

UNIT 3

PROSE

In Celebration of Being Alive

- Dr. Christiaan Barnard

Warm up

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There are several physically-challenged people who have lived successful and meaningful lives. Here are a few personalities who have fought great odds and lived a life of blazing achievements. Let's share what we know about each of them and complete the table below.

Name of the personality	Nature of challenge	Field of achievement
e.g. Beethoven	Hearing impairment	Music
Demosthenes	Stammering	Oration and Politics
Helen Keller	Visually challenged and Hearing Impairment	Literature, Politics, Lecturer
Mariyappan Thangavelu	Physically Challenged	Athletics - Para Olympics
Mozart	Hearing Impairment	Music
John Milton	Visually Challenged	Literature
Sudha Chandran	Physically Challenged	Fine Arts - Dancing



Summary

Dr. Christian Barnard, a South African surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard ruminates on why people suffer.

One day after a meal Dr. Barnard and his wife were crossing the road. A car hit him and knocked him into his wife. She was thrown on the other lane and was hit by a car from the opposite direction. Barnard suffered from eleven broken ribs and a perforated lung. His wife had a fractured shoulder.

As he recuperated in the hospital, Barnard reflected on what his father would have said. "Suffering is God's testing, refining, purifying, and ennobling us." Barnard did not see anything noble about a patient in pain and anguish, or a child wailing in the ward.

One day his father showed him a half- eaten biscuit. It was the last one his brother had before he died with a congenital heart problem. He found the suffering of children pathetic. Children implicitly trust doctors and nurses believing that they can help them. Even if they can't help them, they accept their fate.

Several years earlier, one day Dr. Barnard had witnessed what he called a "Grand Prix". Two boys, a driver, and a mechanic were driving the hospital's breakfast trolley. The blind mechanic provided the motor power, and the driver steered with one arm. The other patients joined in the fun and frolic, till the plates were scattered. The mechanic was a seven year old boy. His mother flung a lantern at his father. The lantern missed

its mark and broke on the boy's head, resulting in the third degree burns, and loss of eyesight. At that time of Grand Prix, he was a sight to look at. He had been earlier operated upon by Dr. Barnard for a hole in his heart. He was in the hospital now, for a malignant tumour of the bone. His shoulder and arm had been amputated. There was little hope of his recovery.

Dr. Barnard learnt an important lesson about life from these boys. "The business of living, is the celebration of being alive". Dr. Barnard realized that it is not what you have lost that is important, but what you have been left with. Light can't be appreciated without knowing darkness, nor can warmth, without knowing cold.

Glossary

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consideration	– careful thought
prevalent	– predominant
cripples	– people with some disability preventing them from performing certain normal functions
agony	– extreme physical and mental suffering
perforated	– torn and damaged with holes
ennobles	– (figurative use) makes dignified, morally noble
thrash around (idiom)	– to move about restlessly
sophisticated	– (here) well-advanced
mauling surgery	– surgery involving removal of tissue even at the risk of worsening of the patient's condition
Grand Prix	– (here) one of several international motor-racing events
solace	– comfort or consolation in times of grief or pain
intrepid	– bold and daring
finale	– climax or an exciting end
disfigured	– spoiled or marred in appearance
malignant	– (here, of diseases) very harmful to life
amputated	– cut off by surgical operation
profound	– very great
tumour	– diseased growth in some part of the body

Additional Words with Meanings

gloomy	– depressed	galloping	– jumping
stem from	– develop	mower	– machine for cutting grass
lovely	– good	steered	– drove
clouded	– worried	scraping	– rubbing
sophisticated	– refined	severe	– serious, extreme
mauling	– injuring	gripped	– held something tight
commandeered	– seized		

**Exercise with Answer**

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

- I near the end of my career as a heart surgeon.
a) carrier b) place c) insight d) profession
- And of the rest, many will end up as mental or physical cripples.
a) abled b) disabled c) strength d) power
- I was crossing the street with my wife after a lovely meal.
a) long b) expensive c) good d) cheap
- There was a grand finale of scattered plates and silverwares.
a) final b) show c) noise d) exposure
- If you can't they accept their fate.
a) wisdom b) weakness c) destiny d) strength
- His lower jaw became gripped in a mass of fibrous tissue.
a) held loosely b) held upward c) held sideways d) held tightly
- These children showed me that it's not what you've lost that's important.
a) significant b) strong c) weak d) mature

Answers

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. c	6. d	7. a
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**Self-Evaluation**

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

- my thoughts have turned to the consideration of why people suffer.
a) thought b) ideal c) proper d) depth **Ans:**
- Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent in the world today.
a) presence b) widespread c) attacked d) pushed **Ans:**
- My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had few years ago.
a) happy b) strong c) weak d) sorrowful **Ans:**
- My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had a few years ago.
a) set up b) look at c) develop d) internal **Ans:**
- I experienced not only agony and fear but also fear.
a) pain b) insult c) abuse d) slur **Ans:**
- I had eleven broken ribs and perforated lung.
a) weak b) strong c) sticky d) punctured **Ans:**

7. Suffering **ennobles** you – makes you a better person.
a) decreases b) improves c) reduces d) weakens Ans:
8. I see nothing noble in a patient's thrashing around on a sweat-soaked bed, mind **clouded** in agony.
a) happy b) insulted c) worried d) setting Ans:
9. Nor can I see any **nobility** in the crying of a lonely child in a ward at night.
a) decency b) meaning c) laughter d) happiness Ans:
10. In those days they didn't have **sophisticated** heart surgery.
a) mild b) strong c) complicated d) refined Ans:
11. They go through **mutilating** surgery, and afterwards they don't complain.
a) painless b) injuring c) open d) closed Ans:
12. I was missing something in all my thinking about suffering – something basic that was full of **solace** for me.
a) comfort b) pain c) attraction d) hope Ans:
13. And very soon this trolley was **commandeered** by an intrepid crew of two -----
a) commanded b) requested c) seized d) pulled Ans:
14. And very soon this trolley was commandeered by an **intrepid** crew of two -----
a) fearful b) strange c) known d) fearless Ans:
15. The mechanic provided motor power by **galloping** along the trolley with his head down.
a) running b) jumping c) singing d) laughing Ans:
16. The driver **steered** by scraping his foot on the floor.
a) talked b) jumped c) touched d) drove Ans:
17. The driver steered by **scraping** his foot on the floor.
a) rubbing b) walking c) asking d) smiling Ans:
18. Judging by the laughter and shouts of **encouragement** from the rest of the patients -----
a) comfort b) strange c) motivation d) attack Ans:
19. He suffered **severe** third-degree burns on the upper part of the body.
a) mild b) serious c) partly d) plain Ans:
20. He had returned to the hospital because he had a **malignant** tumour on the bone.
a) benign b) kind c) clear d) wicked Ans:
21. A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were **amputated**.
a) removed b) treated c) touched d) joined Ans:
22. Suddenly, I realised that these two children had given me a **profound** lesson in getting on with the business of living.
a) severe b) immediate c) great d) negative Ans:

Antonyms

gloomy	×	happy	particularly	×	commonly
agony	×	comfort	trust	×	disbelief
clouded	×	untroubled	severe	×	mild
nobility	×	dishonour	amputated	×	joined
sophisticated	×	unrefined			



Exercise with Answer

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

- My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had a few years ago.
a) dull b) sorrowful c) happy d) next **Ans: c)**
- It opened my eyes to the fact that I was missing something -----
a) fiction b) reality c) spot d) true **Ans: a)**
- especially because of their total trust in doctors and nurses.
a) faith b) belief c) understanding d) disbelief **Ans: d)**
- A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were amputated.
a) removed b) treated c) touched d) joined **Ans: d)**
- Nor can I see any nobility in the crying of a lonely child in a ward at night.
a) decency b) dishonour c) laughter d) happiness **Ans: b)**

Answers

1. c	2. a	3. d	4. d	5. b
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Self-Evaluation

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

- Suffering seems to be cruelly prevalent in the world today.
a) rare b) common c) presence d) widespread **Ans:**
- I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger.
a) pain b) fortitude c) comfort d) insult **Ans:**
- I see nothing noble in a patient's thrashing around on a sweat-soaked bed, mind clouded in agony.
a) calm b) insulted c) worried d) setting **Ans:**
- In those days they didn't have sophisticated heart surgery.
a) mild b) strong c) complicated d) primitive **Ans:**
- I have always found the suffering of children particularly heartbreaking.
a) specifically b) commonly c) immediately d) recently **Ans:**

6. And very soon this trolley was commandeered by an **intrepid** crew of two -----
a) fearful b) strange c) known d) fearless Ans:
7. He suffered **severe** third-degree burns on the upper part of his body.
a) serious b) extreme c) mild d) great Ans:
8. He had returned to the hospital because he had a **malignant** tumour on the bone.
a) benign b) dull c) clear d) wicked Ans:
9. There was little **hope** of his recovery.
a) trust b) diffidence c) belief d) faith Ans:
10. Because the business of living is joy in the real sense of the word not just something for **pleasure**, amusement, recreation.
a) happiness b) wish c) choice d) boredom Ans:
11. Nor can we **appreciate** warmth if we have never suffered cold.
a) escalate b) praise c) criticise d) request Ans:

Textual Exercises

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the lesson. Page 70

- a. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?

Dr. Christiaan Barnard thought about the suffering of the people and it troubled him as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon.

- b. What were Dr. Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?

When he was hospitalized after the accident he experienced agony, fear and anger. He questioned himself why that had happened to him.

- c. When and where did the accident occur?

The accident had happened a few years ago. When he was crossing a street with his wife, a car knocked him down.

- d. How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?

Dr. Barnard could not do the scheduled surgery and he and his wife could not look after their young baby.

- e. How was Dr. Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that of his father?

Dr. Barnard was angry at his suffering but his father would take it as God's test on a person. Such incident would improve a person to become better.

- f. How was the unattended trolley put to use?

Two little boys, one blind and another crippled pushed the unattended trolley for fun.

- g. What roles did the duo take up?

The two boys took the roles of driver and mechanic. The blind boy was the mechanic and the boy with one arm was the driver.

h. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?

The choice of roles was easy because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.

i. Who encouraged them and how?

The other patients encouraged them by their laughter and shouts of encouragement.

j. What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?

Dr. Barnard compares the entertainment to the Grand Prix of Indianapolis.

k. What happened in the grand finale?

