



SMART ENGLISH

11th Std

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- ✦ Additional topics (not covered in Govt. Model Paper) are also given.
- ✦ Govt. Model Question Paper, Quarterly Exam-2018 & 2019, Half Yearly Exam-2018 & 2019, March 2019, June 2019, March 2020 and September 2020 exam questions are incorporated in the appropriate sections.
- ✦ Govt. Suppl. Exam September 2020 Question Paper is given with Answers.

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PREFACE

OUR EARNEST WISHES!!!

It gives us great pride and pleasure in bringing to you Sura's English Guide for 11th Standard. It is prepared to facilitate your understanding and learning processes. The aim of this guide is to assist the students to develop mastery of the English Language Skills exclusively focussing on vocabulary, grammar, reading and comprehension skills, literature, intensive reading of short stories, study skills, writing skills, strategic competencies and occupational competencies.

This guide is prepared based on the updated Textbook. It comprises of all required exercises to face the First Year of the Higher Secondary Public Examinations in the ensuing year without any hindrance. We would like the student to keep his/her best foot forward by utilizing this guide and proceed towards success at ease.

Apart from the textual questions, exhaustive additional questions and answers for short answer type and paragraph questions have been given to help students practice and learn effectively all the sections of the textbook.

Key points and Summary for all the units of Prose, Poem and Supplementary sections is given in simple English. All the lines of the Poems are explained clearly. This feature, we hope, will enable the students to understand and learn the Units very easily. For Synonyms and Antonyms, example sentences are given using the words.

Though these salient features are available in this guide, we sincerely appreciate the important and indispensable role of the teachers in assisting the students to understand English.

We immensely believe this guide satisfies the needs of the students and bolsters the teaching methodologies of the teachers.

We wish you all a great success.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.

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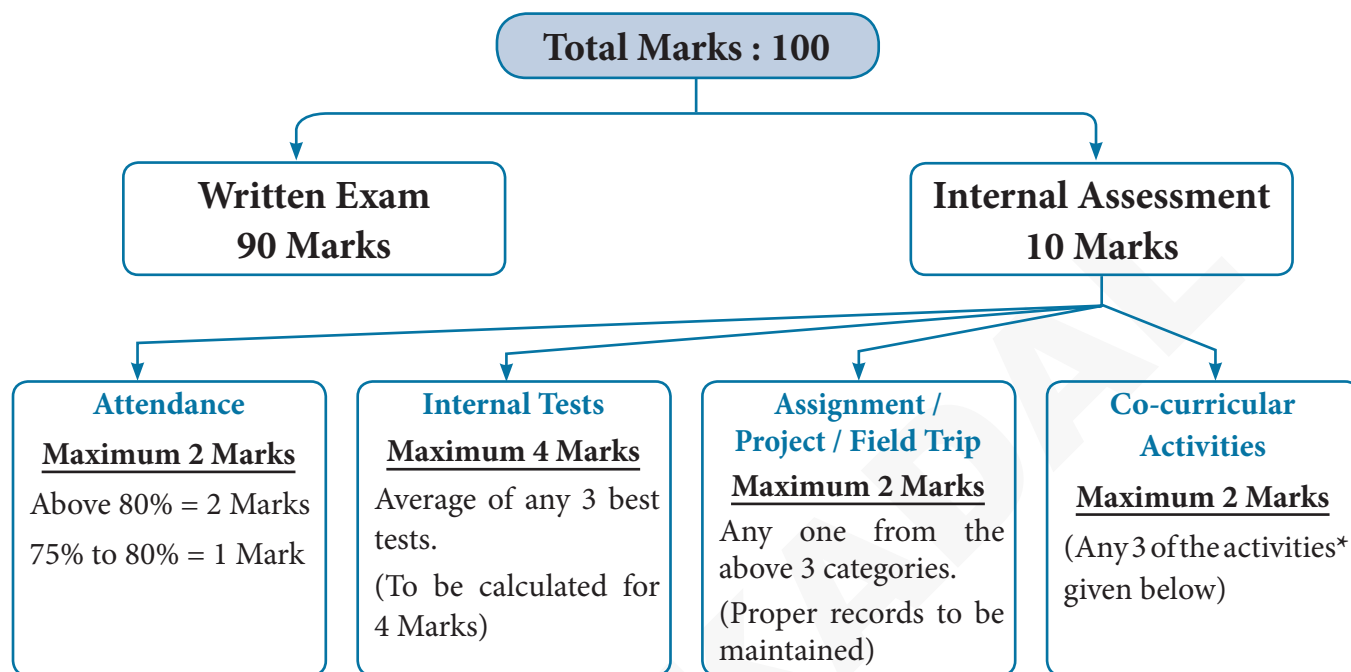
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11TH STD. - PUBLIC EXAMINATION ASSESSMENT MARKS

