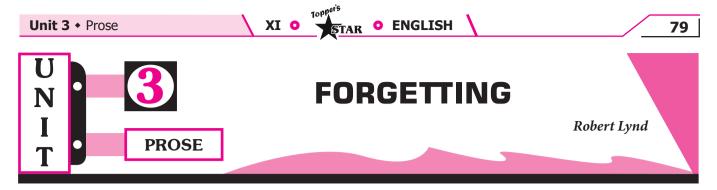
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About the Author

Author : • Robert Wilson Lynd • Pen Name - YY

Born: 20th April, 1879 - Belfast, UK

Education: • Royal Belfast Academical Institution • Queen's University Belfast

Career : • Editor • Poet • Essayist

Famous Works : • The Pleasure of Ignorance (1921) • Selected Essays (1923)

• Rain, Rain, go to Spain (1931) • Y.Y - An Anthology of Essays (1933)

Awards : • Silver medal by the Royal Society of Literature

• Gold medal by The Sunday Times

Died : 6th October 1949.

Warm Up

B. Have you ever lost or misplaced anything of value due to forgetfulness?

Yes, I have lost my testimonials due to forgetfulness.

Discuss with your partner and think of some practical ideas to overcome forgetfulness, in your day-to-day activities.

e.g. setting an alarm

Maintaining a diary

Giving priority to activities

Checking the diary entry in the morning

Using a bit of paper mentioning very important tasks to be done on the particular day

C. Discuss and share your views with the class on the following.

Is forgetfulness a result of carelessness or preoccupation?

Forgetfulness is mainly a result of preoccupation. As we are busy with some important tasks or activities, we forget certain things. Our focus is on completing the day's work and getting a good name from the teachers as well as parents. In the course of doing the most important task assigned for that particular day, we forget to take back essential things such as lunch box, instrument box, notebooks or books. We may forget certain things on account of carelessness. But mostly preoccupation makes us forget to do important things.

SUMMARY

Robert Lynd is a very humorous and delightful Irish essayist. His essays are simple, playful, humorous and satirical. His style of writing is elegant and charming. In his essay "Forgetting", Robert Lynd writes about the root causes of forgetting and also explains what items are usually forgotten by people.

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Robert Lynd says that he is amazed by the efficiency of human memory. Modern man remembers even telephone numbers and names of actors and actresses and cricketers and footballers and murderers. Thus he can remember almost everything in his life.

In some matters human memory works less than its usual perfection. For example most people forget to take the medicine. But they don't forget to take meals, and medicines are usually taken before or after or during meals. Psychologists say that we forget things because we wish to forget them. Generally people don't like medicines and so they forget them. But Lynd does not agree with this.

According to Robert Lynd, the commonest form of forgetfulness is posting letters. Most people forget to post letters. So Robert Lynd humorously remarks that if anyone asks him to post a letter he will be a poor judge of character because Robert Lynd never posts the letter even if he keeps it in his pocket for many days. Similarly the author leaves walking sticks and umbrellas during his journey.

Lynd says that a list of articles lost by railway travellers has been published and it shows that most of these travellers are young sportsmen. They have forgotten their cricket-bats and footballs. Lynd says that these boys returning from the games have their imagination filled with the vision of the playing field. The defeated players are very sad and they think about their lost opportunities and failures. The victorious boys have thoughts about their achievements. They are in a dream world and they forget to take their cricket bats and footballs when leaving the train.

Similarly the anglers are also the citizens of dream-land. They are day-dreamers. They forget to take the fishing rod when they go home in the evening. Their minds are filled with matters more glorious. Thus both the sportsmen and anglers are absent-minded people. Lynd remarks that such absent-mindedness is a blessing because these people forget their unhappiness and live in the dream world of Utopia. Great thinkers, poets and philosophers were absent-minded people because their minds were full of high ideals and imagination. Socrates, the great Greek Philosopher and S.T.Coleridge, the great English poet were absent-minded people.

Ordinarily good memory is very common. So if a man does not have a good memory, we may call him an eccentric. Lynd narrates a very funny story of a father who takes his baby out in a perambulator in the morning. When he was going with his child in the perambulator, he was tempted to get into a public house for a glass of beer. Leaving the child outside in the perambulator, he disappeared through the door of the saloon bar. After some time, his wife came that way for shopping. She was horrified to see her sleeping baby in the perambulator. She was so angry with her husband that she decided to teach him a lesson and wheeled away the perambulator. At lunch-time the husband came home smiling cheerfully. He had completely forgotten all about his child and the perambulator. He just asked her what was for lunch that day. Lynd remarks that very few men below the rank of a philosopher would be capable of such absent mindedness as this man in the story.



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GLOSSARY

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vintage	-	wine of high quality produced in a particular year
antipathy	-	strong dislike
fortunes	-	huge sums of money
reluctant	-	unwilling
delinquent	-	a young person who is regularly involved in wrongdoing
exploits	-	daring or heroic acts or actions, feats
abstracted	-	lacking concentration on what is happening around
prosaic	-	dull

Unit 3 • Prose XI • FIAR • ENGLISH

mediocre	-	not very good, ordinary
fallible	-	capable of making mistakes
sieve	-	strainer or filter
audacious	-	bold and daring
eccentric	-	tending to act strangely
indignant	-	being very angry
quivering	-	trembling, shivering
vexation	-	irritation, annoyance

MEANINGS

astonished	wondered	efficiency	effectiveness
vintages	wine produced in a particular year	provincial	local
vile	unpleasant	scarcely	hardly, seldom
methodical	disciplined, careful	prescribed	recommended
surprising	shocking	antipathy	dislike
potions	medicine	delights	makes one happy
stuff	thing	approaches	comes
fortunes	riches	occurs	happens
reluctant	unwilling	trust	believe
departing	leaving	rely	depend
oath	promise	weary	tired
circumstances	situation	embarrassing	shaming
produce	show	evidence	proof
guilt	blame	delinquent	wrong doing youth
frequently	often	destination	place one wants to go
considerable	large	instance	example
exploits	heroic acts	abstracted	preoccupied, lost in thoughts
prevent	stop	prosaic	boring
angler	one who catches fish using angle	inventing	creating
magnificent	great	tribute	praise
intensity	passion, force	glorious	wonderful
virtue	advantage	mediocre	average
desirable	required	fallible	faulty
marvellous	excellent	intellect	ability
exceptional	outstanding	sieve	filter
audacious	bold	horror	fear
eccentric	strange	anticipate	expecting
indignant	very angry	quivering	trembling
relish	delight / enjoy	cheerfully	happily
vexation	displeasure	survive	continue

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Unit 3 • Prose

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

EXERCISE	WITH	ANSWER
LALITOIDE	****	AIIOIILI

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

1.	It may be that it is to a) liking	Decause of their <u>antig</u> b) dislike	c) forgetfulness	ions. d) willingness
2.	Chemists make thei a) game	r fortunes out of the b) factory	medicines people for c) popularity	r get to take. d) riches
3.	I am always <u>relucta</u> a) relieved	<u>nt</u> to trust a departin b) regular	ng visitor to post an incomposition of the composition of the composit	mportant letter. d) willing
4.	I am no great deling a) acceptance	<mark>quent in such matters</mark> b) offender	s. c) playful	d) serious
5.		from the outside wo	orld. c) thrown from	d) attracted to
6.	Memories prevent t a) interesting	hem from remember b) attractive	ing to do such small of c) colourful	prosaic things. d) boring
7.	The absent-minded a) great	man has no time to i	remember the medio c) small	cre. d) past
8.	Either he has a men a) filter	n ory like a<u>sieve</u> or is b) water	an audacious perver c) greatness	ter of the truth. d) imagination
9.	Either he has a men a) wicked	nory like a sieve or is b) bold	an <u>audacious</u> perver c) cowardice	ter of the truth. d) good
10.	a) happiness	ror she discovered he b) sadness	er sleeping baby c) fear	d) interest
11.	Indignant at her huse a) angry	sband's behaviour, sl b) pleased	he decided to teach h	nim a lesson. d) worried
12.	She arrived home, a a) tight	nticipating with angr b) trembling	y relish the white fac c) crying	e and <u>quivering</u> lips. d) open
13.	What was her vexat a) displeasure	cion when just before b) happiness	e lunch her husband o c) anger	came in smiling d) seriousness
14.	It is the efficiency rata) effectiveness	ather than the ineffici b) goodness	iency of human memo c) quality	ory that compels my wonder d) quantity
15.	his doctor has preso	cribed for him.	•	member to take the medicine
16.		b) written m of forgetfulness I s b) delivers	- · · · 	d) pushede matter of posting letters.d) listens

