

UNIT

6

THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST

Bill Bryson

PROSE

About the Author

Author	: William Bill Mc Guire Bryson
Born	: 8th December, 1951 - Iowa, USA.
Education	: Drake University
Occupation	: • Essayist • Non - Fiction Writer
Famous Works	: • A Brief History of Every thing • Notes from a Small Island • Neither Here nor There • Made in America
Honours and Awards	: • Chancellor of Durham University • Aventis Prize • President's Award from the Royal Society of Chemistry
Speciality	: • Travelogue • Science • Humour



Warm Up

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Often on formal occasions, we admire friends and strangers who appear elegant, who are pleasant to converse with and who conduct themselves gracefully. At times, we also see people who are awkward, nervous and doubtful about their next move.

Recall a few examples of awkward actions that can cause discomfort or disturbance to others like spilling a cup of hot drink on someone nearby.

Once I travelled in a tourist bus to Ooty. On the way I felt thirsty, so I took a bottle of water and opened the cork. Without any intention or forethought, I poured water through the window to clean my hand. A scooterist who was driving behind became my victim. The water poured on his head and instantly, he shouted angrily. Fortunately he balanced his vehicle and avoided accident.

During lunch, I sat on the verandha to have my meal. As I did not like the pickle, I threw it overhead. It fell on the head of a boy taking lunch at my back. He shouted at me furiously.

SUMMARY

Bill Bryson is an Anglo American author. Bryson had the problem of living in real world. He found it difficult to live with the surroundings which others could do easily. Because of this he had unnecessary complications in dealing with ordinary things. Once he had to travel in a plane. At the airport he realised that he had kept the flyer card in his carry-on bag. He tried to open the zip but it was not opening. When Bryson pulled the zip strongly, it gave way and all the contents fell on the floor. They were only old paper cuttings and some magazines along with some important articles like passport and a tin of tobacco. He was trying to collect all the articles which had been falling down. He tried to collect them but it was not easy for him. His tin of tobacco was rolling and emptying the tobacco powder all over the place. He felt bad about that. By the time he realised that he had hurt his finger. It was bleeding profusely. He could not withstand the sight of blood normally but here it was his own blood. In her reaction his wife said she could not believe that he did that for a living. Once he was in a plane and he bent down to tie his shoelace. At the time one who sat

in front pulled back his seat and he was caught in between the seats. He got relieved by clawing the leg of the man who was sitting next to him.

That was not his worst experience. Once he was travelling in a plane and an attractive lady was sitting by his side. He wrote some important thoughts in the notebook. Then he started sucking one end of the pen thoughtfully and talking to the lady. The pen leaked and the ink was on his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gum. Though he tried to be polite and sophisticated, mostly he failed. Whenever the food was served in the plane, his wife would ask his children to open the lid for him; otherwise he would spill it all over place. So when he travelled alone normally he kept quite without taking any food.

Because of his constant travel he could easily get many free trips. But he did not get them. This was because either he forgot to ask for it or the airliners would inform him that he was not entitled to receive them. Once he tried to get the free miles and presented the card to the clerk but the clerk told him that the ticket was in the name of B. Bryson and the card was in the name of W. Bryson. Though he tried to explain that Bill was the short form of William and so the W was changed to B, the clerk was not convinced.



GLOSSARY

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alley	narrow passage
en famille	as a family
yanked	pulled with a jerk / snatched
consternation	worry
extravagantly	excessively
cascade	waterfall
concourse	open central area
disgorging	discharging
gashed	cut deeply
hysterics	a fit of uncontrollable laughing or crying
exasperation	irritation
catastrophe	a terrible disaster
bons mots	(French) witty remarks
suave	polite and sophisticated
venerable	valued
Bill	William (the letter W is changed to B and William is called Bill)

MEANINGS

evident	visible	pretty	much
instance	example	alley	a narrow passage-way
en famille	as a family (French)	jammed	blocked
yanked	pulled with a jerk	grunts	groans
frowns	angry expressions	budge	move
abruptly	suddenly	gave way	broke
extravagantly	excessively	dumbstruck	astonished
sorted	arranged	fluttery	agitated

cascade	waterfall	bounced	rebound
oblivions	forgetfulness	crazily	madly
concourse	open area in a public building (here airport)	disgorging	emptying
gashed	wounded	lavish	excessive
hysterics	uncontrollable laughter	panic	fear
exasperation	irritation	catastrophes	terrible disasters
ahead	before	recline	lie back
clawing	scratching	attractive	beautiful
amused	entertained	scattering	spreading
urbane	courteous	ache	pain
suave	sophisticated	extremely	exceptionally
seismic	related to earthquake	frustration	annoyance
accumulated	gathered		

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the correct synonym for each of the following from the options given.

- So I pulled on it and **yanked** at it with grunts and frowns and increasing consternation.
a) pulled with a jerk b) pulled smoothly c) pulled easily d) pulled slowly
- So I pulled on it and **yanked** at it with grunts and frowns and increasing **consternation**.
a) pressure b) laughter c) worry d) strength
- I watched dumbstruck as a hundred carefully sorted documents came raining down in a fluttery **cascade**.
a) rain b) lake c) river d) waterfall
- ...lidless tin of tobacco rolled crazily across the concourse **disgorging** its contents.
a) keeping b) emptying c) closing d) seeing
- I discovered that I had **gashed** my finger on the zip.
a) gathered b) kept c) closed d) wounded
- My wife looked at me with an expression of wonder – not anger or **exasperation**.
a) expensive b) pleasant c) dejection d) irritation
- I always have **catastrophes** when I travel.
a) experience b) involvement c) disaster d) understanding
- I amused her twenty minutes with the scattering of urbane **bons mots**.
a) witty remarks b) serious remarks c) family remarks d) angry remarks

9. So you will understand, I trust, when I tell you how much I ache to be **suave**.

- a) polite b) sophisticated c) witty d) important

10. I explained to her the close and **venerable** relationship between Bill and William

- a) possible b) unwanted c) famous d) respected

Answers									
1. a	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. d	6. d	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. d

SELF EVALUATION

Choose the correct synonym for each of the following from the options given.

1. ...other people do without any **evident** difficulty that are pretty much beyond me.

- a) unclear b) visible c) possible d) available

2. ...other people do without any evident difficulty that are **pretty** much beyond me.

- a) beautiful b) easy c) very d) strong

3. The zip on the bag was **jammed**.

- a) opened b) closed c) broken d) blocked

4. So I pulled on it and yanked at it with **grunts** and frowns and increasing consternation.

- a) happiness b) sadness c) groans d) difficulty

5. So I pulled on it and yanked at it with grunts and **frowns** and increasing consternation.

- a) anger b) pleasure c) ease d) delight

6. I kept this up for some minutes but it wouldn't **budge**.

- a) stop b) move c) break d) close

7. **Abruptly** the zip gave way.

- a) gradually b) slowly c) easily d) suddenly

8. I watched **dumbstruck** as a hundred carefully sorted documents came raining down in a fluttery cascade.

- a) happily b) coolly c) astonished d) doubtfully

9. I watched dumbstruck as a hundred carefully **sorted** documents came raining down in a fluttery cascade.

- a) arranged b) torn c) thrown d) pushed

10. I watched dumbstruck as a hundred carefully sorted documents came raining down in a **fluttery** cascade.

- a) smooth b) clear c) huge d) agitated

11. ...coins bounced to a variety of noisy **oblivions**.

- a) remembrance b) forgetfulness c) breaking d) falling

12. ...lidless tin of tobacco rolled **crazily** across the concourse disgorging it contents
a) easily b) pleasantly c) madly d) neatly ☐
13. ...lidless tin of tobacco rolled **crazily** across the **concourse** disgorging it contents
a) open space b) closed space c) restricted place d) private place ☐
14. ...and was shedding blood in a **lavish** manner
a) slow b) excessive c) quick d) frugal ☐
15. Confused and unable to help my hair went into **panic** mode.
a) fear b) happy c) sad d) fast ☐
16. Just at the moment someone in the seat **ahead** of me threw his seat back into full recline.
a) after b) before c) near d) far ☐
17. Just at the moment someone in the seat ahead of me threw his seat back into full **recline**.
a) lie back b) fall down c) lie front d) lay down ☐
18. It was only by **clawing** the leg of the man sitting next to me that I managed to get myself Freed.
a) stamping b) touching c) scratching d) falling at ☐
19. I **amused** her twenty minutes with the scattering of urbane bons mots.
a) thanked b) entertained c) requested d) invited ☐
20. I amused her twenty minutes with the scattering of **urbane** bons mots.
a) impolite b) village c) city d) courteous ☐
21. So you will understand, I trust, when I tell you how much I **ache** to be suave.
a) request b) demand c) pain d) want ☐
22. This has become a real **frustration** for me.
a) annoyance b) intolerable c) unbearable d) painful ☐
23. Yet I have **accumulated** only about 212 air miles divided between twenty-three airlines.
a) spread b) accepted c) gathered d) spent ☐

OPPOSITES

evident	×	doubtful	suddenly	×	gradually
remember	×	forget	recently	×	earlier
frequent	×	rare	started	×	ended
carefully	×	carelessly	lavish	×	frugal
extremely	×	moderately	leaving	×	keeping
various	×	same	discover	×	conceal
quietly	×	noisily	amused	×	irritated

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

Choose the most accurate of the four given words which is opposite to the usage of the underlined word in the following sentences.

- I pulled on it with grunts and frowns and increasing consternation.
a) worry b) dismay c) disdain d) happiness
- ...coins bounced to a variety of noisy oblivions.
a) forgetfulness b) remembrance c) strength d) weakness
- ...lidless tin of tobacco rolled crazily across the concourse disgorging its contents as it went.
a) filling b) changing c) shouting d) entering
- ...not anger or exasperation, but just simple wonder.
a) enjoyment b) irritation c) helplessness d) sadness
- ...as if I have just experienced an extremely localised seismic event.
a) inside b) global c) outside d) country
- I explained to her the close and venerable relationship between Bill and William.
a) respected b) wasted c) meaningful d) disrespected

Answers					
1. d	2. b	3. a	4. a	5. b	6. d

SELF EVALUATION

Choose the most accurate of the four given words which is opposite to the usage of the underlined word in the following sentences.

- Other people do without any evident difficulty that are pretty much beyond me.
a) doubtful b) clear c) proof d) serious ☐
- I am not very good at living in the real world is perhaps the most outstanding.
a) great b) extraordinary c) common d) known ☐
- My particular specialty now is returning to hotel desks two or three times a day.
a) permanent b) general c) temporary d) great ☐
- I am in short easily confused.
a) before b) after c) simply d) difficult ☐
- I suddenly remembered that I had recently joined British Airways' frequent flyer programme.
a) gradually b) immediately c) soon d) greatly ☐

6. I suddenly remembered that I had **recently** joined British Airways' frequent flyer programme.
 a) after b) ago c) just d) happily ☐
7. I suddenly remembered that I had recently joined British Airways' **frequent** flyer programme.
 a) often b) always c) seldom d) infamous ☐
8. I had gashed my finger on the zip and was shedding blood in a **lavish** manner.
 a) plenty b) extravagant c) wasteful d) frugal ☐
9. ...not anger or **exasperation**, but just simple wonder.
 a) enjoyment b) irritation c) helplessness d) sadness ☐
10. ...at the moment someone in the seat ahead of me threw his seat back into full **recline**.
 a) push b) straight c) pull d) rotation ☐
11. I **amused** her for perhaps 20 minutes with a scattering of urbane bons mots.
 a) entertained b) took care of c) pleased d) annoyed ☐
12. ...as if I have just experienced an **extremely** localised seismic event.
 a) greatly b) surely c) moderately d) doubtfully ☐
13. ...get in a car and close the door without **leaving** 14 inches of coat outside.
 a) keeping b) serving c) tearing d) showing ☐

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

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A. Based on your understanding of the lesson answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

1. Give a few instances of Bryson's confused acts.

Mistakenly he placed the flyer programme inside his carry-on bag. He was confused to take that out. In a plane he tried to tie his shoelace and found himself pinned in the crash position. He kept the pen into his mouth and had the ink all over his face.

