

UNIT 2

PROSE

A Nice Cup of Tea

- George Orwell

Warm up

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a) Here are a few varieties of tea. How many of these have you tasted? Tick the boxes.

Herbal Tea ☐Ice Tea ☐Lemon Tea ☒Green Tea ☒Black Tea ☒Tea with Milk ☒

b) You would have seen lovely packets of tea on the shelves at supermarkets and shops. Have you ever wondered how tea powder is obtained from the plants? Look at the pictures and describe the process.



The tea leaves are plucked by the workers.



The plucked leaves are dried in sunlight.



The dried leaves are powdered.



The tea power is packed.

Summary

The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the correct ways of handling the essences of drinking tea. The speaker guides the reader through instructions on how to prepare and drink tea and then talks about many of the faults people currently are doing when drinking their tea. The title of the essay directly refers to the essay's content as well as the idiom which means that something suits someone nicely such as how elegant Orwell describes tea in general. The central meaning within this essay relates to the methods of creating a perfect cup of tea.

He is of the opinion that many cookery books leave some important points in preparing tea. Preparing tea is important because tea has come to stay in our culture. According to him there are eleven

points to follow to prepare a nice cup of tea. First of all one should select Indian or Ceylonese tea. China tea does not have the stimulation and one does not feel good after drinking China tea. Secondly, tea should be made in teapot in small quantities. Tea should not be made in a big vessel. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware.

Thirdly the pot should be warmed beforehand keeping it on the hob. Fourthly, to make strong tea we should take six heaped teaspoons of tea. Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot without using strainers or muslin bags. Sixthly, the teapot should be taken to the kettle and not the other way about. The water should be actually boiling at the time tea is dropped inside. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it or give the pot a good shake. Afterwards tea leaves can be allowed to settle.

Eighthly, one should use a breakfast cup to drink tea. The cylindrical type of cup will keep the heat longer. Ninthly cream should be removed from the milk before using it for tea. Tenthly, one should pour the tea into the cup first. But some people pour milk first. If the milk is added second one could regulate the amount of milk. Lastly tea should be drunk without sugar.

Glossary

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curious	– interesting
controversial	– arguable, disputable
virtues	– admirable qualities
despised	– hated
stimulation	– excitement, encouragement
optimistic	– positive, hopeful
cauldron	– a big pot used for boiling
rationing	– restricting the consumption of a scarce commodity during war
dangling	– hanging freely, suspended
spout	– the pipe-like opening in a teapot through which tea is poured out
liable	– likely
mysterious	– incomprehensible
etiquette	– socially acceptable behaviour

Additional Glossary

cooking	– food preparation	swilling	– rinsing
sketchy	– vague	spot	– place
violent	– ferocious	considerable	– significant
acutely	– highly	infuses	– fills
regard	– consider	impact	– effect
golden	– important (here)	regulate	– control
hob	– the flat top of a cooker		



Exercise with Answer

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

1. This is curious because tea is one of the main stays of civilization -----
 a) clear b) effective c) interesting d) gloomy

2. Here are my eleven rules, every one of which I regard as golden.
a) consider b) reflect c) reject d) pushed
3. ----- but there is not much stimulation in it.
a) strength b) encouragement c) fascination d) reading
4. In some countries teapots are fitted with little dangling baskets under the spout.
a) stinging b) jumping c) talking d) hanging
5. There is also the mysterious social etiquette surrounding the teapot.
a) secretive b) open c) known d) common

Answers				
1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. a



Self-Evaluation

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

1. ----- at most you will find a few lines of sketchy instructions.
a) important b) clear c) vague d) bright Ans:
2. ----- the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.
a) calm b) ferocious c) playful d) cool Ans:
3. ----- but at least four others are acutely controversial.
a) lowly b) humbly c) poorly d) highly Ans:
4. ----- but at least four others are acutely controversial.
a) debatable b) accepted c) believed d) known Ans:
5. Here are my eleven rules, every one of which I regard as golden.
a) important b) many c) few d) internal Ans:
6. China tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays.
a) weakness b) merits c) many d) plenty Ans:
7. China tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays.
a) loved b) liked c) disposed d) hated Ans:
8. Anyone who has used that comforting phrase 'a nice cup of tea' invariably means Indian tea.
a) weakly b) feebly c) constantly d) seldom Ans:
9. This is better done by placing it on the hob than by the usual method of swilling it out with hot water.
a) making b) rinsing c) keeping d) following Ans:
10. Actually one can swallow tea-leaves in considerable quantities.
a) constant b) small c) gloomy d) significant Ans:
11. If the tea is not lose in the pot it never infuses properly.
a) fills b) opens c) clears d) kicks Ans:
12. The water should be actually boiling at the moment of impact.
a) insult b) honour c) contact d) glory Ans:

13. One can exactly regulate the amount of milk whereas one is liable to put in too much milk if one does it other way round.

- a) free b) control c) introduce d) tolerate

Ans:

14. One can exactly regulate the amount of milk whereas one is liable to put in too much milk if one does it other way round.

- a) greatly b) simply c) intern d) likely

Ans:

15. There is also the mysterious social etiquette surrounding the teapot.

- a) decorum b) character c) involvement d) need

Ans:

Antonyms

curious	×	indifferent	rarity	×	common
violent	×	calm	mysterious	×	clear
dispute	×	agreement	regard	×	disregard
controversial	×	certain	regulate	×	deregulate
virtues	×	vice	acutely	×	randomly
despised	×	loved, liked	sketchy	×	precise



Exercise with Answer

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

1. This is curious because tea is one of the main stays of civilization.

- a) indifferent b) important c) strong d) intention

2. The best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.

- a) ferocious b) manly c) fine d) calm

3. The best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.

- a) conflict b) agreement c) brawl d) fight

4. At least four others are acutely controversial.

- a) proactive b) debatable c) certain d) uncertain

Answers

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

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

1. China tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays.

- a) merits b) qualities c) internal d) vice

Ans:

2. China tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays.

- a) liked b) hated c) reviled d) known

Ans:

3. Curiously enough a pewter teapot (a rarity nowadays) is not so bad.

- a) unique b) unequal c) common d) unknown

Ans:

4. There is also the **mysterious** social etiquette surrounding the teapot.

a) clear

b) wonderful

c) gloomy

d) secretive

Ans:

Textual Exercises

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

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a) What seems 'curious' to the author?

The method of preparing is not mentioned in the cooking book. Only a few lines of sketchy instructions are given. This is curious to the author.

b) Why does the author say that it is important to include a tea recipe in cookery books?

There are lots of disputes to find out the best way of preparing a nice cup of tea. So it is important.

c) Mention the countries in which tea is a part of civilization.

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Briton, Erie, Australia and New Zealand have tea as part of their civilization.

d) Which tea does the author prefer - China tea or Indian tea?

The author prefers Indian tea to China tea.

e) According to the author, what does the phrase 'a nice cup of tea' refer to?

The idiom 'a nice cup of tea' means that something suits someone nicely.

f) What is the second golden rule in the preparation of tea?

Second golden rule is that tea should be made in teapot in small quantities. The teapot should be made of China or earthenware.

g) How does Army tea taste?

Army tea tastes of grease and whitewash.

h) Do tea lovers generally like strong tea or weak tea?

Tea lovers generally like strong tea.

i) Why should tea be directly added to the pot?

Tea should be directly added to the pot to avoid imprisoning the tea. If the tea is not loose in the pot, it never infuses properly.

j) Why does the author prefer the cylindrical cup to a flat cup?

The cylindrical cup keeps the heat for some time. So he prefers the cylindrical cup. The other types of cup will make the tea cold before we start drinking it.

k) What should be poured into the cup first- tea or milk?

According to the author, tea should be poured first.

l) Why does the author advise removing cream from the milk?

Creamy milk will give a sticky taste to the tea. So the author advises to remove the cream from the milk.

m) Does the author like drinking tea with sugar? Give reasons.

No, the author does not like drinking tea with sugar. Sugar will destroy the flavour of tea. If we add sugar we taste only the sugar, not the tea.

n) Why does the author refer to himself being in 'a minority'?

Drinking tea without sugar may not be liked by many. In this case he is 'a minority'.

o) Whom does the author call 'misguided people'? What is his advice to them?

The author calls those who would like to drink tea with sugar 'misguided youth'. He advises them to taste tea without sugar for two weeks. Then they will begin to like tea without sugar.

2. Based on the understanding of the text, answer each of the following questions in four or five sentences.

a) What are the author's views on China tea?

The author says that one should select Indian or Ceylonese tea. China tea may be economical but there is not much stimulation in it. One does not feel wiser, braver or more optimistic after drinking it.

b) How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea?

According to the author, tea without sugar gives the real taste. Sugar destroys the taste of tea. It is as good as adding pepper and salt. If we add sugar, we taste only the sugar, and not the tea.

c) Elucidate the author's ideas about tea pots.

Tea should be prepared in teapot only. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware. Silver or Britannia ware teapots produce inferior tea and enamel pots are worse; though curiously enough a pewter teapot is not so bad.

Additional

Answer the following questions.

1. What do we find in the cookery book about tea preparation?

We may find that the tea preparation is not mentioned in the cookery book. In some books there may be some vague instructions without important points.

2. Why is a note on tea preparation important?

A note on tea preparation is important because tea has stayed as part of civilization of many countries. Moreover tea preparation has become a subject of disputes.

3. How many points are explained by George Orwell about the preparation of tea?

George Orwell explains eleven points about the preparation of tea.

4. In some countries what are fitted in teapots? Why?

In some countries the tea pots are fitted with dangling baskets under the spot. This is to catch the stray leaves which are supposed to be harmful.