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17.	I am al	ways re	eluctan	t to trus	st a <u>de</u> p				an impo	ortant le	etter.		
	a) stayir	ng		b) askir	ng		c) shou	ting		d) leavi	ing		
18.	So little		<mark>ely</mark> on l		-	at I pu		n his oa	th befo		_	e letter	to him
	a) reme	mber		b) depe	end		c) ask			d) strik	е		
19.	Weary (a) tired	of holdi	ng it in	my han b) bold	d I the	n put it	for safe c) happ	-	one of	my poc l d) satis			
20	•			,						,			
20.	I am co a) pictui	_	ea to p	roduce b) creat		<u>iaence</u>	c) vision		om my	d) prod			
21.	A consi		e numl	,		s and d	•		r insta	, .		otten.	
	a) imme		C mann	b) later		Juna	c) exan	-	insta		erstandi		
22.	His los	s of me	emory i	s really	a tribi	ute to t	he inte	nsity o	f the e	njoyme	nt.		
	a) bane		•	b) prais			c) curse	_		d) reali			
23.	Men wi	ith <u>fallit</u>	ole mer	nories h	ave so	metime	es tried t	to make	e out a	case			
	a) great	:		b) little			c) faulty	У		d) intad	ct		
24.	They q		rious c			en or m			arvello		_		
	a) loss o	of		b) imag	jinary		c) exce	llent		d) sma	II		
25.	She arr		ome, <u>aı</u>			th angr	-		nite fac	-		g lips.	
	a) thinki	<u> </u>		b) sayir	<u> </u>		c) shou			d) expe			
	1. b	2. d	3. c	4. b	5. c	6. d	Answers 7. b	s 8. a	9. b	10. c	11. a	12. b	13. a
	14. a	15. c	16. a	17. d	18. b	19. a	20. d	21. c	22. b	23. c	24. c	25. d	15. u
SELF	EVALUA	TION	J										
se the	e correc	t synon	ym for	each o	f the f	ollowin	g from	the op	tions g	iven.			
1.	Many p	people v	who re	ad it ha	ve bee	n <u>asto</u>	nished a	at the a	bsent	minded	lness o	f their	fellow
	a) attair	ned		b) recei	ived		c) know	/n		d) won	dering		
2.			e name			<u>cial</u> hot	el at wh		had a v			g the s	umme
	a) great b) kingly c) local d) foreign												
3.		He can tell the name of the provincial hotel at which he had a <u>vile</u> meal during the summer											
	, ,	a) pleasant b) tasty c) small d) unpleasant											
4.	How many of them forget to shu a) plenty b) hardly				the fro	nt door c) surel		leaving	the ho d) form	_	Scarcely	more	
5.		It is only a very methodical man, I imagine who can always remember to take the medi											
Э.		-	-	ribed fo	=	ıııayın	e wild (an alw	ays rer	nembe	i to tak	e uie M	euicin
	a) discip	olined		b) critic	al		c) happ	У		d) anxi	ous		
6.	This is		re <u>sur</u>										
	a) great			b) stror	na		c) amus	sina		d) talki	na		

Toppers STAR • ENGLISH XI O Unit 3 • Prose 84 7. It may be that it is because of their antipathy to pills and potions. c) forgetfulness a) liking b) dislike d) willingness It may be that it is because of their antipathy to pills and potions. b) total c) treatment d) medicine a) part The very prospect of a new and widely advertised cure-all delights me. a) makes happy b) makes sad c) makes strong d) makes weak 10. Even if I have the stuff in my pocket I forget about it. a) stone b) butter d) colour 11. I forget it as soon as the hour approaches at which I ought to swallow it. a) leaves b) comes c) means 12. I am always reluctant to trust a departing visitor to post an important letter. b) believe a) find c) ask d) give 13. So little do I rely on his memory that I put him on his oath before handing the letter to him. a) trust b) pocket c) promise d) hand 14. After that, it has an unadventurous life till a long chain of circumstances leads to a number of embarrassing questions being asked a) strength b) faithfulness c) situations d) placements 15. After that, it has an unadventurous life till a long chain of circumstances leads to a number of embarrassing questions being asked a) convincing b) joyful d) delicate c) clever 16. I am compelled to produce the evidence of my guilt from my pocket. a) cultivate b) show c) make d) create 17. I am compelled to produce the evidence of my guilt from my pocket. a) blame b) sight c) action d) doing 18. I buy them frequently. b) for others a) never c) often d) sometimes 19. A considerable number of footballs and cricket bats, for instance were forgotten. a) small b) known c) calculated d) large 20. They recall their exploits or their errors. a) expenditure b) heroic acts c) mistakes d) dream acts 21. Memories prevent them from remembering to do such small prosaic things. a) lead b) stop c) create d) allow 22. The man is inventing magnificent lies on his journey home after a day's fishing. a) magnitude b) attractive c) great d) reasonable 23. His loss of memory is really a tribute to the intensity of the enjoyment. a) passion b) interior c) thinking d) release

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24.	His mind is filled a) evil	l with matter more b) faithful	<mark>glorious.</mark> c) wonderful	d) dutiful	
25.	Absent-minded na) vice	ness of this kind see b) wisdom	ms to me all but a <u>virt</u> c) intelligence	<mark>ue.</mark> d) advantage	

OPPOSITES

1 1.					
doubt	×	certain	common	×	peculiar
remember	×	forget	vile	×	pleasing
ordinary	×	unusual	scarcely	×	often
perfection	×	imperfection, worthlessness	methodical	×	careless
remain	×	leave	regularly	×	irregularly
certain	×	uncertain	antipathy	×	liking, sympathy
fail	×	success	widely	×	narrowly
departing	×	staying	weary	×	fresh
long	×	short	embarrassing	×	comfortable
frequently	×	seldom	arrive	×	depart
destination	×	beginning	serious	×	light-hearted
prevent	×	permit	imaginative	×	unimaginative
tribute	×	blame	virtue	×	vice
often	×	seldom	mediocre	×	excellent
desirable	×	undesirable	fallible	×	perfect
superiority	×	inferiority	various	×	similar
whole	×	part	audacious	×	timid
capable	×	incapable	efficient	×	inefficient

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

EXERCISE WITH ANSWER

a) end

b) place

		following sentences		s opposite to the usage of the
1.				d a <u>vile</u> meal during the summer
	a) unpleasant	b) pleasant	c) costly	d) cheap
2.	It is only a methoda) careless	dical man, I imagine b) careful	who can always re c) lazy	member to take the medicine. d) busy
3.	It may be that it is	s because of their an	tipathy to pills and	portion.
	a) hatred	b) liking	c) ownership	d) controversy
4.	A long chain of cir	cumstances leads to	a number of emba	rrassing questions being asked.
	a) comfortable	b) uncomfortable	c) difficult	d) easy
5	The ordinary man	arrives at his destina	ation with all his ha	as and trunks safe

c) beginning

d) vision

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6.	Memories preven	t them from rem			h cma	II procai	c things		
0.	a) boring	b) interesting) poetic	II SIIIA		npelling	•	
7.	Men with fallible	memories have s	sometime	s tried to n	nake d			eir supe	riority.
	a) perfect	b) weak	b) thick		c) bac	d		
8.	He <u>remembers</u> a _l	ppointments for	lunch and	l dinner.					
	a) keeps	b) leaves	C)) offers		d) for	gets		
9.	The fact <u>remains</u>	however that a fe	ew but the	e moral giaı	nts rer	nember	to take t	heir me	dicine.
	a) rests	b) needs	C) sells		d) lea	ves		
10.	The very prospec	ct of a new and v	videly ad	vertised cu	re-all	delights	me.		
	a) broadly	b) narrowly	c)) purposely		d) slo	wly		
			Answ	/ers					
	1. b 2. a	3. b 4. a	5. c	6. b 7	7. a	8. d	9. d	9. b	
CELE	EVALUATION.								
SELF	EVALUATION								
Cho	ose the most acc	urate of the fou	ır given	words whi	ch is	opposite	e to the	usage	of the
und	lerlined word in th	e following sente	ences.						
1.	I doubt whether	it would be foun	d that ab	sent-minde	dness	is comi	mon.		
	a) sure	b) assure	C) impossible		d) unf	fair		
2.	I doubt whether	it would be foun	d that ab	sent-minde	dness	is comi	mon.		
	a) unclear	b) always	c)) peculiar		d) spr	ead		
3.	In his ordinary life	e he remembers e	verything	that is exp	ected	to remer	mber.		
	a) usual	b) irregular	c)) unusual		d)unh	арру		
4.	Many people fail	to remember the	em at the	appointed	time.				
	a) need	b) willing	C)) succeed		d) unv	willing		
5.	I am always reluc	tant to trust a dei	parting vi	sitor to post	t an im	portant	letter.		
	a) visiting	b) leaving) talking		d) sta			
6.	Memories prevent	them from reme	mbering t	o do such s	mall p	rosaic th	ings.		
	a) help	b) remove	c)) confuse		d) per	mit		
7.	His loss of memo	ry is really a trib	ute to the	e intensity	of his	enjoym	ent.		
	a) blame	b) praise) compliment			sappropri	ation	
8.	His loss of memo	ory is really a trib	oute to th	e intensity	of his	enjoym	ent.		
	a) power	b) strength	C)) moderation	1	d) cor	ncentratio	n	
9.	The absent-mind	ed man has no ti	me to re	nember the	e <u>med</u>	iocre.			
	a) intelligent	b) strong	C)) popper		d) exc	cellent		
10.	The question who	ether the posses	sion of a	good memo	ory is	altogeth	ner <u>desir</u>	able has	s often
	a) wanted	b) unwanted	c) accepted		d) mis	sundersto	od	

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TEXTUAL EXERCISES

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

a) What does Lynd actually wonder at?

Lynd actually wonders at the efficiency of human memory.

b) Name few things that a person remembers easily.

A person easily remembers telephone numbers, addresses of his friends, dates of a good vintage, appointments of lunch and dinner, names of actors, actresses, cricketers, football players and murderers.

c) How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?

Psychologists say that people forget things because they want to forget them. If we have aversion for something we forget it.

d) What is the commonest type of forgetfulness according to Lynd?

According to Lynd the commonest type of forgetfulness is to post letters.

e) What does the author mean when he says the letter in his pocket leads an unadventurous life?

The letter is kept in the pocket and it is totally forgotten and it stays in the pocket for a long time till someone asks about the letter.

f) What are the articles the author forgets most often?

Books, walking sticks and umbrella are the articles the author forgets most often.

g) Who are the citizens of 'dreamland'? Why?

The players are the citizens of 'dreamland'. After the game they think about what happened in the playground.

h) What is common about the 'angler' and the 'poet'?

The common thing about the 'angler' and the 'poet' is that they forget about their things. It is because their mind is filled with some serious and glorious matters.

2. Based on your reading answer the following questions in two to four sentences each.

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a) What made people wonder about the absentmindedness of their fellow beings?

A list of articles lost by railway travellers was published. When people read the list they wondered about the absentmindedness of their fellow beings.

b) What are our memories filled with?

Our memories are filled with the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, football players and murderers. Moreover we remember the name of the hotel where we had an unpleasant meal and all the items of our dress. Normally we do not forget to shut the door when we leave the house.

c) When does human memory work with less than its usual capacity?

Human memory works less than its usual capacity when it comes to the case of taking medicine. It is easy to remember because medicine is connected to our food. But we forget it many a time.

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d) Why according to Lynd, should taking medicines be one of the easiest actions to remember?