(with ref. to GO No. 13 dt. 20.02.2018)



* Co-Curricular Activities

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Tree Plantation | 12. Scout Movement | 23. Antiquities Security Forum |
| 2. Literary Forum | 13. National Welfare Project | 24. Information Technology Forum |
| 3. Mathematical Forum | 14. National Cadet Corps | 25. Library Forum |
| 4. Physics Forum | 15. Youth Red Cross Society | 26. Journalism Forum |
| 5. Chemistry Forum | 16. Ecological Forum | 27. Music Forum |
| 6. Biology Forum | 17. Decorative Arts Forum | 28. Fine Arts Forum |
| 7. Commerce Forum | 18. First Aid Forum | 29. Red Spinners Angling Society |
| 8. Economic Forum | 19. Health and Hygiene Forum | 30. Quiz Forum |
| 9. Historic Forum | 20. Consumer Forum | 31. Road Safety Corps |
| 10. Science Forum | 21. Cultural Forum | 32. Sports Activities |
| (Science Exhibition, Seminar, etc.,) | | |
| 11. National Green Corps | 22. Theatre Forum | 33. Vocational Education Forum |

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Attendance	Internal Tests				Assignment / Project / Field Trip (Any 1)	Co-curricular Activities (Any 3)	Total
	Test-1	Test-2	Test-3	Test-4			
	Average of any 3 best tests						
.....	Calculated for 4		

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PROSE - UNIT 1

THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

- Khushwant Singh

KHUSHWANT SINGH (1915 - 2014) was an Indian novelist, lawyer, journalist and politician. He studied law at St. Stephen's College, Delhi and King's College, London. He joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1947. As a writer, he is best known for his keen interest in secularism, sarcasm and love for poetry. He was awarded Padma Bhushan in 1974 and Padma Vibhushan in 2007 and Sahitya Akademi Fellowship in 2010. The Mark of Vishnu, A History of Sikhs, The Train to Pakistan, Success Mantra, We Indians and Death at my Doorstep are some of his brilliant works. Between 1980 and 1986, he served as the Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament of India.



INTRODUCTION:

This story gives us a real picture of human relationship in a joint family. It is written in the first person and is in auto-biographical mode. It is a perception of Khushwant Singh of his grandmother. He describes how he spent his childhood with his grandmother in a village. He also describes the change in social life when he moved to the city. Ultimately, he describes the scene of her death. His description of his grandmother is deeply moving, with his usual poetic touch.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Khushwant Singh portrays his grandmother as an old woman.
- ✦ He describes how he spent his childhood with his grandmother in a village.
- ✦ The thought of his grandmother being young and charming was almost revolting.
- ✦ He felt that she looked the same even after twenty years.
- ✦ His parents left him to live with her, when they shifted to the city.
- ✦ His grandmother looked after him with care and affection.
- ✦ Then, they also moved to the city and their link of friendship was cut off.
- ✦ All day long, his grandmother sat spinning the wheel and reciting her prayers.
- ✦ In every afternoon, she used to feed the sparrows.
- ✦ Khushwant Singh went abroad for studies and came back after five years.
- ✦ His grandmother fell ill. She laid peacefully in bed, counting her beads in the rosary.
- ✦ She was dead and all the sparrows mourned her death in utter silence.

GLOSSARY

rosary	- a string of beads, to count prayers - மணிகளுடன் கூடிய ஜெபமாலை
mantelpiece	- shelf projecting from the wall above a fireplace - கணப்பு அடுப்பு உள்ள வீட்டில் ஒரு பரண் / மாடம்
criss-cross	- crossed lines forming a kind of pattern - சுருக்கம் விழுந்ததைக் காட்டும் கோடுகள்
pallor	- an unhealthy pale appearance - ஆரோக்கியமற்ற வெளிறிப்போன தோற்றம்
puckered	- wrinkled - முகத்திலுள்ள சுருக்கம்

