர்கள், உறவினர்கள் மற்றும் பெற்றோர்களுக்கு எழுதும் கடிதங்கள்.

Format of Informal / personal Letters

Place

Date

Dear Friend / Mom / Dad etc

with love / yours lovingly

Address on the envelope :

To

J. Draft letters

1. You are Ajeet, living in a remote village in Tirunelveli. You participated in a health camp. Organized by your school. You were surprised to observe that most of the residents were unaware of health and hygiene. As a concerned citizen. Write a

letter to the editor stating the need to organize such camps focusing on the importance of health and hygiene. (TB)

141, Simon Nagar
Tirunelveli
24.6.2019
The Editor
The Times of India
Chennai – 6
Sir

Sub: Awareness camp on health and hygiene

I wish to bring it to your kind attention that the health and hygiene of our locality was deplorable. People were unaware of the health implications of poor hygiene.

Due to the unhygienic conditions, people suffer from various ailments and diseases. They spend their hard earned money on health issues. The authorities were never concerned about the plight of the village people.

I request you to create awareness about the health and hygiene and make sure that the health officials create awareness and regular camps to improve the health conditions of the people.

Thank you
Yours faithfully
Ajeet

2. You are Sanjay. Your colony utilizes solar energy to light the common areas. You find many friends of your colony forgetting to switch off the lights in the common area. As a responsible citizen. Write a letter to a newspaper, echoing the importance to conserve and preserve solar energy. (TB)

Raja nagar
Cross street, Madurai
12-4-2019
The Editor
The Hindu
Madurai- 625001
Sir

Sub: Conserve and preserve solar energy

The natural resources are fast depleting and a day is not far away, where people will go back to the Stone Age. This is a common occurrence in India that energy is being wasted in the form of burning the lights

even in the morning or failing to switch off the lights after using it.

Solar energy is a great source of energy which can illuminate the whole world. It is a source of clean energy and it should be used to the maximum potential.

Every citizen should have civic sense and use the natural resources judiciously. It will safeguard the future of the nation.

Thank you
Yours faithfully
Sanjay

3. You are Sada Sivam. You recently visited your native town in Vellore. You happened to accompany your grandmother to your family temple. You were shocked in notice the poor condition and maintenance of the temple. Write a letter to the Editor of local newspaper highlighting the poor condition of the temple. Also give some suggestions and request the HRC to take steps to improve the situation. (TB)

45, Pillars Gate
Cross cut road
Vellore-610016
25-10-2109
The Editor
Dinakaran
Vellore
Sir

Sub: Poor condition and maintenance of temple

I would like to bring it to your kind attention that the ancient temples are not maintained properly and they are on the verge of destruction.

It was painful to see such a huge temple, where people visit in hundreds everyday, is in shambles.

I request you to highlight the plight of the people and the temple and bring this to the notice of the temple authorities and the government, so that the temple restored its lost glory.

Thank you
Yours faithfully
Sadasivam

4. You are Sudha. Your neighbor has a pet dog that barks continuously. Write a letter to the Editor of a weekly newspaper of your locality, highlighting the nuisance and noise pollution created thus. Also

suggest ways to solve the problem.(TB)

121, Chris Lane
Ramanputhur
Nagercoil-2
The Editor
Deccan Chronicle
Nagercoil
Sir

Sub: Dog menace and nuisance

This is to highlight the nuisance caused by the dog and the noise pollution in the locality. This has been a recurrent issue in our locality.

The dogs have created a scary atmosphere in our area. People couldn't walk on the streets without fear.

There should be separate enclosure for the dogs, so that it may not threaten the commuters. Proper care and vaccination should be administered on the animals.

Thank you
Yours faithfully
Sudha

5. You are Raja. The street lights of your area do not work. Properly. As a responsible citizen. write a letter to the news paper enlightening them about the problem and also suggest ways to brighten the area.(TB)

307, kurusady
Ramavarmapuram
Tirunelveli
The Editor
Dinamani
Tirunelveli
Sir

Sub: No proper street lights in our locality

This is to highlight the pathetic plight of the streetlights in our locality. The street lights does not work properly in our area. I have written complaints to the civic authorities, but they haven't taken any steps.

The pitch darkness at night is a apt place for robbery and theft. A few cases have happened in our locality due to poor lightings.

Solar lights can be fitted, so that it can save energy and glows even when there is power failure. The authorities should maintain the street lights.

Through this letter let me appeal to the authorities to take necessary steps to address the issue at the earliest.

Thank you
Yours faithfully
Raja

Exercise 1

Babu wanted to join a technical course in the evenings at an institution. He started writing a letter to the Principal of his school, requesting him to provide him with a bonafide certificate enabling him to join the course. Babu could not complete the letter. Complete the content of his letter in about 100 words.

From
A.Babu, X Standard A,
ABC. Hr. Sec. School, XXXX.
To
The Principal
ABC. Hr. Sec. School, XXXX.
Respected Sir,

I am a student of class X-B in our school. I am interested in doing a computer course run by XYZ institute of computers. So I am in need of a bonafide certificate enabling me to join the course. So kindly permit me so that I can successfully complete the course.

Thank you,
Date : Yours faithfully,
Place : A.Babu.

Exercise 2 :

Maha celebrated her birthday last week. Her uncle Raman had presented her a watch. Maha wants to thank him for the gift. The format of the letter is ready. Help Maha to complete the content of her letter in about 100 words.

36, Sastri Street,
Siva Nagar, Trichy,
27th March, 2014.
My dear uncle,

How are you? I am fine. I was so surprised on seeing the watch you gave as gift on my birthday. It is just awesome and always reminds me of your love and

care. Thank you so much for the gift. Convey my regards to aunty.

yours lovingly,
Maha.

Address on the envelope:

Mr. Raman,
15, Thiru nagar, Kanchipuram,

Exercise 3 :

Ram started writing a letter to the Book Company complaining about the bad state of books received on transit. He is unable to complete the letter. Complete the content of his letter in about 100 words.

From

RAM, ABC School, Y City.

To:

The Manager, X Y Z Publications, Y City,
Sir,

Sub: Complaining about the damaged parcel. Ref:
Bill No, C 425 dated 6th April 2013

I wish to bring to your kind notice the bad condition of the parcel received on 14th may.

A few days before, we ordered nearly 20 books. Out of which, seven books' wrappers got damaged. The corners are torn and also for few of the books some pages were damaged. Now we need new books for these damaged books. So please kindly do the need to us.

Kindly replace this damaged books at the earliest.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

RAM.

Exercise 4

YYYY is planning to celebrate Bakrid in her house at Madurai. She started writing a letter to her cousin XXXX asking her to come over with something that she needed for the celebration. For some reason she could not complete the letter. Complete the content of her letter in about 100 words.

12, Kamaraj Nagar, Madurai

23.03.2013

Dear XXXX

Hi, How are you? I am fine. This year we have planned to celebrate Bakrid in our home. Your presence shall make all of us happy and cherished too. Special prayers and some functions have also been organised. It would be helpful if you bring your camera

and take the beautiful moments on that day. So please come and bring your digital camera. We accept your presence. Convey my regards to all.

Yours Lovingly,

YYYY

Exercise 5

D. Ramya wrote a letter to the collector of Chennai District expressing her wish to contribute some funds she had collected for the victims of a recent flood in her city. She started her letter but could not complete it. Complete the contents of her letter in about 100 words.

6th November, 2013.

From

D. Ramya, 19th Std, 'C' Section,
Govt. Hr. Sec. School, Chennai- 600024.

To

The District Collector,
Chennai -600016.

Respected Sir/Madam,

Sub: Contribution to the Flood Relief Fund-Reg

I am D. Ramya the class leader of class X-B of XYZ school. I feel extremely sorry for all those who have lost their life and are affected by the recent flood in the city. We the students have collected an amount of Rs. 20000. I have hereby enclosed the DD with this letter. Please use the amount for a good Cause.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

D. Ramya.

Exercise 6 :

Rani wrote a letter to her friend Revathy describing her visit to a holiday resort. She started her letter but could not complete it. Complete the content of her letter in about 100 words.

14A 3rd Street,

K.K. Nagar, A. City.

2nd October, 2012.

My dear Revathy,

How are you and your parents? Here we all are quite good. How did you spend your holidays? I went to Kerala last week with my family. We stayed there for a week. It was a very lovely experience. There we went to museum and had a lot of fun. The chill weather filled my

mind and heart with happiness. My joys knew no bounds to express which I felt in Kerala. Ok take care of your health. Convey my regards to your parents.

Yours lovingly,

Rani.

Address on the envelope

To

K.Revathy,

15,A.V.R. Road, B.City, Pin xxxxxx

Exercise 7:

Mani started writing a letter to his father asking permission to join an excursion party. He is unable to complete the letter. Complete the content of his letter in about 100 words.

NSK Hr. Sec. School, Trichy,

12.03.2013

My dear father,

Dear Dad, How are you, Mom and sister? I am keeping good health and good at my studies. Our class teacher has arranged an excursion to kanyakumari on next Saturday. It is an educational excursion only. It will be very useful for me and my studies. Many of my friends have joined with them.

Please Dad give me permission and send Rs 1000.

Convey my regards to all.

Your loving son,

S. Mani.

Address on the envelope

To

Mr. K. Sivaram,

60 -B Gandhi salai,

Thirunelveli.

Exercise 8

Sriram wanted to write to the Postmaster of his village informing him of his change of address. He had the format of his letter ready but had yet to write the content. Complete the content of his letter in about 100 words.

C village, 3rd, March, 2012.

From

V.Sriram,

12, South Street, C Village. Pin XXX XXX

To

The Postmaster,

Post Office, C Village. Pin XXX XXX

Sir,

Sub: Regarding change of address.

I am M.Sriram. I have shifted my residence to the above mentioned address. Earlier I was residing at 126, West Street, Melur. Kindly redirect all the letters addressed to me to the new address mentioned above. In the mean time I will write the change of new address to my friends and relations.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

V.Sriram

Penguin 382 IX - English

Exercise 9:

Sreeja celebrated her birthday last week. Her uncle Ranjan had presented her a watch. Sreeja wants to thank him for the gift. The format of the letter is ready. Help Sreeja to complete the content of her letter in about 100 words.

36, Q.R. Street, P.K. Nagar, A City.

29th March, 2012.

My dear uncle,

Dear uncle, How are you and aunty? Here we all are good. I am very happy to receive your gift of a watch on my birthday. It is very useful to me. I am very happy and I like it very much. It always reminds me of your love and affection towards me. Thank you very much for your lovely gift.

convey my regards to aunty.

Yours lovingly,

Sreeja.

Address on the envelope:

Mr. Rajan, 15,

Tata Nagar, B City,

Pin: xxxxxx

Exercise 10:

Kavya wanted to write a letter to her uncle to ask him if she could spend her summer holidays with him. She had started her letter but had not completed it. Complete the content of her letter in about 100 words.

20, 4th Street. Gandhi Nagar,

Chennai- 600 020.

Dated 13th April, 2012.

Dear Uncle,

Dear uncle, How are you, aunty and Anu.....
 Herewe all are in good health. I have completed my examswell. How about Anu? I would like to spend my summervacation with you all. If you r free inform me uncle. Conveyemy regards to all.
 Your loving niece,
 Kavya
 Address on the envelope:
 Mr. S.Ramesh,
 20, Everon Heights, Ootacamund,
 Nilgris District.

Exercise 11:
Ramesh wanted to write to Mr. Nagaraj asking him to be the ChiefGuest for a function in his school. He had the format of his letter ready but had yet to write the content. Complete the content of his letter in about 100 words.

B City,
 3rd November, 2010.
 From

K.Ramesh, School Pupil leader,
 XYZ Higher Secondary School,
 B City, Pin XXXXXX.
 To
 Mr C. Nagaraj, Professor of English<
 ABC Arts College, K City, Pin YYY YYY.
 Dear Sir,
 Sub: Invitation to preside over the inauguration of
 Literary Association

I am Ramesh, School Pupil Leader of St.Xavier Higher Secondary School. We haveplanned to celebrate the inauguration ofLiterary Association in our school on January 5, 2016. Weare in immense pleasure to invite the chief Guest for thefunction. I will meet you in person to give the invitationfrom our head Master. If you accept our invitation wewill be very happy.
 Thank You.
 Yours sincerely,
 K.Ramesh (SPL)



What is a Notice ?

A notice is a written or printed news announcement or information. A notice can be on the form of a formal announcement of public importance. It can be a warning in advance and may be used for giving information to a section of people or people at large. Notices are given generally in newspapers or magazines Educational notices are displayed on notice boards in schools and colleges. A notice can also find a place in columns of a newspaper as an advertisement.

Notices are effective means of communication in the modern age. They are the effective ways to reach a large number of persons in a short time. As such we must be clear and brief in writing notices.

Points to Remember :

1. Generally school notices are written on printed pads of the students council / Institution / Drama or Cultural club etc.
2. Notices are written in a very formal and simple languages.
3. Notices for schools notice boards contain certain announcements or information to students.
4. They are brief and to the point, having no scope for irrelevant or superfluous material.
5. The signatures of the issuing Authority, of the notice, for example, the principal / president of secretary of the students / council / secretary of the Drama and cultural club etc. are made at the bottom on the left side.
6. The date is given either at the top or at the bottom.
7. The students can choose any of the following ways of writing the date.
 (i) 17 Jan 2019 (ii) 17 Jan, 2019
 (iii) 17th Jan, 2019 (iv) Jan 17, 2019.

Unless mentioned in the question, students should write the same date on which they are taking the examination.
 8. It should be enclosed in a box.

Noticeஎன்பது ஒரு அறிவிப்பையோ அல்லது ஒரு தகவலையோ எழுதுவதாகும். ஒரு தகவலை குறிப்பிட்ட பிரிவினருக்கு முன்கூட்டியே தெரிவிப்பதன் முக்கிய நோக்கமாகும். கல்வி தொடர்பான அறிப்புகள் மற்றும் செய்திகள் பள்ளி மற்றும் கல்லூரிகளில் உள்ள தகவல் பலகையில் எழுதப்படுவதாகும். Notice writingஎன்பது தற்காலத்தில் தகவலை விரைவாகத் தெரிவிக்க பயன்படும் ஒரு நுட்பமாகும்.