Taking medicine should be one of the easiest actions to remember. Medicine is supposed to be taken during, before or after meal. The meal itself should be a reminder for taking medicine.

e) How do the chemists make fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take?

Most of the people forget to take medicine. Because of this they will buy medicine again and again. Moreover their disease will not get cured without the medicine. So they have to buy another set of medicine. In this way chemists make their fortunes.

f) The list of articles lost in trains suggests that sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious-minded fellows. Why does Lynd say this?

When the sportsmen return from the games their imagination is still filled with the vision of the playing-field. They recall their exploits in their mind. They are not connected with the outside world. So they forget to take the ball and bat with them when they leave the train.

g) What kind of absent-mindedness is considered as a virtue by Lynd?

The anglers and poets fill their mind with more glorious matters than the ordinary things. Such absentmindedness is considered a virtue. They often make the best of their life so they do not remember the ordinary things.

h) Narrate the plight of the baby on its day out.

The baby was taken out in a perambulator by its father. On his way home he wanted to get into a store. So he left the pram outside and entered the store. After finishing his work he came out through another door and went back home forgetting the child. The mother happened to come that way and was shocked to see the abandoned baby. She pushed the pram home thinking that the father would be worried about the missing baby. But when he came home he asked her what she had for lunch. He totally forgot about the baby.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Answer the following questions in two to four sentences each.

1. What does the author say about the statesmen's memory?

The author says that statesmen have extraordinarily bad memories. Two statesmen cannot report what happened in a place in the same way. Each report is different from the other. Often the facts in the autobiographies and speeches of them are not accepted easily. It shows that they have poor memory.

2. What did the baby's mother anticipate after arriving home with the baby?

She anticipated that her husband would come inside the house with anxious and guilty face and quivering lips thinking that their baby had been stolen by someone.

3. What was the reaction of the husband who had taken the child out when he reached home?

The husband came inside the house with a big smile and asked his wife what she had for lunch. He totally forgot that he had taken the child out.

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- 3. Answer the following in a paragraph of about 100 150 words each.
 - a) You have borrowed a branded cricket bat from your reluctant friend for an outstation match. After returning home you realise you have absent-mindedly left it in the hotel room. Write a letter of apology and regret to your friend.

27, Nethaji Road,Nagerkoil.7th August 2020.Dear Raju,

Thank you so much for having given me your cricket bat. I played well with your bat and I am sure your bat was a lucky bat to me. As you know, we won the match and my contribution was great. After the prize distribution we went to our hotel room and took rest for some time. Then we were talking about our exploits and we were enjoying ourselves. We packed everything and were waiting for our cab to take us to the railway station. Within a short time the cab came and we all ran happily to get our places. In the cab also we were talking about the match. When I got into the train it started moving. Then I realised my blunder. I forgot to pick up your bat from the hotel room. Immediately I tried to contact the manager and told him about this. He promised me to help. I really feel sorry for this. I know how much you love that bat and you gave it to me just to help me. I hope we will get back the bat. I request you to forgive me for this. When I reach our village I will meet you. Sorry for the trouble I have created.

Your loving friend, Selva.

b) Kahilil Gibran states 'Forgetfulness is a form of freedom.' Write an article for your school magazine, linking your ideas logically and giving appropriate examples.

Title	Forgetting			
Author	Robert Lynd			
Theme Forgetfulness is a form of freedom				

A man who is a perfect remembering machine is seldom a man of the first intelligence.

'Forgetfulness is a form of freedom'. It may sound little funny because we curse ourselves if we forget something. Good memory power is always appreciated. In the period of our study we always want to remember what we learn. We feel sorry if we forget our lessons in the exam hall. But in many other cases, forgetfulness is a blessing. Certain unpleasant experience in our memory will be a thorn to us. It will be pricking us all the time. If we forget that we will be free of that unpleasant experience. Such situation occurs very often in our life. It may be a failure in our life and this will be spoiling our happiness. It will be a block for further positive thinking. Some family may lose one of the members and it will be a trying experience for the whole family. They cannot go on living with that sad experience throughout their life. Slowly they will be free of that sad feeling. Loss of a job will also give some problem. But when we forget this we will be free to search for a job. We might land up in a better job. So Gibran is right in saying 'Forgetting is a form of freedom.'

The advantage of a bad memory is that one enjoys several times the same good things for the first time

c) Will you sympathise or ridicule someone who is intensely forgetful? Write an essay justifying your point.

The people who forget very often are normally ridiculed because they lose many opportunities in life to grow. In public life they are not treated well. Even in his family, others will not have confidence in him. He may not be entrusted with any serious work. In some cases highly intelligent people who have some great ideas in their mind forget trivial things. The trivial things may affect the family. For example a wife entrusts on her husband to pay the electricity bill on the last day; but he comes back home without paying the bill. He must have been thinking about something great in his mind. But the family will suffer because of his forgetfulness. In such cases the family people should have good understanding of the person and they should not depend on him for doing such things like paying electricity, or telephone bill. Here a question arises – whether such people should be sympathised with or ridiculed. If his forgetfulness is due to the preoccupied mind it is a case to be sympathised with but if it is a habit it is a case to be ridiculed.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS

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

1. What does Lynd want to convey in his lesson 'Forgetting'?

Title	Forgetting
Author	Robert Lynd
Theme	Fundamental Reasons for forgetfulness

People have been astonished at the absent-mindedness of their fellows.

Robert Lynd, the famous essayist in his lesson 'Forgetting' describes the forgetfulness of people. A list of lost articles in railways was published and it shows that people forget to take their belongings with them. People do not forget most of the things. We keep in our memory the telephone numbers, addresses of our friends, dates of the vintage, names of cricketers, footballers, actors and actresses. But our memory does not act to its full capacity. Lynd takes the example of medicine. Most of the people forget to take medicine though it is connected to meal. The medicines are taken during, before or after meal. So the meal itself is a reminder. But many people forget to take medicine. Lynd does not accept the explanation given by the psychologists that people forget to take medicine because they want to forget it. Another common forgetfulness is regarding posting letters. Most of the people forget to post their own letters. Lynd usually forgets to pick up his books and walking sticks. Anglers and sportsmen have very poor memory power. After their feat in the field the sportsmen will be thinking about their exploits and they will be in a dreamland. So they forget to take ball and bat with them.

My brain like Bermuda Triangle. Information goes in and then it's never found again.

2. What happened to the baby taken out by its father?

Title	Forgetting
Author	Robert Lynd
Theme	Fundamental Reasons for forgetfulness

Leaving the perambulator outside, he disappeared through the door of the saloon bar.

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Robert Lynd, the famous essayist in his lesson 'Forgetting' describes the forgetfulness of people. Once the baby was taken out in a perambulator by its father. On his way home he wanted to get into a pub to have a glass of beer. So he left the pram outside the store and entered it. It had many exits. After finishing his work he came out through another door and went back home forgetting the child. The mother happened to come that way and was shocked to see the abandoned baby. She wanted to teach a lesson to her husband. She pushed the pram home thinking that the father would be worried about the missing baby. She came back home and thought that her husband would return home with a worried face. But when he came home he asked her what she had for lunch. He totally forgot about the baby. Such situations are not very common but people such as the rank of philosopher would forget even this. It is because their minds are filled with things which are greater and more glorious.

Some people with memory loss really need to start writing down the stuff.

VOCABULARY

A. Homophones and Heteronyms.

 Homonyms are two or more words that have same pronunciation but different meanings. They are of two types:

i. Homographs

Homographs are words with same spelling and same sound but different in meanings.

e.g. park — a piece of public land for recreation park — to leave a vehicle in a particular place bat — a sport equipment for hitting the ball

bat – a mammal

ii. Homophones

Homophones are two or more words with the same sound but with different spellings and meanings.

e.g. dear – a loved one deer – a wild animal

• Heteronyms also known as heterophones are two or more words with same spelling but different sounds and meanings.

e.g. lead – a metal lead – guide minute – a period of time minute – very small

Complete the sentences by choosing a suitable word from those given in the brackets.

i) Nobody can say <u>whether</u> there will be an improvement in the <u>weather</u>. (whether / weather)

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- ii) Your ring is loose. Do not lose it. (loose / lose)
- iii) We found a packet of biscuit in the old man's shirt pocket. (pocket / packet)
- iv) When the pole vaulter cleared 28 feet it was declared a record feat. (feet / feat)
- v) Explain the quote 'Cut your coat according to your cloth.' (coat / quote)
- vi) The stranger paused for a moment before he passed my house. (paused / passed)
- vii) The weary dancer turned wiry after final performance. (weary / wiry)
- viii) The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just gilt. I am suffering from a sense of guilt. (quilt / gilt)

Form meaningful sentences using the given words to bring out at least two different meanings.

- She got into the **train** to go to the seminar to **train** the students.
- 2. When the mother tears open the letter from her son, tears well up in her eyes.
- 3. When the **wind** was blowing outside they **wind** the key of his watch.
- 4. The **light** was on and I saw a **light** figure in the room.
- He took the file to file all the papers. 5.
- I cannot bear the noise of the bear. 6.

Clipped Words

We came across the word 'perambulator' in the last paragraph of the story. The word 'perambulator' can also be expressed as 'pram' in short. The word 'perambulator' is an unclipped word and the word 'pram' is a clipped word.

What are clipped words?

Clipped words are words that are formed by dropping one or more syllables from longer words without changing the meaning. Clipping is forming new words by shortening long words. We usually use them while speaking or in informal speech.

e.g. aeroplane plane examination exam demarcate - mark

Write the clipped and unclipped forms of the given words and complete the table.

UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
chimpanzee	chimp
photograph	photo
microphone	mike
cafeteria	cafe
gasoline	gas
helicopter	copter
telephone	phone
university	varsity

UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
memorandum	memo
influenza	flu
hippopotamus	hippo
bridegroom	groom
fanatic	fan
demonstration	demo
refrigerator	fridge
perambulator	pram

C. Refer to a dictionary and match the professions with their relevant job.

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	Α	В	Answer
1.	pathologist	studies languages and their structure	studies diseases
2.	ornithologist	studies atmosphere, weather and climate	studies birds
3.	entomologist	studies the matter that constitutes the Earth	studies insects
4.	archaeologist	studies earthquakes	studies artefacts and physical remains
5.	sociologist	studies reptiles and amphibians	studies functioning of human society
6.	geologist	studies functioning of human society	studies the matter that constitutes the Earth

7.	linguist	studies artefacts and physical remains	studies languages and their structure
8.	seismologist	studies birds	studies earthquakes
9.	herpetologist	studies insects	studies reptiles and amphibians
10.	meteorologist	studies diseases	studies atmosphere, weather and climate

Fill the blanks choosing the words from the box. Refer to a dictionary if required.

thespian	sadist	polyglot	ambidextrous	philanthropist	misanthrope
bibliophile	nonagenarian	teetotaller	globetrotter	optimist	

- **e.g.** My brother buys a load of books at the book fair every year. He is a great lover of books and has a huge collection at home. He is a <u>bibliophile</u>.
- Peter always refuses alcohol when it is offered to him at parties and takes a soft drink instead. He says
 he always has and always will abstain from alcohol and it is a matter of principle for him. We call Peter
 a teetotaler.
- ii. Aruna always looks at the bright side of things. Even in the face of misfortune, she firmly believes that everything will work out for the best in the end. What can we call Aruna? Optimist
- iii. The rich industrialist donated a huge sum of money to set up a public library in his native village. He is a philanthropist and a social reformer.
- iv. The chairperson of our company keeps travelling all over the world to attend conferences and we call her a globetrotter.
- v. Antony has the amazing ability to use both his hands, equally well. He can write, draw and perform various other tasks with equal speed and efficiency with his left as well as right hand. Antony is ambidextrous.
- vi. Due to some disturbing incidents in her childhood, Neetu grew into a reclusive adult. She tends to keep aloof and avoids all kinds of social activities. Neetu is a misanthrope.
- vii. Tharani serves as interpreter at meetings between statesmen from different countries. She is also a much sought-after tour guide, as she is well-versed and fluent in multiple languages. Tharani is a polyglot.
- viii. My grandparents are in their nineties. I am glad that this <u>nonagenarian</u> couple is active, cheerful and in good health.
- ix. Richard Burton was a gifted theatre artist. He donned several roles with ease and is especially famous for the Shakespearean parts he played on stage. Mr. Burton is a born thespian.

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- x. The chairman of this concern seems to derive pleasure from inflicting pain on others. He humiliates and hurts his subordinates for no reason. He is a real sadist.

D. Find the antonyms of the following words in the puzzle and shade them with a pencil. The first one has been done for you.

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LISTENING ACTIVITY

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First read the incomplete sentences given below. Listen to two interesting anecdotes about two scientists that your teacher will read aloud or play on the recorder. Then based on your understanding, complete the sentences.

- i. Edison travelled to New Jersey by train.
- ii. The station master enquired Edison if he had left anything behind.
- iii. Edison raced back to the car, when he saw his newly wedded wife.
- iv. Albert Einstein was working in Princeton University.
- v. One day, when he was going back home he forgot his home address.
- vi. Einstein asked the cab driver if he knew Einstein's home.
- vii. The driver was so good that he <u>refused to charge Einstein</u>.

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SPEAKING ACTIVITY

Work with a partner and take turns to share your views and suggestions with the class.

i) You are travelling in a train. When the Train Ticket Examiner enters your compartment, much to your shock, you realise you have forgotten to bring your train ticket. How will you handle the situation?

It is an embarrassing situation. I spent the money for the ticket and received the ticket also. But I could not produce to the right person at the right time. I will try to explain to him the real situation. The trip chart has my name and the ticket number. I have the identity card to prove I am the person holding that particular ticket. But as a rule I have to show the ticket also to the TTR. It is not an E-ticket so it is not in my mail. The only way is to pay the fine and travel.

ii) You forget to wish your friend on his/her birthday. He gets very angry. How will you try to pacify him/her? Construct a dialogue of about 4 to 5 exchanges and enact a role play!

Shanthi : Hi, Belated happy birthday wishes. Many more happy returns of the day

Nirmala: You are my best friend but you forgot to wish me on my birthday.

Shanthi $\,:\,$ I am really sorry for that. I had the visit of my aunt and uncle from the US and they left

only at night.

Nimala : I know you did not have any work to do because of that. Don't give me any excuse.

Shanthi : Really I tell you I was very busy taking care of them especially two children.

Niramla: Yes I remember they have two children; they must be grown up now.

Shanthi: I am happy at least now you understand me.

Nirmals : Still I am angry with you; but anyway you are my best friend. So let us be happy.

iii) 'Forgetfulness is the beginning of happiness.' Do you agree or disagree? Discuss in the class.

In certain cases it is true to say forgetfulness is the beginning of happiness. It may sound little funny because we curse ourselves if we forget something. Good memory power is always appreciated. In the period of our study we always want to remember what we learn. We feel sorry if we forget our lessons in the exam hall. But in many other cases forgetfulness is a blessing. Certain unpleasant experience in our memory will be a thorn to us. It will be pricking us all the time. If we forget that we will be free of that unpleasant experience. So forgetfulness is the beginning of happiness.

iv) Is there a link between intelligence and absent-mindedness? Share your views on this subject.

Yes, there is a link between intelligence and absent-mindedness. Usually absent-minded people are poets, philosophers and scientists. We see such characters in Edison and Einstein. When our mind is filled with some glorious things we forget some trivial things like switching off the lights, posting letters etc. So people with high intelligence become absent-minded. The people with low intelligence cannot remember anything and they should be helped by others.

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READING Page: 77

Read the following biographical extract on Sujatha Rangarajan, a Science fiction writer and answer the questions that follow.

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

i) How was Jeeno different from other robots?

Jeeno was different from other robots because it behaves and thinks like a human and it instructs the humans.

ii) What precaution should one take while writing Science fiction stories?

The writer of science fiction should be cautious about one thing. The story should draw some parallels or association from the emotions and desires of the present humankind.

iii) What inspired Sujatha's themes?

Sujatha took inspiration from Mary Shelly's Frankenstein.

iv) Why were Sujatha's sci-fi stories impressive?

Sujatha's stories were impressive because the themes were bold. He opened up a new world to the readers with his writings on holograms and computers.

B. Find words from the passage which mean the same as the following.

i) difficult to believe (para 1)

- incredible

ii) a style or category of art, music or literature (para 2)

- genre

iii) having many sides (para 4)

multifaceted

iv) capable of being understood (para 5)

- fathomable

GRAMMAR

PASSIVISATION

- We use the active form to say what the subject does.
 e.g. I speak English everyday.
- We use the passive form to say what happens to people and things to say what is done to them.
 e.g. English is spoken by me everyday.

A. Identify the changes in these pairs of active and passive constructions.

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1. The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru. The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot.

The first contains has the milet as its Asting subject. The la

The first sentence has 'the pilot' as its Active subject. The 'airplane' is its Active object. The verb 'flew' is an Active verb. The importance is given to 'the doer' ie. The Active subject

The second sentence has 'the airplane' as its Passive subject. The verb 'was flown' is the passive verb. The Active subject becomes the Passive object.

2. The bananas were eaten by the monkeys.

The monkeys ate the bananas.

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1st sentence : the bananas - Passive subject

were eaten - Passive verb the monkeys - Passive object

2nd Sentence : the monkeys - Active subject

ate - Active verb the bananas - Active object

B. Change the voice of the following sentences.

1. Mohammed follows the rules

The rules are followed by Mohammed.

2. Mohan has completed the course.

The course has been completed by Mohan.

3. Magdalene is singing the prayer.

The prayer is being sung by Magdalene.

4. Who wrote this complaint?

By whom was this complaint written?

5. May God bless you with happiness!

May you be blessed by God with happiness!

6. A house is being constructed by them.

They are constructing a house.

7. Let the door not be slammed.

Don't slam the door.

8. The team was trained by the coach.

The coach trained the team.

C. Make sentences using the passive forms of the verbs.

1. Tagore / award / Nobel Prize

Tagore was awarded the Nobel Prize.

2. IIM Ahmedabad / establish / 1961

IIM Ahmedabad was established in 1961.

3. Chattisgarh / form / 2000

Chattisgarh was formed in 2000.

4. First passenger train / inaugurated / India / 1853

The First passenger train was inaugurated in India in 1853.

5. Indian Airlines / set up / 1953

The Indian Airlines was set up in 1953.

D. Look at the newspaper items given below. Use the information in the headlines to complete the sentence.

1. HEAVY RAINS LASH CHENNAI

Heavy rains threw normal life out of gear.

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2. NEET CLASSES TO BEGIN ON SEPT. 20th

The centre coordinator informed the candidates that the NEET classes will begin on September 20th.

3. 12 INJURED AS BUSES COLLIDE

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About twelve people were injured as two private buses collided at the Dindigul bus terminus today.

E. Expand the following news headlines in a sentence.

1. Municipal elections in December

Municipal elections will be held in December.

2. Telephone customers to get video phone

There is a chance for telephone customers to get video phones.

3. Card license to replace paper driving license

Within a short time card license will replace paper driving license.

4. ATM without security guard to close

The Central Government asked the banks to close down the ATMs without security guard.

F. Describing a process.

Anu and her little brother want to refresh themselves with a hot cup of tea during study time. Help them prepare tea. Given below are the steps/instructions to make two cups of tea.

- Boil two glasses of water in a vessel.
- ❖ Add two tea-spoons of tea leaves and ½ a cup of milk.
- Cover the vessel with a lid.
- Filter the tea and pour in cups.
- ❖ Add 2 teaspoons of sugar and stir it.
- Serve hot.