2. What were the contents of the bag?

The contents of the bag were newspaper cuttings, loose papers, a 14 ounce tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money and film.

3. Describe the fluttery cascade of things tumbling from the bag.

He was wonderstruck to see the well-arranged documents flying out of the bag. The coins bounced noisily and the tobacco tin rolled across the airport spreading the contents all over the place.

4. Why did the author's concern over tobacco shift to his finger?

The author was feeling sorry for spilling all the contents of the bag. Then he realised that he had a wound in his finger and it was bleeding profusely. So his concern shifted to his finger.

5. What happened to Bryson when he leaned to tie his shoelace?

When he leaned to tie his shoelace, unfortunately the one who occupied his front seat pulled his seat back and Bryson was caught between the two seats. Then with the help of his neighbour he got released.

6. How did Bryson free himself from the crash position?

By clawing the leg of the man sitting next to him, Bryson freed himself.

7. What was Bryson's worst accident on a plane?

Bryson's worst accident on a plane was when he sucked the back of his pen. Then he realised that his pen had leaked and he got the ink on his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums.

8. What did Bryson wish to avoid in his life?

Bryson wished to avoid getting frequent flyer miles.

9. How would staying away from liquid mischief benefit Bryson?

If Bryson stayed away from liquid mischief, he need not spend much on his laundry bills.

10. Why did the clerk say that Bryson was not entitled to flyer miles?

The ticket was in the name of B. Bryson but the card was in the name of W. Bryson. So, the clerk said that Bryson was not entitled to flyer miles.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.

1. What is the specialty of Bryson in 'Accidental Tourist'?

Bryson had the problem of living in real world. He found it difficult to live with the surroundings which others could do easily. Because of this he had unnecessary confusion in dealing with ordinary things.

2. Why did Bryson try to open the carry-on bag?

Bryson had recently joined British Airway's frequent flyer programme. He had kept the card inside the carry-on bag. He had to take that card from the bag. So he tried to open the carry-on bag.

3. Why did the zip of carry-on bag give way?

The zip of the bag was jammed. He tried to pull and yank the zip but he failed. So he used all his force to open the zip but the zip broke and gave way.

4. How did Bryson get ink in his mouth and some parts of his face?

Bryson was jotting notes on his way in a plane. In a thoughtful mood he was sucking the back of the pen. The pen leaked and he got the ink on his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums.

B. Answer the following questions in about three to four sentences each.

1. Why doesn't Bryson seem to be able to do easily what others seem to? Give a few reasons.

Bryson had the problem of living in real world. He found it difficult to live with the surroundings which others could do easily. Because of this he had unnecessary confusion in dealing with ordinary things.

2. What was the reaction of Bryson's wife to his antics?

When Bryson pulled the zip of his bag to open, it gave way and all the contents fell on the floor, They were only old paper cuttings and some magazines along with some important articles like passport.

He was trying to collect all the articles which had been falling down. In her reaction, his wife said she could not believe that he did that for a living.

3. Briefly describe the 'accidents' encountered on the flight by Bryson.

Once he was in a plane and he bent down to tie his shoelace. By the time one who sat in front pulled back his seat and he was caught in between the seats. He got relieved with the help of a man who was sitting next to him. Once he sucked the back of his pen. Then he realised that the pen leaked and he got the ink on his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gums.

C. Based on your understanding of the text, answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 – 150.

1. 'To this day, I don't know how I did it.' What does it refer to?

Title	The Accidental Tourist
Author	Bill Bryson
Theme	Frustrations of a globe trotter and chaos in his everyday life

But I'm afraid it's so. I always have catastrophes when I travel.

'It' refers to the knocking of the soft drinks on the lap of a lady in a flight. Once Bill Bryson was flying in an aeroplane. Accidentally, he knocked his soft drinks, and the lady who was sitting next to him became the victim of his inadvertency. The flight attendant came to the rescue of the lady. He cleaned the mess and brought another drink to the author. This time also, he knocked his drink which spoiled the lap of the 'poor' lady. Seething with fury, she swore at him for his act of negligence. She uttered an oath which started with 'oh' and ended with 'sake'. The author had never come across such unpleasant, uncouth words. He felt embarrassed on the spot. To this day, Bryson says that he does not know how it happened. [Original text referred]

The most 'confused' we ever get is when we're trying to convince our heads of something our heart knows is a lie.

2. '....But, when it's my own – well, I think hysterics are fully justified'- How?

Title	The Accidental Tourist
Author	Bill Bryson
Theme	Frustrations of a globe trotter and chaos in his everyday life

"My finger! My finger!" as I discovered that I has gashed my finger on the zip and was shedding blood in a lavish manner

In the lesson 'The Accidental Tourist' Bryson describes how he suffers because of his unnecessary tension and stress during his travel in flight. Once he mistakenly kept his request flier programme inside his carry-on bag. He had to open the bag to find out that. He could not open it easily because the zip got jammed. He pulled it with all his strength and the zip gave way. All the contents fell on the floor of the airport. The contents were newspaper cuttings, loose papers, a tin of pipe tobacco, magazines, passport, English money and film. He tried to collect them but it was not easy for him. His tin of tobacco was rolling and emptying the tobacco powder all across the place. He felt bad about that.

By the time he realised that he had hurt his finger. It was bleeding profusely. He could not withstand the sight of blood normally but here it was his own blood. So his hysteric crying was fully justified.

Anyone who isn't 'confused', really doesn't understand the situation.

3. Bring out the pun in the title 'The Accidental Tourist' (one who happens to travel by accident or one who meets with accidents often on his or her trips!)

A pun is a play on words that produces a humorous effect by using a word that suggests two or more meanings, or by exploiting similar sounding words that have different meanings. Humorous effects created by puns depend upon the ambiguities the words entail. These ambiguities arise mostly in homophones and homonyms. For instance, in the sentence, "A happy life depends on a liver," the word liver can refer to the bodily organ, or simply a person who lives (though we may not use it in our regular meaning). Similarly, in the saying "Atheism is a non-prophet institution," the word "prophet" is used instead of "profit" to produce a humorous effect. In the same way the title 'The Accidental Tourist' gives two meanings – one, the person who happens to travel by accident ie. not a regular traveller; another one, the person who meets with accidents often on his trips. In the lesson written by Bryson, he was a regular traveller but he met with accidents – not physical accidents but mental accidents because of his confusion for small things. As he says he was not comfortable with the real world.

4. Can a clumsy person train himself/herself to overcome shortcomings? How could this be done?

Our repeated actions become our habits. Even the clumsy people have become so because of their repeated clumsy actions. If any action is stopped for some time with certain effort from the individual, that habit can be stopped. So the clumsy person can train himself to overcome the shortcomings. But it truly depends on the individual. Others can give some motivation or guidance. First of all they should realise that what they do is wrong. Unless they correct themselves they would not be accepted in society as normal people. They should try to live in the real world.

5. As a fellow passenger of Bill Bryson on the flight, make a diary entry describing his clumsy behaviour during the trip and the inconveniences caused to others as a result of his nervousness.

7th June

3.30 p.m

Bill Bryson was a confused man. Because of his nervousness he spoils his life and the life of others who are around him. I was his co-passenger. He broke open the zip of his carry-on bag. All the contents fell on the floor of the airport. Papers were flying here and there giving all kinds of trouble to the other waiting passengers. His pipe tobacco tin opened and the tobacco powder was flying everywhere. He hurt his finger in the process of opening the zip. Then he shouted out of pain after seeing his blood. Once I was sitting next to him in the plane. He bent forward to tie his shoelace. The one who was sitting in front of him pulled his seat back and Bryson was caught in between the seats. I finally helped him out of the trouble. This day also he was travelling with me. He had his pen in his mouth and got the ink over mouth, tongue, teeth and gum. He walked here and there awkwardly. Indeed, his clumsy behaviour made me split my sides.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS

Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 100 – 150.

1. Describe the problem faced by Bryson due to his carry-on bag at the airport.

Title	The Accidental Tourist
Author	Bill Bryson
Theme	Frustration of a globe trotter and chaos in his everyday life

It was at Easter, and we were flying to England for a week.

Once Bill Bryson had to travel in a plane. At the airport he realised that he had kept the flyer card in his carry-on bag. He tried to open the zip but it was not opening. When Bryson pulled the zip strongly, it gave way and all the contents fell on the floor. They were only old paper cuttings and some magazines along with some important articles like passport and a tin of tobacco. He was trying to collect all the articles which had been falling down. He tried to collect them but it was not easy for him. His tin of tobacco was rolling and emptying the tobacco powder all over the place. He felt bad about that. By the time, he realised that he had hurt his finger. It was bleeding profusely.

Today, if you are not confused, you are not thinking clearly.

2. What was the worst experience of Bryson?

Title	The Accidental Tourist
Author	Bill Bryson
Theme	

I amused her for perhaps 20 minutes with a scattering of urban bons mots.

Once Bill Bryson was travelling in a plane and an attractive lady was sitting by his side. He wrote some important thoughts in notebook. Then he started sucking one end of the pen thoughtfully and talking to the lady. The pen leaked and the ink was on his mouth, chin, tongue, teeth and gum. Though he tried to be polite and sophisticated, mostly he failed. This was his worst experience. Whenever the food was served in the plane, his wife would ask his children to open the lid for him; otherwise he would spill it all over the place. So when he travelled alone normally he kept quiet without taking any food.

*Someday, everything will make perfect sense.
So for now, laugh at the confusion, smile through the tears*

VOCABULARY

A. Foreign words and phrases.

You have come across the French phrases 'en famille' |ən <famille>| and 'bons mots' |bɑn 'ma:ts| in the lesson. Now look at the following phrases and their meanings.