நினைவில் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை :

1. பொதுவாக பள்ளி தகவல் பலகைகளில் கல்வி நிறுவனம் / கல்வி குழு / இலக்கிய மன்றம் / விளையாட்டு மன்றம் ஆகிய மன்றங்களின் சார்பாக அறிவிக்கப்படும்.
2. எளிய மற்றும் முறை சார்ந்த மொழி நடையில் எழுதப்பட வேண்டும்.
3. Noticeசுருக்கமாகவும் அதே சமயத்தில் கூற வேண்டிய விஷயத்தை நேரிடையாகவும் கூறப்பட வேண்டும்.
4. தகவல் தெரிவிக்கும் நபரின் கையெழுத்து பதவியுடன் இடப்பக்க ஓரத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டும்.
5. தேதி மேலேயோ (அ) கீழோ எழுதப்படலாம்.
6. மாணவ மாணவியர் தேதியை கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு குறிப்பிடலாம்.
(i) 17 Jan 2019 (ii) 17 Jan, 2019
(iii) 17th Jan, 2019 (iv) Jan 17, 2019.
7. கேள்வியில் தேதி குறிப்பிடப்படாத வரையில் மாணவ மாணவ மாணவியர்கள் தேர்வு எழுதும் தேதியைத் தான் குறிப்பிட வேண்டும். அவர்களாக கற்பனையில் ஏதோ ஒரு தேதியைக் குறிப்பிடக் கூடாது.
8. ஒரு பெட்டிக்குள் விடை இருக்க வேண்டும்.

Q. Prepare notice for the following

EXERCISES :

1. You are Praveen / Praveena. As President of the Cultural Forum of your school, you have organized an interschool orchestra competition on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of your school. Write a notice in about this competitions.

Cultural Forum
ABC Hr. Sec. School, Chochin.
NOTICE

Cultural Forum of our school is going to organize an Inter School Orchestra competition on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee celebration. The orchestra temas of 20 schools are participating in the competition. The program will commence at 9 a.m. on 2nd Feb in the school auditorium. Free entry, Entry passes can be obtained from the undersigned on or before 27th Jan, 2019.

Praveen,
Cultural Forum. 17 Jan,2021

2. You are President of the cultural society of your school. You are planning to organize or cultural programme.

Cultural Society
ABC School, Trichy.
NOTICE

The cultural club of our school is organising a musical evening on the 5th of the next month. The programme will include light and classical music and dance. The minister of education has kindly consented to preside over the function. The students interested in participating in the cultural activities should give their names to the undersigned later by 20th April.

Raga,
President. 5 April,2021

3. You are Navi / Naveena, the cultural secretary of Kings Senior Secondary School, Valliyoor. Write a notices for your school notice board giving the details for participation of students in a cultural programme to be organized by your school.

Cultural Society
King's Senior Secondary School, Valliyoor
NOTICE

The cultural club is going to organize cultural programme on 18th Aug 2019. The commissioner of police has kindly consented to preside over the function and will gave away the prizes to the winners. Those who are interested can register with the undersigned on or before 10th Aug.

Naveena,
Secretary.

1 Aug, 2021.

4. You are Abhishek / Aishwarya of Class XI. Being on Activity co ordinator. Draft a notice to all the other activity council members to discuss and plan the activities for Christmas Day celebration.

XYZ Public School, Pune.
NOTICE

1 Dec 2021.

Activities for celebration of Christmas. All the activity council members are informed to attend a meeting tomorrow at 10.30 A.M. in the multimedia Hall. The meeting is called to discuss the activities for Christmas Day. You should come with your ideas and the estimated cost as well as the infrastructure required. Please contact the undersigned for further details.

Class IX,
Activity Co-ordinator.

5. You are Vikarm, School captain of Presentation Convent, Chennai. Write a notice informing the students of Class IX about a guest lecture by Mr. Rao, environmentalist of the topic "Conservation of Water". Write a notice in not more than 50 words.

PRESENTATION CONVENT, CHENNAI.
NOTICE

30th Oct 2021.

Guest Lecture by Environmentalist. All the students of Class XI are hereby informed that there will be a guest lecture on "Conservation of Water" by renowned environmentalist Mr. Rao, on 5th Nov 2020 on the auditorium from 11 to 12.30. Attendance of Class XI students is compulsory. For more information contact the undersigned.

Vikram,
(School Captain).

6. You are the cultural society of your school, you have been asked to inform students of class VI to XII about an Inter House Dramatics competition. Draft a notice in not more than 50 words with necessary details. You are Vasanth / Vasudha.

St. Joesph's Hr.Sec.School, Nagerkoil.
NOTICE

11th Oct 2020.

Inter House Dramatics Competition. The school is organising an Inter House Dramatics competition for class VI to XII on 25th Oct in the auditorium. All the house captian must submit the scipts of the play being in acted by the house to undersigned latest by 15th Oct for making for making the necessary arrangements.

Vasudha, Class IX.
(Cultural Secretary).

7. You are Manish / Manisha, the secretary of Tours and Trips society of Translectic Academy, Thiruchoor. The school is organising a 20 days historical tour to some importance places in South India. He / she has been asked by the Activity Co ordinator to put up a notice inviting students interested in visiting those places. Write this notice in about 50 words to be putup on the school notice board.

TRANSLECTIC ACADEMY, THIRCHOOOR
NOTICE

5th July 20xx.

20 Days Historical Tour

The school society is organising a 20 days historical tour to Mysuru, Bengalure and Aruangabad. Interested students must submit their parents acceptance and deposit Rs.5000 by 22nd June to the undersigned. The tour is only for students of Classes IX to XII.

Manish / Manisha,
Secretary,
Tours and Trips Society.

8. Isha, the Head Girl of Vikash Public School, Coimbatore. She has lost her Hall Ticket for the Board examination. She put up a notice on the school notice board. Draft the notice in not more than 50 wards.

VIKASH PUBLIC SCHOOL, COIMBATORE.
NOTICE

27th Feb 2021.

LOST HALL TICKET

I lost my Hall ticket for the Board Examination in the school playground during lunch time. It has my photograph along with my Reg.No. 12345. Anyboydy who finds it is requested to give it to me in class XII or to the Administrative Officer. The Person finding it and handing it over will be fairly awarded.

Isha,
Class XII.

9. You are Vineeth / Vineetha, School public leader of Thiru.Vi.Ka. Corp. Hr.Sec.School, Madurai. Draft a notice to your school notice board in not more than 50 words inviting the names of the students who want to participate in the cultural programme organized in aid of the victims of the recent Gaja cyclone.

Thiru.Vi.Ka. Corp. Hr.Sec.School, Madurai.
NOTICE

5th Sep 20xx.

Help for the Victims of GAJA cyclone

The school is organising a cultural programe on 11th Sep 20xx in aid of the victims of the recent Gaja cyclone. Those who are interested to participate may, give their names to their respective class teachers before 8th Sep. for further information, please contact the undrsinged.

Vineth / Vineetha
School Pupil Leader.

10. Draft a notice on Sangeetha, Secretary of Lion's club, Erode to inform all the members about Diwali Mela and sale of items in not more than 50 words.

LION'S CLUB, ERODE.
NOTICE

10th Oct 20xx.

DIWALI MELA

The Lion's club, Erode is organising, a Diwali Mela on Sunday 15th Oct 20xx from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. in the club grounds. There will be sale of various items along with snacks and beverages. The stalls will be open till 12th Oct. 20xx. For more details contact the undersigned.

Sangeetha,
(Secretary).

11. You are Sunil / Suchitra. Write a notice in not more than 50 words to invite articles not exceeding 50 words for the school magazine.

EKALAIVVA HR.SEC.SCHOOL, THIRUNELVELI.
NOTICE

11th Aug 20xx.

CRYSTAL (The School Magazine)

Articles, poems, stories, cartoons, crossword puzzles, brain teasers etc. are invited from the students for publication in school magazine crystal. Entries should reach the editor latest by 30th Sep 20xx. Each entry should be neatly written and carry the name and class of the contributor.

Sunil / Suchithra,
Editor.

12. Young astronauts have to be selected for MISSION NASA. The preliminary round will be conducted in Velammal Bodhi Campus. Write a notice inviting students who wish to become astronauts to take the preliminary round for final selection in not more than 50 words. You are the Director of Science Research and Centre.

SCIENCE RESEARCH CENTRE, CHENNAI.
NOTICE

14th Mar 20xx.

MISSION NASA

All students who are appearing for Class XII this year are eligible for the preliminary round. (Entrance Exam) of Mission NASA that will be conducted at Velammal Bodhi Campus, Chennai on Sunday the 21st Mar 20xx.

A fee of Rs. 500/- should be deposited by 17th Mar at the Center's Fee counter. Interested candidates should enroll themselves with the Science Club Manager at Velammal Bodhi Campus and receive a copy of the sample papers and a CD for preparation.

Director.

Q. NO
42

DESCRIBING A PICTURE

**5
MARKS**

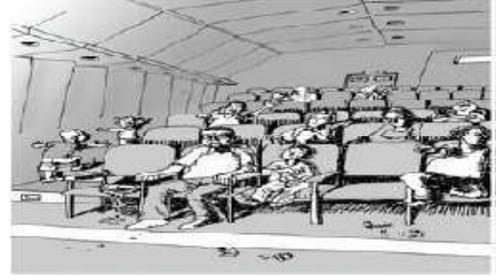
Look at the picture given below. Express your views on it about five sentences:

(கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள படத்தைப் பார்த்து உனது கருத்துக்களை தெரிவிக்கவும்).

Exercise – 1:



Exercise –5



Exercise –2



Exercise –6



Exercise –3



Exercise –7



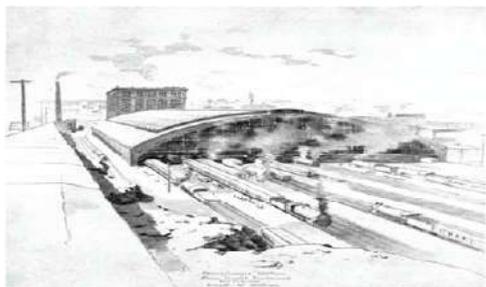
Exercise –4



Exercise –8



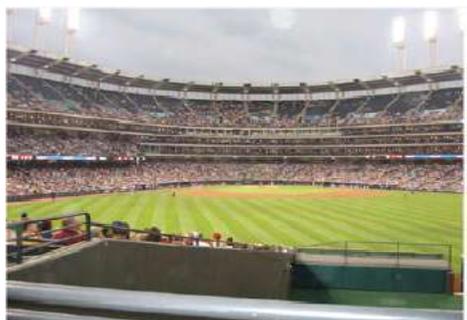
Exercise –9



Exercise –10



Exercise –11



Exercise –12



Exercise –13



Exercise –14



Exercise –15



ANSWERS

Exercise – 1:

This picture has a serious genre. Looks like some serious discussions are going on. They seem like colleagues. They might be doing their last minute preparations for their official meeting. They may be discussing various statistics. There may also discuss about their future goals, deadlines or even about their targets or upcoming projects. Who knows, this could be a gang of students who are preparing for their exams..!!

Exercise – 2:

This picture depicts a rainy day. They could be strangers possibly. Seems like the boy want to share his umbrella with that strange hatman. The man looks pathetic. The boy might have felt pity on him. The boy must be smart. He wants to help the needy. He was taught to love fellow people.

Exercise – 3:

This picture shows a tea stall. The people might have gathered for their morning tea. This people are possibly the regular customers of this tea stall. There are chances that these people are friends. They have known each other's family. This picture also has a message to say. It has people of various religions, smiling and greeting eachother. Clearly resembling, "Love Is God".

Exercise – 4:

A father and his son might have gone for a fish hunt. This could be a Sunday morning. The father is

teaching him to catch fish. The father can also make his son to understand the importance of patience. The son seems to be smart. Looks like he is totally influenced by his father's words. It also shows the always silenced love of a father. Hopethat Sunday might be meaningful to both of them.

Exercise – 5:

This picture is a theatre hall. Seems like a boring movie. Many seats remain empty. Children had started playing. It might be a hot summer. The attitude of the person who is talking over phone add fuel to my assumption. The movie may appear better to them than the scorching sun.

Exercise – 6:

This seems like a farm house. It must be left uncared. The people who enjoyed their life here might have grown old. I hope they are not left out like this oldhouse. They must be nature lovers. The style of this house made me to think so. One should worship nature. Taking care of nature only can save lives of our grandchildren.

Exercise – 7:

This picture is highly energetic. This seems to be group of friends. I guess it is a birthday celebration. Nothing matches the joy you get, when you are with your friends. The birthday buddy will remember this till his end. This moment is purely ecstatic to all of them. Everyone should have friends. A friend, who used to be with you even at your bad times, is the reason behind your survival.

Exercise – 8:

This is the real temple, A place, which opens everyone's eye of wisdom. The place, which imparts discipline too human. As this seems like a nursery, the students should be treated with more love. The children must be taught with moral. They should teach that God is One. It is the responsibility of every teacher to mould them as great personalities. A single voice of a healthily brought up person can light the world.

Exercise – 9:

This seems like a railway station of early days. The days, when trains were introduced. The days, when trains were driven using steam engines. It might be a source of pollution. This picture reminds me the stories of which the people used to get excited on seeing the

train. I hope every people might have a dream of travelling in train those days. The introduction of train was a milestone in Indian Traveler's history. They made journeys faster and pleasant.

Exercise – 10:

This picture depicts Love is divine. A boy sharing his food with a duck is really beautiful. The duck seems to be surprised by the share. The boy might have got a habit of sharing. He might have passed through that river where he saw the duck. And so, he shared his food with the duck. Animals should also be loved. They are also a part of this world.

Exercise – 11:

This is an overwhelming stadium with all sorts of people. This will be an emotional bundle. People will be roaring for their team. Some people might have crossed seas to support their team. Their voice will be a greater boost to the players. They will get motivated with their claps. But it seems like the match will be called off. Because, the crowd of clouds is as equal as that of the crowd of people.

Exercise – 12:

This image is quite pleasing. I wonder how it feels living in a floating house.!! This seems like an isolated island. The people will surely use boats to move around. Surrounded by water they need to be careful. The children should be taken good care. The homes will be often threatened by nature. Life must be really interesting.

Exercise – 13:

This picture is the climax of a running race. They are about to be the winners. There is not a bigger difference between three of them. But the early bird only can catch the worm. The person who makes the smartest move of all can only win. One needs to work hard in a smarter way to succeed. Of course only one can be the winner, it does not mean that the remaining are losers. You need to understand where you are lagging. There the game lies.

Exercise – 14:

This seems to be a railway station. This could possibly be a developing town rather than a city. The crowd in it says it all. Otherwise it could be a noon time. Because, all the people will be in their working

places. Many won't wish to travel in noon time. I guess people in the station are vendors. They might be busy in their noon chores.

Exercise – 15:

This image is a riverside view of a village. This must be a wealthy village. It might have got beautiful

sceneries. A boy is climbing on a coconut tree. He may want to pluck a coconut. He may also be playing hide and seek with his friends. Playing with sands of river is definitely a thrill. Only the village people can get it.