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In the grand finale the silverwares and plates were scattered and the nurse was angry with the boys who were responsible for that.

l. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?

The trolley driver had a hole in his heart and it was closed by Dr. Barnard. The boy came back to the hospital with a malignant tumour of the bone. A few days before the trolley incident, his shoulder and arm were amputated.

m. What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?

Dr. Barnard learned from the boys that the business of living is joy in the real sense of the word, not just something for pleasure, amusement and recreation. The business of living is the celebration of being alive.

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences.**a. Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.**

To prove that suffering is prevalent in this world he gives the following statistics. Out of 125 million children born this year, 12 million are unlikely to reach the age of one and another six million will die before the age of five.

b. What happened when the doctor couple were crossing the street?

While the doctor couple were crossing the street after a lovely meal together, a car hit him and knocked him into his wife. She was thrown into the other lane and struck by a car coming from the opposite direction.

c. What injuries did they sustain in the accident?

He had eleven broken ribs and a perforated lung. His wife had a badly fractured shoulder.

d. Dr. Barnard couldn't find any nobility in suffering. Why?

As a doctor Dr. Barnard saw every day patients' suffering to move about in sweat-soaked bed. He could not find any nobility in the crying of a lonely child in a ward at night.

e. Why does Dr. Barnard find suffering of children heartbreaking?

Dr. Barnard has always found the suffering of children particularly heartbreaking because of their total trust in doctors and nurses. They believe they will be helped by them. If they are not cured, they accept their fate. They do not make any complaint.

f. How did the boy who played the mechanic lose his eyesight?

The mechanic was a seven year old boy. One day his mother flung a lantern at his father in anger. Unfortunately the lantern missed its mark and broke on the boy's head, resulting in the third degree burns, and loss of eyesight.

g. Why does Dr. Barnard describe the blind boy as a 'walking horror'?

Because of the boy's mother's mistake the boy became blind. He was a walking horror because he was walking with a disfigured face and long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body.

h. What were the problems the trolley driver suffered from?

The trolley driver had a hole in his heart and it was closed by Dr. Barnard. The boy came back to the hospital with a malignant tumour of the bone. A few days before the trolley incident, his shoulder and arm were amputated.

Additional**Answer the following questions.****1. What would have been said by Dr. Barnard's father when he met with an accident?**

His father would have said that it was the will of God and God would like to test him.

2. What does the author call Grand Prix?

The unattended trolley was moved by two differently-abled boys – one blind and another one with one hand. He calls this Grand Prix.

3. How did the two boys get the trolley to play with?

The nurse left the breakfast trolley unattended. The two boys took the trolley for their fun.

4. What was the reaction of the nurse when the boys scattered the plates and silverwares?

The nurse was very angry and scolded the boys when they scattered the plates and silverwares.

3. Answer the following in a paragraph of 100- 150 words each.**a. Give an account of the medical problems for which the two boys were hospitalized.**

Title	In Celebration of Being Alive
Author	Dr. Christiaan Barnard
Theme	The business of living is the celebration of being alive

*He suffered severe third-degree burns on the upper part of his body, and lost both his eyes.
A few days before the race, the other boy's shoulder and arm were amputated.*

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South African surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard has ruminated on why people suffer. One day Dr. Barnard had witnessed what he called a "Grand Prix". Two boys, a driver, and a mechanic drove the hospital's breakfast trolley. The blind mechanic provided the motor power, and the driver steered with one arm. The other patients joined in the fun and frolic till the plates were scattered. The mechanic was a seven year old boy. His mother flung a lantern at his father. The lantern missed its mark and broke on the boy's head, resulting in the third degree burns, and loss of eyesight. At that time of Grand Prix, he was a sight to look at. The driver had only one arm. He had been earlier operated upon by Dr. Barnard for a hole in his heart. He was in the hospital now, for a malignant tumour of the bone. His shoulder and arm had been amputated. There was little hope of his recovery.

*Inscrutable are the ways of God.
As a butterfly is to the wanton boy, so are we to God.*

b. "These two children had given me a profound lesson ..." Elucidate.

Title	In Celebration of Being Alive
Author	Dr. Christiaan Barnard
Theme	The business of living is the celebration of being alive

The business of living is joy in the real sense of the word, not just something for pleasure, amusement, recreation.

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South African surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard has ruminated on why people suffer. Dr. Barnard had a distorted view of suffering. But the two children taught a profound lesson to Dr. Barnard. In spite of being disabled, they provided a lot of entertainment to the patients of the hospital. He learnt that suffering is necessary, and being alive is important. He also learnt that the business of living is the celebration of being alive. Dr. Barnard has come to understand that the experience of suffering makes a person a better one. One can't appreciate light if one has not known darkness. Similarly warmth can be appreciated if one has experienced biting cold. The two children have shown Dr. Barnard that what you have been left with is more important than what you have lost.

*These children showed me that it's not what you've lost that's important.
What is important is what you have left.*

c. Describe the 'Grand Prix' at Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital.

Title	In Celebration of Being Alive
Author	Dr. Christiaan Barnard
Theme	The business of living is the celebration of being alive

The choice of roles was easy because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South African surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard has ruminated on why people suffer. One morning a nurse had left a breakfast trolley unattended. And very soon this trolley was seized by two fearless boys – a driver and a mechanic. The mechanic provided motor power by galloping along behind the trolley with his head down, while the driver, seated on the mower deck, held on with one hand and steered by rubbing his foot on the floor. The choice of roles was easy because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm. They put on quite a show that day. Judging by the laughter and shouts of encouragement from the rest of the patients, it was a much better entertainment than anything anyone puts on at the Indianapolis 500 car race. There was a grand finale of scattered plates and silverware before the nurse and ward sister caught up with them, scolded them and put them back to bed.

It opened my eyes to the fact that I was missing something in all my thinking about suffering – something basic that was full of solace for me.

d. How did a casual incident in a hospital help Dr. Barnard perceive a new dimension of life?

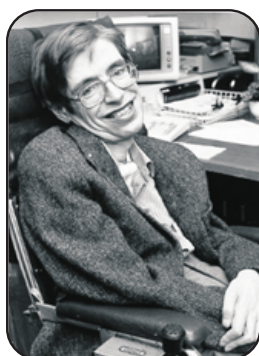
Title	In Celebration of Being Alive
Author	Dr. Christiaan Barnard
Theme	The business of living is the celebration of being alive

*You don't become a better person because you are suffering;
but you become a better person because you have experienced suffering.*

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South African surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard has ruminated on why people suffer. The two boys – one blind and another one with one arm – played with an unattended trolley. It was a casual incident in any hospital. But it changed Dr. Barnard's view on life. It taught him a new dimension of life. Dr. Barnard had a distorted view of suffering. In spite of being disabled, the boys provided a lot of entertainment to the patients of the hospital. He learnt that suffering is necessary, and being alive is important. He also learnt that the business of living is the celebration of being alive. Dr. Barnard has come to understand that the experience of suffering makes a person a better one. One can't appreciate light if one has not known darkness. Similarly warmth can be appreciated if one has experienced biting cold. The two children have shown Dr. Barnard that what you have been left with is more important than what you have lost.

*The most beautiful things in the world cannot be seen or touched.
They must be felt with the heart.*

e. Life is unjust and cruel to certain people. Do they all resign themselves to their fate? Can you think of some who have fought their disabilities heroically and remained a stellar example for others? (for e.g. the astrophysicist Stephen Hawking, a paraplegic). Give an account of one such person and his/her struggle to live a fruitful life.



Stephen Hawking

Stephen William Hawking was born on 8th January 1942 (exactly 300 years after the death of Galileo) in Oxford, England. His parents' house was in North London but during the Second World War Oxford was considered a safer place to have babies. When he was eight his family moved to St. Albans, a town about 20 miles north of London. At the age of eleven, Stephen went to St. Albans School and then on to University College, Oxford (1952). Stephen William Hawking (1942 - 2018) was the former Lucasian Professor of Mathematics at the University of Cambridge and author of '**A Brief History of Time**' which is an international bestseller. He was the Dennis Stanton Avery and Sally Tsui Wong-Avery Director of Research at the Department of Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics and Founder of the Centre for Theoretical Cosmology at Cambridge. His other books for the general reader include **A Brief History of Time**, the essay collection **Black**

Holes and Baby Universe and **The Universe in a Nutshell**.

In 1963, Hawking contracted motor neurone and was given two years to live. Yet he went on to Cambridge to become a brilliant researcher and Professorial Fellow at Gonville and Caius College. From 1979 to 2009 he held the post of Lucasian Professor at Cambridge, the chair held by Isaac Newton in 1663. Professor Hawking received over a dozen honorary degrees and was awarded the CBE in 1982. He was a fellow of the Royal Society and a member of the US National Academy of

Science. Stephen Hawking is regarded as one of the most brilliant theoretical physicists since Einstein.

Additional

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

1. What does Dr. Barnard want to convey in the lesson 'In Celebration of Being Alive'?

Title	In Celebration of Being Alive
Author	Dr. Christiaan Barnard
Theme	The business of living is the celebration of being alive

The business of living is joy in the real sense of the word, not just something for pleasure, amusement, recreation.

Dr. Christiaan Barnard, a South Africa surgeon, designed artificial heart valves, and wrote extensively on the subject. In this essay Dr. Barnard has ruminated on why people suffer. One day Dr. Barnard and his wife met with an accident. As he recuperated in the hospital, Barnard reflected on what his father would have said. "Suffering is God's testing, refining, purifying, and ennobling us." Barnard did not see anything noble about a patient in pain and anguish, or a child wailing in the ward. He found the suffering of children pathetic. Children implicitly trust doctors and nurses believing that they can help them. Even if the doctors can't help them, they accept their fate. One day Dr. Barnard saw two boys prank. They were driving the hospital's breakfast trolley. The blind mechanic provided the motor power, and the driver steered with one arm. The other patients joined in the fun and frolic, till the plates were scattered. The mechanic was a seven-year-old blind boy. The driver had been earlier operated upon by Dr. Barnard for a hole in his heart. He was in the hospital then, for a malignant tumour of the bone. His shoulder and arm had been amputated. There was little hope of his recovery. Dr. Barnard learnt an important lesson about life from these boys. "The business of living, is the celebration of being alive". Dr. Barnard wants to convey that it is not what you have lost that is important, but what you have been left with. Light can't be appreciated without knowing darkness, nor can warmth, without knowing cold.