- a) viva voce - /ˌvaɪvə vəʊsi/ - a spoken examination
b) sine die - /ˈsɪnə ˈdi:ɪ/ - without a date being fixed

- c) resume - /'rezju:meɪ/ - a brief summary
 d) rapport - /ræ'pɔ:(r)/ - close relationship with good understanding
 e) bonafide - /,bəʊnə 'faɪdi/ - genuine

B. Refer to the dictionary and find out the meanings of the following words/phrase. Use them in sentences of your own.

1. **bon voyage** - wish someone a good and safe journey
Anita wished her friend **bon voyage** to US.
2. **in toto** - totally, as a whole
The management accepted our plan **in toto**.
3. **liaison** - regular exchange of information between two groups
There should be **liaison** between army and police.
4. **ex gratia** - something paid as a gift not as a legal payment
An **ex gratia** amount of Rs. 15000 was paid to the family of flood victims.
5. **en masse** - something done together
The management team resigned **en masse**.
6. **en route** - on the way
We will stop **en route** for lunch.
7. **ad hoc** - not planned, but arranged when necessary
Decisions may be taken on an **ad hoc** basis.
8. **faux pas** - an embarrassing mistake in a social situation
The present government is responsible for the **faux pas**.
9. **par excellence** - The very best of a particular thing.
Virat Kohli is a batsman **par excellence**.
10. **in camera** - a law case conducted secretly or privately
The trial was conducted **in camera**.
11. **status quo** - maintaining the present / current situation without any change.
The Reserve Bank Governor wants to maintain the **status quo** in interest rates.
12. **magnum opus** - the most important piece of work by a writer or an artist.
The film 'Sarkar' is Murugadas' **magnum opus**.
13. **bon voyage** - wishing someone a good journey
I wished my uncle **bon voyage** as he was leaving for China.
14. **in cognito** - in disguise
Actresses go shopping **in cognito**.
15. **deja vu** - a feeling that we have already experienced / come across
I had a sense of **deja vu** when I saw the film.
16. **a-la-carte** - choosing from a list of dishes
We chose **a-la-carte** from the menu card.
17. **via media** - making compromise
The news editors work **via media** for reporting events.

18. **per capita** – calculate something according to the number of people in a particular place or country
Per capita income increases every year.
19. **teta-te** – an intimate and private conversation between two
 We had a pleasant **tete-a-tete** over dinner.
20. **carte blanche** – permission or freedom to do whatever one wants.
 You have the **carte blanche** to choose your workplace.

Here is a list of some words borrowed from Indian languages and have been included in the Dictionary of English. Add more words to the table.

WORD	ORIGIN	MEANING
veranda	Hindi	a roofed platform along the outside of a house
bungalow	Hindi	a house in the Bengal style
chutney	Hindi	a ground or mashed relish
cheetah	Sanskrit	uniquely marked
coir	Malayalam	rope
bamboo	Kannada	wood
bandicoot	Telugu	kind of rat
catamaran	Tamil	multi-hulled watercraft
guru	Sanskrit	master
anna	Tamil	elder brother
masala	Urdu	mixture of ground spices
dabba	Punjabi	a roadside food stall or restaurant

ADDITIONAL

mantra	Hindi	spell
avatar	Sanskrit	god appearing in physical form
dharma	Sanskrit	righteousness
bangle	Hindi	a type of bracelet
cot	Hindi	bed
pandal	Tamil	temporary shelter
pitta	Telugu	young bird
dhole	Kannada	wolf
bhakti	Hindi	devotion
brinjal	Persian	vegetable
dhal	Hindi	a type of Indian cereal

C. Idioms.

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Look at the list of idioms given below. Find their meanings from a dictionary. Read the sentences that follow and replace the word in italics with the appropriate idioms making suitable changes wherever necessary.

- right up one's alley – one's like
- drive one up the hill – feel irritated
- hit the road – start a journey
- take (one) for a ride – take someone/something for granted
- in panic mode – afraid of

a) The old man got irritated at the loud noise outside.

The loud noise got the old man **drive up the wall**.

b) We were driving, when it started raining heavily. After stopping for an hour, we began the journey again.

We were driving, when it started raining heavily. After stopping for an hour, we **hit the road** again.

c) Ramesh gave false excuses for not attending the meeting and deceived me.

Ramesh gave the false excuses for not attending the meeting. He **took us for a ride**.

d) At the interview when questions were fired at me rapidly, I forgot everything and grew irritated.

At the interview when questions were fired at me rapidly, I forgot everything and I was **in panic mode**.

e) I love thrillers and this book appeals to me strongly.

I love thrillers and I find this book **right up my alley**.

LISTENING ACTIVITY

Listen to the dialogue read out by the teacher or to the recorded version and answer the questions that follow:

i) _____ was one of the places visited by Mahesh.

- a) Srilanka b) Goa c) Kasi d) Cochin

ii) The Art Museum at Trivandrum is called _____.

- a) Swarnalayam b) Gitalayam c) Chitralayam d) Saranalayam

iii) Varkala is the oldest port of _____.

- a) Quilon b) Andhra c) Puducherry d) the Andamans

iv) Mahesh had been to the _____ Lake Wild Life Sanctuary.

- a) Chidambaram b) Pulicat c) Kovalam d) Periyar

v) Cochin is called the _____ of the East.

- a) Granary b) Cuba c) Venice d) Pearl

Answers

1. d	2. c	3. a	4. d	5. c
------	------	------	------	------

SPEAKING ACTIVITY**a) Build a dialogue of 8-10 exchanges between your friend and yourself on the following.**

You were to board a train to Delhi. By mistake you got into the wrong train and fought for your seat there. On realizing your mistake you left the train shamefaced, after creating a commotion there. Role-play this situation before the class.

- Friend : Hi Tom, where were you? I have not seen you for more than two weeks.
- I : I was in Bengaluru to attend a seminar.
- Friend : When did you return from Bengaluru?
- I : Yesterday. But when I went to Delhi I had a bitter experience.
- Friend : What happened? Anything serious?
- I : It may sound funny now but it was really an unpleasant experience.
- Friend : Tell me what has happened?
- I : Let me tell you. I reached the railway station on time. I saw the train bound for Bengaluru on the platform.
- Friend : Fine. Then what happened?
- I : Wait man. I got into the train and to my surprise my seat was occupied by someone else.
- Friend : Really? How did you get your seat?
- I : I went straight to the man and asked him to get up but he refused. He said he had a valid ticket for the seat.
- Friend : How is it possible?
- I : I uttered some harsh words against him but he remained cool and composed. He showed his ticket – S8 – 42. Mine was also the same.
- Friend : It is interesting
- I : But when I checked the train number, I had to keep my head down.
- Friend : Why?
- I : It was a different train. My train time was 9.30 and that train time was 9.00.
- Friend : How did you face this situation?
- I : What to do? I said sorry. I bolted out of the compartment.

b) Speak to the class for a minute, as to how one should conduct oneself on formal occasions. (You could talk about table-manners especially while eating, general appearance, manner of speaking, etc.)

When we attend a formal meeting we should behave properly. All the other members will be watching us. The meeting may start with a small party where we have to sit for a meal or snacks. We should be careful about the table-manners. We should not stretch our hands too much to collect something from the table. When we order something we should not raise our voice. We should not make noise while drinking water. We should not spill food on the table and floor. During the meeting we should not obstruct someone while they talk. Try to listen to others before you begin your talk. Use always polite words even to disagree with someone. Don't use harsh words. Be polite and gentle. Use expressions like 'Thank you', 'Welcome', 'Sorry' according to the situations.

READING

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Answer the following questions.

1. **The Labrador Retriever was covered with tri-colour. What does this signify?**

It signifies the honour of National Hero to the deceased dog.

2. **How did Caesar save several lives at the CST railway station?**

It sniffed out hand grenades left by the terrorists at the CST railway station. Thus it saved several lives.

3. **Which word in the passage (paragraph 3) means the same as 'forced'?**

Pressed to service

4. **"Service of the retired members of Dog Squad during 26/11 will be unforgettable." Mention three services rendered by Caesar.**

- It took part in the bomb detection attack on Mumbai.
- It sniffed out hand grenades from CST railway station.
- It took part in bomb search operation after the 2006 serial train blasts.

5. **Caesar is a Labrador breed of dogs. Name a few other native breeds that are used by the Police force.**

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|----------|
| • Mudhol | • Rampur | • Hound |
| • Indian Mastiff | • Rajapalyam | • Kombai |

6. **Try to rewrite the news item in your mother tongue without losing the spirit and flavour of the text. Give a suitable title to your translated version.****Caesar, the Hero of Mumbai on 26/11**

Mumbai Caesar, the last surviving hero of his kind, died after the attack on one Thursday. Caesar, a Labrador retriever, was covered with tri-colour and given an emotional farewell from the city Police Force. The Mumbai Police Commissioner too marked the passing of the hero with a tweet.

மும்பை சீசர், தனது இனத்திலேயே காணப்பட்ட உயிருடன் இருந்த நாய், ஒரு வியாழக்கிழமையன்று உயிர்விட்டது. சீசர் ஒரு லாப்ரடோர் ரெட்வர் வகை நாய். மூவாணக் கொடி அதன் மீது போர்த்தப்பட்டு நகர காவல்துறையினால், உணர்ச்சிகரமான பிரியாவிடை தரப்பட்டது. ட்வீட் (tweet) மூலமாக மும்பை காவல் ஆணையர், ஒரு கதாநாயகன் காலமானதாக குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்.

Caesar, who was 11 years old was the sole survivor among the dogs of Mumbai Police who took part in bomb detection operations during the terrorist attack on Mumbai that began on November 26, 2008. He died of heart attack at a farm in Virar where he and his three canine buddies had been sent after retirement. During the terror attack in Mumbai, Caesar saved several lives when he sniffed out the hand grenades left by the terrorists at the busy CST railway station.

2008, நவம்பர் 26ல் மும்பை மீது நடத்திய தீவிரவாதிகளின் தாக்குதலின்போது, வெடிகுண்டுகளை கண்டுபிடிப்பதில் பங்குகொண்ட மும்பை காவல்துறையின் நாய்களில் உயிரோடு இருந்த ஒரே ஒரு நாயான சீசருக்கு 11 வயதாக இருந்தது. ஓய்விற்கு பின்பு, விகார் என்னும் இடத்திலுள்ள பண்ணைக்கு மூன்று நாய்களுடன் சீசர் அனுப்பி வைக்கப்பட்டது. அந்த இடத்தில் மாரடைப்பால் அது இறந்தது. மும்பையில் தீவிரவாத தாக்குதலின் போது பரபரப்பான CST புகைவண்டி நிலையத்தில் தீவிரவாதிகள் வைத்த எறிகுண்டுகளை மோப்பம் பிடித்து, அநேக மக்களின் உயிர்களை, சீசர் காப்பாற்றியது.

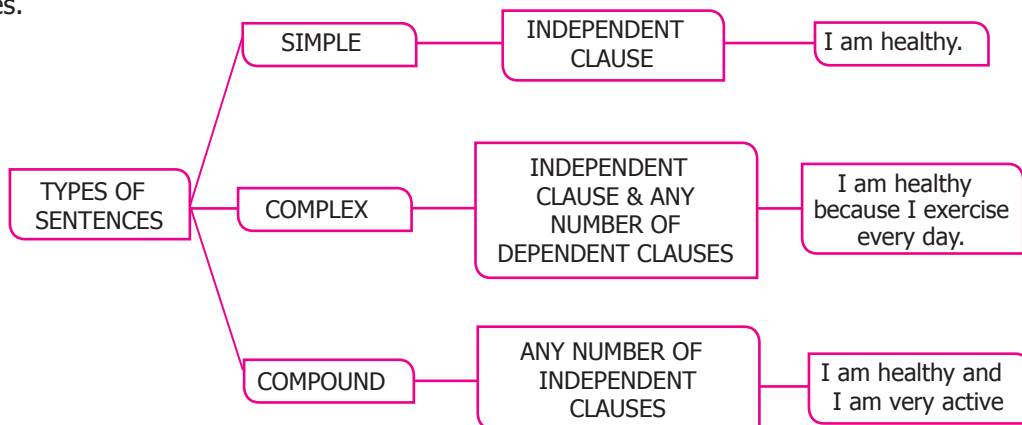
Caesar was also a part of the search team at Nariman house, where terrorists were holed up for three days. Earlier he was also pressed into service for bomb search operation after the 2006 serial train blasts and July 2017 blast in Mumbai. The Mumbai police officials also tweeted their grief saying, "Services of retired members of Dog Squad during 26/11 will be unforgettable. We will remember our heroes forever."