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

a) Summarise George Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A Nice Cup of Tea".

Title	A Nice Cup of Tea
Author	George Orwell
Theme	Distinctive features of preparing a cup of tea

This is curious, not only because tea is one of the main stays of civilization in this country, but because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.

The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the correct ways of handling the essences of drinking tea. The central meaning within this

essay relates to the methods of preparing the perfect cup of tea. According to him there are eleven points to follow to prepare a nice cup of tea. First of all one should select Indian or Ceylonese tea. Secondly, tea should be made in a teapot in small quantities. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware. Thirdly the pot should be warmed beforehand keeping it on the hob. Fourthly, to make strong tea we should take six heaped teaspoons of tea. Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot without using strainers or muslin bags. Sixthly, the teapot should be taken to the kettle and not the other way about. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it or give the pot a good shake. Afterwards tea leaves can be allowed to settle. Eighthly, one should use a breakfast cup to drink tea. The cylindrical type of cup will keep the heat longer. Ninthly cream should be removed from the milk before using it for tea. Tenthly, one should pour the tea into the cup first and milk second. If the milk is added second one could regulate the amount of milk. Lastly tea should be drunk without sugar.

There are few hours in life more agreeable than the hour dedicated to the ceremony known as afternoon tea.

- b) Discuss how the essay reveals the factual points and the author's personal opinions on preparation of tea.

Title	A Nice Cup of Tea
Author	George Orwell
Theme	Distinctive features of preparing a cup of tea

There are few hours in life more agreeable than the hour dedicated to the ceremony known as afternoon tea.

The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the correct ways of handling the essence of drinking tea. The speaker guides the reader through instructions on how to prepare and drink tea and then talks about many of the faults people currently are doing when drinking their tea. The title of the essay directly refers to the essay's content as well as the idiom which means that something suits someone nicely such as how elegant Orwell describes tea in general. The central meaning within this essay relates to methods of preparing the perfect cup of tea. It is mostly about the author's personal opinion connected with the factual points. Out of eleven points some are accepted factual points and some are his personal opinion. Selection of tea is his opinions. Second point about the teapot seems to be his opinion. Whether to pour tea first or milk first is also his opinion.

If you fuel your journey on the opinions of others, you are going to run out of gas.

- c) What are the aspects that contribute to humour in the essay?

Title	A Nice Cup of Tea
Author	George Orwell
Theme	Distinctive features of preparing a cup of tea

One should drink out of a good breakfast cup — that is, the cylindrical type of cup, not the flat, shallow type.

The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the correct ways of handling the essence of drinking tea. The speaker guides the reader

through instructions on how to prepare and drink tea and then talks about many of the faults people currently are doing when drinking their tea. The title of the essay directly refers to the essay's content as well as the idiom which means that something suits someone nicely such as how elegant Orwell describes tea in general. There are some points which are humorous. His description of the selection of teapot is one such point. Moreover selection of cup and pouring tea before milk are humorous. All true tea lovers not only like their tea strong but like it a little stronger with each year that passes – a fact which is recognized in the extra ration issued to old-age pensioners. The last point of taking tea without milk contributes to humour in the essay.

A good sense of humour is an escape valve for the pressure of life.

Additional

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

1. What are the points explained by George Orwell to prepare a nice cup of tea?

Title	A Nice Cup of Tea
Author	George Orwell
Theme	Distinctive features of preparing a cup of tea

It is better to know the best way of doing things.

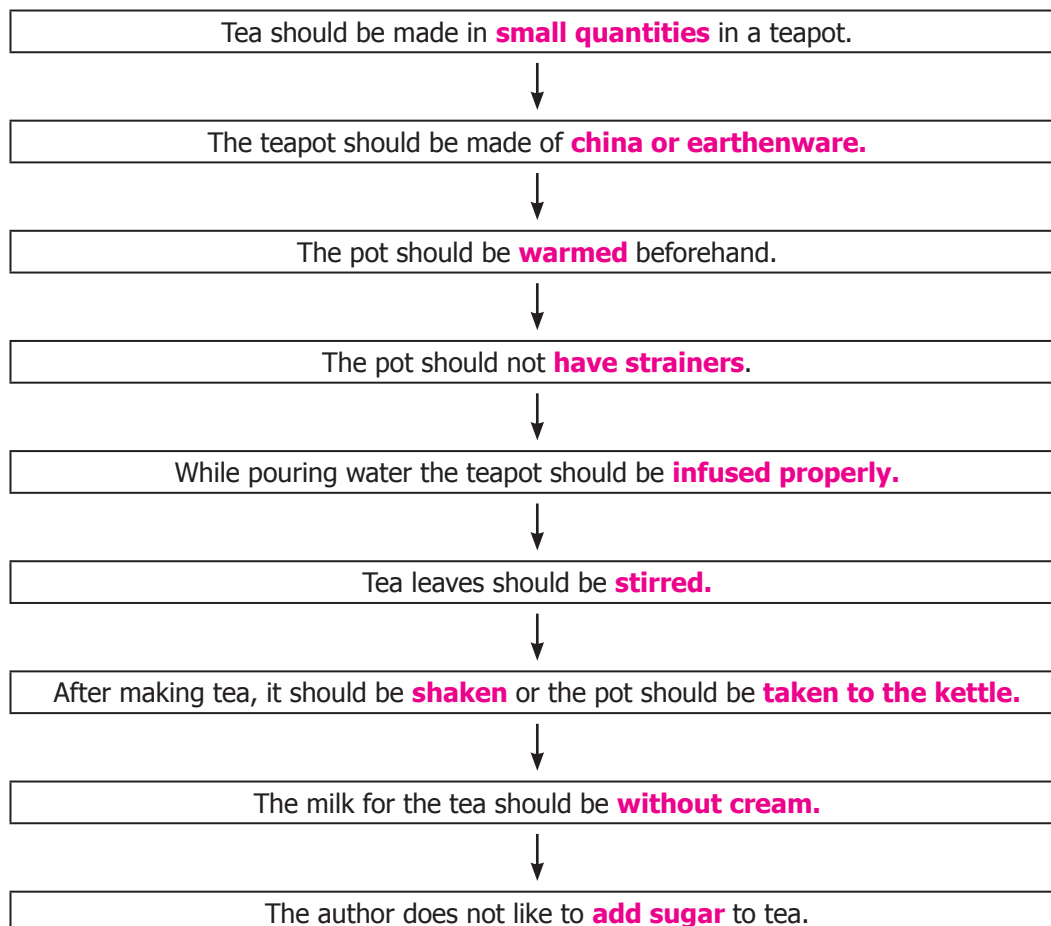
The first impressions from reading George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea" include Orwell explaining the correct ways of handling the essence of drinking tea. According to him there are eleven points to follow to prepare a nice cup of tea. First of all one should select Indian or Ceylonese tea. Secondly, tea should be made in a teapot in small quantities. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware. Thirdly the pot should be warmed beforehand keeping it on the hob. Fourthly, to make strong tea we should take six heaped teaspoons of tea. Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot without using strainers or muslin bags. Sixthly, the teapot should be taken to the kettle and not the other way about. The water should be actually boiling at the time tea is dropped inside. Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it or give the pot a good shake. Afterwards tea leaves can be allowed to settle. Eighthly, one should use the cylindrical type of cup which will keep the heat longer. Ninthly cream should be removed from the milk before using it for tea. Tenthly, one should pour the tea into the cup first. But some people pour milk first. If the milk is added second one could regulate the amount of milk. Lastly tea should be drunk without sugar.

Perfection is the art of a purist.

4. Based on your understanding of the text, complete the chart given below choosing the appropriate words or phrases given in brackets.

Golden Rules of Tea Preparation

(add sugar, shaken, milk, infused properly, strainers, without cream, taken to the kettle, small quantities, china or earthenware, stirred, warmed)



Vocabulary

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- a) Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

- But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.
 a) agreements b) applauses c) conflicts d) discussions **Ans: c)**
- ...tea is one of the main stays of civilization in the country.
 a) a society in an advanced state of social development
 b) a society that has slow progress
 c) a society that has no progress
 d) a society in an average state of social development **Ans: d)**
- ...that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated.
 a) motivated b) discouraged c) passive d) admired **Ans: a)**
- ...under the spout to catch the stray leaves.
 a) fresh b) isolated c) gathered d) harmful **Ans: b)**

5. One is liable to put in too much milk.

- a) likely b) certain c) eager d) responsible **Ans: a)**

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

1. ...which are not to be despised.

- a) hated b) liked c) respected d) defeated **Ans: b)**

2. One does not feel wise, braver or more optimistic.

- a) opportunistic b) cheerful c) realistic d) pessimistic **Ans: d)**

3. Not the flat, shallow type...

- a) narrow b) wide c) deep d) direct **Ans: c)**

4. Predicting the arrival of visitors...

- a) journey b) departure c) migration d) perusal **Ans: b)**

5. ...but they are sufficient to show how sub-utilized the whole business has become.

- a) enough b) suffocative c) scarce d) submissive **Ans: c)**

c) Fill in the boxes supplying the correct answers. The first one has been done for you.

S.No	Word with meaning and part of speech	Sentence	Noun/ Verb/ Adj. form	Sentence
1	Word : wise Meaning : clever Parts of speech : adjective	My brother is wise.	wisdom	My brother showed great <u>wisdom</u> in business.
2	Word : harm Meaning : damage Parts of speech : verb	We should not harm others.	harmful	What we do should not be <u>harmful</u> to others.
3	Word : stimulate Meaning : kindle Parts of speech : verb	Tea stimulates our thinking.	stimulation	We take tea for <u>stimulation</u> .
4	Word : argue Meaning : discuss Parts of speech : verb	We argued to finalise place for our team.	argument	We should not indulge in unnecessary <u>argument</u> .
5	Word : strong Meaning : sturdy Parts of speech : adjective	The wall is very strong.	strength	The <u>strength</u> of the building depends on the quality of steel and cement.
6	Word : destroy Meaning : abolish Parts of speech : verb	Very old things should be destroyed.	destruction	The <u>destruction</u> of old building is being done by the workers.