Be not afraid of life.

Believe that life is worth living and your belief will help create the fact

Vocabulary

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a) Go through the lesson and spot the words which mean the same as the following.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. profession (para 1) | – | career |
| 2. sorrowful (para 2) | – | gloomy |
| 3. decency (para 5) | – | nobility |
| 4. destiny (para 6) | – | fate |
| 5. hijacked (para 8) | – | commandeered |
| 6. motivation (para 9) | – | encouragement |
| 7. serious (para 10) | – | severe |
| 8. significant (para 13) | – | important |

b) Go through the lesson and spot the words opposite to the meaning of the following.

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1. rare (para 1) | – | prevalent |
| 2. primitive (para 6) | – | sophisticated |
| 3. fiction (para 7) | – | fact |
| 4. fearful (para 8) | – | intrepid |
| 5. benign (para 11) | – | malignant |
| 6. diffidence (para 11) | – | hope |
| 7. boredom (para 12) | – | pleasure |
| 8. criticize (para 13) | – | appreciate |

c) Frame illustrative sentences to distinguish the meaning of the words in the following clusters.

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1. career – carrier – courier

- We should be careful in choosing our career.
- My cycle has a carrier behind the seat.
- I sent the parcel through courier.

2. patients – patience – patents

- Nurses look after the patients.
- Gita is known for her patience.
- Scientists get patents before they create something new.

3. accident – incident – incidence

- My friend met with an accident.
- The roads were sealed off because of some major incident.
- There's still a high incidence of Malaria in the area.

4. scraping – scrapping – scrubbing

- The scrapings of the apples cut are found on the table.
- There is talk of scrapping the age limit altogether.
- The floor needs scrubbing.

5. accept – except – expect

- She accepts the new post.
- Everybody attended the class except Sundar.
- We expect to get the results on Monday.

6. lesson – lessen – liaison

- We should be thorough with the lesson before the exam.
- This medicine will lessen the pain.
- There is a close liaison between the army and the police.

7. severe – sever – sewer

- Radha suffers from severe stomach ache.
- The trunk of the tree was severed by the woodcutter.
- The sewer is under repair.

8. raise – rise – rice

- David raised his hands to join the competition.
- The sun rises in the east.
- Rice is the staple food of South Indians.

9. quiet – quite – quit

- The teacher asked the students to keep quiet.
- I saw quite a big snake.
- He decided to quit the job.

10. final – finale – feline

- The painter was giving the final touch.
- The competitors were getting ready for the finale.
- She moves with a feline grace.

d) Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets.

[profound, amusement, confidence, agony, solace, intrepid, disfigured, perforated]

- Theatrical plays were a main source of amusement before the advent of television.
- The intrepid warriors of the Spartan Army marched into battle against a powerful enemy.
- The agony of parents finally came to an end when their lost child was found with the help of police.
- Social media has brought about a profound impact on the lives of millennials.
- The tyres of the car got perforated when the vehicle rolled over the rusted nails scattered on the road.
- Thomas Alva Edison did not lose his confidence, even after facing a series of experimental failures in his quest to discover tungsten.
- Many victims of the pipeline explosion in an oil refinery were left permanently disfigured.
- The old lady found solace in the company of the children in the neighbourhood.

e) Form a phrase with each of the following pairs of nouns given below.

Here is an example from the lesson:

	fibre	+	tissue	–	fibrous tissue
1.	muscle	+	pain	–	muscular pain
2.	skeleton	+	system	–	skeletal system
3.	nerve	+	disorder	–	nervous disorder
4.	digestion	+	enzymes	–	digestive enzymes
5.	surgery	+	instruments	–	surgical instruments
6.	agony	+	experience	–	agonizing experience
7.	glory	+	victory	–	glorious victory
8.	fancy	+	idea	–	fanciful idea
9.	emotion	+	song	–	emotional song
10.	sense	+	issue	–	sensitive issue

f) Fill the empty boxes with suitable words under each word class.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
amusement	amuse	amusement	amusingly
appreciation	appreciate	appreciable	appreciably
success	succeed	successful	successfully
pride	pride	proud	proudly
hope	hope	hopeful	hopefully

g) Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly.

- My grandfather is well-known in the village for his nobel deeds.
My grandfather is well known in the village for his **noble** deeds.
- I had my evening meals in a restaurant near my office.
I had my evening **meal** in a restaurant near my office.
- The Boss had full confidence on his Manager for successful completion of the project.
The Boss had full confidence **in** his Manager for **the** successful completion of the project.
- After the complicated surgery, the patient hoped of complete recovery.
After the complicated surgery the patient hoped **for** complete recovery.
- The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering with acute tuberculosis.
The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering **from** acute tuberculosis.
- In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream carrier.
In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream **career**.

Listening

Listen to the passage being read out. Based on your understanding, complete the statements given below with appropriate answers.

- Boredom occurs when a person is unable to **stay attentive**.
- Mental fatigue and slowing down of thought process** are emotional consequences of boredom.
- Two physical signs of acute boredom are
a. drooping of eyelids b. face assuming a frown
- How does boredom affect the quality of work a person does?
A bored person at work is likely to make many more errors than one who is not bored.
- Mention two ways by which one can overcome boredom.
a. Set goals for yourself and work towards them.
b. Develop an interest in hobbies and crafts.

Speaking

- 1. You are rushing to attend to an important work and you witness an accident on your way. Will you go to the rescue of the injured person? Share your views with the class.**

Sure, I will go to rescue the injured person. My work may be important for me but the life of a person is more important than any work. When someone meets with an accident he stands helpless by himself. This is the time he needs others' help. Even to transport him to close by hospital he needs some other's help. When we see some situation like this, being a human being we should go to help such people. In an accident, time is very important to save the affected people. So I will surely go to rescue the injured person.

- 2. Every person should take up the responsibility to serve the society in his or her own way. Discuss the various ways in which you can serve the society.**

10 Ideas for helping your society

Volunteer your time and effort with one or more of these community service ideas.

- 1. Reach out to a neighbour in need.**

Every neighborhood has people or families in need, from elderly or shut-ins to struggling single-parent households.

- 2. Perform an act of random kindness.**

Buy healthy snacks for your office or the teachers at your child's school. Pay the tolls for several people behind you. Give an umbrella to someone stuck in the pouring rain. Learn more ideas here: Random Acts of Kindness Foundation

- 3. Mentor children at your local school library, or neighbourhood center.**

All organizations that deal with children need adults of any age to work with the children in a variety of ways, from after-school tutoring to recreational and sports activities.

- 4. Serve at a local soup kitchen or food bank.**

There is no greater gift than helping feed those in your community who are down on their luck and would go hungry if not for the service provided to them.

- 5. Donate blood.**

You can help save the life of one or more people simply by giving a pint of your blood at your local blood bank or during bloodmobile visits to your community, school, or office. (And if you can't give blood, help organize a blood drive for those you can donate!)

- 6. Volunteer at the local animal shelter, rescue group, or humane society.**

The animals are part of our communities too, and many of these shelters and rescue organizations need much help to achieve their mission.

- 7. Visit a volunteering-related Website to find multiple opportunities to serve.**

One of the greatest benefits of the Internet is the amount of Websites that can help connect people with local organizations that desperately need help.

- 8. Pick up trash along the road, at a local park, or along the banks of a river, stream, or lake.**

Many times there are organized efforts to clean some of these locations, but there is nothing stopping any of us from picking up litter when we see it. And smokers? Put the butt in the trash, not on the ground.

9. Help build a home with Habitat for Humanity.

Working with Habitat not only literally builds the community, but also helps welcome a needy family who would not have a home without the help from people in the community. No building skills are necessary to volunteer.

10. Contact your local United Way, Red Cross, or Salvation Army for discovering new service opportunities.

These and other local aid organizations are clearing houses for many opportunities to serve in your local community, making a difference in the lives of your neighbors.

Helping people in your community makes that community stronger and healthier -- and makes you stronger and healthier in the process. Performing community service is a very worthy endeavor that helps bring neighbors and others together, helping us all see the bigger picture of life we often miss in living our daily lives. Finally, an added benefit of volunteering is the new people you'll meet, the new connections you'll make. By helping better others, you may end up bettering yourself in ways you never imagined. You may also learn new skills and obtain additional training -- all of which could help you discover a new career or find a better job.

Dialogue**a) Pair work: Practise the dialogue with another student. Then write a similar dialogue between a student and the class teacher regarding an educational trip.**

- Class teacher : Sundar, I am planning to take our class students on an educational trip.
- Student : Oh! Wonderful! Where madam?
- Class teacher : That's what I am thinking about. Do you have any suggestion?
- Student : I have one or two places in my mind. It depends on the duration of the trip.
- Class teacher : Maximum we can spend two days. I got permission from the principal only for two days.
- Student : I think we can go to Madurai and Kodaikanal.
- Class teacher : Why these two places?
- Student : Madam, in Madurai we can see many historical places including the famous Meenakshi Amman Temple. The next day we can go to Kodaikanal and get lot of information about garden.
- Class teacher : Where can we stay?
- Student : Surely in Kodaikanal.
- Class teacher : Then I will inform other students and see how they receive this idea.

b) Build a conversation for the following situations with a minimum of five exchanges.**1. A passenger and a railway staff regarding the cancellation of the reserved tickets.**

- Passenger : Sir, what should I do to cancel my reserved tickets?
- Railway staff : When do you want to travel and where?
- Passenger : Tomorrow to Chennai.
- Railway staff : You will lose 30% of the fare.
- Passenger : Ok sir, how to cancel that?
- Railway staff : Did you book online or get the ticket from the counter?
- Passenger : I got it from the counter.

Railway staff : Then ok. Fill the form and give it to me.
 Passenger : Is it the form sir?
 Railway staff : Yes, fill it and give it to me.

2. Two friends about the NSS camp which they are going to attend.

Sukanya : Are you getting ready for the NSS camp?
 Ramya : Yesterday only I got permission from my father.
 Sukanya : I too had some problem to get permission but somehow I got it.
 Ramya : As it is a 10 day programme, our mother was a little anxious.
 Sukanya : Ok. Let us talk about our preparation.
 Ramya : First day we are working near the temple. It will be very interesting.
 Sukanya : Third day I will be in charge of food.
 Ramya : I will also join you.
 Sukanya : Thank you. It will be very interesting.
 Ramya : I have to complete my packing. See you tomorrow.