மூன்று நாட்களாக நரிமான் வீட்டில் ஒளிந்திருந்த தீவிரவாதிகளை தேடும் குழுவில் சீசர் பங்குவகித்தது. முன்பு, மும்பையில் ஜூலை 2017 குண்டு வெடிப்பு மற்றும் 2006 புகைவண்டி தொடர் குண்டு வெடிப்பு - இதற்கு பின்பு, வெடிகுண்டு தேடுதல் பணியில் அது ஈடுபடுத்தப்பட்டது. மும்பை காவல்துறை அலுவலர்கள், தங்கள் வருத்தத்தை ட்வீட் இவ்வாறு செய்தனர். "நவம்பர் 26ம் தேதியன்று, ஓய்வுபெற்ற நாய்கள் குழுவின் சேவைகள் மறக்கமுடியாதவையாகும். எப்போதும் எங்களது கதாநாயகர்களை நினைவில் கொள்வோம்".

GRAMMAR

f. Transformation of Sentences

Sentences can be of three types – Simple, Compound, Complex. A simple sentence has one independent clause (A clause is a group of words with a subject and a verb). A Compound sentence joins two or more number of independent clauses. A Complex sentence has one independent clause and one or more dependent clauses.



a. Do as directed.

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- Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop.**
(combine into a compound sentence)
Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop so they went to the bus stop.
- Varsha reached the railway station. She was waiting for them there.**
(combine into a compound sentence)
Varsha reached the railway station and was waiting for them there.
- While she waited at the train station, Varsha realized that the train was late.**
(change into a simple sentence)
Waiting at the train station Varsha realised about the late coming of the train.
- Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop. Varsha rang them.** (combine into a complex sentence)
When Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop, Varsha rang them.
- The trio met at the station. Varsha left for Madurai.** (combine into a complex sentence)
After the trio had met at the station, Varsha left for Madurai.

- b. This paragraph has only simple sentences. Combine them into compound and complex sentences.**

One day Ajay and Tijo went to the canal. They wanted to catch some fish. Some people were playing nearby. They chose a better place. They took out the fishing rods. Suddenly there was a loud splash. They also heard a loud scream. Both Ajay and Tijo looked up. They saw something moving in the water. Then they saw a hand waving. Someone had fallen in the water. It was Yusuf. He had jumped into the water. He wanted to swim.

Ans:

One day Ajay and Tijo went to the canal because they wanted to catch some fish. As some people were playing nearby they chose a better place. When they took out the fishing rods there was a loud splash. When they heard a loud scream both Ajay and Tijo looked up. They saw something moving in the water and they saw a hand waving. Someone had fallen into water and it was Yusuf. As he wanted to swim he had jumped into the water.

- c. Here is one long sentence. Split them into smaller sentences.**

Like all living things, human beings also need food in order to live as every part of the body must get a steady supply of food so that it can work properly, but first the food eaten has to be broken down through a process called digestion so that it can dissolve in the blood and carried to all parts of the body.

Ans:

All living things need food. Human beings also need food in order to live. Every part of the body must get a steady supply of food. Then only it can work properly. First the food eaten has to be broken down. It can be done through a process called digestion. It can dissolve in the blood. It can be carried to all parts of the body.

WRITING

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Now write a short story to explain these proverbs.

1 Actions speak louder than words.

Shalini was late to school that day. She used to be a regular student and she stood first in her class. But she was a silent girl. Her silence was mistaken for arrogance by other girls and some of the teachers. Some of her friends knew that Shalini had some problem in her family and she would not reveal it to others. That particular day she entered the school gate half an hour late with soiled dress. She knew she would not be allowed inside her class. With that fear in her heart she walked towards her std XI. classroom. As soon as the teacher saw her, she was very angry. She did not even think of asking her reason for being late. Most of the girls in the class were happy that Shalini, the silent girl would get punishment.

The teacher told Shalini to stand outside the class. It never happened in her life. The girls were giggling especially Lakshmi. Lakshmi was a rich girl. Her father was an industrialist but she was not that good in studies. So she was jealous of Shalini. Now she had the time to laugh at Shalini. At that time the kind hearted Principal Mrs. Shanthi came near the class. She came to Shalini and asked her to go to her office. Lakshmi and others were still happier to see this. Shalini waited near the Principal's office for some time. When the Principal came, Shalini was called inside. She asked her the reason for her soiled dress and standing outside the class.

Shalini explained that on her way she saw a car accident. No one came forward to help the man who was inside the car. So she went to the spot, gathered some people, got an auto and took him to the hospital. She had to wait in the hospital for some time. Then she had to walk from the hospital to school as she had no money for the auto. As this conversation was going on a man came running to Principal's office and informed that Lakshmi's father met with an accident and he was in the hospital. He wanted to take Lakshmi home. The Principal phoned to Lakshmi's mother to ascertain the news and

sent for Lakshmi. When that man saw Shalini he said that she only had helped Lakshmi's father to go to hospital. When Lakshmi came to the Principal's office she came to know what had happened. She felt sorry for her behaviour. She went to hospital with Shalini in her car. On the way she thanked her for her help and asked pardon for her rude behaviour.

Do your duty and don't wait for the fruits.

2. Despair gives courage to a coward.

Murugan was from a small village. He was not a very rich man. He had a small shop to sell cool drinks, tea, coffee and some other eatables. With the profit he got out of this he was living happily with his family. He had to feed his wife and two children. His wife Sita was a home maker and she managed the family very well. It was a happy family.

One day he did not return home at his usual time. His wife was worried and asked the neighbours whether they had seen her husband anywhere. She did not get any positive reply. Murugan came back home only after 11 o'clock. His face was very dim and he sat on a chair without much words. His wife was worried and came close to him. Luckily the children went to sleep. She asked him very politely what the problem was. After a few minutes he replied that three men came to the shop and started some argument with him, which led to a fight. In that fight they damaged the shop and he had to repair that. It would cost at least Rs. 10000. His wife comforted him saying that they would find the money somehow and repair the shop.

Murugan was a coward. That night he was in despair. He was thinking deeply how to solve this problem. He thought that he should take steps to get the money from those people who were responsible for the trouble. He decided he should come out of his cowardice. Next day morning he went to the police station and lodged a complaint against those three men. The inspector was a good person; he promised him to help him. In the evening they were arrested and brought to the police station. They understood that they could not escape from this. So they promised to give money to Murugan to repair his shop. His courage helped him to get the money.

Valour is the best part of discretion.

Develop the following hints into a paragraph.

Two kings - ruled -neighbouring kingdoms. King Arya - great warrior - looked after - subjects - very well - People loved him - looking - their safety and welfare - all his subjects - very happy - healthy life - King Vaishal on the other hand - very lazy man - spend his time - entertaining - dancing - ignoring - needs or developmental - people - His people -angry - never came out of the palace -listen to their woes.

Powerful Sultan attacked - with his strong army - King Arya's army - alert - ready - preparedness - enemy - more powerful - love for King even women and children -come to the war front - fight - protect their King -a different story - King Vaishal-impending war - people started fleeing-King all by himself - not interested to protect - King - did nothing for their welfare.

King Vaishal - realized his foolishness - too late - defeated in the war and fled for his life - King Arya - defeated the Sultan -people to live in peace - King Arya -welfare of his people at heart at all times -subjects - returned his love - loyal and supportive - during testing times.

Ans:

The real duties of a king

There were two kings ruling neighbouring kingdoms. One was King Arya who was a great warrior. He looked after the subjects very well. People loved him for looking after their safety and welfare. All the subjects were very happy and they had healthy life. The other king was King Vaishal,

who was a very lazy man. He spent his time in entertainment and dancing, ignoring the needs or development of his people. His people were angry with him. The king never came out of his palace to listen to their voice.

Once the powerful Sultan attacked the kingdoms with his strong army. King Arya's army was on the alert and ready with preparedness. Though the enemy army was more powerful, due to the love for the king even the women and children came out to the war front to fight and protect the king. In the kingdom of Vaishal it was a different story. To avoid the impending war the people started fleeing the battle field. The king was all alone by himself. People were not interested to protect the king who did nothing for their welfare.

King Vaishal then realised his foolishness but it was too late. He was defeated in the war and fled for his life. King Arya defeated the Sultan and his people lived in peace. King Arya had the welfare of his people at heart all the time. So his subjects returned his love. They were loyal and supportive during the testing time.

The welfare of the people is a real crown to a king.

Writing a Curriculum Vitae.

Task

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Write a C V for the post of a DTP operator at ABC Publishing house, and send it to P.O. Box No. 2345 or E-mail to abcph@nomail.com.

Name	:	Ragavendran G
Address	:	212, Puspa Garden, Anna Nagar, Thirupur. Mobile: 9444100000, E-mail: ragagi@gmail.com
Career objectives	:	Looking for a challenging career which demands the best of my professional ability in terms of my knowledge in this field.
Synopsis	:	A Graduate in English from TTV College, Thirupur
Profile	:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good knowledge in computer • Good knowledge in Adeb, PDF, Photoshop • Good verbal and written skill
Educational Qualifications	:	Diploma in DTP B.A. English First class 12th with the aggregate 78% from GHSS, Thirupur. 10th with the aggregate 85% from GHSS Thirupur
Experience	:	Kumaran Publication – 2 years Freelancer – 2 years
Strength	:	Hard working Positive attitude and open minded
Personal Details	:	Date of Birth : 11th June 1993 Sex : Male Marital Status : Single Languages known : Tamil, English and Hindi

Declaration:

I hereby declare that the above cited information is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. If I am given a chance I shall prove my mettle.

Sd/-

Filling Forms

Task 1:

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You see an advertisement in the newspaper. A publishing house in Chennai has brought out a paperback edition of the complete works of Khushwant Singh. You want to buy it. You are asked to send a Demand Draft for Rs.1000/- Fill in the following DD challan in favour of 'X publishing house, New Delhi', payable at Chennai. The surcharge for Rs.1000/- is Rs.25/-

इंडियन बैंक
Indian Bank

दिनांक/Date... **7-7-18**

ठेवी कर्ज, आइवी क्रेडिट कार्ड, कर इत्यादिमध्ये भरणा करण्यासाठी चलन
COMMON PAY IN SLIP FOR DEPOSITS, LOANS, IB CREDIT CARD, TAXES ETC.

(कृपया ✓ करा) कृपया नकद / आई वी चेक / अन्य बँकेच्या स्थानीय चेक / बाहेरगावचा चेक वेगवेगळ्या चलनात भरावे.
(Please ✓) Please use separate slips for Cash/Cheque on IB/Cheques on Other Banks Local/Other Banks Outstation.