SYNONYMS

* WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
absurd	அபத்தமான, நகைக்கத்தக்க	inconsistent/ illogical	The director rejected his absurd proposal.
bedlam	கூச்சல் குழப்பம் நிறைந்த இடம்	noisy confusion	After the collision, there was bedlam in the plane.
certain	நிச்சயமான, உறுதியான	sure	I am certain that India will win the ODI against England.
constantly	தொடர்ந்து, எப்போதும்	continuously	He was constantly borrowing money from me.
dilapidated	நைந்துபோன	damaged	He stayed in an old dilapidated hotel.
distressed	மனத்துயரம், துன்பம்	unhappy	The tragic news distressed us.
expanse	விரிந்த	wide area	Pichavaram consists of a number of islands spreading a vast expanse of water covered with green trees.
fables	நிதிக்கதைகள்	tales/stories	He is interested in reading fables .
fat	குண்டான	obese/ overweight	He eats all the time but he never gets fat .
frivolous	செல்லமான, விளையாட்டுத்தனமான	non-serious / light-minded	The court always dismisses these faux legal arguments as frivolous .
hobbled	நொண்டி நடத்தல்	walked unsteadily	His tight shoes hobbled him.
ignore	புறக்கணித்தல், பொருட்படுத்தாமல் விடுதல்	disregard / omit	He ignored his father's advice.
moist	ஈரமான	damp / wet	Her eyes were moist with tears.
monotonous	ஒரே மாதிரியான, மாறுதலே இல்லாத	unchanging /boring	He says that his life is monotonous .
omitted	தவிர்க்கப்பட்ட	excluded	He omitted a couple of items from the list.
perched	உட்காருதல், இளைப்பாறுதல்	sat/rested	A pigeon was perched on the dish antenna.
persuade	வற்புறுத்தல்	convince	His father persuaded him to donate some money to the orphanage.
pretty	அழகான	charming	His child is so pretty .
protest	ஆட்சேபம், எதிர்ப்பு	object / resist	There is a protest against price rise.
puckered	சுருக்கங்களுடன்	wrinkled	His face was puckered with amazement.
rebukes	கண்டித்தல், திட்டிடுதல்	scoldings	Though he rebukes now, after some time he will regret for it.
relaxed	ஓய்வெடுத்தல்	being at rest	He always completes his assignments in an easy and relaxed manner.
revolting	ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாத	objectionable	They are revolting against the injustice done to them.
scattered	சிதறி	disordered	Debris is scattered all over the road.
seclusion	தனித்திருத்தல், விலகி இருத்தல்	isolation	Ravi had to go into seclusion in the library so as to study thoroughly.
serenity	அமைதி	tranquility / calm	Yoga is a great way to experience serenity .
shroud	சவச்சீலை, மறைக்கும் துணி	cloth used to wrap a dead person	After the postmortem, the body was covered with a white shroud .
snapped	முறிந்தது	broke / cut	I snapped my friendship with Rakesh due to his bad behaviour.
sort	வகை	kind /type	Suresh is a decent sort of man.
veritable	மெய்யான	real (used for emphasis)	Chocolate is a veritable addiction for many children.
wrinkled	சுருக்கம் விழுந்த	creased / puckered	His face was very much wrinkled and his eyes deep-set.

* Words given in bold in this Synonym column are taken from Textbook Glossary.

ANTONYMS

WORD	ANTONYM (தமிழில் அர்த்தம்)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
absurd	consistent / logical (உறுதியான / தர்க்கரீதியாக)	His decision is really <u>consistent</u> .
bedlam	peace / calm (அமைதி)	<u>Peace</u> talks will begin next week.
certain	uncertain / doubtful (உறுதியற்ற / ஐயத்திற்கிடமான)	It remains <u>uncertain</u> whether the company will be reopened.
constantly	rarely (அரிதாக)	He <u>rarely</u> goes to a theatre to see a film.
dilapidated	undamaged (சேதமடையாத)	In spite of heavy rainfall, the crops are <u>undamaged</u> .
distressed	happy (மகிழ்ச்சி)	He was very <u>happy</u> .
expanse	contraction (சுருங்குதல்)	The <u>contraction</u> of the metal is due to a decline in temperature.
fables	facts (நிஜங்கள்)	<u>Facts</u> speak louder than words.
fat	slim (மெலிந்த, இளைத்த)	How do you manage to stay so <u>slim</u> ?
frivolous	serious (சுருமையான)	He was involved in a <u>serious</u> car accident last week,
hobbled	walked steadily (சீராக நடத்தல்)	His grandfather <u>walked steadily</u> at the age of 80 years.
ignore	taken into account (ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுதல், ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல்)	Though he is junior staff, his idea is <u>taken into account</u> .
moist	arid (வறண்ட, உலர்ந்த)	The desert is so <u>arid</u> that nothing can grow there.
monotonous	interesting / exciting (ஆர்வம் ஏற்படுத்துகிற / பரபரப்பான)	Please tell me some <u>interesting</u> news.
omitted	included (சேர்க்கப்பட்டுள்ள)	Your name is <u>included</u> in the cricket team.
perched	moved (இடம் மாறுதல்)	My family <u>moved</u> to New Delhi when I was fifteen.
persuade	prevent (தடுத்தல்)	Trees <u>prevent</u> soil erosion
pretty	disgusting / ugly (அருவருப்பான / அழகற்ற)	The beggar's appearance is very <u>disgusting</u> .
protest	accept (ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளுதல், ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுதல்)	The workers find no way except to <u>accept</u> a poor increase in their salaries.
puckered	smoothed (மென்மையான / வழுவழப்பான)	She <u>smoothed</u> down a wrinkled tablecloth.
rebukes	praises (புகழ்ச்சிகள்)	The audience was full of <u>praise</u> for the movie.
relaxed	tensed (பதற்றமான)	Players get very <u>tensed</u> up before a match.
revolting	agreeable (ஏற்கத்தக்க)	We hope to reach a mutually <u>agreeable</u> solution as soon as possible.
scattered	gathered (ஒன்றாகக் கூடியபடி)	The students <u>gathered</u> around their professor to ask questions.
seclusion	assembly / company (ஒருங்கிணைப்பு)	We have to meet in an emergency <u>assembly</u> zone in case of fire.
serenity	anxiety (கவலை / வரும் நிலை குறித்து அச்சம்)	He caused his parents with a lot of <u>anxiety</u> .
shroud	uncover / expose (மறைக்கப்படாத)	Police were able to <u>uncover</u> the network of terrorists.
snapped	combined (இணைக்கப்பட்ட)	Success was achieved by the <u>combined</u> efforts of the entire team.
sort	anarchy (கட்டுப்பாடு இல்லாத நிலை)	As soon as the teacher entered the hall, the classroom descended into <u>anarchy</u> .
veritable	false / unreal (பொய்யான / உண்மையற்ற)	He made a <u>false</u> statement to the police.
wrinkled	smoothed / unwrinkled (மென்மையான / சுருக்கங்கள் இல்லாத)	He <u>smoothed</u> the wrinkles from the tablecloth.