3. A salesman and a customer at an electronic shop.

Salesman : Yes sir, what can I do for you?
 Customer : The CD player in my lap has some problem.
 Salesman : Do you have your lap with you now?
 Customer : Yes I have. Here it is.
 Salesman : Let me check it. We can't use it.
 Customer : Do you have a new one?
 Salesman : Yes I have.
 Customer : Shall I see that?
 Salesman : Do you want to keep it inside or do you want one to fix outside?
 Customer : I want to have it inside.
 Salesman : You can select it.

4. A father and his daughter about the advantages of the habit of newspaper reading. Page 75

Father : My dear, get today's news paper from the portico.
 Daughter : Here it is. Why dad everyday morning your life starts with the newspaper?
 Father : Yes dear, this is a way to know what is happening around us.
 Daughter : TV news can also give it to us.
 Father : Newspaper will give the news and the views of many people like activists, scientists and the reporters.
 Daughter : Does it make any difference dad?
 Father : Yes of course. Editor's column gives the view of that newspaper. Many columnists write article on economy, education, science and so on.
 Daughter : Oh, it is very informative to talk to you.
 Father : If you are interested to read the newspapers there are items for your age group.
 Daughter : Surely I will do it father.

c) Extend the conversation with two more relevant exchanges.

1. Receptionist : Good evening, sir. Welcome to Chennai.
 Traveller : I would like to book a deluxe room in your hotel for 3 days.
 Receptionist : Single room or double room?
 Traveller : Double room though I am single.
 Receptionist : Sir, give me your ID card.
 Traveller : Here it is.
2. Student : Good morning, sir. May I come in?
 Teacher : Good morning, why are you late today?
 Student : Sir, I missed my school bus.
 Teacher : How did you miss it?
 Student : Sorry sir, my uncle came home from US. So I started a little late from home.
 Teacher : OK. Hereafter no excuses.

Reading

Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Page 76

a) Account for the popularity of characters with supernatural powers.

We experience excitement when we read about the supernatural powers. Many characters are assigned with supernatural powers.

b) Who is referred to as a 'Cyborg'?

The term 'Cyborg' refers to a person whose body is implanted with technological devices to supplement and substitute body function.

c) What is expected to happen with the advent of the brain machine interface?

The advent of the brain machine interface will reduce the boundary between humans and machines.

d) The needs of humans are not limited. How is this statement elaborated in the passage?

As time passes, food habits change, thinking patterns change, and even appearances change.

e) How can a machine turn into a virtual companion for humans?

When intelligence is infused into machines it will turn into a virtual human companion for humans.

f) Explain the flipside of the rapid technological advancement.

The field of artificial intelligence is overtaking the human brain and many fear that it could harm the human race.

g) Identify the word in para 1 which means 'everlasting life'.

Immortality.

h) Which of the following words is synonymous with 'amalgamation'?

a) recreation b) integration c) exploration d) proposition **Ans: b)**

i) Which of the following options is the antonym of the word 'advent'?

a) drawback b) dispute c) departure d) danger **Ans: c)**

j) Find out the word which is the antonym of 'natural' in para 2.

Machine.

Grammar

Active and Passive Voice

Task 1

Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.

Page 77

- a) **The Governor inaugurated the exhibition at ten o' clock.**
The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor at ten o' clock.
- b) **The crowd expected their leader to arrive early in the morning.**
Their leader was expected by the crowd to arrive early in the morning.
- c) **Who taught her Computer Science?**
By whom was she taught Computer Science?
- d) **They unanimously named Ravi the captain of team.**
Ravi was named the captain of the team by them unanimously.
- e) **The President gave the commander an award.**
The commander was given an award by the President.
An award was given (to) the commander by the President.
- f) **Do not tell a lie.**
Let a lie not be told.
- g) **Please open the door.**
You are requested to open the door.
- h) **It is time to stop the work.**
It is time for the work to be stopped.
- i) **They say he is a spy.**
It is said that he is a spy.
- j) **One should keep one's promise.**
Promise should be kept.
- k) **People burn a great deal of wood in winter.**
A great deal of wood is burnt by people in winter.
- l) **Where had you kept the book?**
Where had the book been kept by you?
- m) **When did you feel the tremors?**
When were the tremors felt by you?
- n) **How did you do the experiment?**
How was the experiment done by you?
- o) **Whose car did someone park in front of your gate?**
Whose car was parked in front of your gate?

Page 78

Task 2

Change the following sentences into Active Voice.

- a) **The smuggler has been nabbed by the police.**
The police had nabbed the smuggler.
- b) **By whom were you interviewed?**
Who interviewed you?
- c) **Why were you scolded by your parents?**
Why did your parents scold you?
- d) **Not a word was spoken by the convict in self-defence.**
The convict did not speak a word in self-defence.
- e) **Good news is expected shortly.**
People expect good news shortly.
- f) **The mail has just been received.**
He has just received the mail.
- g) **Sundari has been taken to hospital by her husband.**
Sundari's husband has taken her to hospital.
- h) **Our television is being repaired now.**
Someone is repairing our television now.
- i) **Sweets have not been distributed to children by the organisers.**
The organisers have not distributed sweets to children.
- j) **Prizes were being given by the chief guest.**
The chief guest was giving prizes.
- k) **Nobody has been seen in the library this week.**
He has not seen anybody in the library this week.
- l) **Nobody would have known the truth if you had not disclosed it.**
(This is active voice. The passive voice is given below)
If the truth had not been disclosed by you it would not have been known to anybody.
- m) **You are advised to help the poor and needy.**
Help the poor and needy.
- n) **You are requested to make a cup of tea for the guest.**
Please make a cup of tea for the guest.

Interrogations or Questions

Task 1

Page 81

Add suitable question tags to the following sentences and punctuate properly.

1. **The children are very happy today.**
The children are very happy today, aren't they?
2. **You have not returned my books yet.**
You have not returned my books yet, have you?
3. **We enjoyed the trip very much.**
We enjoyed the trip very much, didn't we?

4. Let's clean the shelves this weekend.

Let's clean the shelves this weekend, shall we?

5. My mother rarely travels by bus.

My mother rarely travels by bus, does she?

6. Somebody must bell the cat.

Somebody must bell the cat, mustn't they?

7. Anita never comes late to office.

Anita never comes late to office, does she?

8. I am always the winner.

I am always the winner, aren't I?

9. Don't commit this mistake again.

Don't commit this mistake again, will you?

10. There is a pharmacy near that bus stand.

There is a pharmacy near that bus stand, isn't there?

11. Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions.

Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather condition, can they?

12. I am not as smart as you are.

I am not as smart as you are, am I?

13. The boys broke the window pane last evening.

The boys broke the window pane last evening, didn't they?

14. Leaves wither during autumn.

Leaves wither during autumn, don't they?

15. You should add a little salt to the buttermilk.

You should add a little salt to the buttermilk, shouldn't you?

Task 2

Correct the error found in the question tag in each of the following.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The evil doers cannot cross the path of truth, can't they? | – can they? |
| 2. The vegetables in the fridge are still fresh, aren't it? | – aren't they? |
| 3. The village head understood the intention of the politician, doesn't he? | – didn't he? |
| 4. I claim to be a person of faith and prayer, aren't I? | – don't I? |
| 5. The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss, aren't they? | – are they? |
| 6. Let's organize a trip to Goa, can we? | – shall we? |
| 7. The landlady will charge me for the damage, shan't she? | – won't she? |
| 8. Both the sisters have left for Canada, aren't they? | – haven't they? |
| 9. That's definitely not the right thing to do in this situation, isn't that? | – is it? |
| 10. We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we? | – need we? |
| 11. The Chief Guest spoke a few words, did he? | – didn't he? |
| 12. The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, haven't they? | – hasn't it? |

Writing

Story Writing

Task 1

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

Exercises

Page 84

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

A Clever Plan

Once there lived a cotton merchant. He was a very rich man having a big factory. Many employees were working there. Most of them were very loyal to the owner. They were paid well. But few of them were not very happy with their financial condition. Anyway the work was moving smoothly.

One day it was found that a heap of cotton was stolen. It was difficult to say who the culprit was. The owner did not know what to do. He almost came to think that it was not possible to get the culprit. But it was clear that some of the workers must have stolen the cotton.

The merchant's secretary was a clever man. He was thinking of many plans to find out the culprit. Suddenly a plan struck him. He asked the merchant to host a dinner for all the workers. The merchant agreed and all the workers were invited to the dinner. At the scheduled time all the workers came and they started eating the rich food arranged by the merchant.

In the middle of the feast the secretary shouted that the cotton was sticking to the hair of the thieves. All the workers were looking around except few of them. A few of the workers slowly tried to dust their head. They thought they could clear their heads before anyone noticed them. But the watchful secretary was careful to see all of them. So they were caught and punished.

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

Love is greater than money

There was a rich businessman Mr. X. He had a big company and spent most of his time for its development and earning money. He thought his only purpose of living was to earn money for himself and for his family. He had a 10 year old son. One day his son came to him and asked him a surprising question. He asked him how much he earned in one hour. The businessman was very angry to hear such a question from a 10 year old boy. The boy asked again and again so he said that he earned Rs.500 per hour.

The boy asked him to give him Rs.300. The father thought that the boy was asking the money to buy some useless things like toys. He did not want his son to waste money like that. So he shouted at him. The boy was very sorry to get the shouting from his father and went to his room crying.

After sometime the father felt sorry for having shouted at his son. He entered the boy's room and gave him money thinking that it would make him happy. The boy after receiving the money took some more crumpled notes which he had kept under his pillow. He counted the money and found that he had Rs.500. He went to his father and gave him the money. His father was wondering what the boy was up to.

The boy told him that he wanted to buy his one hour so that he could spend the time with him. The father was puzzled. He realised his mistake of not giving time to his family. He felt sorry and guilty. He hugged his son, closed his office files and took him on a picnic. He decided to spend more time with his near and dear ones.

Task 2

Continue and complete the following stories and suggest suitable titles for the same.

1. The Rich and The Poor

A rich man had a neighbour who was suffering from acute poverty. The rich man was proud of his wealth and treated his poor neighbour with disrespect and derision. One day, a fortune-teller told the rich man that all his wealth would be possessed by his neighbour within a month. The rich man became greatly worried and spent sleepless nights. He did not know how to safeguard his wealth round the clock. Suddenly he thought of a plan. He disposed of everything he had and with all that money, he bought a large, precious diamond. He sewed up the diamond in his turban. He proudly said to himself, "Now, there's no way. My poor neighbour can never secure my wealth. The words of the fortune-teller will prove false.".....