Deposited at **Tirunelveli** शाखेत जमा/ Branch

खाता क्र./ क्रेडिट कार्ड क्र.
A/c No. / Credit Card No. **532313**

हे खाते/ A/c maintained with **Tirunelveli** शाखेत आहे/ Branch

श्री/श्रीमती/कु/मेसर्स /For the Credit of Mr./Ms./Messrs **ABC Publishers** च्या नावे जमा

रुपये अक्षरी/Rs. in Words **One Thousand Only**

फक्त/only नकद/चेक द्वारे/By Cash/Cheque

बँकेची मुद्रा
इथे उठवा
AFFIX BANK SEAL HERE

रु.10 लाखपेक्षा जास्त रकम भरावयाची असल्यास रिजर्व बँकेला रिपोर्ट करण्यासाठी ही रकम कोटून आली याचा पूर्ण तपशील कृपया मागील पानावर भरावा / For Cash deposits of ₹10 Lakhs & above, Please furnish details of transaction including source of cash overleaf for RBI reporting.

जमाकर्त्याची सही (Signature of Remitter)
A. Ajay

नाव/Name **A. Ajay**

पत्ता/Address **7, MG Colony, Tirunelveli.**

फोन/Phone No. **9442158484**

जमाकर्त्याचा पैन क्र. /PAN of Remitter*
*(रु. 50,000/- पेक्षा जास्त रकमेसाठी अनिवार्य)
(Mandatory for the amount of ₹ 50,000/- & above)

जर्नल सं./ Journal No..... क्यू.सं./ Queue No.....

SERVICE TAX CODE NO.:AAACI 1607GST 005 PAN No.:AAACI 1607G

Task 2:

2(a) Fill in the following forms with imaginary details.

RAILWAY CM257
RESERVATION / CANCELLATION REQUISITION FORM

If you are a Medical Practitioner
Please tick () in Box
(You could be of help in an emergency)

Dr. ☐

Train No & Name **CHERAN EXPRESS** Date of journey **20-10-2020**

Class **II** No of Berth Seat **2**

Station from **CHENNAI** To **COIMBATORE**

Boarding at **CHENNAI** Reservation upto **COIMBATORE**

S.No.	Name in Block letter(not more than 15 chars)	Sex (M/F)	Age	Concession/Travel authority No.	Choice if any
1	MANI. S	M	18		Lower/Upper berth
2	VELU. S	M	18		
3					Veg./Non-veg. Meal for Rajdhani/Shatabdi
4					
5					
6					

CHILDREN BELOW 5 YEARS (FOR WHOM TICKET IS NOT TO BE ISSUED)

S.No.	Name in Block Letters	Sex	Age
1			
2			

ONWARD/RETURN JOURNEY DETAILS

Train No. & Name _____ Date _____

Class _____ Station from: _____ To _____

Name of applicant **S. MANI**

Full Address **25, Annasalai, Chennai - 1**

Signature of the Applicant/Representative
S. Mani

Telephone No., _____ Date _____ Time _____

2 (b)

B.Pg.No. 181

Annexure-1

RAILWAY RECRUITMENT BOARD* _____ **Control No. (For official use only)** _____

APPLICATION FORM FOR CEN 01/2014 (ALP & Technicians Categories)
(All applications must be submitted in A4 size 80 GSM bond paper)

1*. **CATEGORY NUMBER - (I)** Indicate your options below in order of preference in Numeric Form

Option	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Cat. No.				✓						

2*. **Choice of Railway/Unit** (wherever applicable)

1st	✓	2nd		3rd		4th	
-----	---	-----	--	-----	--	-----	--

3. **Indicate your AADHAAR Card No.** 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 1 2

4*. **NAME OF CANDIDATE** Shri/Smt/Kum. B H A R A T H I K

5*. **FATHER'S NAME** Shri K U M A R

6*. **COMMUNITY** (Tick ✓) UR *SC *ST *OBC ✓

7*. **DATE OF BIRTH** (DD/MM/YYYY) 0 1 0 1 2 0 0 0

* Certificate to be submitted in the format as prescribed in Annexure 3 for SC/ST

8*. **Are you Govt/PSU/Rly Employee** Yes No ✓

9*. **Ex-Serviceman** Yes No ✓

10*. **Person with Disability** Yes No ✓

If yes, have you intimated your Employer Yes No ✓

If Rly, Service Date from: DD MM YY To: DD MM YY Date of Discharge DD MM YY

Is scribe required (Refer para 10.06 of CEN) Yes No ✓

11*. **Are you seeking fee exemption (Yes / No)** Yes No ✓ If yes, mention* the category No. (refer para - 3.01 for details)

12*. **DD/PO/Original Post Office Receipt** **Number & Date** **Value**

* In case of Original Post Office Receipt, Paste the slip in the reverse side of the Application Form

13*. **Are you seeking Age Relaxation (Yes / No)** Yes No ✓ If yes, mention* the category No. (refer para - 2.0 for details)

14*. **Qualification** (Mention only those qualifications which are prescribed for the posts applied for)

Qualification	Year of passing	Subjects / Trade / Branch
XII	MARCH 2018	

15*. **ADDRESS** (FOR CORRESPONDENCE) in CAPITAL letters only.

Name : K. BHARATHI
25, CAR STREET, MADURAI
P.O. City : MADURAI Distt. : MADURAI
State : TAMIL NADU PIN CODE

16. **NEAREST RAILWAY STATION** (For SC/ST candidates only) M A D U R A I

17*. **Please copy the following declaration in the space provided below, in running handwriting (NOT in CAPITAL letters)**

"All the details given by me in the Application Form are true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that I may be issued with Call letter for the exam on the basis of above information and mere issue of Call letter will not confer on me any right to be eligible for the post. I also understand that in case any of my statements are found to be untrue at any stage of recruitment or thereafter, I shall be disqualified forthwith for the post applied for and I shall be liable for any other penal action under the extant rules"

18*. **Left Thumb Impression** of candidate in this box

N. Bharathi
Candidate's Signature (NOT in CAPITAL letters)
Date :

Note : * The column 1, 2, 4 to 15 & 17, 18 are mandatory.
Non filling up of these columns will render your application totally invalid.
* In case still continuing, write NA (Not Applicable)

Mobile No. 9 0 0 0 9 0 0 0 9 0

2 (b)



POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

ATM CARD/Internet/Mobile/SMS banking REQUEST FORM

Post Office	MADURAI										Date	20-10-2020				SOL ID				
Account Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0	CIFID									

For Applicant(s)

1. ATM Card required for (please tick ✓ the empty box)

Self	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	All Joint Account Holders	<input type="checkbox"/>
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2. Name to be printed (embossed) on the Card (in Capital Letters)

Date of Birth

1	N. SURESH	1 - 1 - 1982
2		
3		

3. Please tick relevant requirement from below:

New Card (please tick one)	1. Insta Card <input type="checkbox"/>	(OR)	2. Personalized Card <input type="checkbox"/>
Internet Banking Request	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mobile Banking Request	<input type="checkbox"/>
PIN regeneration request:-	Net Banking PIN <input type="checkbox"/>	Mobile banking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cancellation of ATM card	{Please provide card number(s)} _____		
		ATM Card Pin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

4. Internet Banking/Mobile banking and SMS alerts: (Please tick wherever applicable. Applicable only for the first time)

Internet Banking	Applicant (1)		Applicant (2)		Applicant(3)	
Mobile Banking						
SMS Alert						
Mother's maiden Name						

Declarations/Terms & Conditions

I/We declare that above information is correct. I/We authorize Department of Posts to debit/ recover the charges as applicable from time to time from my/our account for withdrawals using my ATM/Debit Card or Internet/Mobile/SMS Banking. I/We undertake to maintain sufficient funds excluding the minimum balance stipulated in my account. I/We will accept full responsibility for transactions done through my/our ATM/Debit Card or Internet/Mobile/SMS Banking and agree not to make claims against Department of Posts in respect thereto.

N. suresh

Signature/Thumb Impression:- 1st Applicant 2nd Applicant 3rd Applicant

For Office Use only

Certified that I have verified the documents submitted with this application form and confirm that KYC norms are fully complied with.

Following items issued:-

Insta ATM/Debit Card No. with PIN.....

Date of Issue.....

Application for Internet/Mobile/SMS Banking accepted.

Signature of Chief/Sr./Sub/ Postmaster

Date Stamp of Post Office

♦♦♦

UNIT

6

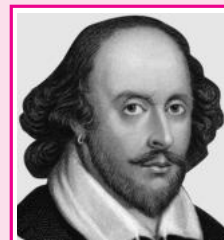
THE HOLLOW CROWN
(from Richard II)

William Shakespeare

POEM

About the Author

Author	: William Shakespeare
Born	: 26th April, 1564 - England.
Occupation	: • PlayWright • Poet • Actor
Famous Works	: • Hamlet • King Lear • Othello • As you Like it • Julius Ceasar • Antony and Cleopatra : 154 Sonnets
Known as	: • The Bard of Avon • England's National Poet
Died	: 23 rd April, 1616.



Warm Up

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a. Work with a partner and take this short quiz to find out how well-informed you are about history.

❖ Name a few wars and battles you have read about.

- The First World war
- The Second World war
- The Indo-Chinese war
- The Vietnam War
- The Indo-Pak War
- The Karkil War
- The Battle of Panipet
- The Battle of Trafalgar

❖ What is the difference between a war and a battle?

Battle a fight between opposing armies, groups of ships, group of people etc. especially one that is part of a larger war.

War a period of fighting between two or more countries or between opposing groups within a country.

❖ Why do rulers wage wars and battles?

- To prove military supremacy.
- To establish or control trade and commerce.
- To plunder the wealth of other nations.
- To prove and establish supremacy.

❖ Is the outcome of a war always fair?

Everything is fair in love and war. So in war the soldiers would not follow any human rules. So it is not always fair. It destroys and disorients the lives of innocent people. It makes them rootless and plunges them into abysmal poverty.

❖ Do you think rulers understand the true meaning of life – in defeat or in victory?

Usually success does not end in itself. The victim would try to wage a war against the victor and the victor would try to wage war against others. History proves this. The rulers do not understand the meaning of life. They want only victory even if the war destroys people. Of course Emperor Ashoka learnt the true meaning of life in victory by observing how destructive the war had been.

❖ Can you name a few kings and leaders who have fallen from glory to disgrace?

- Mark Antony
- Julius Caesar
- Nero
- Charles II
- Napoleon
- Hitler
- Mussolini

SUMMARY

'The Hollow Crown' is an extract from William Shakespeare's play King Richard II. King Richard was attacked by his cousin Bolingbroke. Richard had a hope that he would get some more soldiers to fight for him. But later he realised that no one would come to his rescue. So he lost all his hope and was getting ready to die.

King Richard II surrendered to his rebellious cousin, Bolingbroke. He experienced deep distress at the horror of his circumstances. In that desperate situation he spoke of graves, worms, epitaphs and other things connected with death. He spoke of how people leave nothing behind and can call nothing their own, except for the small patch of barren-earth, where they will be buried. King Richard yielded to dejection and talked of all the different ways in which defeated kings suffer – how some had been deposed, slain in war, poisoned by their wives and so forth.