Listening

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Listen to the passage about the 'Significance of Tea' and answer the questions.

Questions:

1. Which country is the largest tea producer in the world?

China is the largest tea producer in the world.

2. 30 percentage of the tea produced in India is exported.

3. What is the role of antioxidants in tea?

Antioxidants in tea might prevent cancer.

4. Drinking tea strengthens one's teeth, bones and immune system.

5. How does tea drinking help a diabetic?

Regular tea drinking might lower blood sugar.

Speaking

Deliver the speech in the school assembly on 'The importance of developing a positive attitude'

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Respected Principal, beloved teachers and my friends!

I am standing in front of you to say something about the 'Importance of developing positive attitude'.

A positive attitude helps you cope more easily with the daily affairs of life. It brings optimism into your life, and makes it easier to avoid worries and negative thinking. If you adopt it as a way of life, it would bring constructive changes into your life, and make you happier, brighter and more successful.

With a positive attitude you see the bright side of life, become optimistic, and expect the best to happen. It is certainly a state of mind that is well worth developing.

Positive thinking involves constructive thinking, creative thinking, optimism, motivation and energy to do things and accomplish goals.

Expecting success and not failure, it makes you feel inspired. It gives you the strength not to give up, if you encounter obstacles on your way. It makes you look at failure and problems as blessings in disguise. It makes you believe in yourself and in your abilities. It enables you to show self-esteem and confidence. You look for solutions, instead of dwelling on problems.

You see and recognize opportunities. A positive attitude leads to happiness and success and can change your whole life. If you look at the bright side of life, your whole life becomes filled with light. This light affects not only you and the way you look at the world, but it also affects your environment and the people around you. If this attitude is strong enough, it becomes contagious. It's as if you radiate light around you.

Negative attitude says: you cannot achieve success.

Positive attitude says: you can achieve success.

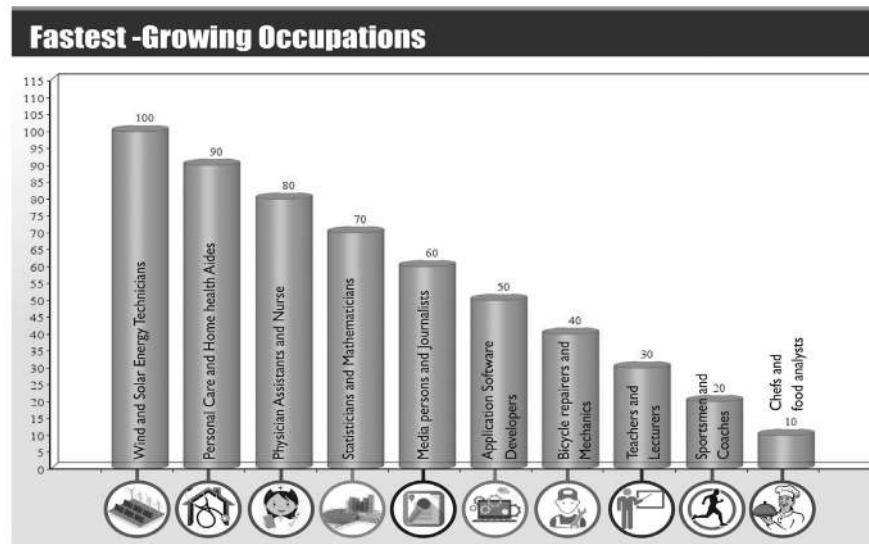
So, develop a positive attitude.

Thank you for the opportunity.

Reading

Look at the following non-verbal representation. Based on your understanding and inference, write a paragraph on career trends in the next decade.

10 Fastest -Growing Occupations from 2018-2028



01. Wind & Solar Energy Technicians 106 %
02. Personal Care & Home health Aides 85 %
03. Physician Assistants & Nurse 70 %
04. Statisticians & Mathematicians 35 %
05. Media persons & Journalists 45 %
06. Application Software Developers 55 %
07. Bicycle repairers & Mechanics 40 %
08. Teachers & Lecturers 35 %
09. Sportsmen & Coaches 25 %
10. Chefs & food analysts 20 %

Answer :

The chart shows the 10 fastest growing occupations from 2018 to 2028. The most popular profession will be in the wind and solar energy field. The technician course in the field will grow by 106%. Next comes Personal Care & Home health Aides. It has 85% growth. Physician Assistants and Nurse stand third with 70% growth. Next comes Software Developers with 55% growth. Media persons and journalists are still in a good position with 45%. Bicycle repairers & Mechanics surprisingly come next with 40%. Statisticians, Mathematicians, Teachers and Lecturers have a poor place compared to many other professions. They all have 35%. Then come Sportsmen & Coaches and Chefs & food analysts. with 25% and 20% respectively. So the highest is Wind and Solar energy technician and the lowest is Chief and food analyst.

Task

Read the article on the emerging career options in the modern era and answer the questions that follow.

a) When do students start thinking about their career path?

Students start thinking about their career path at the higher secondary level.

b) How can students build a strong career?

Students should remember that to build a strong career they must take a decision after a thorough understanding of the prospective field and their underlying interest. They should develop their communication skill.

c) What are the integral aspects of a successful career?

Ability, attitude and interests are the integral aspects of a successful career.

d) What is meant by 'culinary art'?

Cooking and hospitality in hotels are meant by 'culinary arts'.

e) Why is media a popular career option?

This is the information era. So the print and entertainment media have become very popular.

f) Name some paramedical courses mentioned in the passage.

Optometry, pathology, nursing, physiotherapy, and dentistry are the paramedical courses mentioned in the passage.

g) Why is the Hotel Industry seen as the fastest growing in India?

The number of international travellers both for business and leisure is increasing. Hospitality and service industry offers career options such as house-keeping, front-desk executives, tourism management, etc.

h) Does it require one to be a player to opt for a career in the field of sports? Answer giving reasons.

No, one need not be a player to opt for a career in the field of sports. The field of sports offers various career options such as technical trainers, commentators, sports journalists, dieticians, referees, etc.

i) Pick one word from the passage which is the opposite of 'modern'.

Traditional.

j) Which word in the passage means composed of people from many parts of the country?

International travellers.

Grammar

Prepositions

A preposition is a word or a phrase that is used to show the relationship between a noun and another noun.

List of Prepositions and Prepositional Phrases

A	B	C	I	N	P	U
about	barring	concerning	in	near	past	under
above	behind		in case of	next to	plus	unlike
across	before		in front of	O	R	until
after	below	D	in place of	of	regarding	up
against	beneath	despite	in spite of	off	regardless	upon
ahead of	beside	down	including	on		
along	besides	during	inside	on behalf		
amid	besides	E	instead of	of	S	V
amidst	between	except for	into	on top of	since	versus
among	beyond	F	L	onto	T	via
around	by	following	like	opposite	than	W
as far as		for		out	through	with
aside from		from		out of	till	within
at			M	outside	to	without
			minus		towards	

Task 1

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Recall your learning of basic prepositions and complete the sentences using the prepositions given in brackets.

over	under	on	between	among
into	with	since	in front of	near/beside

- The boy jumped into a narrow stream.
- My brother will meet me on Friday morning.
- A temple is near/beside a bank.
- My friend with his brother will meet me tomorrow.
- There is usually a garden in front of a bungalow.
- Yuvashree has been studying well since childhood.
- A trekker climbed over a mountain meticulously.
- There was a skirmish between my brother and sister.
- The laudable thoughts were apparent among many scholars in a conference.
- It is easy to work under the aegis of a visionary leader.

Task 2

Complete the following passages using the prepositions given in brackets.

(among, for, at, to, in,)

- When Lakshmi was 1) at school, she was keen 2) to learn music and languages. She involved herself 3) in the school orchestra. She was responsible 4) for conducting many programmes. She was very popular 5) among her schoolmates, as she was good friendly and helpful.

(after, with, on, before, of, in, for)

- ii) 1) Before the interview started, Riaz was confident 2) of getting the job. He knew that he was qualified 3) for the job. He was interested 4) in discharging his duty perfectly. The interview panel was impressed 5) with his attitude and skills. So 6) after the interview, he was 7) on cloud nine.

Prepositional Phrase

A prepositional phrase is made up of a preposition and a noun phrase.

Task 1

Underline the prepositional phrases. The first two examples have been done for you.

- With reference to your advertisement in a local newspaper, I am applying for the post of a salesman.
- The assignment will be completed in a few weeks.
- Ravi was appreciated by his teachers.
- We feel sorry for our mistakes.
- The boy studied well in spite of many obstacles.
- Our nation is famous for its glorious culture.
- We are proud of our children.
- My brother will return home in the evening.

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Task 2

Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrase given in brackets.

(in favour of, in case of, according to, on the whole, on account of, on behalf of, in spite of, instead of)

- Instead of Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme.
- Many tourists visited Ooty in spite of heavy rains.
- Expressing gratitude on behalf of others is common in a vote of thanks.
- On the whole, I had a happy childhood.
- Our teacher always acts in favour of her students.
- On account of his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time.
- According to Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love.
- In case of rain, take an umbrella.