1. Complete the passage by filling the blanks with the passive forms of the verbs.

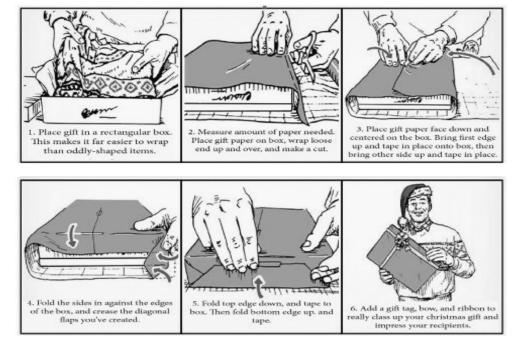
The water should be boiled in a vessel. Then tea leaves and milk <u>are added</u> to water. The vessel <u>is covered</u> with a lid. The tea <u>is filtered</u> and <u>poured</u> into the cups. Sugar <u>is added</u> and <u>stirred</u>. The tea <u>is served</u> hot.

2. Here is a recipe to make chocolate cake in a pressure cooker. Rewrite the instructions in passive voice.

- i. The flour, cocoa powder and baking powder are first sifted in a mixing bowl.
- ii. Butter, sugar, salt, water and vanilla are added and the ingredients are beaten using a whisk.
- iii. Eggs are added and the batter is beaten until it is smooth.
- iv. The batter is transferred into a baking tin.
- v. The pressure cooker covered with a lid is heated without pressure for 3-4 minutes on high heat. Then the cake tin is placed in the empty cooker. (Water is not added in the cooker.)
- vi. Lid is closed (without pressure), the flame is lowered and it is let to be cooked for about 30 minutes.
- 3. Write the process of wrapping a Christmas gift in a paragraph in passive form, with the help of the pictures given below.

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Gift is placed in a rectangular box. Thus it is made far easier to wrap than oddly-shaped items. Amount of paper needed is measured. Gift paper is placed on the box, loose end is wrapped up and over and a cut is made. Gift paper is placed face down and centered on the box. First edge is brought up and tapped in place on to box, then the other side is brought up and tapped in place. The sides are folded in against the edge of the box, and the diagonal flaps created by you are creased. Top edge is folded and tapped to the box. Then bottom edge is folded up and tapped. A gift tag, bow and ribbon are added to really class up your Christmas gift. Your recipients will be impressed.

Subject and Verb Agreement (Concord)

When you write a sentence you must make sure that the subject and the verb agree.

Subject-verb agreement is the correspondence of a verb with its subject in person and number. The basic rule states that a singular subject takes a singular verb, while a plural subject takes a plural verb.

Always Plural

- after people, police, cattle, a number of, a group of
- when subject has two nouns joined by 'and'
- few, many, several, both, all, some
- scissors, tweezers, trousers, shorts, jeans, glasses

Always Singular

after 'one of, a kind of, a type of'

- units of measurement and mathematical expressions
- when the subject has two singular nouns joined by 'or'
- nouns connected with each of, each one, either of, neither of, someone, something, anybody, anything, no one, nothing, everybody, everything
- names of subjects: mathematics, politics, civics, economics, physics etc.

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Underline the correct verb in these sentences.

- 1. Rekha and her sisters watch (watch / watches) television every day.
- 2. Ravi doesn't (doesn't / don't) like sports.
- 3. My classmates study (study / studies) before a test.
- 4. One of the cookies is (is / are) missing.
- 5. A lady with ten cats lives (live / lives) in that big house.
- 6. Measles is (is / are) very serious.
- 7. The committee decides (decide / decides) when to adjourn.
- 8. Our team is (is / are) the best.
- 9. Everybody enjoys (enjoy / enjoys) a good song.
- 10. Either of these is (is / are) suitable.

B. Correct the following passage.

Where does the deer and the antelope play? One place is Yellowstone National Park. It were created in 1872. Parts of the park is in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The park are a safe place for many animals. Bears, moose, buffalo, deer and antelope lives there. Beavers, otters, fish and eagles also enjoys the park. For them, Yellowstone be 'home sweet home.'

Where <u>do</u> the deer and the antelope play? <u>The</u> place is Yellowstone National Park. It <u>was</u> created in 1847. Parts of park <u>are</u> in Wyoming, Montana and Idaho. The park <u>is</u> a safe place for many animals. Bears, moose, buffalo, deer and antelope <u>live</u> there. Beavers, otters, fish and eagles also <u>enjoy</u> the park. For them, Yellowstone <u>is</u> 'home sweet home'.

WRITING

Biographical Sketch

Write a biographical sketch on the author in not more than 80-100 words based on the information given below.

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Name	Arthur C. Clarke
Pen names	Charles Willis, E.G.O' Brien
Birth	16 Dec 1917, England
Career	Novelist, Television host, inventor and film screen writer.
Genre	Science Fiction, Television series, film screen play
Awards and	1961, Kalinga Prize - an award given by UNESCO for popularising science
Honours	Hugo and Nebula Awards
	Chairman of the Interplanetary Society
	Highest Civil Honour of Sri Lanka – `Sri Lankabhimanya 2005'
Titles	Clarke, Robert Heinlein and Isaac Asimov – 'Big Three' of Science Fiction
	'The Prophet of the Space Age'
Famous Works	Childhood's End
	2001: A Space Odyssey
	Rendezvous with Rana

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Arthur C. Clarke wrote under his pen names Charles Wills and E.G.O' Brain. He was born on 16th December 1917 in England. He played different roles in literature, as a novelist, television host, inventor and film screen writer. He wrote different genres like science fiction, television series and film screen play. He received many awards and honours. In 1961 he received Kalinga Prize, an award given by UNESCO for popularising science. Other awards are Hugo and Nebula awards. He was the chairman of the Interplanetary Society. He received the highest civil honour of Sri Lanka, 'Sri Lankabhimanya 2005'. Clarke, Robert Heinlein and Isaac Asimov are called 'Big Three' of Science Fiction. He is also called 'The Prophet of the Space Age.' His famous works are Childhood's End, 2001: A Space Odyssey and Rendezvous with Rana.

Report Writing

a. You have recently attended a seminar on 'Science and Literature' in which writers presented papers on Science Fiction and Literature and focused on the creativity of young writers. Write a short report about it for a leading newspaper in about 100-120 words.

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A report on a seminar on Science and Literature

A seminar on Science and Literature was conducted on 11th June 2018 by the Science Forum of Chennai sponsored by the Writer's Club. It was well attended by many known people from all over India. It was inaugurated by Tamil Nadu Science Forum President Dr. Subarayan. He welcomed all those who were ready to present papers in the seminar and asked the other participants to get the maximum benefit from the presentations. In total eighty seven papers were selected from more than 500 papers submitted. All the papers pertained to the topic Science Fiction and Literature. In the modern era many writers are highly imaginative enough to write science fiction. Though it is an oxymoron for many years many writers are attempting to write fiction based on certain scientific concepts. So it has become a separate genre in literature. This has helped many scientists to try to materialise some ideas given by the writers. Young writers are very creative in this regard. The seminar focused on the creative mind of the writers. It was a very successful seminar.

b. You are the School Pupil Leader. Your school organised an Inter-School Sports event at Nehru Stadium. Write a report on the special events conducted in 100-120 words for the school souvenir.

A report on Inter-school Sports Event

My school Balan Memorial Higher Secondary School conducted an Inter-School Sports event on 15th August 2018 in Nehru Stadium. The schools of Chennai region participated in it. All the events were conducted in three levels – junior, senior and super senior. Nearly 70 schools participated in it. We had track and field events and few games. We had 100m, 200m and 400m long jump, high jump, triple jump, relay and shot put. In the games side there were volleyball, football, badminton and cricket (15 overs). It started with the flag hoisting and inauguration function. School children gave programme in dancing and martial arts. Our District Collector was the chief guest. After two hours of programme the sports items were started in one place and games were started in another place. We had very tough competition in most of the items. All the programmes came to an end on 16th forenoon. Afternoon was left for the prize distribution and valedictory function. We were very happy that our school got the championship cup.



About the Author

Author : William Wordsworth
Born : 7th April, 1770 - England.

Education : • Howkshead Grammar School • Cambridge University

Famous Works : • Tintern Abbey • The Prelude • Lucy • Solitary Reaper • Lyrical Ballads

Honour : England's Poet - laureate, 1843.

Speciality : Romanticism
Died : 23rdApril 1850.

Warm Up

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Do you go for leisurely walk? If you are a city dweller what or who would you expect to see on your way?

Yes, I go for a leisurely walk. I expect my friends who go to market to buy fresh vegetables. It would be pleasant to watch the women sweeping the ground, spilling water and drawing attractive kolam with colour powders. Some elderly people can be seen watering their gardens. On the way there are three temples and I watch the priests ringing the bells and chanting the slogans.

If you go to a village what scenes would you observe?

In the village I can see the milkman going to the doors and selling milk. Farmers can be seen carrying ploughs on their shoulders and going to their fields. I would see some sparrows chirruping and pigeons fluttering about. The shepherd singing some folk songs drives the cattle with a stick tapping on the ground. I would observe the cows grazing on the way.

SUMMARY

'Lines Written in Early Spring' has been written by Wordsworth, the famous English Romantic poet. He is popularly known as Nature Poet. All his themes are closely connected with nature. In this poem the speaker tells that while sitting reclined on a woodland grove, his mind is filled with several thoughts. While he finds solace in the nature's beauty, the same beauty also fills his mind with despair. The speaker appreciates the nature for her god-like abilities of linking a human soul to herself but he also feels grief while thinking about how cruelly man has separated himself from Mother Nature. The speaker is highly appreciative of the nature's beauty. He finds delight in the green bowers and has faith that the beautiful flowers enjoy every ounce of the air they breathe, and they are thankful for living beside nature. The speaker observes the birds which sing and hop around him and he is in awe of these creatures. Though the speaker does not understand their language and ways, he does recognize that the birds are creating all these movements out of sheer pleasure and joy. The breeze flowing is sweet and light, the twigs are spreading out as if to catch the sweet air and all the speaker can do is gather pleasure in their existence. The speaker questions that if this is heaven and this is the holy plan of nature then what has man made of man that is himself and his kind, by separating from such joy.