The rich man was walking around happily with the diamond in his turban. The poor man was suffering without enough food. But he was not much worried about his plight. The rich man's turban attracted the attention of many people. They talked about the size and the way the turban was worn. Some people made some insulting comments also. For a few days he did not mind anything about the comment. One day he was passing by the poor man. At that time another villager told the rich man that a lizard was sitting on his turban. He raised his hand above the turban and pushed down the lizard. When he saw the lizard on the ground he was happy and walked away. But without his knowledge the diamond fell near the poor man who took it without knowing the value of it and kept it in his house. When the old man reached his house he realised that the diamond was missing. He had no idea where it had fallen. He was worried about the loss but he could not reveal it to anyone. Thus he lost all his wealth to the poor man.

2. Importance of Debit Card

Page 86

Four friends decided to go to a restaurant for dinner. They ordered an extra-large pizza with grated cheese and other choice toppings. The next 20 minutes seemed to be too long a time. Their eyes widened and their mouth watered, when the server brought the steaming hot pizza and placed it on the table. They could barely control the drool. Simultaneously, all the four hands pulled at a slice from the plate, their faces beaming with a victorious grin. Silence prevailed as they were absorbed in the taste of their favourite food. They relished every mouthful to the core and savoured the taste of each topping with a smile of approval. Soon, the plate was empty and clean with no trace. The boys dabbed their mouths and wiped their hands with tissues. Mission accomplished, they leaned back with immense joy and satisfaction not knowing, it would be short-lived. The waiter arrived with

the bill. Joseph, who had brought the others to the restaurant for a treat casually slipped his hand into his pocket to get his wallet. He gave a soft shriek accompanied by an expression of dismay and utter disbelief. He exclaimed, "It's not there! Someone has pinched my wallet! What are we to do now?".....

Others could only laugh at Joseph. Whatever was the case, Joseph was the one to find out the way for this. But others also had the responsibilities to offer some help to him. Sunder was the one to react first. He asked for the suggestions from others. But two of them should not control their laughter to think about the mental tight corner. Ifan suggested that they should pool the money they had. Joseph assured them that he would accept it as a loan and pay them as soon as he went home. One by one came forward to put in what they had. Unfortunately after counting the money they found out it was not enough. Joseph thought that he could take the money directly to the manager and request him for two hours to pay the remaining money. As he was walking towards the manager's counter with a gloomy face, suddenly he remembered that he had kept the debit card in his shirt pocket. He felt his life came back to him. He immediately gave the debit card at the counter and finished the matter. The other friends congratulated him on saving the situation.

UTHIRA is an event conducted by the NSS unit of ABC Hr Sec School. Imagine you are a volunteer and help a parent fill in the following registration form. (Invent necessary details)

Blood Donation Application Form				PAGE 1	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> First Time Donor		<input type="checkbox"/> Repeat Donor		Date of Donation (dd/mm/yy).....	
For Repeat Donor What did you donate last time ?: <input type="checkbox"/> Whole Blood <input type="checkbox"/> Apheresis please specify : <input type="radio"/> Single Donor Red cell <input type="radio"/> Single Donor Platelets <input type="radio"/> Plasmapheresis Did you encounter any problems in your last donation ? : <input type="checkbox"/> No problems <input type="checkbox"/> problems : <input type="radio"/> Fainting <input type="radio"/> Bruise <input type="radio"/> Difficulties in finding vein <input type="radio"/> Deferred due to <input type="radio"/> Others					
ID CARD NUMBER <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">3</div> </div>			Blood Group A ⁺		Rh
OTHER CARD ID <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">9</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">8</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">7</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">6</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">5</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">4</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">3</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">1</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">0</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">2</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 20px; text-align: center; line-height: 20px;">3</div> </div>					
Donor Number.....					
Date of birth (dd/mm/yy) Age <u>23</u> year Sex <u>Male</u> Weight <u>45</u> kg. (Age between 17-70) If 17 years old, do you have parents or guardian signed consent form ? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No..... ≥60-70 years old , Do you have medical certificate? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No.....					
Present address <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Same address <input type="checkbox"/> Changed as follows : 5, CAR STREET, TIRUNELVELI - 01 Post Code Telephone Mobile Phone <u>94421 58484</u> E-Mail address					
Occupation : <input type="checkbox"/> Student <input type="checkbox"/> Gov. official, soldier, police, State Enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> Company, employee <input type="checkbox"/> Monk, priest <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Others, specify <u>Shopkeeper</u>					
Name: Mr. / Ms. / Mrs. <u>V. MANI</u> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; margin-top: 5px;"> (first name) (last name) </div>					
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> Signature <u>V. Mani</u> </div> <div style="text-align: right;"> (Please fill out the questions on page 2) </div> </div>					

For your own safety and the safety of the patient who will receive your blood, please answer the following questions to the best of your knowledge by marking <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> in the correct box		PAGE 2
Category 1 (For women only)		YES NO
1. Pregnant ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
2. Do breast-feed ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
3. Gave birth or miscarriage in the last 6 months ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
Category 2		
4. Had diarrhea in the last 7 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
5. Had unintentionally lost weight in rapidly the last 3 months?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
6. Had dental treatments in the last 3 days ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
7. Had major surgery in the last 6 months or minor surgery in the last 7 days?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
8. Do you drink alcohol or others ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
9. Had a history of drug use or had you been imprisoned in the last 3 years ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10. Had a blood transfusion in the past 1 year ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
11. Did you visit any area with malaria in the last 1 year or have you had malaria in the last 3 years ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
12. Have menstruation ? (to be answered by female only)	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
13. Do you feel fit enough and have enough rest last night ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Had high-fat diet in the last 6 hours ?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Did you take aspirin, muscle relaxants or NSAIDS or any other medicine(s) ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
16. Did you take antibiotics or any other medicine(s) ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
17. Have you or any in your family member ever had hepatitis ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
18. Have asthma, epilepsy, chronic skin disease, chronic cough, tuberculosis, allergies,	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
19. high blood pressure, heart/kidney/thyroid disease, cancer, bleeding disorder etc.?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
20. Have ear/ body piercings, tattoos made or removed or acupuncture?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
21. Did you get any vaccinations in the last 2 months ?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Did you receive serum injection in the last 1 year?	<input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
22. Others	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>I hereby certify that I have answered the following questions truthfully and that, to the best of my knowledge, my blood is safe for donation. I have been informed that my blood will be tested for syphilis, hepatitis B and C, as well as HIV/AIDS. I hereby voluntarily donate blood to the National Blood Centre of the Red Cross Society without expecting any type of remuneration. The blood may be given to any patient or for research purpose as deemed suitable by the National Blood Centre of the Thai Red Cross Society. I certify that the staff of the National Blood Centre is not responsible for any untoward effects that may occur after this blood donation. I shall be pleased to donate blood again. Donor signature: <u>V. Mani</u></p> <p>Reason for allowing donor to donate blood in this case: <u>To help those in need</u></p> <p>Doctor/Staff signature: <u>Dr. Vetr</u></p>		
For staff		
Donor Number.....	No. of Donation.....	
In case of no donor ID card for repeat Donor		
First donation(dd/mm/yy).....	Place.....	<input type="checkbox"/> Deferred due to.....
Last donation(dd/mm/yy).....	Place.....	<input type="checkbox"/> On medication that effects platelet counts
Unit Number	Blood pressure.....mm. Hg	<input type="checkbox"/> Under volume
	Pulse <input type="checkbox"/> normal <input type="checkbox"/> abnormal	<input type="checkbox"/> High volume
	Heart/Lung <input type="checkbox"/> normal <input type="checkbox"/> abnormal	<input type="checkbox"/> Discarded
	Hemoglobin <input type="checkbox"/> pass <input type="checkbox"/> not pass	
	Hb.....mg/dL <input type="checkbox"/> pass <input type="checkbox"/> not pass	
Remarks		
Registrar.....	Blood bag preparation staff.....	Blood collector.....
Blood sample collector	Rechecked by.....	



UNIT 3

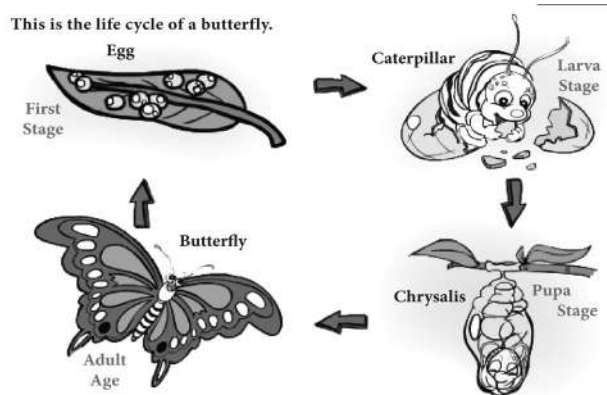
POEM

All the World's a Stage

- William Shakespeare

Warm up

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Discuss with your partner the different stages in the growth of man from a new born to an adult.

- Just like an actor who takes different stages during his life span a man has different stages. As a child, he depends squarely on parents and siblings. When the child attains the age of 3 - 4, he / she is sent to school.
- As an adult, he/she faces the challenges of the world.
- He joins the college, becomes self - dependent and prepares himself for a bright future.
- He gets married and becomes the bread winner of his family. As a father, he assumes a lot of responsibilities. The last stage is his second childhood.
- Now he is a feeble, old man who depends on others for his daily activities. No doubt he is without eye sight, ears, teeth and everything.

Summary

The poem 'All the World's a Stage' is taken from William Shakespeare's play 'As You Like It'. With these words begins the monologue by a character Jacques in Act II of the play. Shakespeare views life realistically. The poem's theme is that man is the ultimate loser in the game of life. He says that the world is a stage and all men and women are players on the stage. Every player has many parts to play; he plays seven roles during his life.

The first stage is that of an infant. He is a helpless child in his mother's arms. He merely vomits in the nurse's arms. In the second stage, he is a child who goes to school unwillingly. It may be noted that man keeps on losing one quality and blessing while qualifying for another one. The third stage brings before

us the lover who sings sad ballads for his lady love. In the youthful age when man is full of energy, he may do everything to please his beloved. Even this life filled with merry making and joyous songs passes so quickly.