Conjunctions

A conjunction is a word that joins together words, phrases, clauses or sentences. There are two types of conjunctions, namely coordinating conjunctions and subordinating conjunctions.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

Cumulative conjunctions	and, also, as well as
Choice conjunctions	or, or else, otherwise
Contrast conjunctions	yet, but, still, nevertheless, whereas, while
Consequence conjunctions	so, and so, therefore, consequently, for

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

time	before, after, when, while, till
place	where, wherever, whether, whither
manner	as, as if, as though
comparison	as, than
cause / reason	because, since, for
result / consequence	that, so that
purpose	so that, in order that
condition / concession	if, unless, provided, even if
contrast	though, even though, although

Task 1

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Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentences.

- I could not complete my paper in the examination because (because, but) I was slow in answering the questions.
- It started raining, so (yet, so) we could not play.
- As (As, If) I got up early, I managed to reach school on time.
- Though (Though / Whereas) he committed a mistake, he apologised and (and / since) promised that he would not repeat it.
- This is how (how / what) it must be done.
- The vendor saw the train moving slowly from the platform, therefore (therefore / until) he got in.
- I was not well, so (but / so) I did not attend the class.
- (If / Although) Although she can drive, she travels by bus.
- (If / Unless) Unless you register your name, you cannot participate in the competitions.
- (As soon as / Besides) As soon as my father arrived home, I narrated the incident.
- Be quick to hear and (then / and) slow to speak.
- I am neither (neither / either) an ascetic in theory nor (nor / or) in practice.
- We fail to harness the rain water; consequently (consequently, nevertheless) we suffer.
- My brother will certainly clear GRE; for (yet / for) he works very hard.

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Task 2

Combine the sentences and rewrite them using the words given in the brackets.

- The well was deep. Therefore, the fox could not get out of the well. (because)
Because the well was deep the fox could not get out of the well.
- The work was over. We went home. (when)
When the work was over, we went home.
- A library is a public place. We see a number of books kept there for reading. (where)
A library is a public place where we see a number of books kept for reading.
- The culprit was caught. Immediately, he was taken to the police station. (as soon as)
As soon as the culprit was caught, he was taken to the police station.

- e) The boys were stealing mangoes from a grove. At that time, the owner of the grove came in. (while)
While the boys were stealing mangoes from a grove, the owner of the grove came in.
- f) Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health. Moreover, they lead to kidney problems. (and)
Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health and they lead to kidney problems.
- g) Adit has been promoted. Ranjan has been promoted. (as well as)
Adit as well as Ranjan has been promoted.
- h) Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him. (After)
After Caesar was declared / had been declared emperor, the conspirators killed him.

Task 3

Fill in the blanks with appropriate correlative conjunctions.

- a) She is such an understanding person that everybody likes to be with her.
- b) Suraj owns both a typewriter and a computer.
- c) Vani is not only a good singer but also a good dancer.
- d) Amit did not know whether his father met his class teacher or not .
- e) I would rather starve than beg.

Writing

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Article Writing**Task 1**

Write an article of 150 words for your school magazine to create an awareness of the dangers posed by indiscriminate use of plastics. Expand the ideas given below as notes.

Notes:

a. Introduction

- (i) Plastic – synthetic material – doesn't decompose in soil
- (ii) Inevitable role of plastic – man's day-to-day life

b. Human Health Hazard

- (i) Leeching of plastic into food – micro plastic entering food chain
- (ii) Human body's inability to deal with this unnatural substance
- (iii) Reaction of micro plastic in human body and ill-effects

c. Adverse Effects on Plants and Animals

- (i) Plastic particles choking waterways – affect aquatic animals
- (ii) Ingestion by aquatic and terrestrial animals - blocking of intestines and respiratory passages

d. Environmental Degradation

- (i) Manufacturing process & burning of plastics – pollute atmosphere
- (ii) Plastic – non-biodegradable – interferes with soil microorganisms – affects soil fertility

e. Conclusion

- (i) Suggestions for restricted use – alternatives for one-time use of plastics
- (ii) Segregation of plastic waste – for recycling

Introduction

Plastic is a synthetic material. The main problem with the plastic is that it does not decompose in soil. So it even blocks water to seep in. Its presence in the soil spoils the soil and the soil becomes barren. But is it that easy to abolish plastic with a rule against it? It has an inevitable role to play in the life of man. It has become a part of man's day-to-day life.

Human Health Hazard

Though it is useful to man it is a health hazard. The micro part of plastic enters our food. It becomes like a leech in our food. It produces indigestion problem to aquatic and terrestrial animals. Its presence inside our body blocks intestines and respiratory passages.

Environmental Degradation

Manufacturing process and burning of plastics pollute atmosphere. It is non-biodegradable so it interferes with soil micro-organism and affects soil fertility.

Conclusion

Total ban on plastic may affect the livelihood and the facility of our public. But we cannot allow the plastic to be used as we do now. So we can go for restricted use of plastic. The plastic companies may be restricted to make one-time use plastics. All the plastic waste should be segregated into different types and used for recycling.

Task 2

Urban living brings with it a possibility of various communicable diseases.

Now write an article of about 150 words for a leading newspaper on the various ways of maintaining personal hygiene and sanitation in order to ensure a healthy living. Make use of the hints given below.

Hints:**a) Introduction – 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness' – brief explanation****b) Personal Hygiene**

- (i) Frequent washing of hands & regular bathing
- (ii) Brushing of teeth, trimming of nails & hair
- (iii) Wearing clean clothes

c) Keeping diseases at bay

- (i) Avoid street food
- (ii) Keep food containers covered
- (iii) Drink boiled water
- (iv) Wash fruits and vegetables in flowing water

d) Keeping living areas, surroundings and the environment clean

- (i) Disposal of domestic organic waste on a daily basis and hazardous waste in designated places
- (ii) Regular sweeping, mopping and dusting
- (iii) Disinfection of toilets and bathing areas
- (iv) Avoid littering of public places
- (v) Avoid spitting, urinating and defecating in public places

- e) **Conclusion – Hygiene – a collective exercise – everyone’s involvement and practice, a must – ensure community – health and happiness – celebrate life**

a) **Introduction**

‘Cleanliness is next to Godliness’. This adage shows the importance of cleanliness. Cleanliness is important for healthy life. If we keep ourselves and our place clean we can avoid many diseases. Through the practice of the proper cleanliness we can keep ourselves physically and mentally clean, which really makes us good, civilized and healthy human beings. Cleanliness brings feeling of physically, mentally and socially well-being and helps to make good personality and thus good impression on others.

b) **Personal Hygiene**

Our personal hygiene is important. Most of the time we neglect this. We should wash our hands frequently and regular bathing is necessary to maintain our hygiene. Then brushing of teeth should be done every day before we take our first food. Cutting of nails and hair is also essential. We should always wear clean clothes.

c) **Keeping diseases at bay**

We should keep the diseases away from us. For this we should follow certain rules. We should avoid junk food though they may be tasty. Our food should be kept in closed containers. We should drink only boiled water. Fruits and vegetables should be washed in flowing water before using them.

d) **Keeping living areas, surroundings and the environment clean**

Our living areas and surroundings should be kept clean. Domestic organic waste should be disposed of on daily basis. The health hazardous waste should be kept in the designated places so that it would not disturb anyone. Our area should be swept, mopped and dusted regularly. Disinfection lotion should be used in the toilets and bathing area. Littering of public places should be avoided. We should avoid spitting, urinating and defecating in public places.

e) **Conclusion**

Hygiene is a collective responsibility and it is a collective exercise. Everyone’s involvement is needed. If we can ensure a healthy and happy community we can celebrate our life.

Suggested Topics:

1. Importance of Physical Exercises / Sports & Games

Health is wealth. We keep guards to protect our wealth from thieves. Similarly we should protect our health from disease. Physical exercise guards our health. Good health is impossible without proper exercise. Physical exercise prevents the attack of disease. There are some diseases which can be cured through physical exercise.

Different people do different exercises. It depends upon their physical constitution and their likings. Morning walk and evening walk are recommended for all. But those who have weak constitution are advised not to go for gymnastics. Free-hand exercises can be easily practiced by all. In villages, some rural sports are played. Those include kho-kho, kabadi, monkey-dance on trees etc. Young boys climb trees to collect fruits. These kinds of games and habits serve for exercises. Boating and riding are also good examples of exercise. Playing football, hockey and cricket in school and college has become very popular. In old age, people should adopt morning walk in order to keep themselves active.

Mental work has increased for modern man. He does more mental work and less physical work. In this way he ruins his body. He becomes an easy victim to different ailments. Only physical exercise can help him in being healthy. It is a matter of grief that the scope for physical exercise is gradually decreasing. Students are busy in preparing for competitive examinations. They are not paying attention to their health. They believe that only good food can keep them healthy. But it is a wrong idea. They can be healthy and strong in true sense, if they do regular physical exercise.

Swami Vivekananda says, "you can be nearer to God by playing football rather than by reading the Gita".

2. Travel and its Benefits

While travelling we have first hand knowledge about the place we are travelling. We actually see the place with our own eyes, and its memory stays with us throughout our life. For example reading about Ooty may be entertaining and appealing, but visiting Ooty in person will surely be thousand times more entertaining and gratifying. Standing on the tallest peak Doddabetta, roaming in the botanical garden, boat ride in the Pykara lake, visit to tea and coffee plantations, etc. will fill you with ineffable thrill.

Traveling is wonderful in many ways. As we travel we meet more new people, and come across different cultures, and lifestyles. With all the newness in our life, we are also opened to new insights, outlook and perception of the world and living, which often gives us a new purpose for our lives. While travelling, we have to be prepared for unplanned emergencies and schedules. We have to make arrangements for our travelling, lodging and boarding. This makes us more organized and self-reliant.