Unit 3 • Poem

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GLOSSARY

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grove	_	a small area of land with a group of trees
sate	_	old-fashioned spelling for sat
recline	-	lean back in a position of rest
grieve	-	mourn or to feel intense sorrow
primrose	-	a wild plant with yellow flowers
tufts	-	bunches
bower	_	a pleasant shady place under trees
periwinkle	-	a trailing plant with large blue flowers
wreaths	_	an arrangement of flowers in the shape of a circle
lament	_	to express sorrow or unhappiness about something

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

1. Find the words from the poem that convey the following ideas.

a. connected together – blended

b. spread over the surface of the ground in a straggling manner — trailed

c. make out or understand – measure

d. slender woody shoots growing from branches or stems of trees — budding twigs

2. Complete the summary of the poem by filling in the blanks with the words given below.

The poet, in a relaxed state of mind, is sitting in a (1) **grove**. He reflects on how his mood brings (2) **pleasant** thoughts, which are inevitably followed by (3) **sorrowful** ones. He feels connected to all of nature, and senses an inherent joy in all (4) **creations**. He has faith in the fact that all the primroses and periwinkles around him (5) **savour** the air they breathe. He feels that every bird in the grove moves with (6) **ecstasy**. As the twigs catch the breezy air, they do so with the same pleasure (7) **pervading** all life on earth. This joy of nature seems to be heaven-sent. Nature's holy plan is to offer joy and peace to all forms of life on earth. The poet's pleasant train of thought slowly leads to the sad reflection of how mankind alone has wrought sorrow and (8) **suffering** upon itself. He firmly believes that man is meant to spend his days blissfully taking part in the vitality and joy surrounding him in (9) **abundance**. He therefore concludes rhetorically, emphasizing that he has good reason to (10) **lament** the distress, man unnecessarily brings upon himself.

creations	abundance	savour	pleasant	suffering
grove	lament	pervading	sorrowful	ecstasy

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

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- (i) 'And it's my faith that every flower Enjoys the air it breaths'
 - **a) What is the poet's faith?**The poet's faith is that every flower enjoys its life.
 - b) What trait of Nature do we see here? We see the happiness of Nature here.

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ii) 'And I must think, do all I can, That there was pleasure there.....'

a) What did the poet notice about the twigs?

The twigs try to catch the breezy air.

b) What was the poet's thought about them?

The poet's thought was that they were all very happy.

iii) 'If this belief from heaven be sent If such be Nature's holy plan'

a) What does 'heaven' refer to?

'Heaven' refers to God.

b) Why does the poet call it 'holy'?

As this is the plan of God, he calls it 'holy'.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

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

1. 'I heard a thousand blended notes While in a grove I sat reclined'.

a) Where did the poet sit?

The poet sat in a grove.

b) What did he hear?

He heard the music created by nature and birds.

2. 'To her fair works did Nature link

The human soul that through me ran'

a) Whose fair work does the poet talk about?

The poet talks about the fair work of nature.

b) What is the fair work?

The fair work is that Nature links itself to the human soul.

3. 'But the least motion which they made It seem'd a thrill of pleasure'

a) Whom does the term 'they' refer to?

The term 'they' refers to the birds.

b) What was the pleasure?

The least movement of the birds seemed to be a pleasure.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

- 4. Explain the following lines with reference to the context in about four to five sentences each.
 - i) 'In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts Bring sad thoughts to the mind'.

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' written by Wordsworth.

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Context:

The poet is sitting in a grove and his mind is filled with pleasant and sad thoughts

Explanation:

In an early spring, Wordsworth sat in a small woodland grove and listened to the birdsong around him. The birds' songs promoted happy thoughts in his mind. But the same happy thoughts brought some sadness to him. Man did not treat Nature well though it created a strong connection with him. So he feels sad.

ii) 'The birds around me hopp'd and play'd, Their thoughts I cannot measure'

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' written by Wordsworth.

Context:

The poet wants to emphasise that the flowers and birds are happy in this world.

Explanation:

He felt sorry to know the reality of Man in this world. Nature brings happiness to the soul of man which is connected to Nature. But Man has not done anything good to mankind and Nature. Wordsworth sat in a small woodland grove and listened to the birdsong around him. The birds seemed to be happily jumping and playing around him but he could not understand what they had in their mind.

iii) 'Have I not reason to lament What Man has made of Man?

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' written by Wordsworth.

Context:

The poet says that Man has not done anything to make Man happy.

Explanation:

The poet thinks that mankind alone has caused sorrow to himself. Actually man is meant to spend his days happily. So he laments the sufferings of the man. The poet's soul is lamenting the miseries of man.

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS

Explain the following lines with reference to the context.

 'And much it grieved my heart to think What Man has made of Man'

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' written by Wordsworth.

Context:

The poet says that he is unhappy to think about Man.

Explanation:

Wordsworth sat in a small woodland grove and listened to the birdsong around him. But although happy thoughts were prompted by the birdsong, his mind was unhappy over certain things. Nature made a strong connection between itself and the soul of mankind, but man repaid the favour by making a mess of his relation with his fellow men.

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2. 'The budding twigs spread out their fan To catch the breezy air'

Reference:

These lines are taken from the poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' written by Wordsworth.

Context:

The poet says that the twigs moves to get the breeze.

Explanation:

Wordsworth admires the flowers – the primrose, the blue of the periwinkle, the greenness of the woodland area in which he sits – and the birds which 'hopped and played' around him happily. The twigs spread everywhere to get the touch of the breezy air. The birds, and the twigs on the trees, seem to exist in a world of pleasure.

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

- Read the following sets of lines and identify the figures of speech used in each extract.
 - a) 'To her fair works did Nature link''The human soul that through me ran'Personification.
 - b) 'And it's my faith that every flower'
 Enjoys the air it breathes
 Personification.
 - c) What Man has made of Man?Alliteration, Rhetorical Question.
- B. Read the poem once again. Identify the rhyme scheme and pick out the rhyming pairs of words.

Rhyme scheme - ab ab

notes - thoughts	bower - flower	fan - can
reclined - mind	wreaths - breathes	air - there
link - think	play'd - made	sent - lament
ran - man	measure - pleasure	plan - man

are the rhyming words found in the poem.

- 6. Based on your reading of the poem, answer the following questions in a sentence or two each.
 - a. How does the poet feel while enjoying the beauty of Nature?

The poet feels happy and sad while enjoying the beauty of Nature.

b. Does Nature affect a person's thoughts and feelings? Explain

Nature affects a person's thoughts and feeling. He feels happy to be in the midst of plants and flowers. Nature is connected to the soul of Man.

c. How do people bring grief and sorrow to one another?

People do not think about the welfare of others. They plan to destroy others. Thus people bring grief and sorrow to one another.

d. Why does the poet think that the birds were happy?

Birds were jumping and playing around him. So the poet thinks that birds were happy.

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e. The poet finds joy in various objects of Nature. Explain

The poet sits in a grove which is full of plants. Then he finds joy in different flowers. He enjoys looking at the birds which are jumping and playing.

f. Bring out the poet's thoughts, while comparing Nature with human behaviour.

Nature gives its best to the human beings but Man does not treat Nature well. He is responsible for the destruction of Nature and Man.

iv) park

7. Complete the following sentences by choosing the best options.

a.	The poet experiences sadness because	
----	--------------------------------------	--

- i) the blended notes are jarring
- ii) Nature is filled with negativity
- iii) he is worried about the destruction caused to Nature
- iv) natural calamities occur frequently

b. The poem is set in a	
-------------------------	--

i) city ii) village	iii) <u>grove</u>
---------------------	-------------------

- c. The poem speaks of _____.
 - i) Man's plan to shape destiny
 - ii) Man seeking pleasure and riches
 - iii) Man indulging in wars and acts of destruction
 - iv) Man's fear of Nature

8. Answer in a paragraph about 100 – 150 words.

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Do you think the poet wants to say that man is unhappy because he has lost his link with nature and forgotten how to enjoy nature or because man is cruel to other men?

Poem	Lines Written in Early Spring
Poet	William Wordsworth
Theme	Nature's Holy plan is offering joy and peace

And much it grieved my heart to think What Man has made of Man

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) was a major English poet who, with S.T. Coleridge helped to launch the Romantic Age in English Literature with their joint publication, 'Lyrical Ballads'. He was popularly known as 'Nature Poet'.

Wordsworth in his poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' brings out the idea that Nature is connected to Man's soul. If Man is close with Nature he will find happiness irrespective of whatever happens. Wordsworth sits in a small woodland grove and listens to the birdsong around him. But although happy thoughts are prompted by the birdsong, the same happy thoughts bring sadness to the poet. The sad thought has come to him because Man is not taking care of his fellow beings and nature. Every plant and flower feels happy and it spreads happiness around him. The birds are jumping and playing around him. Though he cannot understand what they think, he is sure that they are showing their happiness. The birds and the twigs on the trees seem to exist in a world of pleasure. Nature's plan is to make Man happy but because of Man's destructive nature he brings unhappiness to the world. He clearly says that man is cruel to other men because he is losing his link with nature.

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And it's my faith that every flower Enjoys the air it breaths

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPH

Answer in a paragraph about 100 - 150 words.

1. According to Wordsworth Man spoils nature and his fellow being. Discuss.

Poem Lines Written in Early Spring			
Poet William Wordsworth			
Theme	Nature's Holy plan is offering joy and peace		

In that sweet mood when pleasant thoughts
Bring sad thoughts to the mind
Have I not reason to lament

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) was a major English poet who, with S.T. Coleridge helped to launch the Romantic Age in English Literature with their joint publication, 'Lyrical Ballads'. He was popularly known as 'Nature Poet'.

William Wordsworth (1770-1850) in his poem 'Lines Written in Early Spring' brings out the idea that Nature is connected to Man's soul. If Man is close with Nature he will find happiness wherever he is. The speaker says that while sitting in a grove his mind is filled with both pleasant and sad thoughts. He could associate himself with Nature. But he feels distressed at the fact that human beings are exploiting Nature. The atmosphere around is calm and pleasant with flowers in the sweet bower. The air is breezy and everything seems to be happy. When Nature desires such peace it is only the irresponsible act of human beings that brings sorrow to other human beings and to Nature.