Soldier is the fourth stage. Here man seeks fame though it is temporary and short lived. He endangers his life for it. But it is nothing more than a bubble. The fifth role is of a middle aged man. He has a round belly. He cites modern instances. In the sixth stage, man becomes very weak. He has pouches to carry money and his tight hose has become too big for him because he has become very lean. His big manly voice is turning again towards childish treble.

In the last stage, the condition of man becomes very miserable. Now he has grown very old and weak. He has lost all – teeth, eyes, taste. He becomes almost like a child and he is forgotten by other people. Shakespeare wants us to realise that life we spend in this world is not much to us. So we have to lead a meaningful life.

Glossary

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time	– lifetime
parts	– here, characters
ages	– here, periods of time
mewling	– a small weak noise that a cat makes
puking	– vomiting
whining	– expressing unhappiness
creeping	– walking slowly
satchel	– a shoulder bag
furnace	– place where fire is made
woeful	– unhappy
oaths	– promises
pard	– a large cat, such as a leopard
justice	– here, a judge, someone very respected
saws	– sayings
pouch	– a small bag for carrying money
hose	– tights, thin trousers that men wore in Shakespeare's time
a world too wide	– much too big
pipes	– a high sound
second childishness	– being like a child again
S/ans	– without

1. Fill in the blanks using the words given in the box to complete the summary of the poem.

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Shakespeare considers the whole world a stage where men and women are only (1) actors. They (2) enter the stage when they are born and exit when they die. Every man, during his life time, plays seven roles based on age. In the first act, as an infant, he is wholly (3) dependent on the mother or a nurse. Later, emerging as a school child, he slings his bag over his shoulder and creeps most (4) reluctantly to school. His next act is that of a lover, busy (5) composing ballads for his beloved and yearns for her (6) attention. In the fourth stage, he is aggressive and ambitious and seeks (7) reputation in all that he does. He (8) promises solemnly to guard his country and becomes a soldier. As he grows older, with

(9) maturity and wisdom, he becomes a fair judge. During this stage, he is firm and (10) serious. In the sixth act, he is seen with loose pantaloons and spectacles. His manly voice changes into a childish (11) treble. The last scene of all is his second childhood. Slowly, he loses his (12) faculties of sight, hearing, smell and taste and exits from the roles of his life.

attention	actors	serious	enter	treble	maturity
faculties	promises	reluctantly	reputation	composing	dependent

2. From the understanding of the poem, answer the following questions briefly in a sentence or two.

a) What is the world compared to?

The world is compared to a stage.

b) "And they have their exits and their entrances" - What do the words 'exits' and 'entrances' mean?

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'Exits' means death and 'entrance' means birth.

c) What is the first stage of a human's life?

Infant is the first stage of human life.

d) Describe the second stage of life as depicted by Shakespeare.

In the second stage he emerges as a school child. He slings his bag over his shoulder and creeps most reluctantly to school.

e) How does a man play a lover's role?

As a lover, he is busy composing ballads for his beloved and yearns for her attention.

f) Bring out the features of the fourth stage of a man as described by the poet.

Soldier is the fourth stage. Here man seeks fame though it is temporary and short lived. He endangers his life for it. But it is nothing more than a bubble.

g) When does a man become a judge? How?

In the fifth stage he becomes a judge. By the time he develops a round belly. He has a formal beard and quotes many proverbs and modern instances.

h) Which stage of man's life is associated with the "shrunk shank"?

In the sixth stage man's life is associated with the "shrunk shank".

i) Why is the last stage called second childhood?

The last stage ends the eventful history of man. In this stage he is like a child without teeth, sight and taste.

3. Explain the following lines briefly with reference to the context.

- a) *"They have their exits and their entrances;
And one man in his time plays many parts"*.

Reference :

These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Context :

The poet utters these words when he wants to express how man enters the world.

Explanation :

In this part Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. Man enters this stage through his birth and he leaves the stage through death. In between birth and death he plays many roles – seven roles.

- b) *"Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,
Seeking the bubble reputation".*

Reference :

These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Context :

The poet explains how a soldier would be.

Explanation :

In this part Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. Man plays many roles on the stage. These lines explain the fourth stage i.e. of soldier. In this stage he takes great care of honour and reputation. He is quick to get into any argument. He tries to get reputation which is as short-lived as a bubble.

- c) *"Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything".*

Reference :

These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Context :

The poet describes the last role of a man in his eventful life.

Explanation :

In this part Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. He plays many roles on the stage. These lines explain the last stage of man. In this stage he becomes like a child and it is his second childishness. It is the stage of oblivion. He is forgotten by his people. He is without teeth, sight, taste and everything.

Additional

Explain the following lines briefly with reference to the context.

- a) *"At first the infant
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms";*

Reference :

These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Context :

The poet begins the poem with the first stage – the infant stage.

Explanation :

In this part Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. He plays many roles on the stage. The first stage is that of infant. As an infant he makes slight noise as a cat does. He vomits in the arms of the nurse. He is totally dependent on others.

- b) *"Then the whining school boy, with a satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail."*

Reference :

These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Context :

The poet comes describes the second stage – the school boy.

Explanation :

In this part Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. He plays many roles on the stage. School boy is the second stage of man. He has shining face in the morning but when he gets ready to go to school with his bag his attitude changes. He moves slowly to school like a snail.

- c) *"And then the lover
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad".*

Reference :

These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Context :

The poet utters these words to describe the third stage – the lover

Explanation :

In this part Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. He plays many roles on the stage. Lover is the third stage. He always sighs like a furnace because of his anxiety. He composes songs in honour of his lady love.

- d) *"The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloons,
With spectacles on nose and pouch on side":*

Reference :

These lines are taken from 'All the World's a Stage' which is an extract from Shakespeare's 'As You Like It'.

Context :

The poet wants to describe the stage little above the youth

Explanation :

In this part Shakespeare says that the world is a stage. He plays many roles on the stage. The sixth stage brings him to lean pantaloons. He has spectacles and develops pouch. His youthful dress becomes too big for him.

4. **Read the poem once again carefully and identify the figure of speech that has been used in each of the following lines from the poem.**

- a) *"All the world's is a stage".*
Metaphor.
- b) *"And all the men and women merely players".*
Metaphor.

- c) *"And shining morning face, creeping like snail".*
Simile.
- d) *"Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard".*
Simile.
- e) *"Seeking the bubble reputation"*
Metaphor.
- f) *"His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide"*
Alliteration.
- g) *"and his big manly voice, turning again towards childish treble"*
Personification.

5. Pick out the words in 'alliteration' in the following lines.

- a) *"and all the men and women merely players"*
and – all ; men – merely.
- b) *"And one man in his time plays many parts"*
man – many.
- c) *"Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel".*
quick – quarrel.

6. Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow.

- a) *Then the whining school-boy, with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like snail
Unwilling to go to school.*

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

The second stage, the school boy is being referred to here by the poet.

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ii. What are the characteristics of the stage?

In this stage the boy goes to school with his bag. His face is shining.

iii. How does the boy go to school?

The boy goes to school with his bag unwillingly. He moves towards the school as slowly as a snail.

iv. Which figure of speech has been employed in the second line?

Simile is employed in the second line.

- b) *Then a soldier,
full of strange oaths, and bearded like a pard,
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel
Seeking the bubble reputation
Even in the cannon's mouth.*

i. What is the soldier ready to do?

The soldier is ready to quarrel. 'Quarrel' here means argument.

ii. Explain 'bubble reputation'.

A bubble means empty and it stays only for a short time. Reputation also is as short-lived as a bubble.

iii. What are the distinguishing features of this stage?

In this stage the soldier is full of promises. He has a beard like a leopard. He tries to gain honour and he is quick to take up any argument. Even at the risk of his life he tries to achieve reputation which is as short lived as bubble.

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

i. Whom does justice refer to?

Justice refers to man in his fifth stage.

ii. Describe his appearance.

He has a fair belly; he has become fat from eating chicken. He has a serious look and a formal beard.

iii. How does he behave with the people around him?

He behaves with the people around him as a learned man.

iv. What does he do to show his wisdom?

To show his wisdom he quotes many proverbs and modern instances.

Additional

Read the given lines and answer the questions that follow.

- a) *"All the world's a stage,
And all men and women are merely players
They have their exits and their entrances";*

i. What is the world compared to?

The world is compared to a stage.

ii. According to the poet what are men and women?

According to the poet men and women are players on the stage.

iii. What are the exits and entrances?

The exits are deaths and the entrances are births.

- b) *"With spectacles on nose and pouch on sides;
His youthful hose, well sav'd a world too wide"*

i. Which stage of man is referred to here?

The sixth stage of man is referred to here.

ii. Describe his appearance.

He has spectacles to see and he keeps a pouch to carry money.

iii. What happens to his younger days' dress?

The younger days' dress becomes too big for him because he has become very lean.

- c) *"Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
Sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything".*

i. **Which stage of man is referred to here?**

The last and the seventh stage is referred to here.

ii. **What is the significance of this stage?**

In this stage man reaches his second childhood and he is not conscious of what is happening around him. He is not in a position to help others. He is without teeth, sight and taste.

7. **Complete the table based on your understanding of the poem.**

Stage	Characteristic
1st stage, infant	crying
judge	full of proverbs
soldier	sudden and quick to quarrel
6th stage	unhappy
second childhood	sans teeth, eyes and taste
School boy	whining
old man	oblivion

8. **Based on the understanding of the poem, answer the following questions in about 100 – 150 words each. You may add your own ideas if required, to present and justify your point of view.**

- a) **Describe the various stages of a man's life picturised in the poem 'All the World's a Stage'.**

Poem	All the World's a Stage
Poet	William Shakespeare
Theme	Man plays seven roles in the life of drama

*All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;*

Shakespeare considers the whole world a stage where men and women are only actors. They enter the stage when they are born and exit when they die. Every man, during his life time, plays seven roles based on age. In the first act, as an infant, he is wholly dependent on the mother or a nurse. Later, emerging as a school child, he slings his bag over his shoulder and creeps most reluctantly to school. His next act is that of a lover, busy composing ballads for his beloved and yearns for her attention. In the fourth stage, he is aggressive and ambitious and seeks reputation in all that he does. He promises solemnly to guard his country and becomes a soldier. As he grows older, with maturity and wisdom, he becomes a fair judge. During this stage, he is firm and serious. In the sixth act, he is seen with loose pantaloons and spectacles. His manly voice changes into a childish treble. The last scene of all is his second childhood. Slowly, he loses his faculties of sight, hearing, smell and taste and exits from the stage of the world.