At home we are always living in the cocoon of comfort, luxuries, and protection among our loving and caring family members; we generally take them for granted. We are usually not appreciative of their love for us. However, when we spend time away from home, especially in a place where we don't have the same luxuries readily available to us, we become more aware and appreciative of the luxuries we have back at home.

While travelling we find our general outlook on life widened exceptionally; we realize that this vast world is our home and we become more conscious of how we can harmoniously live and support one another. And in that knowingness and state of consciousness, we extend our sympathy and support to the less privileged. While travelling we make new friends at the new place and carry their memories home. Thus, travelling makes the inhabitants interconnected. We start feeling ourselves as members of one big family of mankind living on one home planet. This makes life more wonderful.

In conclusion it can be said that travelling is one of the most precious gifts of life, and we must relish it and enjoy its sundry life-transforming benefits.

"The world is a book and those who do not travel read only one page" - Augustine

3. Water Conservation

Water is a precious gift from Mother Nature to all the living beings on earth. We all understand the importance of water in our lives and could not imagine life without water. Human beings, animals, trees, plants, insects, and other living things depend on water for survival.

The balance of water on earth is maintained through the process of rain and evaporation. Three-fourth surface of the earth is covered by water; however it contains very less percentage of the clean water which is fit for human use. So, the problem is with the scarcity of clean water and if the quantity of clean water decreases then it might create major issues in future. We should join our hands together and take a pledge of using water according to the need without wasting it. We should also avoid the contamination of water by not throwing medicines or oils in water outlets. We should save water from being polluted and avoid the mixing of

industrial wastes into the water. There should be proper waste management system which must be followed by everyone.

In conclusion clean water is a very essential component of life, so we need to conserve water for the future safety. Clean water is not only a necessity of human beings but it is also important for the survival of other species. If we save water we will also be helping other species to survive on earth and help preserve the biodiversity of a place.

"To a thirsty man, a drop of water is worth more than a sack of gold."

4. Child Labour

Child labour has become a biggest social issue in India which needs to be solved on regular basis. It is not the responsibility of the government only. It should be solved and eliminated by all the parents, employers and other social organizations. It is the issue concerning everyone which should be solved personally as it can happen with the child of any person.

In many developing countries child labour is very common because of the existence of high level of poverty and poor schooling opportunities for the children. The highest incidence rate of the child labour is still more than 50 percent in which children of age group 5 to 14 are working in the developing country. The rate of child labour is high in the agricultural field which is mostly found in the rural and informal urban economy where most of the children are predominantly employed into the agriculture work by their own parents instead of sending them to the school and keeping them free to play with friends.

The issue of the child labour has now been an international concern as it alarmingly leads to crippling the growth and development of the country.

Healthy children are the bright future and power of any country. Thus child labour is damaging, spoiling and destroying the future of the children and finally the country.

"Little ones are destroyed when child labour is employed."

5. Mobile Phone – Advantages & Disadvantages

Nowadays, the mobile phone plays a major role in our lives, which brings many benefits to us but also contains some drawbacks. Generally, the mobile phone brings about a lot of advantages. First of all, the mobile phone is considered the quickest means of communication in our daily life. We can contact easily our friends and our relatives wherever they are by calling or sending messages. Second, the mobile phone is also a means of entertainment for people. We can listen to music and play games on mobile phone. Moreover, by using the latest apps for smart phones, we can access the internet to watch film and check our profile in social networks and update our status wherever we are. If we have a smartphone in hand, our studying becomes more effective such as looking up dictionary, and finding out many source of reference on internet which is useful for studying.

On the other hand, the mobile phone has also many disadvantages. First, telephone users become addicted to their mobile phone. Moreover, the ability of human communication is limited if the mobile phone is more present in some event such as class meetings, on the bus, in the park etc. Some people only focus on their phone without communicating. We should not use mobile phone while we are driving because it can cause traffic accidents.

In conclusion, mobile phone is necessary for our modern life today. However its usefulness depends on our ways of using it. It will be better if we use it for good purpose and in an appropriate time.

"Cell phones are so convenient that they're an inconvenience."

6. Consumerism – Wants & Needs

The basic needs of life are food, water, shelter, and oxygen. They are the four materials required for human life to be sustained. However, as the human mind has evolved more in the past century, people have become more materialistic, and wants have become a necessity. As life progresses, new and better materials come out, which the mind will latch onto as a want, and it will read that want as a need. People in the twenty-first century are the guiltiest of all when it comes to be too materialistic, and it is becoming a major issue.

The human mind interprets information, and then does whatever it can do with that. When someone looks at an item after having used a previous version of it (an iPhone for example), most people will instantly think that they want it just because it is 'better' or just because it is new. The line between want and need is broken in most minds like this. Considering that the person just does not need a bigger screen to do the same tasks they did before, he could just bring it closer to his face. The line is not drawn just for electronics, but also for clothes, food, and any other luxury in the world. Granted that food is needed to survive, not all foods are needed. An example of that is someone choosing between salad and pizza, because most go for the greased up pile of bread and cheese instead of the nutrient rich salad (without dressing, of course). Wants and needs only come up just because there is some kind of material coming up now and then.

If people are too drowned in this mindset it will take decades if not centuries to get out of it, and be back on track to the reality of its situation. People are buying goods they do not need, hoarding them for future use and then they are using luxuries that are to be better used elsewhere. Minds in this country are forgetting what the true meanings are there for want and need, switching around wants to the word need, and then throwing the reality away. Food, water, and shelter are what life needs, not an iPhone, and people should realize this.

A brand is nothing but an expression of the customer's loyalty and trust - Phil Dusenberg

7. Value of Education

Education is a must for both men and women equally as both together make a healthy and educated society. It is an essential tool for getting bright future and it plays a most important role in the development and progress of the country. Citizens of the country become responsible for the better future and development of the country. Highly educated people become the base of the developed country. So, proper education makes the bright future of both, the individual and the country. It is only educated leaders who build the nation and lead it to the height of success and progress. Education makes people as perfect and noble as possible.

Good education gives many purposes to the life of a person such as enhancement of the personal advancement, increasing social status, maintaining social health and economical progress, success to the nation. It makes us set goals of life, and creates awareness towards many social issues and gives solutions to solve environmental problems and other related issues. Now-a-days, education has become very simple and easy because of the implementation of distance learning programmes. Modern education system is fully capable of removing the social issues of illiteracy and inequality among people of different race, religion and caste.

Education develops the people's minds to a great level and helps in removing all the differences in the society. It makes us become a good learner and understand every aspect of life. It provides opportunities to understand all the human rights, social rights, duties and responsibilities towards country.

The roots of education are bitter but the fruit is sweeter - Aristotle

8. Value based Education

India is badly in need of Value Based Education and Teaching System which inculcates among the young students values that they need to imbibe within them.

Value based education imparts social and moral values, integrity, character, spirituality and many more. It builds the qualities of humility, strength and honesty in a person. They become better citizens of a country. People with high ethical values will never cheat others. People are taught to co-operate with each other.

Value Based Education is the only means which can give to our young the right direction. It is only at the level of the primary education that such lessons need to begin. If the impressionable mind once gets set to noble goals difficult would it to lead him astray. It is not merely talking about great men that the child would get oriented to values; the teacher has to play a major and a decisive role in giving this lesson by precept as well as by example. It is the intellectual, the physical, the emotional, the psychological parts of the child's personality which would need to be moulded and modeled.

Value based teachings and education are the fields, in which the first teacher is the mother. It is the mother who tends to teach the first lessons and it is on her that rests the foundation-laying responsibility. She teaches what is right, what is wrong, what is true, what is false, what is respectable and noble and what is not – it is the mother who imparts these lessons. It is the mother who teaches her child to remain honest. This is how slowly and gradually, step by step the moral lessons can be taught. Education without values is a body without soul.

"The roots of education are bitter but the fruit is sweeter" - Aristotle.

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Task 1

Write an essay of about 200 words each.

1. The Profession you would like to choose

In olden days, choosing a profession was not at all a cause of worry. A farmer's son became a farmer, a potter's son a potter, a king's son a king and so on. But in the modern era, it is skill and knowledge, not the caste or community of a person which decides what profession to choose.

The choice of a right profession is one of the most dreadful tasks a child has to face in his transition from childhood to adolescence. My desire is to become a software engineer when I grow up. My interest in this field has been since my primary school days. I have always had a fascination for computers. I love playing computer games very much. It was this interest in computer games that sparked off my curiosity about how software code is written, how graphics and animation are done. The basic skill required for a software engineer is to have a sense of logic, commonsense and a mind that can think in many dimensions simultaneously and the knack of solving problems.

I am well aware of the pros and cons of becoming an IT engineer. A software professional has to work under tremendous pressure, work late nights and has to meet almost impossible deadlines, He might get no time for family and friends. And as one moves up the ladder, the pressure would only increase.

On the brighter side, this job provides the best salary in the industry. Apart from regular salary hikes, one also gets ample opportunity to travel abroad and in the process makes a lot of money. More than the money, there are a lot of learning opportunities. Also there is a deep sense of satisfaction in helping to build systems that make people's lives easier.

My plan is to do my bachelor and master degrees in engineering from the best engineering college in the country and then bag a job in a reputed company like Microsoft or Google. .Hope that god willing, everything turns out fine and I get a chance to pursue the career of my choice and live the life of my dreams.

Success depends on judicious choice.