Have I not reason to lament What Man has made of Man?

9. LISTENING ACTIVITY

Some phrases have been left out in the poem below. First read the poem. Then fill in the missing words on listening to the reading or recording of it in full. You may listen again if required.

To Autumn

O Autumn, laden with fruit and stained With the blood of the grape, pass not, but sit Beneath my shady roof, there thou mayest rest, And tune the jolly voice to my fresh pipe, And all the daughters of the year shall dance! Sing now the lusty song of fruits and flowers.

"The narrow bud opens her beauties to The sun, and love runs in her thrilling veins; Blossoms hang round the brows of Morning and Flourish down the bright cheek of modest Eve,

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Till clust'ring Summer breaks forth into singing,
And feather'd clouds strew flowers round her head.

The spirit of the air live in the smells
Of fruit; and joy, with pinions light roves round
The gardens, or sits singing in the trees,"
Thus sang the jolly Autumn as he sat,
Then rose, girded himself, and o'er the bleak
Hills fled from our sight; but let his golden load.

10. SPEAKING ACTIVITY

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a. What scene in nature gives you pleasure? Talk for a minute describing a natural scene that gave you a lot of joy. What did you see, hear, smell or feel that gave you joy?

I went to my village during my summer holidays. As I was walking one day, I came to a place where a small stream was running. I went closer to that and I was happy to see small and big fish swimming here and there. Some were of different colours. Near the stream there was a grove with many trees which gave good shade to sit and enjoy. There I saw many birds twittering and dancing and they seemed to enjoy the very life they have. It was a very pleasant experience for me.

b. Work in groups of 4–6. Discuss how you would preserve the environment and protect Nature. One or two representatives may share their ideas with the class.

Representative A:

We must nurture nature. Because it maintains and sustains ecological balance. Mother Nature with fauna and flora fills our world with immense happiness. Immeasurable joy radiates when we come into communion with nature. It will be a matter of surprise if I say that nature understands our moods and thoughts. When a gardener takes his scythe to trim the plants, they shrink. At the same time, when he pours water, the plants spread their wings like birds with exuberance and enthusiasm. So, we must protect Nature to make this world reign joy, peace, wonder and beauty.

Representative B:

We must preserve our environment and make it pollution-free. Our environment is the rock-solid basis on which the edifice of our existence depends. Once it develops cracks, it will collapse like a pack of cards. So it is mandatory that we preserve our environment at any cost. The need of the hour is afforestation. Let us plant ten saplings for every tree cut. We should create awareness among the people about the risks caused to environment by our greed and selfishness. Our motto should be 'Make our environment clean and green'. Old vehicles that emit gases and smoke should be banned. We must preserve water bodies and prevent chemicals and sewage from mixing with lakes and rivers. Fridge, electrical bulbs and A/cs should be used sparingly. Renewing, recycling and reusing should be given due priority. Preserving environment is the only beautiful gift we can hand over to the next generation.

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

a. 'Nature can nurture'. Describe how this process happens.

Nurture means to help in the development or feed and take care of a child. Nature is a comprehensive term which covers many things. It can give different meanings in different situations. To Wordsworth, Nature means anything which is not made by man. Nature can be plants, birds, fish and even wild animals. The question is whether nature can nurture or help in the growth. An adult man's development is not merely on food but with many other things around him. Of course nature is one among them. Nature gives a peace of mind and it gives a chance for the positive growth of man. Nature gives a lot of lessons to man how to behave in a society without hypocrisy.

b. When humanity fails to live in harmony with Nature, its effects are felt around the world. Why and how?

Man is meant to live in harmony with Nature. Nature is the creation of God for the benefit of Man. It does not mean he has the right to trouble nature or destroy it. Nature has its own course. If it is disturbed it will create trouble around us. Nature has given its own protection. But now a days Man has become very greedy and he has destroyed nature for his selfish ends. Because of this Ozone layer is punctured and people suffer from global warming. Many natural calamities like tsunami, earthquake and flood are created due to the destruction of nature. Man has started destroying forests and it affects the rain fall. People suffer due to lack of water. This in turn affects agriculture which is the basic need of human beings. Sociologists say that the worst is yet to come. All these problems occur to humanity because we fail to live in harmony with Nature.

c. Write a letter to the Councillor of your Ward, explaining why a park is necessary in your locality.

From Date: 13th July 2020

Sunderam P, 227, Nehru Colony, Kannigapuram, Tirunelveli - 627 001.

To

The Councillor, Ward 32, Tirunelveli Corporation, Tirunelveli - 627 001.

Sir,

Subject: Need for a park in our locality regarding.

I am a resident of Nehru Colony which falls in your Ward. There are nearly 300 families in this colony with many school-going children and some senior citizens. The colony is well planned and well laid out but it does not have a park for the children to play safely and a walking path for the adults. Now most of the time children are playing on the streets and it leads to accidents. The senior citizens do not have any safe place to have their morning and evening walk. So on behalf of the residents of Nehru colony I request you to create a park in our locality for the larger interests of children and old people.

Thanking you and awaiting a positive step from you,

Yours faithfully, Sunderam.



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THE FIRST PATIENT

SUPPLEMENTARY

CV Burgess

About the Author

Author : Christopher Victor Burgess (C.V Burgess)

Famous Works : • Short plays for Large classes • Teach Yourself Speech Training

• Classroom Play house Verse in Action

Speciality : Situational Comedy



Warm Up

Given below is a list of tools and equipment. Associate them with the appropriate profession and complete the table.

plough hammer oven thermometer voltmeter wood chisel seed drill voltage detector cutting boards stone picker spatula cultivator nail puller wire strippers framing square fork flashlight

The second of th				
	Farmer	Carpenter	Electrician	Chef
		hammer, wood, chisel, drill, cutting, boards, nail, puller, framing, square.		oven, fork, spatula.

SUMMARY

The short play 'The First Patient' has been written by C V Burgess. His situational humour intensifies the emotions of the characters in the play. This play brings out humour in a dentist's clinic. The unexpected incidents create emotion in the readers and finally it leads to humour. The characters in the play are 8 men, 8 women, a nurse, a little girl, a little boy and a dentist.

All are waiting for the dentist's arrival. Woman 5 spends her time by showing her photographs to others who are not that much interested to see them. Then enters the nurse. By the time a little girl Dorothea shows her unwillingness to see the dentist but her mother tries to rule over her. Then the dentist comes and calls the first patient. The first patient is Joe. He enters the surgery and his wife waits outside. Others are talking about the efficiency of the dentist. At the time woman 8 enters with a boy. He shows his courage in facing the dentist.

Then the nurse comes out of the surgery and re-enters with a large hammer. Now the people outside have their own imagination about the use of the hammer inside the surgery. Joe's wife prays that it should not be used on Joe. Now the sound of hammering is heard and Joe's wife is frightened that it is being used on him. Others are trying to pacify her saying that the dentist knows what to do. Again the nurse comes out of the surgery and re-enters with a pair of pliers. Now Joe's wife feels that Joe is suffering with pain from the use of all these implements. She starts weeping and others are calming her. Now a metallic screech is heard and again Joe's wife is agitated.

In the mean time two little children are fighting for a magazine and their mothers are pulling them back. Again the metallic screech is heard and the boy is afraid to go to the surgery. He says he has no pain

and he was only joking. So his mother decides to take him to school and she leaves with the boy. Again the hammering is heard and the nurse comes out of the surgery. The doctor shouts to the nurse from the surgery to hurry; otherwise they cannot get this thing shifted. All the people start going away one by one. Joe's wife is sobbing. Then Joe comes out of the surgery and asks his wife why she is crying. He says nothing has happened to him and he has taken one more appointment from the dentist for this evening.

Then he explains that the noise is because of the dentist's trial to open his tool box. He has misplaced the key. The dentist comes inside with the key saying that it was under the telephone directory. Now only Woman 5 who has been busy showing her photographs to others is the patient waiting. She wonders how the long queue has moved so quickly. She goes inside the surgery with the nurse.



GLOSSARY

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groaning	_	crying in pain
dreadful	_	extremely bad
ice-lollies	_	flavoured ice or ice cream on a stick
weeny tug	_	small pull
gas	_	anesthesia
scream	_	a very funny thing
ferrying	_	carrying
queer	-	strange
writhing	_	twisting the body from side to side
agony	-	severe pain
sulking	_	being sad and silent
blurred	_	hazy, not clear

TEXTUAL EXERCISES

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Complete the summary of the play choosing the appropriate words from the list given below.

A number of patients wait at the (1) <u>waiting room</u> of a dentist's clinic. Everybody is tensed at the thought of painful (2) <u>tooth</u> being extracted. One of the women is bent on showing everyone her (3) <u>photographs</u>. After the arrival of the dentist, Joe, the first (4) <u>patient</u> is called in. Sometime later, the nurse comes out and goes in with a (5) <u>hammer</u>. Everyone is (6) <u>frightened</u> at this, imagining Joe is being subjected to a lot of hammering in the process of his tooth being pulled out. Once again the nurse comes out to fetch a large pair of (7) <u>pliers</u> and later on she takes in a (8) <u>hacksaw</u>. A little boy confesses that he pretended to have (9) <u>toothache</u> because he did not wish to go to school. The loud (10) <u>sawing</u> and screeching from within the room makes everyone leave the (11) <u>clinic</u>, one by one. Finally there are only two women in the waiting room, one of them being Joe's wife. She weeps (12) <u>worried</u> about her husband. But Joe comes out and explains that he has shifted his (13) <u>appointment</u> to the evening and has been given some pills for the pain. After they leave, the dentist comes out and locates the key of his tool (14) <u>cabinet</u>. He has been trying to open it using the hammer, the pliers and the hacksaw only in vain. The woman with the photographs is surprised to see that the (15) <u>queue</u> had moved quickly and she is the next patient to go in.

hammer	patient	hacksaw	cabinet	frightened	queue	worried	waiting room
pliers	tooth	photographs	clinic	toothache	sawing	appointment	

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2. Based on your understanding of the play, complete the Graphic Organiser (GO) suitably.