He attributed this loss of lives to death whom he personified as the jester who watches over the shoulder of every ruler, who mocks kings by allowing them to think their human flesh like unconquerable brass. However, Death penetrates through the castle walls silently and unnoticed like a sharp pin thus bidding farewell to him and all his pride forever. Finally, Richard appealed to his soldiers not to mock his mere flesh and blood by showing reverence and respect to him. He added that he too needed bread to live, felt want, tasted grief and needed friends. He concluded thus, urging his men not to call a king as he was only human, just like the rest of them.

GLOSSARY

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epitaphs	short pieces of writing inscribed on tombstones in memory of the dead
executors	persons who put someone's terms of will into effect
bequeath	pass on something to the next generation by means of a will
deposed	removed from office or power
slain	killed
antic	someone who draws attention through silly or funny acts (here a court jester)
scoffing	expressing mockery
grinning	smiling wildly
monarchize	rule, carry out the duties and functions of a ruler
impregnable	impossible to pass through
ceremonious	being very formal

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

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⊙ Pick out the phrase that suggests that the King Richard was sorrowful.

Sorrow on the bosom of the earth.

⊙ **Why does the king suggest that is now time for his will to be executed?**

The king thinks that his death is very near so he suggests that it is time for his will to be executed.

⊙ **What is the only thing we bequeath to our descendants?**

We bequeath only our buried dead bodies to our descendants.

⊙ **What are the vanquished men left with?**

The vanquished men are left with death only.

⊙ **What does the 'small' model refer to here?**

The 'small model' refers to our body's flesh here.

⊙ **What does a monarch's crown symbolize?**

A monarch's crown symbolizes power.

⊙ **What mocks the ruler's power and pomp?**

Death mocks the ruler's power and pomp.

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

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King Richard second surrendered to his (a) **rebellious** cousin, Bolingbroke. He experienced deep distress at the horror of his circumstances. In that desperate situation he spoke of (b) **graves**, (c) **worms**, (d) **epitaphs** and other things connected with death. He spoke of how people leave nothing behind and can call nothing their own, except for the small patch of (e) **barren-earth**, where they will be buried. King Richard yielded to dejection and talked of all the different ways in which defeated kings suffer how some had been deposed, (f) **slain** in war, (g) **poisoned** by their wives and so forth. He attributed this loss of lives to (h) **death** who he personified as the jester who watches over the shoulder of every ruler, who mocks kings by allowing them to think their human flesh was like (i) **impregnable** brass. However, Death penetrates through the castle walls, silently and unnoticed like a sharp (j) **pin** thus bidding (k) **farewell** to him and all his pride forever. Finally, Richard appealed to his soldiers not to mock his mere flesh and blood by showing (l) **reverence** and respect to him. He added that he too needed bread to live, felt want, tasted (m) **grief** and needed (n) **friends**. He concluded thus, urging his men not to call a (o) **king** as he was only human, just like the rest of them.

barren-earth	friends	graves	slain	rebellious
poisoned	worms	grief	impregnable	epitaphs
death	farewell	reverence	king	pin

B.

a. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the box and complete the statements suitably.

bequeath	antics	monarchise	impregnable	hollow
----------	--------	------------	-------------	--------

- Shravan never keeps his promises. His friends know that his words are **hollow**.
- The spectators died laughing at the **antics** of the clown.
- The business woman wished to **bequeath** all her riches to an orphanage after her death.

4. The fortress was **impregnable** and could not be conquered by the enemies.
5. Alexander the great, wished to conquer many lands and **monarchies**.

b. Complete the passage given below with suitable words from the box.

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Lima was a (a) **vain** and (b) **conceited** woman, kept (c) **scoffing** at her colleagues and went on taxing them with hard labour. Though they were (d) **ceremonious** to her, she being their head, they were offended and filled with (e) **sorrow**. It so happened, that Lima was (f) **deposed** from her high position due to a serious blunder she had committed. Lima, having lost all her (g) **reverence** and glory, realised how arrogant she had been. She gave up her pride and with (h) **pomp** sought an apology from everyone. She thus turned over a new leaf and bid (i) **farewell** to them.

farewell	ceremonious	deposed	reverence	vain
pomp	conceited	sorrow	scoffing	

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

1. What do the three words, 'graves' worms and epitaphs', refer to?

The words, 'Graves, worms and epitaphs' refer to death.

2. What does the executor mentioned in the poem do?

The executor will execute the will.

3. Who is Bolingbroke? Is he a friend or foe?

Bolingbroke is a cousin of Richard II. He is a foe to Richard II.

4. Are all the deposed kings slain by the deposer?

Yes, all the deposed kings are slain by the deposer.

5. What does the crown of rulers stand for?

The crown of rulers stands for the power of the king.

6. What hides within the crown and laughs the king's grandeur?

The hollow hides within the crown and laughs at the king's grandeur.

7. What does 'flesh' mean here?

'Flesh' means body here.

8. What are the various functions and objects given up by a defeated king?

The defeated king should not expect any reverence from his followers. He throws away respect, tradition, form and his ceremonious duty.

9. How does the king establish that he and his subjects are equal in the end?

The king lives with bread, feels lack of something, tastes grief and needs friends as all other subjects. So he is equal to his subjects.

10. Bring out King Richard's feelings when he was defeated.

King Richard suffered from dejection and fear of death. He understood that the victorious king would come and get his life. He was in no way different from his subjects.

**ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS**

Read the following sets of poetic lines and answer the questions that follow

1. *"Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs
Make dust our paper and with rainy eyes"*

a) **What do these words – graves, worms and epitaphs – stand for?**

These words stand for death.

b) **What figure of speech is used by the poet in the second line?**

The poet used metaphor in the second line.

2. *"Let's choose executors and talk of wills
And yet not so – for what can we bequeath
Save deposed bodies to the ground?"*

a) **Why does the king want to call the executor?**

He wants his executors to carry out what is mentioned in the will.

b) **According to the king what can he pass on to the next generation?**

He can pass on to the next generation only the deposed body which will be buried in the ground

3. *"And that small model of the barren earth
Which serves as paste and cover to our bodies"*

a) **What is the meaning of 'small model of the barren earth'?**

'Small model of the barren earth' means the body's flesh which stands for all perishable things.

b) **Give the meaning of the second line.**

The flesh serves as a paste in our body to cover the bones to give our shape.

4. *"How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed,
Some poisoned by their wives, some sleeping kill'd"*

a) **How were the lives of the past kings?**

Some were killed in the war, some were troubled by the ghosts of the kings whom they had killed, some were poisoned by their wives and some were killed when they were in sleep.

b) **Where do we get these references?**

We get these references from different plays of Shakespeare.

5. *"For you have but mistook me all this while
I live with bread like you feel want,
Taste grief, need friends –"*

a) **Who mistook whom?**

The people mistook the king.

b) **Why is it a mistake?**

People mistook the king that he was different from others because he was respected but the king was not different from others. He lived on food, he had grief and he too wanted friends. So he was also an ordinary man.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

D. Explain the following lines with reference to the context in about 5 to 8 lines.

- i. *“Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke’s,
And nothing can we call our own but death.”*

Reference :

These lines are taken from the poem ‘The Hollow Crown’ which is an excerpt from Shakespeare’s Richard II.

Context :

The poet wants to say that Richard II had to face only death.

Explanation :

King Richard’s cousin Bolingbroke attacked him and he knew that he would be defeated. He was with his loyal followers. At the time of utter dejection he uttered these words. He says now that nothing belongs to him. Whatever he has will be taken over by Bolingbroke after his victory. Their land and their life now belong to Bolingbroke. They are left with only one thing ie. their death.

- ii. *“All murdered – for within the hollow crown
That rounds the moral temples of a king
Keeps Death his court,”*

Reference :

These lines are taken from the poem ‘The Hollow Crown’ which is an excerpt from Shakespeare’s Richard II.

Context :

The poet says that the crown was hollow without any real power.

Explanation :

King Richard’s cousin Bolingbroke attacked him and he knew that he would be defeated. He was with his loyal followers. At the time of utter dejection he uttered these words. All the kings were killed – some were poisoned by their wives, some were slain in war, some were killed while sleeping. The king’s crown is hollow in the middle which means the power of the king is not solid and strong. Death is like a jester who grants the king temporary licence to rule.

- iii. *“Comes at the last, and with a little pin
Bores through his castle wall and farewell king!”*

Reference :

These lines are taken from the poem ‘The Hollow Crown’ which is an excerpt from Shakespeare’s Richard II.

Context :

The poet wants to say that even the castle wall is not strong enough to guard the king.

Explanation :

King Richard’s cousin Bolingbroke attacked him and he knew that he would be defeated. He was with his loyal followers. At the time of utter dejection he uttered these words. People may think that King’s body cannot be penetrated. But at last death comes like a pin and enters the body to kill him. So his followers have to bid farewell to the king.

iv. *“How can you say to me, I am a king?”***Reference :**

These lines are taken from the poem 'The Hollow Crown' which is an excerpt from Shakespeare's Richard II.

Context :

Without any power Richard II cannot be called a king and the kings and the subjects are equals.

Explanation :

King Richard's cousin Bolingbroke attacked him and he knew that he would be defeated. He was with his loyal followers. At the time of utter dejection he uttered these words. Kings are no way better than the subjects. The king lives with bread, feels lack of something, tastes in grief and needs friends as all other subjects. So he is equal to his subjects. He is asking his followers at the end of the passage how they could call him a king.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Explain the following lines with reference to the context in about 5 to 8 lines.

1. *“For God's sake let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings”*

Reference :

These lines are taken from the poem 'The Hollow Crown' which is an excerpt from Shakespeare's Richard II.

Context :

King Richard II lost all hopes so he wanted to listen to the death of kings.

Explanation :

King Richard's cousin Bolingbroke attacked him and he knew that he would be defeated. He was with his loyal followers. At the time of utter dejection he uttered these words. He says that nothing is left with him except his life. That will also be taken away by his cousin Bolingbroke. So they have nothing to do then. He asks his followers to sit on the ground and talk the tragic lives of the kings who were killed in the war.

2. *“Allow him a breath, a little scene,
To monarchize, be fear's, and kill with looks”*

Reference :

These lines are taken from the poem 'The Hollow Crown' which is an excerpt from Shakespeare's Richard II.

Context :

King Richard II was in dejection. At the time he uttered these words.

Explanation :

King Richard's cousin Bolingbroke attacked him and he knew that he would be defeated. He was with his loyal followers. At the time of utter dejection he uttered these words. He says that death is the permanent thing for any king. Before the death, they get the breath which makes them live for a short time. During this short time they rule and carry out the duties and functions of a ruler.

3. *"Infusing him with self and vain conceit,
As if this flesh which walls about our life
Were brass impregnable"*

Reference :

These lines are taken from the poem 'The Hollow Crown' which is an excerpt from Shakespeare's Richard II.

Context :

Out of despair King Richard wants to say that king is also an ordinary man.

Explanation :

King Richard's cousin Bolingbroke attacked him and he knew that he would be defeated. He was with his loyal followers. At the time of utter dejection he uttered these words. He says that the king has a short time to live in the world. During this time the king feels that the flesh he has is like a brass which is very strong and nothing can penetrate it. But death comes like a pin and gives farewell to the king.