2. The importance of a balanced diet

A balanced diet is a key to healthy lifestyle. A balanced diet should contain all right foods in right quantities like carbohydrates, high fiber content, water, proteins, fats, vitamins and minerals. If you want to lead a healthy lifestyle, eating healthy food is crucial. A balanced diet is not all about eating the right food, but having it at correct time in right proportions. The following article will deal with the importance of a balanced diet for a healthy lifestyle.

Fluids are very essential for human body to lead healthy lifestyle. Nearly 80% of human cell is filled by water; water is a co-factor in many of the metabolic activities and reaction.

We should maximize the intake of fresh fruits and vegetables which will help avoid many health disorders. Our balanced diet should contain all five elements which are bitter, pungent, sour, sweet, and salty. Avoid eating processed food and packed food which may wipe out nutrients. Healthy eating starts with smart eating. Most people do not recognize the importance of chewing as it is essential to digest many of components.

We should make sure that we eat slowly rather than swallowing. We must avoid eating when we don't have appetite, and if we want to stay active and healthy. Excess food may lead to overweight in the long run.

We should avoid eating while working or watching TV which could disturb our concentration. It may lead to heartburn and colitis, if we eat with stress. If we want to know more about health, we can read health related magazines and search through various health related websites.

Having a balanced diet is like breathing fresh air.

3. A memorable journey

The most memorable journey I have enjoyed is the train journey towards New Delhi. It is a two - day journey from Madurai. During last summer vacation, with my parents and my uncle, I went by train, which explored deep insight into the different cultures and languages of the people. As soon as I occupied the seat, two passengers seated across engaged me in a lively conversation. They were from Kerala and talked about their purpose of visit. On the way, the train stopped at Vijayawada. I had an occasion to have a chat with a few Telugu - speaking people. I saw some of them dressed in a different style. They were very polite and kind to me.

I was extremely happy when the train passed through Nagpur, where I bought delicious oranges. Though I could not understand Hindi, I talked with them in Tamil. With a smile, one of the vendors thrust oranges in my hands. I accepted them and gave some money that pleased him. At the end of the second day, we reached New Delhi. The journey broadened my knowledge about our country.

A long journey is an everlasting experience



UNIT 2

POEM

Our Casuarina Tree

- Toru Dutt

Warm up

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You visit your school after several years. As you cross the banyan tree at the entrance, cheerful memories fill your mind. Fill the bubbles with your memories.



Summary

The poem begins with the description of the tree. The poet says that the creeper has wound itself around the rugged trunk of the Casuarina Tree, like a huge Python. The creeper has left deep marks on the trunk of the tree. The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper. The tree is described as being gallant, and possibly brave, as very few trees could survive in the strangle-hold of this creeper. The poet then goes on to describe the life that thrives amidst every facet of the tree. The tree is metaphorically said as a giant due to its huge size, strength and boldness. The Casuarina Tree is covered with creeper which bears red crimson flowers which appear as though the tree is wearing a colorful scarf. Often at night, the garden echoes and it seems to be jubilant and the song (of a nightingale) has no end; it continues till dawn. At dawn when the poet opens her window she is delighted to see the Casuarina Tree. Mostly in winters a gray baboon is seen sitting on the crest of the tree seeing the sunrise with her younger ones leaping and playing in the tree's boughs. The shadow of the tree appears to fall on the huge water tank. Toru Dutt says that it is not because of the majestic appearance of the Casuarina Tree that it is dear to her heart and soul, but also that she along with her siblings spent happy moments under it. Toru Dutt has brought out the theme of nature as something that shares feeling with humans that lightens the burden on the heart. The poet continues with a description of how strong the image of the tree is, even when in lands far away. Even in France and Italy (where the poet studied), she can hear the tree's lament. The poet wishes to consecrate the tree's memory and importance for the sake of those who are now dead - and looks ahead to death, hoping that the tree be spared obscurity (or that no-one will remember it). She immortalizes the tree through this poem like how Wordsworth sanctified the Yew trees of Borrowdale. She says "May love defend thee from Oblivion's curse"- expressing her wish that love shield her tree against the curse of forgetfulness, that the tree be remembered out of love and not because it cannot be forgotten.

Glossary

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gallantly	- bravely or heroically
repose	- a state of rest
casement	- a type of window that is fixed on one side and opens like a door
baboon	- a type of large monkey found in Africa and Asia
kokilas	- a type of bird similar to the cuckoo
wend	- stroll
hoar	- white frost deposits on the tree
enmassed	- amassed
shingle	- rocky
wraith	- apparition
tranced	- dreamy condition, hypnotised
sublime	- glorious, grand
fain	- eagerly
consecrate	- to officially make something holy
lay	- amateur
rehearse	- repeat
oblivion	- a state of forgetfulness

1. Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box given and complete the summary of the poem.

The casuarina tree is tall and strong, with a creeper winding around it like a (1) python. The tree stands like a (2) giant with a colourful scarf of flowers. Birds surround the garden and the sweet song of the birds is heard. The poet is delighted to see the casuarina tree through her (3) casement. She sees a grey monkey sitting like a (4) statue on top of the tree, the cows grazing and the water lilies (5) springing in the pond. The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its (6) impressive appearance but for the (7) nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. She strongly believes that (8) nature communicates with human beings. The poet could communicate with the tree even when she was in a far-off land as she could hear the tree (9) lamenting her absence. The poet (10) consecrates the tree's memory to her loved ones, who are not alive. She immortalizes the tree through her poem like the poet Wordsworth who (11) sanctified the yew tree of Borrowdale in verse. She expresses her wish that the tree should be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be (12) forgotten.

python	statue	nature	casement	nostalgic	lamenting
impressive	forgotten	giant	consecrates	springing	sanctified

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

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a) What is the creeper compared to?

The creeper is compared to a python.

b) How does the creeper appear on the tree?

The creeper has wound itself around the rugged trunk of the casuarina tree, like a huge python. The creeper has left deep marks on the trunk of the tree.

c) Describe the garden during the night.

During the night a bird produces sweet sound which is like a song. It goes on as it has no end.

d) How does the poet spend her winter?

She looks through the window. Mostly in winters a gray baboon is seen sitting on the crest of the tree seeing the sunrise with her younger ones leaping and playing in the tree's boughs. The shadow of the tree appears to fall on the huge water tank.

e) Name the bird that sings in the poet's garden.

Kokila, a bird similar to cuckoo sings in the poet's garden.

f) Why is the casuarina tree dear to poet's heart?

Toru Dutt says that it is not because of the majestic appearance of the casuarina tree that it is dear to her heart and soul, but because she along with her siblings spent happy moments under it.

g) Does nature communicate with human beings?

Yes, nature communicates with human beings.

h) What has Wordsworth sanctified in his poem?

Wordsworth has sanctified the Yew trees of Borrowdale.

i) To whom does Toru Dutt want to consecrate the tree's memory?

The poet wishes to consecrate the tree's memory and importance for the sake of those who are now dead.

j) The casuarina tree will be remembered for ever. Why?

The tree will be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be forgotten. So the tree will be remembered for ever.

3. Read the lines given below and answer the questions that follow.

a) *"A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound
No other tree could live".*

i. Which tree is referred to in the above lines?

Casuarina is referred to in the above lines.

ii. How does the tree survive the tight hold of the creeper?

The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper.

iii. Why does Toru Dutt use the expression 'a creeper climbs'?

Toru Dutt uses the expression because really a creeper climbs on the casuarina tree.

b) *"The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung
In crimson clusters all the bough among----"*

i. Who is the giant here?

The casuarina tree is the giant here.

ii. Why is the scarf colourful?

The scarf is colourful because it is made of crimson coloured flowers.

- c) *"Fear, trembling Hope, and Death, the skeleton,
And Time the shadow", and though weak the verse
That would thy beauty fain, oh, fain rehearse,
May Love defend thee from oblivion's curse.*

- i. **What does the poet mean by the expression 'May love defend thee from oblivion's curse?'**

The poet means that the tree should not be forgotten.

- ii. **What does the expression 'fain' convey?**

'Fain' means eager so it means that the poet is eager to make the tree holy.

- iii. **What does the poet convey through the expression 'Fear, trembling hope'?**

The poet hopes that the memory of this tree will live on in her poem as the memory of trees celebrated by Wordsworth has lived on in that poet's work.

Additional

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

1. *"Like a huge Python, winding round and round
The rugged trunk, intended deep with scars"*

- i. **What looks like a python?**

The creeper looks like a python.

- ii. **What did the trunk have on it?**

The trunk had deep scars on it.

2. *"Whereon all day are gathered bird and bee;
And oft at nights the garden overflows
With one sweet song that seems to have no close",*

- i. **Who gathered on the tree?**

Birds and bees gathered on the tree.

- ii. **What happens at night?**

At night the garden seems to overflow with a sweet song which has no end.

3. *"Beneath it we have played; though years may roll,
O sweet companions, loved with love intense,
For your sakes, shall the tree be ever dear".*

- i. **What did they do under the tree?**

They played under the tree.

- ii. **Why should the tree be dear to the poet?**

The tree should be dear to the poet because of the dear and loved ones with whom he played under the tree.

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

- a) *"Dear is the Casuarina to my soul",*

Reference :

This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Context :

The poet wants to express how important the tree is for her.

Explanation :

The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. Toru Dutt says that it is not because of the majestic appearance of the Casuarina Tree that it is dear to her heart and soul, but because she along with her siblings spent happy moments under it.

- b) *"It is the tree's lament, an eerie speech -----"*

Reference :

This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Context :

The poet imagines that she hears a murmur which is the lament of the tree.

Explanation :

The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. The poet laments the loss of loved ones. She already imagines consolation for such a loss. She alludes to an "unknown land" that is nevertheless "well-known to the eye of faith" The murmur which she imagines to hear is like an eerie speech which means strange and frightening.