Q. NO
43

WRITE A SUMMARY

5
MARKS

இக்கேள்விக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை நன்கு புரிந்து கொண்ட பின் முக்கியமான குறிப்புகளை எழுதிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். பத்திக்கு ஒரு பிரதான தலைப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பின்பு அதிகபட்சமாக 4 உட்தலைப்புகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பிறகு கொடுத்த பத்தியை மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்காக சுருக்கி எழுதி இறுதியாக பொருத்தமான தலைப்பை எழுத வேண்டும்.

I. Note making tips :

1. Read the passage twice or thrice (பத்தியை இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று முறை படி)
2. Get idea of the theme (மைய கருத்தை பெற்றுக் கொள்)
3. Underline the main points (முக்கிய கருத்துகளை அடிக்கோடிட வேண்டும்)
4. Reduce the lengthy sentences (நீள வாக்கியங்களின் அளவை குறைக்க வேண்டும்)
5. Write the notes pointwise / using the dasher (கருத்துகளை வரிசையாகவோ அல்லது கோடிட்டு எழுதவும்)
6. Give a suitable title for the passage (அந்த பத்திக்கான பொறுத்தமான தலைப்பைக் கொடுக்கவும்)

II. Summary writing tips :

1. Understand the given paragraph well (கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பத்தியை நன்றாக புரிந்து கொள் முதல் பிரதியை எழுது இறுதியாக மிக சரியான பிரதியை (பதிலை) எழுது)
2. Write a rough copy
3. Write finally fair copy
4. Words in the given passage
5. Words in the fair copy
6. Avoid Illustrations and Phrases
7. Use Simple Sentences.

Make notes and the write a summary for the following passage.

Model 1

During my vacations last May, I had a hard time choosing a tour. Flights to Japan, Hong Kong and Australia are just too common. What I wanted was somewhere exciting and exotic. I was so happy when my wife suggested a trip to Cherokee, a county in the state of Oklahoma. I agreed and went off with the preparation immediately.

We took a flight to Cherokee and visited a town called Qualla Boundary Surrounded by magnificent mountain scenery. With its Oconalufee Indian Village reproducing tribal crafts and lifestyles of the 18th century, Qualla Boundary tries to present a brief image of the Cherokee past to the tourists.

Despite the language barrier, we managed to find our way to the souvenir shops with the help of the natives. The shops are filled with rubber tomahawks and colorful traditional war bonnets, made of dyed turkey feathers. "Welcome! Want to get anything?" We

looked up and saw a middle-aged man smiling at us. We were very surprised by his fluent English. He introduced himself as George and we ended up chatting till lunch time when he invited us for lunch at a nearby coffee shop.

“sometimes, I’ve to work from morning to sunset during the tour season. Anyway, this is still better off than being a woodcutter ...” Remembrance weighed heavy on George’s mind and he went on to tell us that he used to cut firewood for a living but could hardly make ends meet. We learnt from him that the Cherokees do not depend solely on trade for survival.

Our final stop in Qualla Boundary was at the museum where arts, ranging from the simple handwoven oak baskets to wood and stone carvings of wolves, ravens and other symbols of Cherokee cosmology are displayed.

Back at home, I really missed the place and I would of course look forward to the next trip to another exotic place.

Answer:

Note making:

- Decided on Cherokee for their tour
- The scenery was breathtaking
- Tribal crafts
- Visited souvenir shop
- Befriended a local, George
- Visited town’s museum

Rough draft

~~We visited Qualla Boundary, a town in Cherokee. The mountain scenery surrounding the town was a breathtaking sight. The traditional lifestyle of the Indians, the tribal crafts they made, presented to tourists a rough image of Cherokee in the 18th century. We also visited the souvenir shops which sold rubber tomahawks and war bonnets. There we befriended a local, George, who told us that besides trade, they had other ways to earn money. Finally, we visited the town’s museum where different kinds of arts, like handwoven baskets and carved figurines are displayed.~~

Fair draft

We visited Qualla Boundary, a town in Cherokee. The mountain scenery surrounding the town was a breathtaking sight. The traditional lifestyle of the Indians, the tribal crafts they made, presented to tourists

Memorable Visit

a rough image of Cherokee in the 18th century. We also visited the souvenir shops which sold rubber tomahawks and war bonnets. There we befriended a local, George, who told us that besides trade, they had other ways to earn money. Finally, we visited the town’s museum where different kinds of arts, like handwoven baskets and carved figurines are displayed.

Model 2

As what geographers have estimated, about twenty percent of the earth’s surface is occupied by deserts. A majority of us view deserts as oe unique knid of landscape – areas with little rainfalls.

In actual fact, there are differences between the deserts, though in varying degrees. Despite the fact that rainfall is minimal, temperatures do change in deserts, ranging from seasonal ones to daily changes where extreme hotness and coldness are experienced in the day and night.

Unfavourable conditions in the deserts, especially the lack of water, have discouraged many living things from inhabiting these landscapes. One such kind is the specialist annual plants which overcome seasonal temperature changes with their extremely short, active life cycles. Their flowers bloom and set seeds that ripen quickly in the hot sun too. Once the water runs dry, the mother plant dies, leaving behind the drought-resistant seeds, waiting patiently for the next rainy season to arrive.

The Cacti, a native in American deserts, adapts to the dry surroundings by having unique body structures. The plant has swollen to help store water that carries it through months. By having sharp pines instead of leaves, water loss through respiration is minimized. Besides plants, there are also animals with distinct surviving tatics in deserts too. For instance, Skinks (desert lizards) producing water to supplement their needs, just like what camels do with the stroed food in their humps during long journeys through deserts, it keep fat in its tail. It generates water from the fats. Antelopes like the addax, have very low water needs and hence are able to tolerate the conditions in deserts, extracting moisture from the food they eat.

Finally, there are the sandgrouse (desert birds) which do not have special features to overcome the drought-like nature in deserts. Hence, to survive in these

hot, dry deserts, they need to spend a large part of their time flying in search of waterholes.

Note making

Deserts have plants and animals

Specialist annual plants – short life cycles

Cacti adapts to the dry weather – swollen stems, pine like leaves
Skinks a desert lizard – generate water from fats
Antelopes requires very little water
Sandgrouse moves to waterholes

Rough draft

Despite the dry conditions in the deserts, some plants and animals still manage to survive there. One of them is the specialist annual plants. Their short life cycles allow them to germinate, grow and produce seeds during short rainy seasons. The Cacti adapts to the dry weather by having swollen stems for water storage and pine like leaves to minimize water loss through respiration. Skinks, desert lizard generate water from stored fats in their tails and antelopes which requires very little water, survives in deserts by extracting water from food they eat. Finally, sandgrouse with no adaptive features turns to waterholes constantly for help.

Fair draft

Despite the dry conditions in the deserts, some plants and animals still manage to survive there. One of them is the specialist annual plants. Their short life cycles allow them to germinate, grow and produce seeds during short rainy seasons. The Cacti adapts to the dry weather by having swollen stems for water storage and pine like leaves to minimize water loss through respiration. Skinks, desert lizard generate water from stored fats in their tails and antelopes which requires very little water, survives in deserts by extracting water from food they eat. Finally, sandgrouse with no adaptive features turns to waterholes constantly for help.

Make notes and wrote summary of the following passages:

1. Communication is part of our everyday life. We greet one another, smile or frown, depending on our moods. Animals too, communicate, much to our surprise. Just like us, interaction among animals can be both verbal and non-verbal.

Singing is one way in which animals can interact with one another. These songs are usually rich in notes variations, encoding various kinds of messages. Songs are also used to warn and keep off other blackbirds from their territory, usually a place where they dwell and reproduce. Large mammals in the oceans sing too, according to adventurous sailors. Enormous whales groan and grunt while smaller dolphins and porpoises produce pings, whistles and clicks. These sounds are surprisingly received by other mates a far as several hundred kilometers away.

Besides singing, body language also form a large part of animals communication tactics. Dominant hyenas exhibit their power by raising the fur hackles on their necks and shoulders, while the submissive ones normally “surrender” to the powerful parties by crouching their heads low and curling their lips a little, revealing their teeth in friendly smiles.

Colours, which are most conspicuously found on animals are also important means of interaction among animals. Male birds of paradise, which have the gaudiest colored feathers often hang themselves upside down from branches, among fluffing plumes, displaying proudly their feathers, attracting the opposite sex.

Insects such as the wasps, armed with poisonous bites or stings, normally have brightly painted bodies to remind other predators of their power. Hoverflies and other harmless insects also make use of this fact and colored their bodies brightly in attempts to fool their predators in to thinking that they are as dangerous and harmful as the wasps too.

2. all snakes are hunters and predators, feeding on the animals and sometimes their eggs. Having no limbs snakes cannot hold their preys down to bite; hence they usually swallow them whole. Poisonous snakes sometimes immobilizethier preys with their venom to make consumption easier.

Most poisonous snakes are conspicuously coloured to warn others off. One example is the redheaded krait which has a bluish-black body and scarlet head and tail. Snakes like the cobras, which

have less outstanding body colors, display their fatality by lifting the front part of their body and spreading their hoods.

Is their venom so deadly? In general, there are three kinds of poisons in the venom, though in varying amounts, depending on the type of snake in question. Venoms usually contain substances that weaken the blood corpuscles and the lining of the blood vessels. Profuse bleeding, often a common result of snakebites, is caused by the anticoagulants present in the poison which prevents blood clotting. The paralysis of the heart and respiratory muscles is performed by the nervous system attacking toxins.

Though these bites are deadly, certain actions can be taken to slow down the spread of the venom, hence saving the victim's life. Attempting to cut open and suck at the spot of the bite is more likely to be harmful than a cure. The poisonous venom usually travels fast into the body upon being released; hence sucking at the mouth of the wound will not help remove the poison, rather incising the bite may lead the victim to great pain and further profuse bleeding. Instead, a broad, firm cloth bandage should be applied over the wound and up the full limb to compress the tissues and prevent the spread of the venom. After which, the victim must be duly sent to the hospital for professional treatment.

- Bombay is often regarded as India's Capital of Hope. Often wondering why this is so, I made a fruitful trip down to the busy city, solving most of my queries. Bombay consists of seven islands, joined by land reclamation. Many Indians, especially those from the rural areas, regard

Bombay as their paradise, since they could find work relatively easily here, as compared to their homelands.

Being the pillar for revenue collection, Bombay's economic growth has far outperformed the other cities. In fact, its per capita production of goods and services is about three times greater than that of Delhi – India's second most prosperous city. Despite the economic boom, Bombay gives me an astonishing image of deterioration when I first stepped into the city.

Though unemployment is not a significant problem in Bombay, housing is. A visit in Dharavi, a slum area in Bombay will help clarify our imagination. The Bombayites' so called "houses" are actually movable shacks, built from unwanted bits of tarpaulin, tin and cardboard. Curious about the living conditions. I wandered around the maze, meeting groups of scantily clad kids and hungry, stray dogs. Popping my inquisitive head into one of the small huts, I was totally amazed by their living conditions. Estimating about twelve or more Bombayites living in each hut, these two-storey houses are usually partitioned by rough platforms with ceilings no higher than five feet from the ground. Furthermore, these shacks look absolutely bare – no furniture and I deduced that the inhabitants eat and sleep on the ground.

In spite of poor living conditions, many Indians still hope to migrate to Bombay. Interviewing a few of the newcomers, a majority of them said that they came to Bombay to find jobs. There are some who regard Bombay as buoyant floats, saving them from natural disasters and tyrannies in their homelands.

Q. NO
44

CORRECT THE ERROR

5
MARKS

Some common errors are given below in the sentences that follow:

- He is an University Professor.**

The error, here, is 'an', 'a' should be used before University, Universal, Useful, Unique, European and one.

Ans : He is a University Professor.

- He is a M.A. graduate.**

Here an should be used before M.A. M.Sc, M.L.A., M.P., etc.

Ans : He is 'an' M.A. graduate.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>3. Ramesh is inferior than Raghu.
Here 'than' is the error. The words inferior, superior, junior, senior, prefer, prior and elder are followed by 'to' not 'than'
Ans : Ramesh is inferior to Raghu.</p> <p>4. He is one of the tallest boy in the class.
Here 'boy' is wrong. 'one of the' should be followed by a plural noun.
Ans : He is one of the tallest boys in the class</p> <p>5. The price of fruits are high.
Here the actual subject is the price but not fruits. So the erb should be 'is'
Ans : The price of fruits is high.</p> <p>6. Physics are my favourite subject.
Here 'are' is an error. Physics is singular. Hence 'is' should be used.
Mathematics, Economics, Physics, Billiards etc are followed by singular verb.
Ans : Physics is my favorite subject.</p> <p>7. Each one of the girls are responsible.
Here the error is 'are' Each Either, Every, Neither, should be followed by a singular verb.
Ans : Each one of the girls is responsible.</p> <p>8. Many a boys have done so.
Many a should be followed by a singular noun and singular verb.
Ans : Many a boy has done so.</p> <p>9. The Minister with his secretaries have come.
Here, the Minister is the actual subject. Any singular subject joined to a plural word by 'with' will take asingular verb. Here 'has' should be used as the subject in III person singular.
Ans : The Minister with his secretaries has come.</p> <p>10. Five hundred rupees are a big sum.
The amount is always singular
Ans : Five hundred rupees is a big sum</p> <p>11. He gave me a ten rupees note.
Rupees should not come.
Ans : He gave me a ten rupee note.</p> <p>12. Cauvery is a holy river.
Name of famous places such as rivers mountains and buildings, are preceded by 'the'
Ans : The Cauvery is a holy river.</p> | <p>13. If you had come to me, I would help you :
The if clause has the past perfect tense. So the main clause should have would + have + pp
Ans : If you had come to me, I would have helped you.</p> <p>14. Though he came late but he was allowed.
In complex sentences the co-ordinating conjunctions cannot be used.
Ans : Though he came late, he was allowed.
In compound sentences the sub-ordinating conjunctions cannot be used.
Ans : He came late but he was allowed.</p> <p>15. He, I and you are going to the market.
The order of pronouns, is wrong. At first second person (You) should come, then third person (He, She, It)should come and finally first person (I, We) should come.
Ans : You, he and I are going to the market.</p> <p>16. I want to know why did you come late.
The sentence is assertive. (indirect speech)
Ans : I want to know why you came late.</p> <p>17. He bought some stationeries.
Some words are collective noun and there is no plural for them.
Ex : Cattle, furniture, stationery, information, sheep, aircraft.
Ans : He bought some stationery.</p> <p>18. He asked me why I am crying.
Tense form should be the same.
Ans : He asked me why I was crying.</p> <p>19. He asked me that when I returned home.
It is the Interrogative form of indirect speech. 'that' should be removed.
Ans : He asked me when I returned home.</p> <p>20. Ram is taller than many other boy in the class.
Many other should be followed by plural.
Ans : Ram is taller than many other boy in the class.</p> <p>21. Ramu and Somu fought among themselves.
When two nouns are given, the preposition 'between' should be used. 'among' is used for more than two nouns.
Ans : Ramu and Somu fought between themselves.</p> |
|--|---|

22. **I have met him yesterday.**
 ‘Yesterday’ denotes past tense. Present Perfect Tense should not be used.
Ans : I met him yesterday.
23. **I want your advise.**
 Advise is a verb. The noun form is advice
Ans : I want your advice.
24. **Hema is taller than any other girls in the class.**
 In the comparative degree, any other should be followed by singular noun.
Ans : Hema is taller than any other girl in the class.
25. **That man is sleeping below the tree.**
 The preposition ‘under’ must be used, not below.
Ans : That man is sleeping under the tree.
26. **If you run fast, you would catch the bus.**
 According to probable condition. If clause must have present simple and Main clause must have simple future tense.
Ans : If you run fast, you will catch the bus.
27. **He has a liking of story books.**
 ‘liking’ should be followed by ‘for’ not ‘of’
Ans : He has liking for story books.
28. **He referred the dictionary.**
 The word ‘refer’ should be followed by ‘to’
Ans : He referred to the dictionary.
29. **Preposition ‘between’ should be used for only two people/thing. ‘among’ should be used/three thing and more than that.**
 Ex : The sweets are distributed among the five children.
Ans : There is a quarrel between brother and sister.
30. **Beside – by the side of / Besides – In addition is**
 Ex : I am sitting beside my friend.
Ans : Besides a scooter, Nimmy has a

car. **Error**

Read the following sentences, spot the errors and rewrite the sentences correctly.