E. SPEAKING ACTIVITY

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Working with your partner, discuss the following adages and share your views with the class. You may need to give your ideas and justify your point of view. Remember to take turns while making your presentation/short speech.

a. War begets war

War is the outcome of jealousy, pride and greed. War does not stop by itself. The victor will be confident to start another war and the vanquished will try to take revenge. So at the end of the war another war will be on the anvil. History makes it clear that the kings who were involved in wars would not be satisfied with one victory. They would try to prove their valour again and again. Those who lost the battle also would try again to get victory. In any case war brings another war at the end of one.

b. Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.

These are Shakespeare's words. He likes to emphasis that kings will always live in tension and stress. Their duty is such that they have to take care of their subjects and the growth of the country. He should be careful that the neighbouring king should not attack his kingdom. So all the time he would be vigilant and motivate the soldiers to protect the kingdom. Others may think proud of the king who wears the crown but the one who wears the crown will always feel uneasy.

F. POETIC DEVICES

Personification	When human traits are given to non-human or inanimate objects.
Interrogation	When a question is asked not for the sake of getting an answer, but to express a point more emphatically.
Metaphor	When two unlike objects or things having some common qualities are compared.
Rhetorical Question	When a question is formed to make a point rather than to elicit an answer.
Internal Rhyme	When rhyming words are used within a single line.

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

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- i. *"Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs,
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth."*

Metaphor.

- ii. *“And yet not so – for what can we bequeath
Save our deposed bodies to the ground?”*
Rhetorical Question.
- iii. *“Keep Death his court, and there the antic sits,”*
Personification.
- iv. *“How can you say to me, I am a king?”*
Rhetorical Question.
- v. *“Scoffing his state and grinning at his prompt,”*
Alliteration.
- vi. *“Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!”*
Metaphor.

b. Pick out the alliteration from the following lines.

- i. *“Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke’s*
lands – lives
- ii. *“And tell sad stories of the death of kings.”*
sad – stories
- iii. *“Comes at the last, and with a little pin.”*
last – little

G. Based on your reading of King Richard’s speech, answer the following questions in about 100 – 150 words each. You may add your own ideas if required to present and justify your point of view.

1. What are the causes for King Richard’s grief?

Poem	The Hollow Crown (from Richard II)
Poet	William Shakespeare
Theme	All the paths of glory lead but to the grave

*Let’s talk of graves, of worms,
and epitaphs Make dust our paper*

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), an English poet and playwright is widely regarded as the greatest writer in English language. He wrote about 39 plays and 154 sonnets.

‘The Hollow Crown’ is an excerpt from Richard II written by Shakespeare. King Richard was attacked by his cousin Bolingbroke and King Richard realised that he would not get any help from others. He knew that he would be defeated and that would lead to his death. So he was in great grief and expressed his grief to his loyal followers in this speech. The main cause for his grief is fear of failure and death. So in this desperate situation he speaks of worms, graves and epitaphs. All these are connected to death and dead bodies. He may be a great king with a great palace and lots of land under his control. But now he has to leave everything and he may own a small patch of land where his body will be buried. In his dejection he thinks of the slain kings in the war. Once he thought his life was safe as a king but now he feels that death pricks him like a pin at the end. He realises that he is in no way better than his subjects.

*For God's sake let us sit upon the ground
And tell sad stories of the death of kings*

2. How are eternal truths and wisdom brought to the readers here?

Poem	The Hollow Crown (from Richard II)
Poet	William Shakespeare
Theme	All the paths of glory lead but to the grave

*How some have been depos'd, some slain in war,
Some haunted by the ghosts they have deposed*

William Shakespeare (1564-1616), an English poet and playwright is widely regarded as the greatest writer in English language. He wrote about 39 plays and 154 sonnets.

'The Hollow Crown' is an excerpt from Richard II written by Shakespeare. King Richard was attacked by his cousin Bolingbroke and King Richard realised that he would not get any help from others. He knew that he would be defeated and that would lead to his death. So he was in great grief and expressed his grief to his loyal followers in this speech. Shakespeare in this speech brings about the truth of human life. Wise men will never be proud of vanity. The king's life may seem to others glamorous and safe. The truth is totally different. 'Uneasy lies the head that wears the crown' – this is the line from Shakespeare. This is the ground reality of the lives of kings. The eternal truth is brought out by Richard who was dejected because of the fear of defeat and death. He says that at the end Man owns only a small patch of land where he is buried. Whether he is a king or a poor man, this is the end of all men. The speech expresses the wisdom of the king. The truth is after the death of a person he will be buried and his body will be eaten by worms. He has grave and an epitaph which are the only permanent things by which he may be remembered. Thus eternal truths and wisdom are brought to the readers.

*With solemn reverence; throw away respect,
Tradition, form, and ceremonious duty;*

3. Death has been cited in many ways in this monologue. Identify the poetic devices used in those references.

i. "Let's talk of graves, of worms and epitaphs"

Internal Rhyming.

ii. "Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes"

Metaphor.

iii. "Save our deposed bodies to the ground?"

Rhetorical Question.

iv. "And that small model of the barren earth

Which serves as paste and cover to our bodies"

Simile.

v. "Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits,"

Personification.

vi. *“Comes at the last, and with a little pin
Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!”*
Metaphor.

vii. *“How can you say to me, I am a king?”*
Interrogation.

4. Who does the future generation remember easily – the victor or vanquished? Give reason. Also cite relevant references from King Richard’s speech.

Future generation remembers mostly the victor, not the vanquished. The victor always stands high in the minds of people. Moreover the coming generation reads history which talks high of the victor – his courage, his strategy, the proven techniques and his work. Alexander is remembered even today. All those who were lost to him are just mentioned in the history book but people forget their names. In war, the victor gets all that is owned by the vanquished and he could utilise that for the benefit of his people. The vanquished lives only in shame and dishonour. In Richard’s speech he mentions that the king becomes an ordinary person when he loses a battle. He has nothing of his own except his death. Only the place where he will be buried will belong to him. The victor takes all the lands from the vanquished. He says that the vanquished can expect only death.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH

1. What does Shakespeare say about Richard II in the poem ‘Hallow Crown’?

Poem	The Hollow Crown (from Richard II)
Poet	William Shakespeare
Theme	All the paths of glory lead but to the grave

*Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth
Let’s choose executors and talk of wills*

William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616), an English poet and playwright is widely regarded as the greatest writer in English language. He wrote 39 plays and 154 sonnets.

‘The Hallow Crown’ is an extract from William Shakespeare’s play King Richard II. King Richard was attacked by his cousin Bolingbroke. Richard had a hope that he would get some more soldiers to fight for him. But later he realised that no one would come to his rescue. So he lost all his hope and was ready to die. He experienced deep distress at the horror of his circumstances. In that desperate situation he spoke of graves, worms, epitaphs and other things connected with death. King Richard yielded to dejection and talked of all the different ways in which defeated kings suffer – how some had been deposed, slain in war, poisoned by their wives and so forth. He attributed this loss of lives to death. However, Death penetrates through the castle walls, silently and unnoticed like a sharp pin thus bidding farewell to him and all his pride forever. Finally, Richard appealed to his soldiers not to mock his mere flesh and blood by showing reverence and respect to him. He added that he too needed bread to live, felt want, tasted grief and needed friends. He concluded thus, urging his men not to call a king as he was only human, just like the rest of them.

*I live with bread like you, feel want
Taste grief, need friends – subjected thus,
How can you say to me, I am a king?*

UNIT

6

THE NEVER - NEVER NEST
(Play)

Cedric Mount

SUPPLEMENTARY

About the Author

Author	:	Cedric Mount
Born	:	13th April, 1889 - California.
Career	:	Playwright
Famous Works	:	• Twentieth Century • To cut a Long Story Short • Nature Abhors a Vacuum
Speciality	:	• One - act plays • Satire • Wit • Humour



Warm Up

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- A. What are the essentials one needs to lead a comfortable life? Fill in the empty bubbles with some of them.



- B. List six gadgets that you want to purchase. Write them according to your priorities and state the reasons.

S. No.	Gadgets	Reasons
1.	Gas Stove	For preparing food, saving time and fuel
2.	A Mixer	For getting different powders, chutneys and fruit juices
3.	A Grinder	For grinding flour for idlies and dosas etc.
4.	A Fridge	For keeping things fresh
5.	A Washing Machine	For washing clothes
6.	A Water Purifier	For converting ground water into R. O. water

C. Answer the following questions.**a) Do you think you can afford to buy all of these at once?**

No, I cannot afford to buy all these at once. With savings, I can buy them one by one based on my priorities.

b) We may not have money to buy all our wants at the same time. In such a situation, what are the options available?

We can buy the most necessary appliance first. Then one by one others may be bought according to requirements. The other option is to buy them on installment basis.

c) Expand EMI.

Equated Monthly Installment.

SUMMARY

Jack and Jill, a young couple led a very luxurious life living in a well-furnished house at New Hampstead. Aunt Jane paid a visit to their house. She was delighted to see their house and the furnishing. Jack and Jill had all modern comforts that included a radiogram, a car, a refrigerator and a piano. Aunt Jane was very much pleased by their luxurious lifestyle. Jack and Jill were very proud to call their house a 'Little Nest'. Jack told Aunt Jane that all their comforts were due to her. Aunt Jane did not understand how she was responsible for those luxuries. She recalled the wedding gift of a 200 pounds cheque that she had given the couple. She thought she might have written 2000 by mistake. Jill cleared that the cheque was only for 200.

It surprised her how they could afford to pay the rent for such a magnificent house. Jack told her that he did not pay the rent. He in fact owned the house. Aunt Jane was astonished to hear it. Jack explained to his Aunt that it was uneconomic to pay the rent year after year and move to a new house. So they had purchased the house by installments. They had to pay initially only ten pounds in cash and a few quarterly installments. They could live in the house which would ultimately be theirs.

Aunt Jane was eager to know whether the car belonged to him. Jack replied that he had bought that too by installments. She thought that the sofa didn't belong to Jack and so she refused to sit in it. Aunt Jane questioned Jack about his earnings. Jack told Aunt Jane that he earned about six pounds a week. His installments came to nearly seven pounds eight (shilling) and eight pence a week. Aunt Jane was even more shocked to hear it. She asked Jack, how he managed the excess money to pay his installments. Jack replied that he borrowed money from Thrift Providence Fund to pay his installments.

Aunt Jane was disgusted when she learnt that Jack had bought everything in installments. She decided to go home immediately. Jack offered to drive her to the station but she refused to be driven in the car that did not belong to Jack. She told them 'Cash Down' had always been her motto and advised Jack and Jill to buy things in cash. Aunt Jane opened her handbag and gave them a little cheque. She advised them to pay at least one of their bills. In this way at least one item would be really theirs. Jack accompanied to see her off at the bus station.

Jill was very happy and grateful to her Aunt Jane for her present of a cheque for ten pounds. She sent the cheque immediately to Dr. Martin through their nurse. Jack, meanwhile, came back and he planned to pay off the two next installments on the car. Jill told him that she had already sent it for something else. Jack got angry when he heard that the cheque had gone to Dr. Martin. He thought it to be wastage of money. Jill turned emotional and shed tears. She told him that he did not understand her real purpose in doing that. She told him that they had to pay one more installment to clear up the medical bill of their child's birth and the baby would be really theirs.