- c) *"Unto thy honor, Tree, beloved of those
Who now in blessed sleep for aye repose",*

Reference :

This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Context :

The poet is eager to sanctify the memory of the tree.

Explanation :

The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. The poet wishes to consecrate the tree's memory and importance for the sake of those who are now dead - and looks ahead to death, hoping that the tree be spared obscurity.

Additional

Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

1. *"Sometimes, and most in winter,—on its crest
A gray baboon sits statue-like alone"*

Reference :

This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Context :

The poet describes what she saw at dawn.

Explanation :

In the morning she used to look at the tree through the window. She usually enjoyed the sight of the tree. Sometimes in the winter season a monkey sat on the top of the tree. It sat without any movement so it looked like a statue. It was sitting there all alone.

2. *"And far and near kokilas hail the day;
And to their pastures wend our sleepy cows",*

Reference :

This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Context :

The poet describes what she saw through the window

Explanation :

She describes the casuarina tree and the surroundings. In the morning, she used to look at the tree through the window. She usually enjoyed the sight of the tree. She says that the kokilas – birds like cuckoo – welcome the day with their songs. The sleepy cows casually went to their pasture. She tries to explain that she liked the sight through the window.

3. *"That would thy beauty fain, oh, fain rehearse,
May Love defend thee from Oblivion's curse".*

Reference :

This line is taken from 'Our Casuarina Tree' written by Toru Dutt.

Context :

The poet does not want the tree to be forgotten.

Explanation :

The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. She does not like the tree to be forgotten. She says "May love defend thee from Oblivion's curse"- expressing her wish that love shield her tree against the curse of forgetfulness, that the tree be remembered out of love.

5. **Identify the figure of speech used in each of the extracts given below and write down the answer in the space given below. The first one is done for you.**

- a) *"Like a huge Python, winding round and round
The rugged trunk, indented deep with scars".*
Simile.

b) "A creeper climbs, in whose embraces bound
No other tree could live. But gallantly
The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung....."
Metaphor.

c) "A gray baboon sits statue - like alone"
Simile.

d) "The water-lilies spring, like snow enmassed"
Simile.

e) What is that dirge - like murmur that I hear
Like the sea breaking on a shingle-beach?
Simile.

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

a) Describe the reminiscences of the poet, when she sees the casuarina tree.

Poem	Our Casuarina Tree
Poet	Toru Dutt
Theme	Fond memories about the tree

*But gallantly
The giant wears the scarf, and flowers are hung
In crimson clusters all the boughs among,*

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

*Every reminiscence is coloured by the way things are today
therefore by a delusive point of view.*

b) How does nature communicate with the poet?

Poem	Our Casuarina Tree
Poet	Toru Dutt
Theme	Fond memories about the tree

*And to their pastures wend our sleepy cows;
And in the shadow, on the broad tank cast by that hoar tree, so beautiful and vast,*

Toru Dutt begins the poem, 'Our Casuarina Tree' with the description of the tree. The poet says that the creeper has wound itself around the rugged trunk of the Casuarina Tree, like a huge Python. The creeper has left deep marks on the trunk of the tree. The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper. The tree is described as being gallant, and possibly brave, as very few trees could survive in the strangle-hold of this creeper. Toru Dutt says that it is not because of the majestic appearance of the Casuarina Tree that it is dear to her heart and soul, but because she along with her siblings spent happy moments under it. Toru Dutt has brought out the theme of nature as something that shares feeling with humans that lightens the burden on the heart. The poet continues with a description of how strong the image of the tree is, even when in lands far away.

*"In nature, everything is perfect in its own way.
Trees can be contorted, bent in weird ways, and they're still beautiful."*

c) The poet immortalizes the tree. Elucidate.

Poem	Our Casuarina Tree
Poet	Toru Dutt
Theme	Fond memories about the tree

*though weak the verse
That would thy beauty fain, oh, fain rehearse,
May Love defend thee from Oblivion's curse.*

Toru Dutt begins the poem, 'Our Casuarina Tree' with the description of the tree. The poet says that the creeper has wound itself around the rugged trunk of the Casuarina Tree, like a huge Python. The creeper has left deep marks on the trunk of the tree. The tree is so strong that it bears the tight hold of the creeper. The tree is described as being gallant, and possibly brave, as very few trees could survive in the strangle-hold of this creeper. Toru Dutt says that it is not because of the majestic appearance of the Casuarina Tree that it is dear to her heart and soul, but because she along with her siblings spent happy moments under it. The poet continues with a description of how strong the image of the tree is, even when in lands far away. Even in France and Italy (where the poet studied), she can hear the tree's lament. The poet wishes to consecrate the tree's memory and importance for the sake of those who are now dead - and looks ahead to death, hoping that the tree be spared obscurity. She immortalizes the tree through this poem like how Wordsworth sanctified the Yew trees of Borrowdale. She says "May love defend thee from Oblivion's curse"- expressing her wish that love shield her tree against the curse of forgetfulness, that the tree be remembered out of love and not because it cannot be forgotten.

*We immortalize things which are about to be forgotten.
Poems which stand beyond years immortalized many things*

Additional

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

1. How does the poet reveal her love for the casuarina tree?

Poem	Our Casuarina Tree
Poet	Toru Dutt
Theme	Fond memories about the tree

*But not because of its magnificence
Dear is the Casuarina to my soul:
Beneath it we have played; though years may roll,*

Toru Dutt begins the poem, 'Our Casuarina Tree' with the description of the tree. The Casuarina Tree is tall and strong, with a creeper winding around it like a python. The tree stands like a giant with a colourful scarf of flowers. Birds surround the garden and the sweet song of the birds is heard. The poet is delighted to see the Casuarina tree through her casement. She sees a gray monkey sitting like a statue on top of the tree, the cows grazing and the water lilies springing in the pond. The poet feels that the tree is dear to her not for its gallant appearance but for the nostalgic memories of her happy childhood that it brings to her. She strongly believes that nature communicates with human beings. The poet could communicate with the tree even when she is in a far-off land as she could hear the tree lamenting her absence. The poet consecrates the tree's memory to her loved ones, who are not alive. She immortalizes the tree through her poem like the poet Wordsworth who sanctified the yew tree of Borrowdale in verse. She expresses her wish that the tree should be remembered out of love and not just because it cannot be forgotten.

The best friend on earth of man is tree. When we use the tree respectfully and economically we have one of the greatest resources on the earth.

Listening

First read the questions given below, then listen to the poem, read aloud by the teacher or played on a player. Then answer the questions based on your listening of the poem.

1. The poet was tossing in the bed awake because _____.

- a) he was worried b) he was struggling to sleep
c) it was day time d) he was tired

Ans: b) he was struggling to sleep

2. The _____ were 'sparkling as pearls'.

- a) moon b) sun
c) stars d) meteoroids

Ans: c) stars

3. The _____ gave the poet a motherly smile.

- a) sun b) stars
c) moon d) sky

Ans: c) moon

4. _____ made the poet's eyelids droop.

- a) nature b) rosy lips
c) songs d) tiredness

Ans: d) tiredness

5. _____ is the title of the poem.

- a) Wonders b) Midnight Wonders
c) Nature d) Midnight dreams

Ans: b) Midnight Wonders



UNIT 2

SUPPLEMENTARY

Life of Pi

- Yann Martel

Warm up

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Imagine you are going on a trek or an adventure. It requires grit and a strong will to survive the odds and emerge unscathed. Most importantly, you should carry an emergency kit.



Answer :

- First - Aid Kit
- Whistle
- Candles
- Lighter
- Mobile Phone
- Matches
- Warm blanket
- Slippers
- Batteries
- Water bottles

Summary

Pi Patel (Irrfan Khan), an immigrant from Pondicherry in India living in Montreal, Canada, is approached by a local novelist (Rafe Spall) who has been referred to him by his "uncle" believing that Pi's life story would make a great book. Pi relates an extended tale:

His parents had named him Piscine Molitor after a swimming pool in France. He changes his name to "Pi" (the mathematical symbol,) when he begins secondary school (Gautam Belur), even repeating numerous digits of pi, because he is tired of being taunted with the nickname "Pissing Patel". His family owns a local zoo, and Pi takes an interest in the animals, especially a Bengal tiger named Richard Parker because of a clerical error. Pi tries to feed the tiger, endangering himself to being attacked, and to teach him the reality of the tiger's nature as a carnivore, Pi's father, Santosh Patel (Adil Hussain) forces him to witness it killing a goat. He is raised Hindu and vegetarian, but at 12, he is introduced to Christianity and then Islam, and starts to follow all three religions as he "just wants to love God." When asked if he is also Jewish, he replies that he lectures in Kabbalah at the university.

When Pi is 16 (Ayush Tandon), his father decides to close the zoo and move his family to Canada, and sell the zoo animals, to ensure a good future for his children. They book passage with their animals (to be sold in North America) on a Japanese freighter named the Tsimtsum. On board the ship, Pi's father gets into an argument with the ship's cook (Gerard Depardieu) when he speaks to Pi's mother, Gita Patel (Tabu) rudely. One night, the ship encounters a heavy storm and begins to sink while Pi is on deck marveling at the storm. He tries to find his family, but a crew member throws him into a lifeboat; from the rough sea, he watches helplessly as the ship sinks, killing his family and its crew.

After the storm, Pi finds himself in the lifeboat with an injured zebra, and is joined by an orangutan, named Orange Juice, who lost her offspring in the shipwreck. A spotted hyena emerges from the tarp covering half of the boat, and kills the zebra. To Pi's distress, the hyena also mortally wounds the orangutan in a fight. Suddenly Richard Parker emerges from under the tarp, and kills and eats the hyena.