1. My grandfather is well-known in the village for his noble deeds.

2. I had my evening meals in a restaurant near my office.
3. The Boss had full confidence on his Manager for successful completion of the project.
4. After the complicated surgery, the patient hoped of complete recovery.
5. The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering with acute tuberculosis.
6. In spite of his poverty and set backs, he was able to launch his dream carrier.

Answers :

1. his noble deeds	4. hoped for
2. meal	5. suffering from
3. in his	6. dream career



Look at the following, spot the error and correct them

1. Two and two make four.
Ans : Two and two makes four.
2. Shyam is clever than any other boys in the class.
Ans : Shyam is cleverer than any other boy in the class.
3. To be healthy, one should put an end for smoking.
Ans : To be healthy one should put an end to smoke.
4. As soon as I saw the snake, I ran away at once.
Ans : As soon as I saw the snake, I ran away.
5. Between Radhika and Kamala, Radhika is the tallest.
Ans : Between Radhika and Kamala, Radhika is the taller.
6. Both the girls divided the chocolates among themselves.
Ans : Both the girls divided the chocolates between themselves.
7. I and my brother went to the theatre.
Ans : My brother and I went to the theatre.
8. Cauvery is the major river in south India.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>Ans : The Cauvery is the major river in South India.</p> <p>9. Our school is one of the best school in Madurai.
Ans : Our school is one of the best schools in Madurai.</p> <p>10. I have been working in this office since 5 years.
Ans : I have been working in this office for 5 years.</p> <p>11. The shopkeeper said that he had no changes for a five hundred rupees note.
Ans : The shopkeeper said that he had no changes for a five hundred rupee note.</p> <p>12. Balachander is both producer as well as a director.
Ans : Balachander is both a producer and a director.</p> <p>13. No sooner I saw my teacher than I greeted him.
Ans : No sooner did I see my teacher than I greeted him.</p> <p>14. There are a lot of furniture in this room.
Ans : There is a lot of furniture in this room</p> <p>15. Barking dogs seldom bites
Ans : Barking dogs seldom bite.</p> <p>16. Yesterday evening our servant complained that he had a pain in the chest.
Ans : Last evening our servant complained that he had a pain in the chest.</p> <p>17. My typist and clerk are on leave.
Ans : My typist and clerk is on leave.</p> <p>18. Neither of his two sons are hard working.
Ans : Neither of his two sons is hard working.</p> <p>19. The rose is smelling sweet.
Ans : The rose smells sweet.</p> <p>20. I prefer tea than coffee.
Ans : I prefer tea to coffee.</p> <p>21. When does your father return back from Mumbai?</p> | <p>Ans : When does your father return from Mumba i?</p> <p>22. Don't walk in the hot sun bear footed.
Ans : Don't walk in the hot sun bare footed.</p> <p>23. Though Ram is rich but he is miser.
Ans : Ram is rich but he is miser.</p> <p>24. A bunch of keys were found in the street.
Ans : A bunch of keys was found in the street.</p> <p>25. The pen is more mighty than the sword.
Ans : The pen is mightier than the sword.</p> <p>26. We go to the temple to pray.
Ans : We go to temple to pray.</p> <p>27. Between the two singers, the former did not impress me as the later.
Ans : Between the two singers, the former did not impress me as the latter.</p> <p>28. If Rama had worked hard, she would pass.
Ans : If Rama had worked hard, she would have passed.</p> <p>29. If I am rich I would certainly help all.
Ans : If I were rich, I would certainly help all.</p> <p>30. My daughter has a good command in the English language.
Ans : My daughter has a good command over the English language.</p> <p>31. I use to take long walks in the mornings.
Ans : I used to take long walks in the mornings.</p> <p>32. I usually have my night meal at nine p.m.
Ans : I usually have my supper at nine p.m.</p> <p>33. Two birds are sitting above the tree.
Ans : Two birds are sitting on the tree.</p> <p>34. How do you go to school – by walk?
Ans : How do you go to school – on foot?</p> <p>35. Those who does not listen to their teachers can't get high marks.
Ans : Those who do not listen to their teachers can't get high marks.</p> |
|--|--|

Q. NO
45

MEMORY POEM

5
MARKS

PENGUIN MEMORY POEM பகுதியை பார்த்துப் படித்துக் கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
46

**SUPPLEMENTARY
PARAGRAPH**

5
MARKS

Answer the following in a paragraph of about 150 words, by developing the hints.

- கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள இரண்டு வினாக்களிலிருந்து ஏதேனும் ஒரு வினாவிற்கு விடையளிக்கவும்
- இதற்கு Penguin Supplementary பகுதியிலுள்ள பத்தி வினா விடைகளை நன்கு படித்து கொள்ளவும்.

Q. NO
47

PROSE COMPREHENSION

5
MARKS

I. Read the following passage and answer the questions given below: (DMQP2019)

Kung Fu – ‘kung’ meaning ‘energy’ and ‘fu’ meaning ‘time’ – is a Chinese martial art whose recorded history dates back to around 525 CE, during the Liang dynasty. The man credited with introducing martial arts to China is said to be an Indian monk known as Bodhidharma. Many people have a misconception that Chinese Kung Fu is about fighting and killing. It is actually based on Chinese philosophy and is about improving wisdom and intelligence. Taoist philosophy is deeply rooted in and had a profound influence on the culture of Chinese martial arts. The five traditional animal styles of Shaolin Kung Fu are the dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane. The union of the five animal forms clearly displayed the efficacy of both hard and soft movements, of both internal and external energy – this form of Chinese martial arts was known as Shaolin Kung Fu, named after the temple in which it was developed.

Questions :

1. Which country does the martial art Kung Fu belong to?

The martial art Kung Fu belongs to China.

2. What is the meaning of the term “Kung Fu”?

It means energy time.

3. Write any two martial arts of India?

Kalaripayattu, Silambam are the two martial arts of India.

4. What are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu?

The dragon, the snake, the tiger, the leopard and the crane are the five animal styles followed in Shaolin Kung Fu.

2. Garbage is a great environmental hazard. It comes from various sources—used paper, tiffin packing, plastic bags, ice-cream wrappers, bottle caps, fallen leaves from trees and many more, Garbage makes the premises ugly, unkempt and breeds diseases. Alot of trash that is thrown away contains material that can be recycled and reused such as paper, metals and glass which can be sent to the nearest recycling centre or disposed of to the junk dealer. It also contains organic matter such as leaves which can enrich soil fertility. A compost pit can be made at a convenient location where the refuse can be placed with layers of soil and an occasional sprinkling of water. This would help decomposition to make valuable, fertilizer. This would also prevent pollution that is usually caused by burning such organic waste.

Questions :

1. What does the word "un kempt" mean?

- a) having neat appearance
- b) having untidy appearance
- c) being decent
- d) being indecent

2. Pick out the American English word used in the passage.

Trash

3. State whether the following statement is True or False.

Glass can be recycled. True

4. What would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer?

Compost pit would help decomposition to make valuable fertilizer.

3. Schools all over India celebrate ‘Children’s Day on 14th November every year. On this day, our great Prime Minister who had a great love for children was born. His ancestors came down from Kashmir to the rich plains below. Kaul had been his family name; this changed to Kaul–Nehru; and in later years Kaul was dropped and they became simply Nehrus. Jawaharlal Nehru was the only son of his prosperous parents. His two sisters were much younger to Jawaharlal Nehru. And so, he grew up and spent his early years as a lonely child with no companion of his own age. Private tutors were in charge of his education. Then he went to England and was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Questions:

EXAMPLES

Butterflies are some of the most interesting insects on the planet Earth. There are more than seventeen thousand different kinds of butterflies! Butterflies come in all shapes and sizes. Butterflies go through four main stages of life. The first stage is the egg stage followed by the larva stage. As a larva, or caterpillar, the future butterfly eats as much as possible. As it grows, it sheds its outer skin, or exoskeleton. This may happen four or five times. After a few weeks, the caterpillar enters the next stage of its life, the chrysalis stage. In the chrysalis, the caterpillar will liquefy into a soup of living cells. Then, it will reorganize into a butterfly and the metamorphosis is complete. In later parts of the chrysalis stage, you can see the forming butterfly through the chrysalis. When the butterfly emerges from the chrysalis, it pumps its wings to send blood through them so that it can fly. Most butterflies only live a couple of weeks, just enough time to drink flower nectar and to mate. Some, like the Monarch Butterfly, however, may live many months.

Questions	Answers
1. How many stages of life do butterflies go through?	1. Butterflies go through four main stages of life
2. What happens when it emerges from the chrysalis?	2. When the butterfly emerges from the chrysalis, it pumps its wings to send blood through them so that it can fly
3. How many kinds of butterflies exist?	3. There are more than seventeen thousand different kinds of butterflies
4. Name a butterfly which lives for many months.	4. Monarch Butterfly lives for many months
5. Give a suitable title for this passage.	5. “The beautiful insect-Butterfly”

1. Why is 14th November celebrated as Children’s Day?

Nehru was born on 14th November, He had a great love for children. So his birthday is celebrated as Children’s Day.

2. Why did Jawaharlal Nehru spend his early years as a lonely child?

Nehru spent his early years as a lonely child because his two sisters were very much younger than him.

3. Where did Pt. Nehru’s fore fathers come from?

They came from Kashmir.

4. How many brothers and sisters did Jawaharlal Nehru have?

Nehru had only two sisters.

PROCEDURE

A passage will be given and the students must read it carefully and answer the questions given below it. The answers must be in proper manner without any grammatical mistakes.

- **Tips: Be crisp**
- **Use short sentences**
- **Without any grammatical errors**



Read the following passage and answer in your own words the questions given below:

1. Rainbows are often seen when the sun comes out after or during a rainstorm. Rainbows are caused when sunlight shines through drops of water in the sky at specific angles. When white sunlight enters a raindrop, it exits the raindrop a different color. When light exits lots of different raindrops at different angles, it produces the red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet that you see in a rainbow. Together, these colors are known as the spectrum. These colors can sometimes be seen in waterfalls and fountains as well. Did you know that there are double rainbows? In a double rainbow, light reflects twice inside water droplets and forms two arcs. In most double rainbows, the colors of the top arc are opposite from those in the bottom arc. In other words, the order of colors starts with purple on top and ends with the red on bottom. In addition, rainbows sometimes appear as white arcs at night. These rainbows are called moonbows and are so rare that very few people will ever see one. Moonbows are caused by moonlight (rather than sunlight) shining through drops of water.

Questions	Answers
1. When is the rainbow seen?	1. Rainbows are seen when the sun comes out after or during a rain storm.
2. What happens when sunlight enters different raindrops?	2. When sunlight enters the raindrop, it exits from raindrop with different colour.
3. What is a double rainbow?	3. In sometimes, light reflects twice inside water droplets and forms two arcs. This is called double rainbow.
4. List the colours present in rainbow.	4. Violet, indigo, blue, green, yellow, orange and red.
5. How are moonbows caused?	5. The rainbow may appear as white arcs in night, they are called as moonbows.

2. The Civil War was waged because 11 southern states succeeded (broke away and started their own government) from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. The succession took place primarily because of a long-standing debate concerning states rights, and more specifically the issue of slavery. As new territories became states, opponents of slavery and advocates of slavery often clashed over whether or not that state should allow slavery. After violence broke out in Kansas over the issue, and after Kansas entered the Union as a free state, southerners began to believe that the new president, Abraham Lincoln would take away their rights to make local decisions and would abolish slavery. Henceforth, Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas broke away from the Union and formed the Confederate States of America. Richmond, Virginia was made its capital and Jefferson Davis was made president. Kentucky, Maryland, Delaware and Missouri were divided on the issue and were declared "border states". On April 14, 1861, Congress declared war on the Confederate States of America for the purposes of preserving the Union. The first shots of the Civil War were fired April 12, 1861 at Fort Sumter, South Carolina. Although there were no deaths reported that day, the shots at Fort Sumter signified the start of a long, bloody war that he would become the most deadly in the history of the United States. Many major battles such as Bull Run I and II, Antietam and Shiloh, among others, claimed tens of thousands of lives on both sides in 1861 and 1862. Neither the Union or the Confederacy had the upper hand

Questions	Answers
1. Why was the civil war waged?	1. The Civil war was waged because 11 Southern states Succeeded from the union and formed the confederate state of America
2. What was the reason for which opponents of	2. As new territories became states, opponents of slavery

slavery and advocates of slavery clashed upon?	and advocates of slavery often clashed over whether or not that state should allow slavery.
3. Which were the cities and which broke from the union?	3. Virginia, North and south Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas broke away from the union.
4. What happened on April 14, 1861?	4. On April 14, 1861, Congress declared war on the confederate state of America. The first State of the civil war were fired April 12, 1861 at fort Sumter, South Carolina.
5. Give a suitable title for this passage.	5. The 'Civill war' will be suitable title for this passage.