*Is second childishness and mere oblivion;
sans teeth, sans eyes, sans taste, sans everything*

- b) Shakespeare has skilfully brought out the parallels between the life of man and actors on stage. Elaborate this statement with reference to the poem.

Poem	All the World's a Stage
Poet	William Shakespeare
Theme	Man plays seven roles in the life of drama

*All the world's a stage,
And all the men and women merely players;*

In the beginning of the poem Shakespeare brings out the imagery of a drama stage and he compares the world to the stage. As needed for a drama stage he introduces exits and entrances. In a drama an actor has particular time to enter and exit. In the same way man enters this world through his birth and exits from this world through his death. In a drama different actors play different roles on the stage. But in the world single man plays different roles at different time of his life. The poet introduces him as an infant and takes him through different roles leading to the final stage of death. As the actors on the stage have their own script to act, man has separate script to act in his different stages. As an infant he has a particular script and as an old man he has another script. Shakespeare divides the whole life of man in this world into seven stages and he has given seven roles to him to play in the drama of life.

*You only live once, but if you do it right,
once is enough - Mae West*

Additional

Answer the following question in about 100 – 150 words.

1. How does Shakespeare bring out the life of man stage by stage from infant to old man?

Poem	All the World's a Stage
Poet	William Shakespeare
Theme	Man plays seven roles in the life of drama

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

The poem 'All the World's a Stage' is taken from William Shakespeare's play 'As You Like It'. He says that the world is a stage and all men and women are players on the stage and they play seven roles during their lives. The first stage is that of an infant. He is a helpless child in his mother's arms. He merely vomits in the nurse's arms. In the second role, he is a child who goes to school unwillingly. The third stage brings before us the lover who sings sad ballads for his lady love. In the youthful age when man is full of energy, he may do everything to please his beloved. Soldier is the fourth stage. Here man seeks fame though it is temporary and short lived. Fifth role is of a middle aged man. He has round belly. He cites modern instances. In the sixth stage, man becomes very weak and lean. His tight hose has become too big for him because he has become very lean. In the last stage, the condition of man becomes very miserable. He has lost all – teeth, eyes, taste. He becomes almost like a child and he is forgotten by other people. Shakespeare wants us to realise that life we spend in this world is not much to us. So we have to lead a meaningful life.

*Not how long but how well
you have lived is the main thing - Seneca*

Speaking

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Shakespeare describes the characteristics of the various stages of man. You are in the second stage of life. What do you think of your roles and responsibilities at this stage? Discuss with your partner and share your ideas with the class.

Yes I am in the second stage of Shakespeare's division of man's life. As it is said in the poem in the beginning of my career as a student I too had the same problem. Now I am out of the trouble. Now I love to come to school. What I learn from here is going to be the basis for my future life. I have to fulfil the responsibilities which this stage has. I have to come to school regularly. I should take my classes very seriously. Apart from the lessons I have to develop many of my skills. I should use this opportunity to have a positive attitude. I should utilise all the opportunities given by the school.

Listening

Listen to the poem and fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases. If required listen to the poem again.

The World Is Too Much with Us

The world is too much with us; late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!
This Sea that bares her bosom to the moon,
The winds that will be howling at all hours,
And are up-gathered now like sleeping flowers,
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;
It moves us not. --Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn.

William Wordsworth



UNIT 3

SUPPLEMENTARY

The Hour of Truth (Play)

- Percival Wilde

Warm up

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- a) We judge people around us, based on their qualities and actions. We brand some people as good and some bad. What qualities, do you think, characterise a gentleman? Some of them may be merely external and some others internal



Well - dressed

Courteous

Walks gently

Patient

Avoid talking aloud

Honest

- b) When we see a few coins scattered on the ground, we would probably pick them up on the sly or walk away ignoring them. What if it was an envelope full of ₹ 2000 bills? How are people likely to react in such a situation?

Discuss with a partner and share your views.

Some people may pocket it after checking whether anybody notices him. But there are some people who enquire those around whether it belongs to any one of them.



Summary

Percival Wilde's play "The Hour of Truth" is an intense psychological study. It studies the corrupting influence of money on people. The plot of the play explores greed from different angles. Almost all individuals in this play are tempted by money. This one act play particularly shows how easily people forget their moral values and principles. But at the end of the play the reader realizes that money only brings isolation, punishment, deception, frustration and endless shame. The play brings a positive note when the bad people get punished and the good people get rewarded. We can see the battle between self and society in the characters of Mr. Robert Baldwin, the secretary of a bank and the bank president, Mr. John Gresham.

Mr Baldwin represents an everyday American man. He works hard for a living. His salary is not enough to support his family. When Mr. Gresham, Baldwin's boss is accused of misappropriating the bank's money, everything changes. It hurts the clients of the bank. Mr. Baldwin considers Mr. Gresham as a good boss. When Mr. Gresham is arrested, we lose confidence in his character. Mr Gresham is totally changed with his greed for money. He teaches the readers how badly money influences people. After the arrest, Mr. Gresham

begs Mr. Baldwin to say three words at the time of his trial: "I don't remember". As a reward he offers him one hundred thousand dollars. It is really a large amount of money.

At this offer, we see how his virtuous family members change their opinion. When they hear about the bribe, they persuade Robert to tell those three words. Thus we can see how money changes the people's outlook.

It is at this time we can see the moral level of Mr Baldwin. He rejects the offer. This makes Mr Gresham feel ashamed and he is forced to confess his crime. This story ends with a positive note. We see honesty is rewarded in the end. Robert Baldwin's honesty and integrity brings him a job in another bank. He is proved again as a decent and dignified man. Marshall is impressed by Baldwin's honesty. The play ends with Marshall offering Baldwin a job in the Third National Bank.

Glossary

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wrecking	– ruining, destroying (here, bankruptcy)
indict	– accuse or charge someone for a crime and put on trial
testify	– give evidence as a witness in court
governor	– the way John addresses his father
go on the stand	– testify during a trial in the court of law
smash-up	– complete collapse (insolvency)
indignantly	– angrily
perjure	– swear falsely
haggle	– argue, disagree
reckoned	– calculated
misappropriate	– to take other's money dishonestly for one's own use
nonplussed	– confused, puzzled
baptized	– named, christened
of his own accord	– voluntarily, without compulsion
technicality	– a minor detail
shams	– people who cheat others
hypocrites	– people who put on a false appearance, pretenders
apprehension	– fear
buoyantly	– cheerfully
piteously	– sympathetically

1. Rearrange the following sentences in a meaningful sequence and write the summary of the play.

- Baldwin who returned home after meeting Gresham, informed his family that Gresham had offered a hundred thousand, if he would utter the words 'I don't remember' in court, during the trial.
- The family members tried to justify Gresham's act and enticed Baldwin into accepting the money.
- Thus 'The Hour of Truth' had dawned relieving Baldwin of the heavy burden and guilt.
- Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank.
- To save Baldwin, Mr. Marshall, President of the Third National, visited him and informed him that Gresham had confessed his crime, in order to free him from betraying his trusted friend and testifying painfully against him.

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- f) Gresham and Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham.
- g) Baldwin felt disgusted with himself and the attitude of his family members.
- h) Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him.
- i) Mr. Marshall also offered Baldwin a job in his Bank, to reward him for his honesty and integrity.
- j) The family members who were initially against Gresham, changed their mind on hearing the huge sum offered by him.

Summary

Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank. Gresham and Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham. Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him. Baldwin who returned home after meeting Gresham, informed his family that Gresham had offered a hundred thousand, if he would utter the words 'I don't remember' in court, during the trial. The family members who were initially against Gresham, changed their mind on hearing the huge sum offered by him. The family members tried to justify Gresham's act and enticed Baldwin into accepting the money. Baldwin felt disgusted with himself and the attitude of his family members. To save Baldwin, Mr. Marshall, President of the Third National, visited him and informed him that Gresham had confessed his crime, in order to free him from betraying his trusted friend and testifying painfully against him. Mr. Marshall also offered Baldwin a job in his Bank, to reward him for his honesty and integrity. Thus 'The Hour of Truth' had dawned relieving Baldwin of the heavy burden and guilt.

2. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

a) Why did Baldwin meet Gresham?

Gresham, the president of the bank misappropriated the bank money and he was arrested. Mr. Gresham asked Mr. Baldwin the Governor of the bank and his close friend to meet him to discuss how to come out of this problem.

b) What made Martha withdraw her money from the bank?

She read in the newspaper about the wrecking of the bank and she withdrew her money on her own against the wishes of her husband.

c) How is Martha's strong conviction in Baldwin's integrity revealed?

Marth told her daughter Evie that her husband Baldwin never did anything wrong. She was sure that Baldwin could not have done anything wrong.

d) What had Donovan told John?

Donovan had told John that nobody had any idea that there was something wrong with the bank.

e) John feels Gresham deserves punishment. Why?

John feels that Gresham was paying his staff poorly. Even his father was underpaid. So he feels that Gresham deserves punishment.

f) What was Baldwin's advice to Gresham?

Baldwin advised Gresham to make good the loss of the customers.

g) What did Gresham want Baldwin to do?

Gresham wanted Baldwin to save him from the case.

h) Explain the significance of the words 'I don't remember'.

These are the words which Gresham wants Baldwin to tell the court. If Baldwin says that he does not remember certain things, Gresham will not be punished.

i) Why does John turn wild on hearing that Gresham had offered his father money?

Gresham did not pay his father well when he was working as a governor of the bank. But now he offered him money to tell a lie. So he turns wild.

j) When would Baldwin part company with Gresham?

When Gresham ceases to be honest Baldwin would part company with Gresham.

k) What does John consider 'a technicality'?

Nobody loses any money and nobody wants to punish Gresham. John considers this as a technicality.

l) Why was John filled with shame?

John was filled with shame because he carried the name of Gresham who would be punished for misappropriation of money.

m) How much did Gresham offer to pay Baldwin for saving his skin and how did he justify that?

Gresham offered to pay hundred thousand dollars. Gresham justified saying that Baldwin was underpaid when he was in service and the hundred thousand dollars would be the difference between what he was paid and what he had been worth to the bank.

n) What was Mr. Marshall's offer to Baldwin?