Pi finds emergency food and water rations on the boat. He builds a small raft of flotation devices so that he can stay at a safe distance from the tiger.

The lifeboat eventually reaches the coast of Mexico. Finally back on land, Richard Parker stumbles away from Pi and stops at the edge of the jungle. Pi expects that the tiger will turn toward him and acknowledge him, but instead he looks into the jungle for a while and goes in. Pi, too weak to follow, lies in the sand. He is rescued by a group who carry him to hospital, but he weeps that the tiger had walked away without him.

Glossary

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belch	– expel air noisily
flotsam	– debris floating in a river or sea
tarpaulin	– a heavy waterproof sheet
incredible	– unbelievable
conundrum	– a riddle
asphyxiation	– death due to lack of oxygen
putrid	– rotting
guise	– pretence
cauldron	– a large bowl or pot
splinters	– a long sharp fragment of material, often wood
plausible	– probable, likely,
unambiguous	– clear
supplication	– a humble request, prayer
glistened	– shone
gunnel	– upper edge of the side of a boat
gurgling	– a kind of sound when water is drunk fast

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

a) Describe the pathetic condition of Pi in the middle of the ocean.

Pi became an orphan. He was hanging on an oar. He had a tiger in front of him and sharks beneath him. A violent storm was about him.

b) Who was Richard Parker?

Richard Parker was a tiger.

c) Richard Parker's survival seemed incredible to Pi. Why?

Richard Parker was a 450 pound Bengal tiger. Pi thought such a huge animal could not withstand thirst and hunger.

d) Why was the great beast not behaving naturally?

The great beast was not behaving naturally because it must have been sedated or it suffered from sea sickness.

e) Why was Pi not afraid of the hyena?

Pi was not afraid of the hyena because he had the presence of a huge animal, the tiger.

f) Describe Pi's struggle to find drinking water.

Pi was thirsty and his throat was parched. He was going from place to place in the life boat to find out water. Finally he saw many tins of water just below the tarpaulin. He slowly moved towards that and took three tins and quenched his thirst.

g) What was Pi's reaction when he discovered drinking water?

When he saw the water tins they glittered like diamonds. His heart began to pound. He unrolled the tarpaulin further and took the tins.

h) Why did Pi want to tame Parker?

When the situation came to die, the animal because of its toughness may out live Pi.. He wanted to tame Parker to make it die if the situation came, before him.

i) What saved Pi's life?

Richard Parker, the tiger saved Pi's life.

j) How did Pi reunite with his family?

At the end he left the tiger in a jungle. A ship came to him and he reunited with his family.

2. Answer the following questions in about 50 words.**a) How did the presence of Richard Parker help Pi?**

Pi was not afraid of other animals because of the presence of Richard Parker. The tiger was not behaving in the usual way. It was because it might have been sedated or it suffered from sea sickness. He had the will to live because of the presence of Parker. He made him not to think too much about the tragic incidents and his family.

b) Describe the lifeboat.

The lifeboat was three and a half deep, eight feet wide and twenty six feet long. The lifeboat was designed to carry thirty two people. Everything in the lifeboat was painted orange. It had tarpaulin, life jackets, lifebuoy and oars. The words Tsimtsum and Panama were painted on either side of the bow in black Roman capital.

c) How did Pi feel after drinking water?

Pi was suffering from thirst. His throat was parched. He went from place to place to find out water. Finally he found tins of water under the tarpaulin. With some difficulty he opened the tins and drank water. He was delighted and it brought him hope, surprise, disbelief, thrill and gratitude.

d) Did Pi want Richard Parker to die? Answer, giving reasons.

First he wanted to tame Richard Parker so that if a situation to die came he would make Parker die first. Then he realised that a part of him was glad about Parker and that part did not want Parker to die because if it died he would be left alone.

3. Answer in a paragraph.**a) How did the presence of Richard Parker influence the attitude of Pi?**

Pi on his way to Canada – ship wrecked – escaped in a life boat – tiger, orangutan, zebra, hyena – left only with tiger – a protection to him – seemed sedated – seasickness – other animals fear of bigger animal – brought Pi peace – wanted to tame him – tiger should die first – his love for tiger – wanted to live with tiger

Title	Life of Pi
Author	Yann Martel
Theme	Adventures of a boy on a life boat with a tiger

'Life of Pi' is an abridged version of the famous novel titled 'Life of Pi' written by Yann Martel. Pi was on his way to Canada with his father, mother and animals of his zoo. But unfortunately the ship was wrecked and Pi escaped in a lifeboat. In the same lifeboat he had a tiger named Richard Parker, an orangutan, a zebra and a hyena. At the end he was left with the tiger. Parker's presence was a protection for him from other animals. It behaved as if it was sedated and it suffered from seasickness. Other animals were silent because of the fear of the bigger animal. Pi accepted that Parker calmed him down. He says that one who scared him brought him peace. He wanted to tame him. His attitude was that he tiger should die first. But suddenly he realised that part of him loved the tiger. He did not want to be left alone. So he wanted to live with the tiger.

Adventures start where plans end.

b) Water is the elixir of life. Substantiate the statement with reference to the story of 'Life of Pi'.

Pi on his way to Canada – animals of his zoo – ship wrecked – escaped with few animals – thirsty – moving from one end to other – he might die – discovered water cans – water enough for 124 days – opened the can – poured the water into his throat – he got back his life – liquid of life -

Title	Life of Pi
Author	Yann Martel
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'Life of Pi' is an abridged version of the famous novel titled 'Life of Pi' written by Yann Martel. Pi was on his way to Canada with his father, mother and animals of his zoo. But unfortunately the ship was wrecked and Pi escaped in a lifeboat. He managed the fear of the animals but he could not manage the thirst. His throat was parched. He was moving from one end to other to find out water. He thought that if he could not drink water he would die. Finally he discovered that the life boat had enough water in the cans. His heart began to pound at the prospect of drinking water. He unrolled the tarpaulin and found out the water which was enough for him for 124 days. He took a can and opened it with difficulty and poured the water into his throat. He felt that he got back his life with the water. So he says it was the liquid of life. Water is the elixir which gives life to man.

Live your life by a compass, not a clock - Stephen Covey

c) If you were lost at sea for as long as Pi was, what is the one item you would want with you? Write a diary entry in which you identify the item and explain why it is the one thing you would want with you.

If I were lost in the sea like Pi I would like to carry enough water and food. I could have some other things which are needed for first aid if something happens during the struggle. It is always better to have covering over the head maybe with a tarpaulin. I would be happy if I have some system to call the passing ships to come to help me.

4. Sequence the following incidents logically to write the summary of the story 'Life of Pi'.

• As he looked around, he was shocked to find Richard Parker on board.	2
• His search for water took him dangerously close to Richard Parker but nothing could stop him – neither Richard Parker nor the hyena.	4

• Pi left Richard Parker in a jungle and reunited with his family.	10
• Pi came back to life and his senses after drinking the elixir of life.	7
• He understood that it was Richard Parker who helped him survive for 227 days.	9
• He was pinned by weakness having had no food, water or even sleep for nearly three days.	3
• Strangely his thirst overpowered his fear of Richard Parker and he went about exploring for fresh water.	5
• A little later, he succeeded in his search, when he found stacks of cans of drinking water.	6
• Pi was stranded in the Pacific on a lifeboat.	1
• Then, he realized that Parker who scared him earlier brought him peace, purpose and wholeness.	8

Summary

Pi was stranded in the Pacific on a lifeboat. As he looked around, he was shocked to find Richard Parker on board. He was pinned by weakness having had no food, water or even sleep for nearly three days. His search for water took him dangerously close to Richard Parker but nothing could stop him – neither Richard Parker nor the hyena. Strangely his thirst overpowered his fear of Richard Parker and he went about exploring for fresh water. A little later, he succeeded in his search, when he found stacks of cans of drinking water. Pi came back to life and his senses after drinking the elixir of life. Then, he realized that Parker who scared him earlier brought him peace, purpose and wholeness. He understood that it was Richard Parker who helped him survive for 227 days. Pi left Richard Parker in a jungle and reunited with his family.

Additional

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

1. What qualities of human nature does the author try to bring forth in the novel 'Life of Pi'?

Title	Life of Pi
Author	Yann Martel
Theme	Adventures of a boy on a life boat with a tiger

When Pi was 16, his father decided to close the zoo and move his family to Canada, and sell the zoo animals, to ensure a good future for his children. They booked passage with their animals (to be sold in North America) on a Japanese freighter named the Tsimtsum. One night, the ship encountered a heavy storm and began to sink while Pi was on deck marveling at the storm. He tried to find his family, but a crew member threw him into a lifeboat; from the rough sea, he watched helplessly as the ship sank, killing his family and its crew. After the storm, Pi found himself in the lifeboat with an injured zebra, and was joined by an orangutan, named Orange Juice. A spotted hyena emerged from the tarp. Then he saw the big animal the tiger. Pi found only limited food and water on the boat. He built a small raft of flotation devised so that he could stay at a safe distance from the tiger. His strength of mind pushed him to live to find a way for the bad situation. Looking around he found everything negative. But he did not lose heart. Now his main problem was to find water to quench his thirst. He was confident that if he worked towards finding water he would be successful. He was moving from one end to another in the lifeboat to find out water. At last he saw the shining water cans. Then he realised that he had enough water for more than 100 days. At last he joined his family and the tiger went inside the forest. This incident shows the fighting quality of Pi. Though he was alone he never lost heart; he tried to find a way for success.

An adventure is only an adventure when you are out of your comfort zone.