3. Mars, commonly referred to as “the red planet,” is the fourth planet from the sun. Its reddish color comes from the high amounts of iron oxide on its surface. Mars has surface features similar to those found on the moon and on Earth. It has mountain ranges, volcanic fields, valleys, ice caps, canyons and deserts. It has numerous impact craters including one, discovered in 2008, that measures more than 6,000 miles in length and nearly 5,000 miles in width. It is, by far, the largest impact crater ever discovered. Mars is also home to Olympus Mons, the highest discovered mountain in the solar system. A person standing on the surface of Mars (in any location in which the mountain was visible) would have no chance of viewing the top. With the peak at 88,600 feet, Olympus Mons is about three times as high as Mount Everest, the highest peak on Earth. Mars’ Valles Marineris is the solar system’s largest canyon, measuring more than seven miles deep.

Questions	Answers
1. What is the other name for mars?	1. The Planet Mars is the second smallest planet.
2. What is the place of Mars from sun?	2. It takes nearly 2 years to orbit round the sun.
3. Name the highest mountain in Mars?	3. Gravity on Mars’ surface is much lower than the Earth.
4. What is the hight of the peak?	4. Distance from Sun: 227,900,000 km. Distance to Earth: 225,300,000km
5. Which is the largest canyon in solar system?	5. It has mountain ranges, Volcanic fields, Valleys, ice caps, canyons and deserts

4. America’s population was booming and spreading west in the early 1800’s. Westward expansion came mostly at the expense of the Indians who were often forced to move from their native lands. In the state of Georgia, the population increased 600 percent in the matter of 40 years. As a result, many of its native tribes were pushed out. The Cherokee Indians, of western Georgia, had managed to keep their land until gold was discovered in their territory in 1828. In 1830, however, president Andrew Jackson authorized the Indian Removal Act. The Cherokees fought the law, and it was overturned by Chief Justice John Marshall two years later. Just three years later, however, in 1835, the Treaty of New Echota was signed. The “Treaty” was not authorized by the Cherokee Nation, but rather, a small group of Cherokee radicals led by John Ridge. Under the “Treaty”, the Cherokee were to leave Georgia and the government would compensate them at a price determined to be about 5 percent of the value of the land. The majority of the Cherokee Nation would never had agreed to the “Treaty”, but the U.S. government ratified it anyway. John Ridge was thus seen as a traitor by the Cherokees - and would later pay with his life. The Georgia government then staged a “land lottery” in which Cherokee land was divided into 160 equal portions. They were sold to anyone who had \$4.00 and who had won a chance to own land

Questions	Answers
1. In which year was the American population booming?	1. The American Population Was booming in the early 1800’s

2. Write about westward expansion.	2. Westward expansion came mostly at the expense of the Indians who were often, forced to move from their native lands.
3. Who were the Cherokee Indians?	3. The Cherokee Indians are the group of people who belong to western Georgia
4. Who became traitor later?	4. John Ridge became the traitor later.
5. At what price were they sold?	5. They were sold to anyone who had 4.00 and who had won a chance to own land.

5. It is not the pride or incivility on either side that keeps us remote from each other. It is simply our London way. People are so plentiful that they lose their identity... In London men are as lonely as Oysters, each living in his own shell. We go out in the country to find neighbours. If the man next door took a cottage a mile away from me in country, I should probably know all about him, his affairs, his family, his calling and his habits inside a week. This is not always so ideal as it seems. Village life can be poisoned the neighbours until the victim finds for the solitude of a London street, where neighbours are so plentiful that you are no more conscious of their individual existence than if they were black berries on a hedge row.

Questions	Answers
1. What keeps people in London remote from each other?	1. The Simple London way keeps people in London remote from each other.
2. How are men described? Why?	2. Men are described as Oysters, because each live in their own shell.
3. Why do we seek country life?	3. We seek country life to find neighbour.
4. What is the disadvantage of village life?	4. Village life can be poisoned the neighbours until the victim finds for the solitude of a London Street, Where neighbours are so plentiful that you are no more conscious of their individual existence than if they were black berries on a hedge row.
5. What can you say in the context about our interaction with our neighbours the lifestyle in our country?	5. People in London won't be happy if there were so ideal. No One will help if they lose their identity.

6. Dr. Kalam is the third Muslim to become India's President. He is a man of humble origin, simple life style and a philosophical bent of mind. He was born in Rameshwaram as a boat owner's son. He was the first graduate in his family, He pursued his studies, developing a keen interest in Aeronautical engineering while doing his graduation at the Madras Institute of Technology, He then went on to join the Indian Space Research Organization. He was responsible for the country's first satellite launcher the SLV-3. He also made India a missile power by developing the Agni and Prithvi. But Dr. Kalam's crowning achievement by his own reckoning was the series of nuclear tests in Pokhran in May, 1998. As a token of the nation's appreciation he was awarded the top honour, Bharat Ratna in 1997. He rose from his position as director of Defence Research and Development Laboratories to Scientific Advisor to the Prime Minister. Dr. Kalam was serving as professor Emeritus of Technology and Societal Transformation Anna University, Chennai before becoming the President of India.

Questions	Answers
1. What was Dr. Kalam's keen interest?	1. Dr.Kalam has a keen interest in Aeronautical Engineering
2. How did he make India, a missile power?	2. He made India a missile power by developing the Agni and Prithvi

3. What was Dr. Kalam’s crowning achievement?	3. Dr. Kalam’s crowning achievement was series of nuclear tests in Pokhran in May 1988.
4. How did the nation appreciate him?	4. The nation appreciated him by awarding the top honour Bharat Rathna Award.
5. Where was Dr. Kalam serving before he coming the President of India?	5. Dr. Kalam was serving as Professor Emerites of Technology and Societal Transformation in Anna University, Chennai before becoming the President of India.

7. The villagers for the first time used the highly efficient pedal-operated water pump, which was gifted to them by water-Aid and installed in the village by the Society for Education, Village Action and Improvement (SEVAI), a Non-Governmental Voluntary Organization. The pedal-operated pump required neither electricity nor diesel and can be operated by man; woman and child, since it weighs just 17 kg and its pedal can be operated without any effort. Originally developed in Bangladesh, the pump has been introduced in India by International Development Enterprises, a non-Governmental voluntary agency working in India, Bangladesh, Nepal and Vietnam, called Krishak Bandhu, the pump can lift water upto a maximum depth of 25 feet, by pedaling instead of depending on any other source of power to energise it.

Questions	Answers
1. Expand the term, SEVAI	1. SEVAI – Society for Education, Village Action and Improvement
2. Which country developed the pedal-operated water pump originally?	2. The Pedal Operated water pump was originally developed by Bangladesh.
3. Which agency has introduced it in India?	3. International Development Enterprises has introduced the Pedal operated water pump in India.
4. Would the villagers prefer it? Why?	4. The Villagers prefer it because it requires neither electricity nor diesel and can be operated by everyone because of its weight.
5. What is the limitation of this water pump?	5. The limitation is it can lift water upto a maximum depth of 25 feet.

8. There is a widespread feeling now that medical treatment is not only expensive but also sometimes dangerous. A person needs medical attention is like a foot ball. Each player gives it a good kick, but no one cares where it came from. Since the patients do not carry their medical record, the doctor sees only a small part of the whole history. He may give the same unless pills another doctor tried just three weeks earlier. So it is suggested that everyone should have a healthy passbook, like the bank passbook. All diseases, test results and treatments will be entered along with dates. This can help any doctor make a quick judgement. The book will protect the patient from being given the same expensive test and drugs again. Moreover if the doctor is careless or dishonest he can be found out.

Questions	Answers
1. Why is the patient compared to a football?	1. Patients are compared to football because each player gives it a good kick but no one cares where it came from.
2. What does a doctor normally do when he meets a new patient?	2. When the doctor meets the new patient he may give the same pills which another doctor tried just three weeks earlier.
3. How does the author find a way to protect the patients?	3. The author suggests everyone to have a health passbook.
4. How does the healthy passbook help the doctor?	4. The health passbook should have the record of all

	diseases, test results and treatments will be entered all with dates this will help the doctor to make quick judgement.
5. Should the doctors be careful, if the patient has a healthy passbook? Why?	5. The doctors should be careful because the health book will protect the patient from being given the same expensive test and drugs again Moreover if the doctor is careless or dishonest he can be found out.

Q. NO
47
POEM COMPREHENSION
5
MARKS

You Were There

When tears fell from my eyes
 You were there to brush them away
 When I was lost in confusion
 You were there to say that everything would be okay
 When I stood before you falling apart
 In this poem authoress Emily Robinson tells about her _____. Her friend was there to _____ the tears and make her to feel better when she was in _____.
 When she had no one _____ her friend was there to give her heart and she gave her _____ when no one understood the poetess.

Answer: 1. best friend 2. Wipe out 3. Confusion 4. To take care 5. support

I. Time Will Pass

Life is something you cannot fake
 You live and learn from each mistake
 Sunny days or cloudy skies
 Happy Greetings or Sad Goodbyes
 So don't sit by and let time pass
 For live each day like your last
 This is something that you must do
 if you expect to grow and stick it through
 All the sadness all the pain wash
 it away like the rain.
 Fast or slow whatever your pace
 take your time life is not a race. - **Janelle**

The Author Janelle tells that we cannot make our _____. We are _____ from our _____. Even whether it maybe summer or winter, don't get upset. We _____ everyday like our last day. If we want to become as our wish we should _____.

II. They Leave Me Heartbroken

They Leave Me Heartbroken
 They taken away my family

You were there to lend our heart
 When I felt like no one could understand
 You were there to take my hand
 When no one else was left my hand
 When no one else was left to care
 You were there - **Emily Robinson**
 They tear us all apart
 They try to erase the memories
 But can't erase the marks
 They cut me open
 And left me with the scars
 They left me with the bandage
 But took away my heart. - **Betty Bruner.**

The author Betty Bruner tells that his dear ones _____ him in his bad situations. They took his family _____ him and made him to cry. They _____ to erase all his marks but they can't. They _____ and finally they _____ his heart.

III. Perfection

Water pouring down around me,
 Music to my ears,
 Washing my worries away.
 Lightning shooting out from the clouds, nature's fireworks they say.
 Thunder pounding, Making my heart beat fast, the rush.
 The feeling is incomprehensible, complicated, and sweet. Perfect... - **Laura.**

In this poem the poetess Laura expressing her feelings. It _____ and it seems to give _____ to her ears. That _____ away. Lightning in the sky is like a _____ and thunder made her heartbeat faster. This _____ her perfect.

IV. My Drug change

It's a whole new day
 the past is gone

mistakes or mistakes
 let's move along
 Changes will come
 at least I hope
 no more drama to live with
 no more weed or dope
 I'm no longer no one
 I put my drugs aside
 my life as changed
 I gained my pride
 I can walk down the street
 feeling good about me
 I'm prouder ever
 thank god I'm free. **-Trey Michael**

In his young age the author Trey Michael wrote this poem. He started a new life _____ his bad habits. He tells that the _____ and start a new life. Here after he won't _____ any one. He was feeling _____ himself and he thanks God for _____.

V. AEROPLANE

Oh! What a wonder in the sky!
 It is an aeroplane flying so high!
 I am faster than any other transport!
 I hold and rest in the airports.
 I fly above the mountains and oceans!
 I safely drop my passengers in their destination.
 I am a feast to your eyes as a twinkling star.
 People come with me to travel fast and far.

-By V. Mirnal

The author Mirnal _____ the aeroplane. It makes him _____ and it fly so high and _____ others. It _____ the mountains and oceans and make the passengers _____ comfortable and safe. It drops them in their destination. It was like a twinkling star to our eyes.

VI. EDUCATION

Education cannot be spelt
 Without U and I.
 Man can be without name
 But can not be without education
 No one can come to a conclusion
 Without education
 Education is every one's right.
 It cannot be stopped with light.
 Education is the important part of life.
 But without education, it will be a difficult life.
 Spending money for Party

Makes you feel unsaturated
 Spending money for education
 makes you feel saturated.
 By 2020 India will have
 the largest population of literates
 By 2040 India will have
 Large number of brilliant people like Bill Gates.

-By S.Raghul

In this poem author _____ the importance of education. Anyone can without be name or identification but no one _____ education. It's important in everybody's life but without it life will be difficult. Spending money unnecessarily _____ to unsaturated but _____ for education will surely make _____ saturated. In the upcoming years India will increase in its percentage of literacy.

VII. The Meditation

It helps you when you are tired.
 It gives you all that you desire.
 It gives you a valuable treasure
 Which takes off your pressure.
 It is meditation
 Which gives you perfection ...
 Which takes your tension ...?
 Which helps your life's extention ...?
 Do the meditation with peace
 In the middle of the forest trees
 with a gentle breeze
 with a mat at the bottom
 with the design of the trees in the autumn...

-By Shashank

In this poem the author Shashank explains that meditation _____ when we _____ and fulfills our desire. It _____ our pressure and increases our life time. We _____ it in a peaceful place like in the middle of the forest with _____.

VIII. BUTTERFLY

If I were a butterfly
 I would colour the sky.
 If I were a flower
 I would fill the air with my fragrance.
 If I were a dragon
 I would hide the moon.
 As Im a child,
 I (had) better go of eight. **-By Sri Gayathiri.**

In this poem the poetess said that, if she were a _____ she would _____ and if she were a

flower. She would fill the _____ in the air. If she were a dragon She _____ the moon. But now she was only an _____ child.

IX. Never Look Back

Never look back at your past,
The past is the past,
and nothing at last,
Look into the future,
for what you might see.
is you and me forever. -Christina Rence Donnal.

This poem _____ that no one should _____ their past. But it _____. We should _____ our future because future is only we _____.

X. EVERY DAY

Every day my father
Got out of bed at five
And my mother – up before him –
Had his breakfast waiting.
Their quiet breakfast voices
And the clinking of their dishes
Were carried on the stillness
To the darkness of my room.
They ate poached egg on toast
And drank their coffee strong and black.

-Rich Accetta – Evan

In this poem the poetess explains our _____. She said that her father _____ at five and her mother before him and she prepared her breakfast earlier. The

whispering sounds _____ breakfast and the sounds of dishes made her to _____. Her parents may eat poached egg _____ and have strong coffee.