GLOSSARY

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lounge	a place in a home or public building for leisure activities, living room
cosy	comfortable
installment	one of the parts into which a debt is divided when payment is made at intervals
absurd	ridiculously unreasonable and meaningless
propose	intend to do something
realise	to understand or become aware of
thingummies	small articles the names of which are not remembered
motto	a short sentence or phrase that expresses a rule guiding the behaviour of a particular person or group
endorse	to make over to another
tartar	a person of irritable temper
possessed	completely controlled by an evil spirit

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

A. Reading Comprehension Questions.

1. What did Aunt Jane like about Jack's little nest?

Aunt Jane liked the charming comfortable little room and the furniture.

2. Aunt Jane seemed to think that there was mistake in the wedding present she had given Jack. Why?

Aunt Jane had presented a cheque for two hundred pounds as a wedding gift to Jack. Jack told her they could live in such a wonderful house with cosy furniture because of her wedding gift. She knew that with just two hundred pounds they could not buy all their items and the house. So she thought by mistake she might have written two thousand instead of two hundred.

3. What would make Jack the owner instead of being the tenant?

Jack bought everything in installment and the house he bought only for ten pounds. The remaining money he would pay in installments. He need not pay rent. So he became the owner instead of being the tenant.

4. What sounded absurd to Aunt Jane?

Jack had to pay every month seven pounds and eight and eight pence every week as installment but his salary was only six pounds. This sounded absurd to Aunt Jane.

5. How did Jack manage to pay seven pounds and eight and eight pence out of six pounds?

He borrowed the remaining money from Thrift and Providence Trust Corporation.

6. What advice did Aunt Jane offer the couple?

She advised them not to get anything in installments and asked them to buy things with cash in hand.

7. For what purpose did Jill wish to use the cheque given by Aunt Jane?

Jill wished to use the cheque to clear the account of the doctor from whom they bought the child.

8. **'Just one more installment and the BABY'S REALLY OURS.'** This tells us that the couple does not have a child.

B. Answer the following questions in about a paragraph of 100 – 150 words each.

1. **Why is there a double negative in the title: 'The Never – Never Nest'? Elucidate with reasons from the play.**

'The Never – Never Nest' by Cedric Mount – modern life – installment system – not owners – feeling of ownership – family of Jack and Jill – everything in installment – seems to belong to them – Never – Never – their own – borrows again and again

Cedric Mount in his play 'The Never – Never Nest' gives his opinion on the modern life. People are happy with the system of installments and without any thinking of the consequences they go for buying things – necessary and unnecessary – in installments. They are given to understand they are the owners of the articles they possess. But in reality it is not true. In his play he introduces a family of Jack and Jill. They buy everything – a cosy house, a car, a refrigerator, a radiogram and furniture – in installments without having enough income to pay monthly installments. The comfortable nest seems to belong to them but in reality it belongs to someone who has given the loan to them. The author uses double negative – Never, Never – in the title to emphasise the point that it will never become the property of Jack. The double negative is used for the sake of emphasis. Jack's weekly pay is only six pounds but he has to pay seven pounds and eight and eight pence every week. To make up the balance he again borrows from Thrift and Provident Trust. In this way he will never pay back his debt and they will never own the house. So it will always remain a 'never – never nest'

2. **Bring out the humorous elements in the play.**

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'The Never – Never Nest' by Cedric Mount – modern life – installment system – not owners – feeling of ownership – family of Jack and Jill – buy everything installment – Aunt Jane's visit – comes to know installment – refuses to use anything – owner of some parts – Jill pays to own the child

Cedric Mount in his play 'The Never – Never Nest' gives his opinion on the modern life. People are happy with the system of installments and without any thinking of the consequences they go for buying things – necessary and unnecessary – in installments. They are given to understand they are the owners of the articles they possess. But in reality it is not true. In his play he introduces a family of Jack and Jill. They buy everything – a cosy house, a car, a refrigerator, a radiogram and furniture – in installments without having enough income to pay monthly installments. Aunt Jane visits their house and without knowing that it was bought in installment she appreciates Jack. Then slowly she comes to know that everything has been bought in installments and nothing belongs to him in whole. With the money he has paid, he has the claim for some parts in everything. Aunt Jane refuses to sit on the sofa because it belongs to someone else. The steering wheel, one of the tyres and two cylinders of the car only belong to Jack. Jack is trying to manage to pay seven pounds and eight and eight pence from his salary of six pounds. At the end Jill pays the last installment to the doctor to own the child.

3. **How does the play 'The Never – Never Nest' expose the harsh reality of modern living?**

'The Never – Never Nest' by Cedric Mount – modern life – installment system – not owners – feeling of ownership – family of Jack and Jill – buy everything installment – owner of some parts – reality of many houses – wish for luxury – loan for everything – seven pounds and eight and eight pence – six pounds – borrows from Thrift and Provident Trust

Cedric Mount in his play 'The Never – Never Nest' gives his opinion on the modern life. People are happy with the system of installments and without any thinking of the consequences they go for buying things – necessary and unnecessary – in installments. They are given to understand they are the owners of the articles they possess. But in reality it is not true. In his play he introduces the family of Jack and Jill. They buy everything – a cosy house, a car, a refrigerator, a radiogram and furniture – in installments without having enough income to pay monthly installments. This is reality of many households in the modern world. Men and women are pulled here and there with their wish to lead a luxurious life and the loan agencies utilise this mentality for their benefits. They come forward to give loan of any amount to such people. They borrow money beyond their capacity. In this play Jack has to pay every week seven pounds and eight and eight pence but his salary is only six pounds per week. To make up the balance he borrows from Thrift and Provident Trust. In this way the modern man is in the vicious circle of borrowing and paying.

4. Jill said that they owned the steering wheel of car, one of the tyres, two of the cylinders and leg of a sofa. What does this convey?

'The Never – Never Nest' by Cedric Mount – modern life – installment system – not owners – feeling of ownership – family of Jack and Jill – everything in installment – seems to belong to them – Never – Never – their own – owner of some parts – borrows again and again

Cedric Mount in his play 'The Never – Never Nest' gives his opinion on the modern life. People are happy with the system of installments and without any thinking of the consequences they go for buying things – necessary and unnecessary – in installments. They are given to understand they are the owners of the articles they possess. But in reality it is not true. In his play he introduces a family of Jack and Jill. They buy everything – a cosy house, a car, a refrigerator, a radiogram and furniture – in installments without having enough income to pay monthly installments. With the money he has paid, he has the claim for some parts in everything. He has a car but he cannot claim the car as his own. So far what he has paid for the car loan is only for the steering wheel, one of the tyres, two of the cylinders. In the same way he has paid only for one leg of the sofa. It clearly conveys that Jack cannot claim the ownership of anything. He may have many articles in his house but he has paid only for some parts of them.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH

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

1. How does Cedric Mount attack the installment system of the modern society?

Jack and Jill – couple – luxurious life – furnished house – aunt Jane visited – delighted to see the house – furniture, radiogram, car, refrigerator and a piano – comforts due to aunt – uneconomic to pay rent – had purchased a new house on installment – initial payment ten pounds – quarterly installment – car, piano, radiogram in the same way – earned six pounds – instalment seven pounds – borrowed money – modern life

Jack and Jill, a young couple led a very luxurious life living in a well-furnished house at New Hampstead. Aunt Jane paid a visit to their house. She was delighted to see their house and the furniture. Jack and Jill had all modern comforts that included a radiogram, a car, a refrigerator and a piano. Jack told Aunt Jane that all their comforts were due to her. It surprised her to know that they owned the house. Jack explained to his Aunt that it was uneconomical to pay the rent year after year

and move to a new house. So they had purchased the house by installments. They had to pay initially only ten pounds in cash and a few quarterly installments. Then he said that he bought his car, piano and the radiogram in the same way. Jack told Aunt Jane that he earned about six pounds a week. His installments came to nearly seven pounds eight (shilling) and eight pence a week. Aunt Jane was even more shocked to hear it. She asked Jack, how he managed the excess money to pay his installments. Jack replied that he borrowed money from Thrift Providence Fund to pay his installments. This is the modern life.

C. LISTENING ACTIVITY

Listen to the passage read out aloud by the teacher or played on a recorder and answer the questions that follow.

Questions:

- i. The speaker says that our income is sufficient to meet our needs. Is it true or false? **Ans: False.**
- ii. EMI is the only _____ for people who buy very expensive things.
 a) consolation b) setback c) option d) debt **Ans: c**
- iii. One is able to buy costly things with _____ power offered by EMI.
 a) physical b) withstanding c) honorary d) monetary **Ans: d**
- iv. If people fail to pay EMIs, they may be subjected to _____.
 a) expulsion b) high pressure c) legal action d) dejection **Ans: c**
- v. People should learn to spend _____ their means.
 a) within b) beyond c) above d) beneath **Ans: a**

D. SPEAKING ACTIVITY

Based on your understanding of the play 'The Never – Never Nest', organise a classroom debate on the topic 'Is Equated Monthly Installment Scheme' a boon or a bane to middle-class families.

The 'Equated Monthly Installment Scheme' is for those who want to buy things beyond their financial capacity. Everyone wants to enjoy a luxurious life with a big house, a car and all other amenities for the house. We try to imitate others in this regard. 'Is it a boon or a bane' to the middle class families is a difficult question to answer. It is difficult for a middle class family to own a house with the money they have. Now a question comes how much he can borrow to build or buy a house. Is it within his capacity or beyond his capacity? Can he pay the EMI with the salary he has? Is the interest he pays worth? If he can plan according to this, it is a boon. But most of the time people go for a big house which they don't need. So they have to pay higher EMI which may be difficult for them to pay from their salary. If a situation arises like this it is a bane. Most of the time the EMI scheme has become a bane for many middle-class families.

E. WRITING TASK

Aunt Jane was shocked to see the life of Jack and Jill during her visit to their place. Put yourselves in the place of Aunt Jane and write a letter to the couple advising them not to spend beyond their means. Make more suggestions to enable them lead a debt-free life.

Coimbatore,

28 December, 2020.

Dear Jack,

My visit to your house was pleasant. Thank you for your hospitality. I do appreciate your wife for the way she manages your family. But I feel I should, as a good cousin, put forth certain things to you in detail. I could not talk to you because of the presence of your wife; I was not sure how she would take my words. This is regarding the things you have bought in installments. I think many things are not that necessary for a family. Moreover your house need not be that big for your small family. Of course, we need a car. Should we need such a big car which demands a huge EMI? I am sure that what you earn may be just enough for EMIs or little less than that. It is not fair for any family to get loan for daily needs. It will put you in a big financial crunch. Your EMIs and your daily expenditure should be within your salary. If some urgent need comes what will you do? Again you will go for borrowing money. Then it is endless. Now you cannot do anything with the articles you have bought. Try to be prudent in spending money. It may be difficult in the beginning; as time goes it will become your habit. Budget your expenditure. Try to go for some extra job to earn some more money monthly. Please don't take it in the bad sense. I am interested in your life so I am writing to you. My wishes to your wife too.

Yours lovingly,

Aunt Jane.

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