Mr. Marshall offered Baldwin a job in the bank, the Third National.

o) How was Baldwin's honesty rewarded?

At the end Gresham accepted his guilt so Baldwin need not give witness against his boss. Because of his honesty he got a job in the Third National.

3. Based on your understanding of the play, complete the Graphic Organiser given below.

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Title : The Hour of Truth**Author : Percival Wilde****Setting :**

Parlour of a little cottage where a family awaits the return of the head, Mr. Baldwin. Baldwin and his family members discuss the problem in the Bank where Baldwin was working.

Characters :

Baldwin, Martha, Evie, John, Mr. Marshall.

Theme:

Tendency to be corrupted by the power of money.

Climax :

Gresham accepts his crime. Baldwin's honesty is proved. Mr. Marshall offers him a job in the Third National.

Plot :

Mr. Robert Baldwin works in the bank of Mr. Gresham, who is now in police custody for misappropriation of depositors' money. He offers Mr. Baldwin, a truthful person, 100000/- dollars as bribe to say three words 'I don't remember' at the time of the trial which is going to take place the next day. The reaction to this offer from all other members of his family is the main plot of the play.

Values highlighted in the play :

We should not be carried away by the power of money. Honesty will be rewarded at the end.

4. Answer in a paragraph in about 150 words each.

- a) Trace the bond of friendship between Baldwin and Gresham. Explain why Baldwin wished to attribute some credit to his friend.

money corrupts – Baldwin honest and upright – working in bank of John Gresham – good friends – Baldwin's son Gresham – Gresham – misappropriation of money – Baldwin to testify against him – Gresham sincere – Baldwin honest – decided to part with friend – promised 100000 dollars – Baldwin's family greedy – wanted to help Gresham – Baldwin kept his honesty.

Title	The Hour of Truth
Author	Percival Wilde
Theme	Honesty will be ultimately rewarded

Percival Wilde's play "The Hour of Truth" is an intense psychological study. It studies the corrupting influence of money on people. The plot of the play explores greed from different angles. Almost all individuals in this play are tempted by money. This one act play particularly shows how easily people forget their moral values and principles. Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank. Gresham and Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham. Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him. Gresham had been a sincere person and Baldwin was an honest man. Both were good friends but when Baldwin came to know about the misappropriation of money he decided to part with him. Though Gresham promised to give him 100000 dollars for saving him Baldwin did not accept the offer. At the end Baldwin's family wanted to help Gresham because they were greedy enough to get the money from Gresham. But Baldwin kept his honesty till the end.

Integrity is telling myself the truth. And honesty is telling the truth to other people.

- b) How did Martha and John react when they came to know that Baldwin had rejected the generous offer made by Gresham?

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Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank. Gresham and Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham. Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him.

Baldwin had determined to testify against Gresham. Baldwin's family members were with Baldwin to testify against Gresham. When they heard that Gresham offered to give him hundred thousand dollars their perception changed. Martha was telling him that people would talk against Baldwin if he testified against Gresham. They would say that he ditched his close friend. His son John told him that he would be ashamed if Gresham was punished because he had his name with him. Their change of attitude shows how man changes when money corrupts him.

Integrity is telling myself the truth. And honesty is telling the truth to other people.

- c) Is Baldwin really honest or does he maintain his honesty fearing criticism? Why do you say so?

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Author	Percival Wilde
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Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank. Gresham and Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham. Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him. Baldwin was really an honest man. If he had not been so he would have accepted the huge offer given by Gresham. Even if he testified for Gresham he would just say 'I don't remember'. This would not reveal him to the public. Though his family members changed their attitude after knowing the offer, he did not accept their request. There was a possibility of losing his job but still he determined to testify against Gresham. Because of his honesty Mt. Marshall offered him a job in the Third National. So we can say that Baldwin is really an honest man.

No legacy is so rich as honesty.

- d) Sketch the character of i) Robert Baldwin and ii) John Gresham

Baldwin simple life with family – governor national bank – honest, hardworking – more than 35 years – good relationship with family – kind and loyal – no compromise with morality – did not accept the offer to help Gresham – arrested for misappropriation of money – get promotion at the Third National
John Gresham president of national bank – corrupt – representative of new America – money minded – misappropriates bank money – selfish – do anything to hide corrupted nature – ready to give bribes – change in the end – powerful and truthful attitude of Baldwin – a new man – will to be honest

Title	The Hour of Truth
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- i) **Robert Baldwin** is the protagonist of this play. He leads a simple life with his wife Martha and his son John and daughter Evie. He is working as the Governor of the National Bank. He is an honest, diligent and hardworking employee. He has been working in the bank for more than 35 years. He keeps a good relationship with his family members. He is kind and loyal to others. He is not ready to make any kind of compromise with his morality. When his friend John Gresham was arrested for the misappropriation of bank account. Baldwin was not ready to make any kind of compromise. Baldwin was the only witness. He is not upset when John Gresham offers a bribe of 100000 dollars to say in the court, "I don't remember". It is because of his deep-rooted morality and honesty, he is getting promotion at the Third National.
- ii) **Mr. John Gresham** is the President of a national bank. He is corrupt from the beginning. He is really a true representative of the new American. He has a strong attachment with the money. He misappropriates money from his own bank. His attitude towards money is really selfish. He is ready to do anything for hiding his corrupted nature. He is ready to give and take bribes. But he changes his mind in the end with the firm resolve and truthful attitude of his friend John Baldwin. He becomes a new man. This shows that he has a will to be a man of honesty.

It takes strength and courage to admit the truth.

- e) Who do you think exhibits true friendship – Baldwin or Gresham? Justify your answer.

Baldwin honest and upright – in Gresham's bank – Gresham and Baldwin friends – named son Gresham – more than 30 years – Gresham's misappropriation of money – Baldwin to testify against – offer of

hundred thousand dollars – Baldwin not ready – ready to part with him – Gresham not honest – accepts his mistake – avoids his friend's appearance in the court – both exhibit friendship

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Baldwin was an honest and upright man, working under John Gresham, in a bank. Gresham and Baldwin had been thick friends for over 30 years and Baldwin had even named his son after Gresham. Gresham had been arrested for misappropriation of money at the bank and Baldwin was to testify against him. Gresham was ready to offer hundred thousand dollars to Baldwin to save him from the trouble. Though he was his friend Baldwin was not ready to help him. He said that they had been friends so far but now he would part with him because Gresham was not honest. Gresham at the end did not want his friend to come to the court. So he accepted his, guilt. Both of them were good friends and both of them exhibited their friendship in different ways.

*Honesty is more than not lying.
It is truth telling, truth speaking, truth living and truth loving.*

Additional

Answer in a paragraph in about 150 words each.

1. How does Percival Wild prove that man is easily corruptible?

Percival Wilde – 'The Hour of Truth' – money corrupts – greed from different angles – clash in moral values and principles – money brings isolation, endless shame – bad punished – good rewarded – Gresham's misappropriation – battle between self and society Baldwin – offered hundred thousand dollars – changed family attitude – corrupted by money – money changes people's outlook.

Title	The Hour of Truth
Author	Percival Wilde
Theme	Honesty will be ultimately rewarded

Percival Wilde's play "The Hour of Truth" is an intense psychological study. It studies the corrupting influence of money on people. The plot of the play explores greed from different angles. Almost all individuals in this play are tempted by money. This one act play particularly shows how easily people forget their moral values and principles. But at the end of the play the reader realizes that money only brings isolation, punishment, deception, frustration and endless shame. The play brings a positive note when the bad people get punished and the good people get rewarded. We can see the battle between self and society in the characters of Mr. Robert Baldwin, the secretary of a bank and the bank president, Mr. John Gresham. Mr. Gresham was totally changed with his greed for money. After the arrest, Mr. Gresham begged Mr. Baldwin to say three words at the time of his trial: "I don't remember". As a reward he offered him one hundred thousand dollars. It was really a large amount of money. At this offer, we see how his virtuous family members changed their opinion. When they heard about the bribe, they persuaded Robert to tell those three words. Thus we can see how money changes the people's outlook.

When you tell a lie, you steal someone's right to the truth.

5. IDIOMS

An idiom is an expression in English language that has a special meaning of its own. It cannot be understood from the meanings of the individual words.

Here are a few idioms that you came across in the play you have just read. For e.g. 'I told him he would have to make good.' The idiom 'to make good' means 'to compensate for a wrongdoing'.

Now match the idioms under column A with their meanings in column B:

A. IDIOMS	B. MEANINGS	Answer
save one's skin	a sudden unexpected event or news	To protect oneself from difficulty
make both ends meet	to be the most powerful	manage one's expenses within one's income
a bolt out of a clear sky	viewed with suspicion and distrust	a sudden unexpected event or news
go to grave	to protect oneself from difficulty	to exit the world
have the whip hand	manage one's expenses within one's income	to be the most powerful
under a cloud	to exit the world	viewed with suspicion and distrust

Speaking

- a) **Imagine you are Baldwin and your partner is Gresham. Try your best to persuade your partner to confess the truth. Build a conversation describing how both of you would react in such a situation. Work in pairs.**

- Baldwin** : My dear Gresham, please confess in the court. You may be pardoned.
- Gresham** : No, Baldwin. I'll lose my reputation among the clients.
- Baldwin** : Certainly not. Honesty is the best policy. Our clients will definitely sympathize with you when they understand the circumstances.
- Gresham** : Look here! you've nothing to lose by helping me. After all, I will make up the loss without any body's knowledge.
- Baldwin** : Gresham, it is a different thing. You have to run from pillar to post in order to compensate. But by confessing, you will be held in high esteem.
- Gresham** : I doubt it.
- Baldwin** : Please, listen to me. We have been thick friends for the past 30 years. You have done the wrong thing because of forces of circumstances.
- I know you are a conscientious man.
- Believe me. You will never lose your reputation.
- Gresham** : Ok, dear friend. I'll consider and contact you tomorrow.
- Baldwin** : Hope you will take the right decision.

- b) **'A friend in need is a friend indeed'. Does this hold good in all situations? Share your views with your class.**

No, this doesn't hold good in all situations. When we are confronted with physical tight corners, our friends will try their best to help us. They will take risks also. But when we face financial crunch, they may hesitate. This is because their parents may not support them. Circumstances compel them to act in their own ways.

So we should not expect our friends to help in all circumstances. Realising their inability, we should not hesitate to appreciate them. Without friendship, our life journey will be dull and drab.