ANSWERS:

- I. 1. life fake 2. learning
3. each mistake 4. have to live 5. keep going
II. 1. left 2. bad situations
3. away from 4. tried to 5. took away
III. 1. was raining 2. music
3. washed her worries 4. nature's fire work
5. feeling made
IV. 1. after withdrawn 2. the past is gone
3. depend on 4. proud about
5. god
V. 1. tells about 2. to wonder
3. faster than 4. flies above 5. to feel
VI. 1. tells about 2. can be without
3. makes us 4. spending it 5. feel us
VII. 1. will help us 2. got tired
3. takes off 4. have to do
5. more concentration
VIII. 1. butterfly 2. color the sky
3. sweet fragrance 4. may hide 5. eight years
IX. 1. reveals that 2. worry about
3. has gone 4. only think about
5. our hands
X. 1. everyday life 2. got up
3. during having 4. wake up 5. on toast

ADDITIONAL

DIALOGUE WRITING

5 MARKS

- இப்பகுதியில் ஒரு சூழ்நிலை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும். அதற்கான நபர்களும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அந்த சூழ்நிலையை கருத்தில் கொண்டு அந்த இரு நபர்களுக்கும் நடக்கும் உரையாடலை எழுத வேண்டும்.
- Good morning or good evening போன்ற வாக்கியங்களைக் கொண்டு தொடங்க வேண்டும்.
- அந்த நபர்களின் நிலையை பொறுத்து அவர்களுக்கு சொற்றொடர்கள் அமைக்க வேண்டும்.
- Doctor, Patient உரையாடலில் Doctor 'May I come in?' எனக் கேட்க மாட்டார். இவ்வாறு அந்த

நபர்களின் பணியைக் கொண்டு தொடங்க வேண்டும்.

EXERCISE:1

Write a dialogue between Nehru and Gandhi who enquires about their routine.

- Gandhi : Good Morning! Have you taken lunch?
Nehru : Good, Morning ! Yes, I've taken my lunch.
Gandhi : When did you take it?

Nehru : I took it at 12:30 p.m.
 Gandhi : Do you want any cool drink?
 Nehru : Yes, I want some cold water.
 Gandhi : Did you read today's newspaper?
 Nehru : No, I didn't.

EXERCISE:2

Write a dialogue between doctor and patient who got stung by a bee in his body.

Patient : Doctor, a bee has stung me. The pain is unbearable.
 Doctor : Don't worry. I'll apply some cream on it.
 Patient : You'll never find that bee. It must be far away.
 Doctor : No, I'll apply the cream on the place where it was stung.
 Patient : Oh! It happened in the park where I was sitting under a tree.
 Doctor : No, No, you are mistaken; I mean, on the part of your body where the bee stung you.
 Patient : Oh, it was on my finger!
 Doctor : Which one?
 Patient : How am I to know? All bees look the same to me.
 Doctor : Oh Gosh! I have never come across such a foolish person in my life!

EXERCISE 3:

Write a dialogue between Sumathi and her mother who informs her mother of how she won the first prize at an elocution competition.

Sumathi : Mummy, I'm so happy.
 Mother : Oh, why my dear child?
 Sumathi : Because I've won a prize at an elocution competition.
 Mother : Fantastic! Congrats my child!
 Sumathi : Thank you, mum
 Mother : Which prize did you win?
 Sumathi : The first prize, mum
 Mother : Oh, very nice! At what level was it conducted?
 Sumathi : At my school level.
 Mother : How did you feel while participating?

Sumathi : First, I was a little nervous. Then, I did so well.

Mother : Good!

EXERCISE 4:

Write a dialogue between a doctor and patient. The patient has a problem getting sleepless nights.

Patient : Hello Doctor!
 Doctor : Hello, What is your problem?
 Patient : Doctor, I have a problem of not having proper sleep at night.
 Doctor : I'll give you medicine.
 Patient : Thank you Doctor. How often should I take the medicine?
 Doctor : Just take one pill about 30 minutes before you go to bed.
 Patient : For how long?
 Doctor : For at least 30 days. Come back, if problem continues.
 Patient : Anything else?
 Doctor : Be composed at work.

EXERCISE 5:

Write a dialogue between two friends about taking exercise.

Ali : Good evening.
 Basit : Good evening. Where are you going?
 Ali : I am going to see a doctor.
 Basit : In what connection?
 Ali : I don't feel well these days.
 Basit : What's the matter?
 Ali : I have always got a headache. I never feel fresh.
 Basit : Do you take exercise?
 Ali : No. I don't find time. You know I am busy in my studies. I study all the time.
 Basit : That's why you don't feel well.
 Ali : What do you mean?
 Basit : I mean, a person who studies all the day and does not take exercise should fall ill. Do exercise and will not feel illness.
 Ali : That is a good thing. Good bye.
 Basit : Good bye.

EXERCISE 6:

Write a dialogue between a teacher and a student who comes late to class.

Student : May I come in, sir?
 Teacher : Yes, stand here. Why do you always come late?
 Student : Sir, It is the bus which makes me late.
 Teacher : What time do you leave home?
 Student : I always leave home at quarter to eight.
 Teacher : How far is your home from here?
 Student : It is about three kilometers from here.
 Teacher : That is why you get late. You leave your home very late.
 Student : No, Sir.
 Teacher : What time do you get up?
 Student : I get up at about 7:00 a.m.
 Teacher : My dear. It is a bad habit. Change your routine. Always get up early in the morning

EXERCISE 7:

Write a dialogue between you and your friend on the uses and abuses of mobile phone.

Rakib : Hello, Rakib, how are you?
 Farid : I am fine, and you?
 Rakib : I'm fairly well and I am thinking about a matter.
 Farid : What is the matter? Would you like to share that with me?
 Rakib : I have purchased an android mobile phone.
 Farid : Actually, all walks of people are using mobile phone.
 Rakib : Right you are. They can not do a single day without it.
 Farid : It has made our life easy and comfortable. Besides talking, you can pay the electricity bill, use internet and perform many other important jobs.
 Rakib : Nowadays, android and windows mobile phone are available that work like computers.

Farid : Ok, Now I've to go. Thanks a lot for your discussion and valuable information.
 Rakib : You are welcome, my dear. Take care, bye.

EXERCISE 8:

Write a dialogue between Debbie and Mrs. Anderson having a discussion in the kitchen

Debbie : Mom. I am home.
 Mrs. Anderson : How was School? how did you do on the test?
 Debbie : School was OK, and I did great on the test. Mom, I was so worried about that test, but now I feel great. What a relief!
 Mrs. Anderson : I am glad to hear that. You have been studying so hard the past few weeks. Now, you can relax and enjoy life.
 Debbie : What are you cooking? It smells so good.
 Mrs. Anderson : I am Baking cakes. This is your favourite carrot cake.
 Debbie : It looks really yummy. And I see muffins over there too. You were busy, weren't you?
 Mrs. Anderson : Yes. Jeff has to take something to school tomorrow. So those muffins are for him. Don't touch them.
 Debbie : Can I have a piece of carrot cake? I want to enjoy life right now.

EXERCISE 9:

Write a dialogue between father and son for permission

Son : I have a request to you.
 Father : Tell me please.
 Son : My class is going on a picnic to Bangalore.
 Father : What is your purpose?
 Son : I also want to go with my class.
 Father : Who are going on picnic?
 Son : Rashid, Faheem, Saleem, Yaseen all are going on picnic.
 Father : For how many days is your class going to Bangalore?

Son : Only for one week.
 Father : When will your class go?
 Son : Today at night.
 Father : O.K. You may go. Have fun.

EXERCISE 10:

Write a dialogue between a Guest and Haidar.

Haider : Good evening, Haider How are you?
 Now do sit down. You must be tired.
 Guest : Oh, I feel quite drained out. I'm quite
 washed out/ worn out.
 Haider : We are meeting after ages. Your
 visits are now few and far between.
 Guest : Shall I make tea. Haidar? You want
 hot water don't you?
 Haider : Taste this dish:
 Guest : No, thank you.
 Haider : Consider it as your own house. Don't
 be so formal.
 Guest : Thank you for your love. Good night.
 Guest : Bye-bye.

EXERCISE 11:

Write a dialogue between two idle students about the approaching examination

Ahmad : I hate examinations.
 Farhan : Why?
 Ahmad : I became ill to know the date of
 examination.
 Farhan : Why are you worrying about it?
 Ahmad : Because I was not ready for it. I am
 the only son of my parents. I have to
 do all my Domestic work.
 Ahmad : In which subject you are weak?
 Farhan : In English.
 Ahmad : An idea has come to my mind.
 Farhan : What is that?
 Ahmad : We should go to your teachers and
 ask the guess of both subjects.
 Farhan : Very good. Lets go

EXERCISE 12:

Write a dialogue between principal and a student for promotion to next class

Khansa : May I come in, Madam?
 Principal : You may come in.
 Khansa : I have come to you to request for
 promotion to 10th class. I passed all

subjects in good positions but
 English.
 Principal : How many marks have you got in
 English.
 Khansa : I could only obtain 25 marks which
 are not sufficient to pass.
 Principal : Why did you get bad marks in
 compulsory subject like English?
 Khansa : I was ill at the day of English paper.
 Principal : Now sit in 8th class, Khansa, you are
 promoted to 10th class and do work
 hard.
 Khansa : Thank you, madam.

EXERCISE 13:

Write a dialogue between two friends to change the wheel of a car

Faheem : Hello! Rashid what are you doing at
 this time in the garage?
 Rashid : I want to change a punctured wheel
 of my car. But I don't know how to
 change it. Please help me in this
 work.
 Faheem : Yes, I will help you.
 Rashid : Thank you.
 Faheem : Do you have a jack, spanner, hubcap
 lever etc.
 Rashid : I have all these things.
 Faheem : Listen first of all, your hand break
 should be on.
 Rashid : Yes, I have already pulled it.
 Faheem : Then remove the hubcap.
 Rashid : OK. What would I do next?
 Faheem : Lift your car until the wheel is off the
 ground.
 Rashid : I do it just. Next?
 Faheem : Unscrew the nuts of wheel.
 Rashid : O.K.
 Faheem : At the end, remove you car wheel and
 fit another one.
 Rashid : I am thankful to you for this
 kindness. My great problem has been
 solved today. Thank you very much.

EXERCISE 14:

Write a dialogue between two friends about their hobbies

Haidar : What do you do in your leisure time?
 Sami : It depends on my mood.
 Haidar : For example?
 Sami : I enjoy music, do chatting, read books.
 Haidar : Anything else?
 Sami : As I have told you this is my routine.
 Haidar : I have only one hobby which is reading books.
 Sami : Don't you become fed up with books?
 Haidar : Never ever.
 Sami : Isn't it a bit expensive enjoyment?
 Haidar : There is no comparison between pop music and books.
 Sami : It's your view. It's not a Quranic verse.
 Haidar : I am sorry, perhaps, I have hurt you.

Sami : No. no it is not so.
 Haidar : This way or that way leisure is a must.
 Sami : No doubt it is.

EXERCISE 15:

Write a dialogue dialogue between a motorist and a constable.

Constable : Do you have driving license?
 Motorist : Yes sir.
 Constable : Since when have you been driving?
 Motorist : I have been driving for twenty years.
 Constable : Have police stopped you before this?
 Motorist : No.
 Constable : Give me your documents copy and take this challan receipt.
 Motorist : When will I have to go to court for cleaance?
 Constable : Please come to court on 14th September 2016.
 Motorist : Good bye.
 Constable : Good bye

HINTS DEVELOPMENT

5 MARKS

குறிப்புகளை கொண்டு பத்தி எழுதுதல் கவனத்தில் கொள்ள வேண்டியவை:

- முதலில் தலைப்பு கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.
- கேள்வியில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள குறிப்புகளை வைத்துதான் பத்தி எழுத வேண்டும்.

Developing Hints

Developing hints is developing the phrases into full sentences and then into a meaningful co-herent paragraph the hints given below.

Mahesh _____ celebrates _____ 14th birthday
 _____ an old-age home _____ family, friends,
 _____ informs home in advance _____ delegates
 tasks _____ friends buy things necessary _____
 arrives home early _____ decorates places _____
 balloons, colour papers _____ inmates gathered
 _____ cuts cake _____ sing song, daps
 _____ distributes cakes _____ press his feelings
 _____ gets blessings _____ offers things

_____ bed sheets, foot wear etc needed _____
 fun, entertainment _____ happy and content.

Happy Birthday

It was Mahesh's 14th birthday decided to celebrates it differently. He wanted to celebrate it in an old Age home. He told his friends and family about it. He also informed the Home about it in advance. Mahesh delegated the task to every one. His friend bought the things necessary for the function. The reached the Home early and decorated the place with balloons and colour papers. Soon the inmates came there. Mahesh cut cakes with them. They dapped their hands and sang songs. Mahesh distributed the cakes and expressed his feelings. He got their blessings Mahesh offered them bed sheets, foot wear and other things needed. There was fun and entertainment everyone was content and happy.

Write a paragraph using any one of the following outlines in about 100 words.

HINDS DEVELOPED

H. Read the clues given below and develop your story.

Narrate your story to the class.

Robert Bruce - King -lying on the ground in a dejected mood - failed to defeat his enemies - was thinking of giving up the attempt - saw a spider falling down from the ceiling - the ceiling far away - wondered how it would get there - the spider fell back again - again it tried - again it fell - it made nine such attempts - no success - climbed up once more - at last succeeded in reaching the roof - Bruce imitated its example - he too tried once again - was successful.

Answer:

Robert the Bruce was the king of Scotland. He was lying in a cave in a dejected mood. He was failed to defeat his enemies. He was thinking of giving up the attempt. As he laid thinking, he noticed a spider over his head, getting ready to weave her web. He watched her as she worked slowly and with great care. Six times she tried to throw her thread from one edge of the cave wall to another. But the spider did not lose hope. With still more care, she made ready to try for a seventh time. The spider fell back. But again and again it tried. It made nine such attempts. It climbed up once more and at last succeeded in reaching the roof. Bruce imitated its example. He too tried once again. He was successful.

Moral: try again and again until you succeed

Exercise 1

a) Conservation of water-basic need - water essential for life - must conserve during all seasons- suggestion: Link Rivers - avoid domestic wastage - harvest rain water-recycle water - grow trees. They act as sponges.

Answer:

Conservation of Water

Water is the basic need for all living beings. It is essential for our life.

We must conserve water during all seasons. To conserve water, we should link rivers, avoid domestic wastages. Government insists to harvest rain waters. It helps us to fulfill our water needs during summer. Recycling is also one of the ways to save water. We

should grow trees to get more rain. It controls soil erosion and act as sponges.

SAVE TREES, SAVE WORLD

Exercise 2

Insects- two main kinds - useful, harmful - useful bees, Silk worms - honey and silk - food and clothing - harmful: locusts, mosquitoes - locusts eat growing plants - destroy crops -mosquitoes cause malaria - millions die- neither harmful nor useful butterfly, ladybird- pretty, colourful. Penguin 406 IX - English

Answer:

INSECTS

Insects are classified into two main kinds. They are useful and harmful. Useful insects are bees and silk worms. We get honey from bees. Silk worm produces silk. We weave silk sarees with it. The harmful insects are locusts and mosquitoes. Locusts eat growing plants and destroy crops. Mosquitoes cause malaria. Millions of people die by malaria every year.