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Settings:

waiting room of a dentist and some men and women are sitting here

Characters:

Men 1-8Women 1-8

Title: The First Patient **Author**: C.S. Burgess

Climax:

The dentist comes with the key of his tool cabinet.

Humorous elements:

- Woman 5 showing the photographs to others.
- ① The nurse carrying hammer, pliers and hacksaw inside the surgery.
- ① The dentist carries the key of his cabinet.

3. Based on your understanding of the play, answer the following questions in about three or four sentences each.

a) Who were the patients waiting for?

The patients were waiting for the dentist.

b) How did the woman 5 spend her time in the waiting hall?

Woman 5 had a bunch of photographs of hers which she had taken during her holidays. She spent her time by showing the photographs to others.

c) How did the other Woman react to Woman 5?

The other Woman did not show much interest to see her photographs.

d) Are children afraid of visiting the dentist? Give reasons.

Children are afraid of visiting the dentist. They are afraid of the pain they may undergo when the dentist treats their teeth.

e) What were the strange instruments the nurse carried to the surgery? How did the waiting patients interpret her act?

The nurse carried a hammer, a pair of pliers and a hacksaw. The waiting patients interpreted that the dentist was using those instruments on the patient Joe.

f) Bring out the people's reaction to the noises from the surgery.

The waiting people heard the hammering and the screeching noise from the surgery. Woman 1, Joe's wife thought that the dentist was using the instruments on her husband and the noises were coming from the use of those instruments. So she was trying to go inside. Woman 2 pulled her back and tried to pacify her. Man 4 was confident that the dentist knew how to use the instruments.

g) Why did they sympathise with the first patient?

The first patient was Joe. When he was inside, the nurse carried a hammer, a pair of pliers and a hacksaw. Those who were waiting in the waiting room thought that the dentist was using the instruments on the first patient. So they sympathised with the first patient.

h) Why was Woman 1 panic more than the others?

Woman 1 was more panic than the others because she was the wife of Joe who was inside the surgery. She thought her husband was in great pain.

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i) Woman 5 was not aware of what was happening. Why?

Woman 5 was not aware of what was happening because she was only interested in showing her photographs to others.

j) How did Woman 5 move ahead in the waiting list of patients?

The patients were listening to the hammering and screeching noises from the surgery. They felt scared. Moreover it was getting late as the dentist was trying to find out his key to the tool cabinet. The patients lost their patience and they left one by one. Woman 5 was unaware of that because she was interested in showing her photographs to others. Thus she moved ahead in the waiting list.

k) Why do patients leave the clinic without meeting the dentist?

The patients were listening to the hammering and screeching noises from the surgery. They felt scared. Moreover it was getting late as the dentist was trying to find out his key to the tool cabinet. The patients lost their patience and they left one by one.

I) What had really happened in the dentist's room?

The dentist had lost his key to the tool cabinet. So he could not open the cabinet. In order to open the tool cabinet he used the hammer, the pliers and the hacksaw. The hammering and screeching noises came from the surgery because the dentist was trying to open the tool cabinet with those instruments.

VOCABULARY

4. Read the descriptions given under Column A and match them with their correct —ist words describing specialists in the various fields of medicine given under Column B.

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	A	В	Answer
1.	One who specialises in lung problem	Gynecologist	Pulmonologist
2,	One who specialises in skin problem	Gastroenterologist	Dermatologist
3.	One who treats diseases specific to women	Dermatologist	Gynecologist
4.	One who treats kidney	Neurologist	Nephrologist
5.	One who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system	Pulmonologist	Neurologist
6.	One who treats stomach disorders	Cardiologist	Gastroenterologist
7.	One who treats vision problems	Nephrologist	Ophthalmologist
8.	One who specialises in critical infants	Otolaryngologi	Neonatologist
9.	One who treats heart problems	Ophthalmologist	Cardiologist
10.	One who treats problems of ear, nose, tongue	Neonatologist	Otolaryngologist

	LICTENIA
	LISIENTING
_	

Read the following sentences. Now listen to the talk on the importance of humour and laughter for good physical and mental health. You may listen to the text again if required, to help you choose the correct option.

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i)	Humour has the power t	o motivate and ₋	stress and pain.	
	a) improve	b) intensify	c) <u>reduce</u>	d) increase
ii)	It seems generally	that our boo	lies respond in a positive way to	a hearty laugh
	a) <u>accepted</u>	b) denied	c) improved	d) confused

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Unit 3 • Supplementary

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- is stocked with books, comics, funny posters, audiotapes and videos. iii)
 - a) waiting room
- b) humour room
- c) ICU
- d) reception
- iv) One can plan to use humour yet rely on opportunities to employ it.
 - a) late

- b) better
- c) future
- d) spontaneous

- Humour is called a way of _____ not a part of living.
 - a) living
- b) playing
- c) nourishing
- d) developing

SPEAKING

Complete the dialogue between a patient and doctor with ten sets of utterances.

Good evening. Doctor **Patient** Good evening sir. Doctor What is your problem?

Patient I have fever for two days doctor.

Doctor Do you have body pain?

Patient Yes doctor, some time I couldn't sleep because of body pain.

Doctor Let me check you Yes you have 102° fever. Did you take any medicine?

Patient No doctor. I can't eat well for two days.

Doctor Yes, when you have 102 fever surely you cannot eat.

I think you may give me some medicine for my problem. You see, I have to attend a **Patient**

meeting tomorrow so I should be alright tomorrow.

Tablets will not give you immediate relief. Doctor

So what should I do? **Patient**

Doctor It is better to have a prick, I mean an injection.

Patient Oh! I am sorry I can't bear the pain. Why do you behave like a small baby sir? Doctor

Doctor I am sorry. Whatever you say, I am not for injection. **Patient** Doctor You see now we have a very thin injection. It will not be painful.

Patient Anyway you will prick me.

That is true, but it will not be painful. Without injection you cannot get immediate relief. Doctor

Patient Ok sir, then go ahead.

5. Answer the following questions in a paragraph of about 80 - 100 words each.

Based on your understanding of the play, explain how a mistaken understanding of events can lead to confusion. How has the author used this unexpected combination of events in the situation to create humour?

dentist arrived – Joe entered – nurse with a hammer – others mistook – nurse with pliers and hacksaw patients afraid – left – realised their mistake – dentist lost his key

C V Burgess in his play, 'The First Patient' displays a dentist's clinic with some waiting patients. When the dentist arrived, the first patient Joe entered the surgery. After a few minutes the nurse carried a hammer inside the surgery. The waiting patients thought that the dentist would use the hammer on Joe. Then she carried a pair of pliers and a hacksaw. The waiting patients were afraid of the dentist and left the clinic one by one. Then it was clear that they had a mistaken understanding of the situation. The dentist lost his key to his tool cabinet so he had used all the instruments to open the cabinet. But he could not succeed. After fruitless search, he found it under the telephone directory. All the patients except one left the clinic so the dentist lost his one day business.

ii) Have you ever found yourself in such a situation? Discuss in groups and act out such a situation.

Once I accompanied my sister to a private clinic. She was suffering from a severe cold. As we were asked to sit in the waiting-room, the doctor arrived. The nurse called the first patient and took him into the consultation room. Minutes ticked by, and my sister was actually the second to see the doctor. We were at the end of our tether because the first person had not come out and more than one hour was over. I pestered the nurse with enquiry after enquiry. She lost her cool and moved to the other doctor's surgery. Being curiosity-stricken, I opened the door ajar only to find that both the patient and the doctor were not in the room. I felt dazed, and approached the nurse to know what was happening. The nurse told me very coolly that both of them made their exit through the other door because they wanted to watch the thrilling final world cup soccer match.

ADDITIONAL PARAGRAPHS

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

1. Why was the wife of the first patient in panic?

situational humour – dentist clinic – dentist comes – calls the first patient – Joe – wife waits outside – nurse with a hammer – others mistake this – wife is panic – sound of hammer – wife frightened – nurse with pliers - wife thinks the pain of Joe – comes to know why dentist uses them

The short play 'The First Patient was written by C V Burgess. His situational humour intensifies the emotions of the characters in the play. This play brings out humour from a dentist's clinic. All are waiting for the dentist's arrival. When the dentist comes he calls the first patient. The first patient is Joe. He enters the surgery and his wife waits outside. Others are talking about the efficiency of the dentist. Then the nurse comes out of the surgery and re-enters with a large hammer. Now the people outside have their own imagination about the use the hammer inside the surgery. Joe's wife prays that it should not be used on Joe. Now the sound of hammering is heard and Joe's wife is frightened that it is going to be used on him. Again the nurse comes out of the surgery and re-enters with a pair of pliers. Now Joe's wife feels that Joe is suffering pain from the use of all these implements. So she was in panic. But then she comes to know the implement has been used to open the tool box of the dentist and nothing has been done on her husband.

2. Why did all the patients except one leave the dentist's clinic?

waiting for dentist —woman 5 shows photos — dentist comes — calls first patient — Joe — nurse with hammer — others — dentist uses on Joe — Joe's wife prayed — sound of hammering — nurse with pliers — boy is afraid — mother takes him — hammering is heard — people start moving

The short play 'The First Patient was written by C V Burgess. All are waiting for the dentist's arrival. Woman 5 spends her time by showing her photographs to others who are not that much interested to see them. When the dentist comes he calls the first patient. The first patient Joe enters the surgery and his wife waits outside. Then the nurse comes out of the surgery and re-enters with a large hammer. Now the people outside have their own imagination about the use the hammer inside the surgery. Joe's wife prays that it should not be used on Joe. Now the sound of hammering is heard and Joe's wife is frightened that it is being used on him. Again the nurse comes out of the surgery and re-enters with a pair of pliers. The boy who has come with his mother is afraid of going to surgery. He says he has no pain and he was only joking. So his mother decides to take him to school and she leaves with the boy. Again the hammering is heard. By the time all the people start going away one by one. It is because the patients are frightened of the horrible sound from the surgery that they leave the room.