Few insects are neither harmful nor useful like butterfly and ladybird. They are pretty and colourful.

“WHEN THE BEE SUCKS, IT MAKES HONEY; WHEN THIS SPIDER, POISON”.

Exercise 3

1. Ganga - one of the longest rivers of India - rises near Gangotri in the Himalayas - comes down at Haridwar - passes through - many states - ever flowing - many tributaries - Yamuna, Chambal, etc. - brings rich alluvial soil - fertility - many holy places like Prayag, Kasi - reaches the Bay of Bengal - dip considered sacred.

Answer:

The holy river ganga

Ganga is one of the longest rivers in India. It rises near Gangotri in the Himalayas. It comes down at Haridwar and passes through many states. It is flowing throughout the year.

It has many tributaries like Yamuna, Chambal, etc. It brings rich alluvial soil that is very fertile. There are many holy places like Prayag, Kasi on its bank.

Finally it reaches the Bay of Bengal. A dip in this holy river is considered as a sacred one.

“THE GANGES - PRIDE OF OUR NATION.”

Exercise 4

Earth Day- celebrated on April 22 every year - pledge to protect earth's environment - soil, water, air polluted by modern factories - large amounts of waste generated everyday-wet and dry waste material to be separated - dry waste used for recycling - wet waste such as vegetable peel, fallen leaves, cow dung, etc. used as manure - for cultivation - pollution free earth - our aim.

Answer:

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

'Earth Day' is celebrated on April 22 every year. Every one should pledge to protect earth's environment. Soil, water and air are polluted by modern factories.

Every day large quantities of waste were generated in big cities. Wet and dry waste material should be separated. Dry waste materials can be used for recycling. The wet waste material such as vegetable peel, fallen leaves cow dung, etc. can be used as manure for cultivation.

Each and everybody of us should work for making 'Pollution free Earth'. It is our aim and also our duty.

SAVE ENVIRONMENT; SAVE EARTH.

Exercise 5

1. Temperature increase - year by year - season changes - monsoon - fails - rainfall - impair - glacier melts - sea level increasescutting trees mindlessly - save forest- develop - social forest.

Answer:

Global warming

Temperature increases year by year which results season changes. So Monsoon fails. There is a very low rainfall now a days.

Due to global warming, the glaciers of polar region melt rapidly. So the sea level increases. It leads to the submergence of landmass in future.

We cut trees mindlessly. We should stop this. We should save the forest. We should develop more social forests to cool the earth.

SAVE FOREST AND SAVE EARTH

Exercise 6

Sound mind in a sound body - giving importance only to study sports necessary - shape personality -

study and no play - make dull -train leadership - co operation - keep - good health - discipline.

Answer:

SPORTS

We know 'Sound mind is in a sound body'. We give more importance to study than sports. But sports is necessary.

It shapes our personality. All study and no play will make one a dull. Sports trains one to face any problem in his life It develops leadership quality and cooperation with others. It keeps one's good health and discipline.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Exercise 7

1. Delay is dangerous - postpone things -work gets accumulated - try to finish in a hurry - slipshod - quality gets affected - earn a bad name - don't give room to laziness- prompt action - fetches good returns.

Answer:

Delay

delay is dangerous. If we postpone things, our work will get accumulated. So we must try to finish that in a hurry. But sometimes hurried work leads to slipshod. So the quality gets affected in our work. It will earn a bad name. So we don't give room to laziness. The prompt action in our every work fetches good returns.

TIME AND TIDE WAITS FOR NONE.

Exercise 8

National integration - need of the hour- dividing forces - language, religion, etc. - develop tolerance- give up fights - encourage broad-mindedness - patience- courteous behaviour- patriotism - unity results in victory - peace - happiness.

Answer:

NATIONAL INTEGRATION

National integration is the need of the hour. In our country, we live among many dividing forces like culture, custom, language, religion, etc. We should develop tolerance and give up fights. We should encourage broad-mindedness, patience, courteous behaviour and patriotism. Our unity results in our victory, peace and happiness.

UNITY IS STRENGTH.

Exercise 9

1. It is better to prevent something disastrous - before it happens- students- study daily- lessons- work-

regularly avoid scoring less- family - save money- avoid getting into debts- take care of health- avoid diseases- save money- rather than spending on medicines..

Answer:

PREVENTION

Prevention is better than cure. In the same way it is better to prevent something disastrous before it happens. Students should avoid failures by studying their daily lessons properly. They should work regularly to avoid scoring less marks. Every family should save money to avoid getting trapped into debts.

We should take care of our health to avoid diseases. We should not get into any bad habits spoiling our health. By taking preventive measures.

We can save money rather than spending on medicines.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE

Exercise 10

Trees- wealth of a nation - should not be cut down - Forests aid rainfall- natural resources- students-aim in life planting of trees-encourage- in schools, colleges, create awareness in public-regarding- saving trees- preventing -cutting down trees.

Answer:

TREES

Trees are the real wealth of a nation. They should not be cut down. Forests give us a good rain-fall and it is the cause of all natural resources. All students should aim at planting at least few trees. We should encourage people to plant trees. We should create awareness among people especially in schools and colleges regarding saving trees. We should save and plant more trees.

SAVE TREES, SAVE WORLD.

Exercise 11

1. Keeping surroundings clean- learn this habit at a young age- good for society- don't litter the streets road side- with garbage, rubbish -advise friends- neighbours - clean habits-good health.

Answer:

Cleanliness

Keeping surroundings clean is an essential one. We should learn this habit at our young age. It is also good for our society.

We shouldn't litter the streets and roads with garbage and rubbish. We should advise our friends and neighbours to keep clean habits and maintain good health.

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS

Exercise 12

Books- books have great values made good companions-elevates our character -many varieties select good books-don't judge the books by its wrapper-scan and select - take the best out of a book.

Answer:

BOOKS

Books have a great value in our life. They are our good companions. They elevate our character a noble one. There are many varieties of books. We have to select good books to refresh ourselves. We should not judge the books by its wrapper. We should scan, select and take the best out of a book.

DON'T JUDGE A BOOK BY ITS WRAPPER

Exercise 13

1. Weekend holiday necessary- rest after a week of heavy work - can pursue our hobbies-do whatever we enjoy like (examples) -result: refreshed for the next week - on street, better performance -better attitude and behaviour.

Answer:

Rest

Weekend holiday is very essential for everyone. It is necessary that everyone should take rest at least one day after a week of heavy work. We can pursue many hobbies at our rest. We should do whatever we enjoy like painting, gardening, cooking etc. It gives us pleasure and also we are refreshed for the next week. If we take rest, there is no stress in our work and we do work with better performance, better attitude and good behaviour.

Exercise 14

Walking -healthy habit -body fit- physical exercises- early morning-fresh air-blood circulation - heart- lungs- prevent heart attack- healthy - happy.

Answer:

Walking

Walking is a good exercise. It's a healthy habit. We keep our body fit. It's one of the best physical exercises. Morning is a pleasant time for walking. We can breathe cool air. It is less polluted. It helps for good blood circulation. Walking gives exercise to our muscles, heart and lungs. Even it prevents us from heart attack. It refreshes our body and mind. It makes us healthy and happy.

WALKING MAKES US HEALTHY.

Exercise 15

1. Books - man's friend - educate entertain- get pleasure, profit- Gandhi, Nehru read in prison- preserve idea of great minds in their company - many read for exams - have a small library - today computers replace - virus kills - but books last - everywhere.

Answer:

Books

Books are Man's friends. They educate and entertain us. We get pleasure by reading books. These are the profits of reading books. We never feel loneliness. Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru read more books in jail. They preserved more ideas of great minds in their company. Many read books for exam. Some have small libraries at home. Today we can read e-books on computers. But some times computer viruses kills them. But printed books are long last. We can carry them anywhere.

BOOKS ARE BEST COMPANIONS.

Exercise 16

Students- take care of health - time their study - get enough sleep- eat healthy food- regular study hour- avoid last minute cramming- last minute tension - attention in class - recapitulation at home- clear doubts- drink-enough water.

Answer:

STUDENTS

Students are future of our nation's destiny. They have certain duties. They should take care of their health. They should allot sufficient time to their study. They should get enough sleep. They should eat healthy food. They should be very attentive in their class. They should clear their doubts form their teachers. They

should drink enough water. Then only they can score high marks in their examinations.

STUDENTS-PILLARS OF A NATION.

Exercise 17

1. Agra- tourist spot - Taj Mahal -red walls tomb- whole of Quran inscribed -marble stone-breath taking effect- entrance- long pool- reflection of Taj in moonlight-very beautiful-Taj reveals - love of Emperor Shan Jahan wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Answer:

Taj Mahal

Agra is one of the famous tourist spots. The Taj Mahal in Agra attracts the whole world. The red walls of the tomb was inscribed with whole of Quran. The construction with the white marble stones in this monument is a breath taking effect. It is one among the wonders of the world. The reflection of the Taj in the pool at its entrance in moonlight is a very beautiful sight. The Tajmahal reveals the love of Emperor Shah Jahan with his wife Mumtaz Mahal.

Exercise 18

Prevention - better than cure- good habits-good character-few diseases-study regularly- avoid failure-save money-avoid debts- regular exercise-avoid sickness and medicines- well -planned life-happiness-result.

Answer:

PREVENTION

Prevention is better than cure. It's one of the good habits. It is also a good character. Few diseases can be cured, if we take precaution measures. If students study their daily lessons regularly, they can avoid failures. If we save money, we can avoid debts. In the same way, if we do regular exercise, we can avoid sickness and medicines. A planned life results in happiness.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

Exercise 19

1. Life- full of challenges-man accept realities - he must know- weaknesses and strongholds- ignorance of one's weaknesses take him nowhere - knowing and acknowledging this before making use of strongholds or virtues he must get rid of weaknesses otherwise his voyage be stumbled-he plug the holes best he be drowned.

Answer:

LIFE

Life is full of challenges, Man has to accept realities in his life. He must know his weaknesses and strongholds for his progress. Ignorance of one's weaknesses takes him nowhere. It will hinder his progress in life. He must be knowing and acknowledging this before he goes to make use of his strong holds or virtues for his well-being.

Man must get rid of his weaknesses otherwise his voyage of life would be stumbled. He is likely to overestimate himself and underestimate others. He must plug the holes best he would be drowned. If he is to make progress really he must know himself fully.

Exercise 20

Laptop-portable-notebook computers -usage-mainly in education -multimedia -modern laptops-web cameras-like PCs - powered-rechargeable batteries-AC adapter - diverse category- specific items- net books-hardware specifications- higher processing power-reduce-heat emissions.

Answer:

LAPTOP

A laptop is a portable personal computer with a clamshell form factor, suitable for mobile used. They are also sometimes called notebook computers or notebooks. Laptops are commonly used in a variety of settings, including work, education, and personal multimedia. A laptop combines the components and inputs as a desktop computer; including display, speakers keyboard, and pointing device (such as a touch pad), into a single device. Most modern-day laptop computers also have a webcam and a mic (microphone) pre-installed. A laptop can be powered either from a rechargeable battery, or by mains electricity via an AC adaptor. Laptops are a diverse category of devices, and other more specific terms, such as ultra books or net books, refer to specialist types of laptop which have been optimized for certain uses. Hardware specifications change vastly between these classifications, for going greater and greater degrees of processing power to reduce heat emissions.

STUDYING NON-VERBAL PRESENTATIONS

5 MARKS

ANSWER ANY TWO OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 30 WORDS EACH

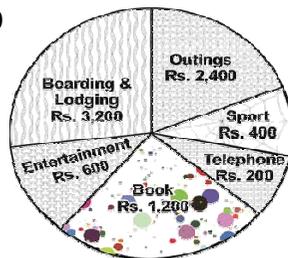
Pie-chart, Tabular Column, Histogram

வடிவில் தகவல்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் தகவல்களை முழுமையாக புரிந்து பொருத்தமான ஐ தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கூட்டல், கழித்தல் மற்றும் சதவீத கணக்குகளை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு கேள்விகள் கேட்கலாம்.

1. Study the pie diagram and answer the questions

given below:

Navin's personal expenses Monthly Income – Rs.8000



1. What percentage of Navin's income is spent on boarding and lodging?

- a. 65% b. 40% c. 20% d. 30%

2. What is his cheapest hobby?

- a. entertainment b. travelling
c. sports d. reading

3. His boarding and lodging expenses are Rs.3200.

What does it mean?

- a) He eats too much b) Rent and food cost high
c) He needs comforts d) He doesn't have a home

4. He spends Rs.400 on sports activities what does this show?

- a) He wants to keep himself fit
b) He enjoys life
c) He is young
d) He has no other hobby

3. What is the difference in rent between Hotel Tamilnadu and the Kaveri Park

- a. Rs. 420 b. Rs. 460
c. Rs. 410 d. Rs. 380

4. What is the distance between the bus stand and Ho-tel Cheran?

- a. 3 km **b. 4 km**
 c. 1 km d. 8 km

5. Why is the Kaveri Park hotel so expensive?

- a. very near to the bus stand
 b. spacious rooms
c. double, deluxe A/c
 d. double, non A/c

6. Study the table and answer the questions given below:

Course offered	Subjects	Countries of students
3 year diploma	Folk Art, Bharata Natiyam	England, U.S.A., Japan, Africa
	Vocal And Instrumental Music	
2 year diploma	Nattuvangam	Sri Lanka
3 year post diploma	Vocal Music	U.S.A. and Switzerland

1. The college does not offer a three year diploma course in _____

- a. Vocal music b. Instrumental music
c. Nattuvangam d. Folk art

2. Students of _____ foreign nations study at the college

- a. seven** b. six
 c. eight d. five

3. Nattuvangam pertains to _____

- a. classical dance **b. classical singing**

- c. martial arts d. foreign language

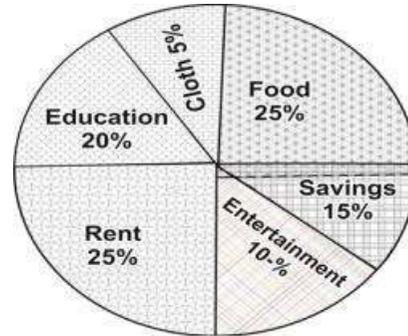
4. Students from Sri Lanka study _____

- a. Vocal music **b. Nattuvangam**
 c. Folk art d. Instrumental music

5. Post diploma in _____ is available at the college

- a. Instrumental music b. Bharata natiyam
c. Vocal music d. Folk art

7. Study the pie-chart and answer the questions given below



1. Ram spends equally on _____

- a. education and savings **b. rent and food**
 c. education and rent d. food and education

2. On what item does Ram spend the least amount?

- a. entertainment b. savings
c. clothes d. education

3. Ram's income is Rs. 6000. What is the amount spent by him on education?

- a. Rs 2000 **b. Rs1200**
 c. Rs 2100 d. Rs 500

4. What is the amount saved by him?

- a. Rs 1800 b. Rs 800
 c. Rs 1200 **d. Rs 900**

5. Is it true or false?

The amount spent on food is equal to the sum of amount spent on education and cloth **true**

<p>South America a 13.40% 13%</p> <p>North America a 17.90% 18%</p> <p>Europe a 7.50% 8%</p> <p>Australia a 5.70% 6%</p> <p>Asia 33.20% 33%</p> <p>Africa 22.3% 22%</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Which is the largest continent? a. Africa b. Asia c. Europe Which is the smallest continent ? a. Europe b. Australia c. Asia What is the size of Africa? a. 13.4% b. 22.3% c. 33.27% What is the size of Europe ? a. 7.5% b. 5.7% c. 33.2% How many continents are here? a. 5 b. 6 c. 7
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<p>Most Popular Bar Drinks</p> <p>Series 1, 12</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> _____ is the most popular drink a. vodka 7 b. Beer c. Rum _____ is the least popular drink a. Bear b. vodka c. vodka cranberry More than 15% people uses _____ drink. a. Rum and coke b. Beer c. vodka 7 The amount of least popular drink _____ a. More than 26 b. more than 13 c. more than 9 Here, totally _____ drinks are given a. 5b. 4 c. 3
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<p>Population of Twelve Countries in 2003</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> _____ is the most populated country a. India b. Us c. Brazil _____ is the least populated country a. Brazil b. Lanada c. Denmark This census is according to _____ a. 2014 b. 2000 c. 2003 Population of Us is less than _____ a. India b. Brazil c. Algeria Population of _____ countries are given below a. 10 b.11 c. 12
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<p>A pie chart with five segments. Clockwise from the top: a dark grey segment (14%) labeled 'Heard of it and very interested, 14%'; a light grey segment (13%) labeled 'Heard of it and interested, 13%'; a medium grey segment (21%) labeled 'Heard of it and somewhat interested, 21%'; a dark grey segment (23%) labeled 'Heard of it and not interested, 23%'; and a light grey segment (29%) labeled 'Haven't heard of it, 29%'.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> How many % of people are not even heard of it? a. 29% b. 23% c. 21% How many % of people heard of it and not interested? a. 23% b. 29% c. 21% How many % people heard of it & somewhat interested? a. 23% b. 29% c. 21% How many % people heard of it & very interested? a. 23% b. 29% c. 14% How many % people heard of it & interested? a. 13% b. 21% c. 23%
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<p>A horizontal bar chart with six categories on the y-axis and percentage on the x-axis (0% to 40%). The bars are: Very Satisfied (40%), No Comments (24%), Not Satisfied (10%), Satisfied (8%), Extremely Not Satisfied (5%), and Neutral (13%).</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What is the maximum comment? a. Very Satisfied b. Not satisfied c. Neutral How many people said that it is satisfied? a. 24% b. 10% c. 5% How many people said that it is neutral? a. 10% b. 8% c. 5% What is the minimum comment? a. Very satisfied b. Not satisfied c. Neutral How many people are extremely not satisfied? a. 13% b. 10% c. 8%
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<p>Types of Transportation www.anlyzemath.com</p> <p>A pie chart with four segments. Clockwise from the top: a dark grey segment (45%) labeled 'Bicycle 45%'; a medium grey segment (30%) labeled 'Bus 30%'; a light grey segment (15%) labeled 'Walking 15%'; and a dark grey segment (10%) labeled 'car 10%'.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> _____ is the highest means of transportation. a. car b. Bicycle c. Bus _____ is the least means of transportation. a. car b. Bicycle c. Bus The amount of transportation by bus is _____ a. 30% b. 15% c. 45% Transportation through walking is greater than _____ but less than bus. a. Bicycle b. car c. None of the above What is the _____% of minimum transportation? a. 10% b. 45% c. 30%
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GENERAL PARAGRAPH
**5
MARKS**
1. Computer of today

Today's generation could never ever imagine in their wildest dreams about the world, ages before, when there were no computers or any other technologies. So much we have advanced that now every information is just a click away and is in your hands 24/7. All this advancement was possible only with the introduction of a small device called the "Computer".

The early computers were limited in their functions. Charles Babbage in 1837 was the first to introduce and design a fully programmed mechanical computer, his analytical engine and it was later completed by his son Henry Babbage who made it into a simplified version of the analytical engine's computing unit.

The original objective of inventing a computer was to create a fast calculating machine. During the World War II, it became very essential to understand and locate the direction and speed of the enemy weapons. Over a period of time computers have evolved and today with the Artificial Intelligence technology, we use the most advanced kind of computers that have helped man in every sector of life. At every generation of the computers or in fact during the evolution, each time computers are being launched that are lighter, smaller, speedier and more powerful. The computers have been a dominating factor since the 1970's and today it has conquered almost all walks of life.

Computers are being used for various purposes today like weather forecasting, machinery operations, guidance of spacecraft and technology. Apart from these in the medical sector, it provides a great helping hand in storing information that could be referred later, in space technology, automation in banks, ticket booking through the net, traffic control, and even games could be played in computers on and many more.

2. Pollution and its effects

The presence of that substance in the environment which has harmful and toxic effect on it is called pollution. Environmental pollution can be caused by natural events such as volcanoes and forest fires but it largely occurs due to the pollutants caused by human activities. With growth in population and rapid

spread of industrialization pollution has become a global issue. The awareness for the need to protect environment from pollution has developed among the people.

The effects of pollution may be given here. The greenhouse gas emission in the atmosphere increases the temperature of the earth. The climate change causes catastrophic change in weather. The harmful gases in the atmosphere cause irritation in the throat and eyes, asthma as well as other respiratory problems and diseases such as lung cancer.

Increased level of radiation increases the risk of skin cancer. It can also have adverse effects on cardiovascular system. Use of fertilizers such as insecticides and pesticides reduce the soil fertility that results in reduction of crop production. This may result in famine and malnutrition.

Polluted water affects the sea organisms and aquatic life. The contaminated water when consumed by humans causes various diseases such as typhoid, cholera, and jaundice. The excessive exposure to noise pollution can result in impaired hearing or cause deafness in human beings. It might also result in high blood pressure and coronary diseases. Wild life is also adversely affected due to air and noise pollution. Toxic soils and water channels can kill several plants and animals. It may cause neurological damage, cancer and failure to reproduce in animals.

Pollution has several adverse effects on animals, plants, environment, ecosystem and human beings. It is a global issue and people are now being more aware of the need to prevent this problem. It is vital to control pollution to prevent its adverse effects on our environment and life in general.

3. Deforestation

Deforestation is the removal of trees on a vast level for fulfilling all the requirements of the growing population. Humans being are so selfish; they are doing deforestation by completely removing the forests without replanting. However, they do not know that unknowingly they are digging a big pit for their own. People are changing the forests into the land forms for getting more wood, fuel, harvesting, making farms, building homes and cities to live comfortably.

Deforestation results in many effects like loss of animal home, animals are dying, environment change, seasonal change, increasing temperature, rising environmental heat, global warming, increasing greenhouse gas effect, melting ice caps and glaciers, increasing sea level, weakening ozone layer, hole in the ozone layer, sea animal dying, increasing risks of natural disaster like storm, cyclone, typhoon, flood, drought, and many more negative changes which are enough to last the existence of life on the earth.

Forests play a great role in balancing the human life and environmental cycle by regulating the water cycle, production of soil, providing habitat for animals, providing oxygen, utilizing harmful CO₂, regulating environmental temperature, preventing soil erosion and many more. By cutting the forests we are stopping all the positive activities done by forests in the favour of human and environment.

4. Child labour

Child labour has become a biggest social issue in India which needs to be solved on regular basis. It is not the responsibility of the government only, it should be solved and taken care by all the parents, owners and other social organizations. It is the issue of everyone which should be solved personally as it can be happened with the child of any person.

In many developing countries child labour is very common because of the existence of high level of poverty and poor schooling opportunities for the children. The highest incidence rate of the child labour is still more than 50 percent in which children of age group 5 to 14 are working in the developing country. The rate of child labour is high in the agriculture field which is mostly found in the rural and informal urban economy where most of the children are predominantly employed into the agriculture work by their own parents instead of sending them to the school and free them to play with friends.

The issue of the child labour has now been an international concern as it is highly involved in inhibiting the growth and development of the country. Healthy children are the bright future and power of any country thus child labour is damaging, spoiling and destroying the future of the children and finally the country.

5. Social Media and its impact

We live in a time and age where information is just a button press away. We are swayed by information all around us. We millennials want to know, read, understand and then speak our minds about it. That is where social media comes into play. Social media is one of the biggest elements that we live with and cannot ignore it.

Social media is a collection of websites, applications and other platforms that enable us to share or create content and also helps us to participate in social networking. Social media is not limited to blogging and sharing pictures, there are a lot of strong tools also that social media provides. That is because that the impact of social media is very high and far reaching. It can make or break images.

But social media is a topic of controversy today, many feel it's a boon but there is a majority who feels that it is a curse. Mostly people feel that social media has destroyed human interaction with a rapid rate and has modified modern human relationships. But there are others who feel that it is a blessing that has connected us to every part of the world, we can meet our loved ones that are far, we can spread awareness through it, we can send security warnings etc. There is a lot that social media can do. But it is an unarguable fact the presence of social media has made our lives convenient, easier and much faster.

6. Terrorism

Terrorism is the use or threat of violence to create fear and alarm. Terrorists murder and kidnap people, set off bombs, hijack airplanes, set fires, and commit other serious crimes. But the goals of terrorists differ from those of ordinary criminals. Most criminals want money or some other form of personal gain. Most terrorists commit crimes to support political causes.

The word terrorism first appeared during the French Revolution (1789-1799). Some of the revolutionaries who seized power in France adopted a policy of violence against their enemies. The period of their rule became known as the Reign of Terror. Terrorist acts are committed for various reasons. Some individuals and groups that use terrorism. They often threaten to kill the hostages if their demands are not met. Some terrorism involves the intentional release of toxic chemicals, poisons, germs, or other harmful substances. Bombings make up about half of all terrorist acts.

Terrorism may cross national boundaries. A quarrel in one nation may produce terrorist attacks in several other countries. Some governments secretly support certain terrorist groups by providing weapons, training, and money for attacks in other countries.

Most terrorist groups fail to achieve their long-range political goals. Governments fight terrorism by refusing to accept terrorist demands and by increasing security at airports and other likely targets. Some countries train special military units to rescue hostages. All terrorist acts are crimes under international law.

7. Science

Science involves extensive study of the behaviour of natural and physical world. The study is conducted by way of research, observation and experimentation. There are several branches of science. These include the natural sciences, social sciences and formal sciences. These broad categories have further been divided into subcategories and sub-sub categories. Physics, chemistry, biology, earth science and astronomy form a part of the natural sciences, history, geography, economics, political science, sociology, psychology, social studies and anthropology are a part of the social sciences and formal sciences include mathematics, logic, statistics, decision theory, system theory and computer science.

Science has changed the world for good. There have been several scientific inventions from time to time and these have made life convenient for the human beings. Several of these inventions have become an integral part of our lives and we cannot imagine our lives without them. Scientists worldwide continue to experiment and keep coming up with newer inventions every now and then with some of them bringing revolution worldwide. However, as useful as it is, science has also been misused by some, mainly by those in power, for fueling an arms race and degrading the environment.

The ideologies of science and religion have not found any meeting ground. These seemingly contrasting ideas have given rise to several conflicts in the past and continue to do so.

8. Status of women in India

The status of women in the ancient Indian society was quite better however in the middle age it got deteriorated. Various ill practices came into existence against women which deteriorated the women status.

Indian society became male dominated society and women were started to be treated as man's slaves. Slowly they became the weaker sex in the society because men used to keep women under their thumb. They were forced to obey men blindly as a dumb cattle living under four walls of the house. At some place in the country, women are still ill-treated by the men even after the fast changes in the society.

Women are treated as living things of the house following all the old cultures, traditions and restrictions of the society. Earlier the elders of the family were not happy on the birth of a female child in the home however they became double happy if the child was male. They understood that male child will be source of money whereas female child will be consumer of money. Birth of daughter was supposed as curse to the family. The gradual positive changes in the Indian society has been proved to be beneficial for the women status. Positive thinking of people has taken a swift speed which has changed human mind politically, economically and socially towards women.

9. Importance of Discipline

Discipline is being obedient and have self-controlled behaviour to follow orders of proper authority. Discipline is of great importance in the whole life and needed in every walk of life. It is required by everyone who needs to work on any project seriously. If we do not obey and follow the orders, rules of the superiors; definitely we would suffer problems and may be failure.

We should always be in discipline and obey the order of our parents and teachers to be successful in our lives. We should get up from the bed in the early morning. We should drink water and go to toilet to fresh, brush our teeth, take bath and then take our healthy breakfast. We should never go to school without taking food. We should do our homework in clean and neat way at right time. We should never deny, disrespect, and unhappy our parents and follow their all orders. We should go to school at right time and in the proper uniform. In the classroom, we should do prayer to the God according to the school norms. We should follow the teacher's orders, do proper work in good hand writing and learn everything in right manner.

We should not misbehave with the teachers, principal, maid, gate keepers or students. We should behave well with all whether at home, school, office or

other places.No one can achieve anything big in the life without discipline. Thus, we all should follow obey of our parents and teachers to be a successful person in the life.

10. Importance of Reading

Reading daily is one of the best habits one can possess. It develops your imagination and provides you with a fortune of knowledge. Books are your best friend is rightly said as reading helps build up your confidence and uplifts your mood. Once you start reading, you experience a whole new world.

When you develop the habit of reading you eventually get addicted to it. Reading can help you grow and give a new perspective about life. Good books can influence you positively and guide you towards the

right direction in life. The more you read the more you fall in love with reading. Reading develops language skills and vocabulary. Reading books is also a way to relax and reduce stress.

Reading increases creativity and enhances your understanding of life. Reading also inspires you to write and one can fall in love with writing as well. If we want to adopt some good habits in life then reading should definitely be on the top of our list. It plays a vital role in the optimistic growth and development of a person.

Reading leads to self-improvement. The pleasure of reading cannot be expressed in words. One needs to read to experience the joy of reading.

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- : Sunmathi Traders - 0452-2338966, Vetri Book Centre - 9843461624, 0452-2627839
- **Mayiladuthurai** :Balaji - 09865768502.
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