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE STORY.

- a. Describe the grandfather as seen in the portrait.**

(QY. & HY. 18; June & QY. 19)

The author's grandfather appeared as a hundred-year-old man in the portrait. He wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children.

- b. Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?**

The author's parents had gone to live in the city. So, they left him with his grandmother.

- c. Where did the author study in his childhood?**

The author studied in a village school which was attached to a temple.

- d. Why did the grandmother accompany the author to school?**

(Govt. MP)

The grandmother accompanied the author to school in order to make him study the lessons and also get herself to read the scriptures inside a temple. Here, the school was attached to the temple.

- e. What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?**

(June 19)

The dogs followed the grandmother after the school hours for the chapattis that were thrown to them.

- f. Why didn't the grandmother feel sentimental when the author went abroad for higher education?**

(Sep. 20)

The grandmother had good confidence in the author and also had enormous faith in prayers. She came to see him off at the station and kissed on his forehead leaving a moist imprint to show her love and affection. So she did not feel sentimental when he went abroad for higher study.

- g. What was the happiest time of the day for grandmother?**

(HY. 19)

The grandmother used to feed hundreds of sparrows every day in the afternoon with the little bits of bread for half-an-hour. It was the happiest time of the day for her.

2. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE OR FOUR SENTENCES EACH.

- a. Describe the author's grandmother.**

(HY. 18)

The author's grandmother was short and fat and slightly bent. She could never have been pretty, but she was always beautiful. She hobbled around the house in spotless white clothes with one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and the other hand telling the beads of her rosary. Her silvery-white hair used to scatter on her wrinkled face. Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer. She was beautiful with the peacefulness, serenity and contentment.

- b. What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?**

(HY. 18)

The grandmother woke him up in the morning and would get him ready for school. She plastered his wooden slate, prepared breakfast, and took him to school. She also carried several chapattis to feed the village dogs. Leaving him at the school she would sit inside a temple and would read scriptures. Finally, she would return home with her grandson. She used to feed the dogs with chapattis on the way back home.

- c. How is school education in the village different from that in the city?**

Primary education was given in the village school. The students were taught alphabets. Daily they would be singing prayer songs, patriotic songs, etc. in chorus. The basic education was simply limited to reading, writing and arithmetic. In the city school, English, Science, Music, and other subjects were taught. But there was no teaching about God and the Scriptures.

- d. **The grandmother appreciated the value of education. Give instances in support of your answer.**

The grandmother was very much concerned about the education of her grandson. So, she used to wake him in the morning and would get him ready for school. She washed his wooden slate and plastered with yellow chalk. She tied his earthen ink-pot and a red pen into a bundle. She prepared his breakfast and took him to the school. Finally, she would return home with her grandson. All these things showed that she appreciated the value of education, as it is the most important aspect of life.

- e. **The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.**

The grandmother was religious and had certain ideas about life. She considered that teaching of scriptures was more useful and productive than Science and Music. When she came to know the subjects of study of her grandson, she was unhappy. When he told her that music was one of the lessons, she did not reply and kept herself in silence showing her disapproval. After that, she rarely talked to him. In a state of loneliness and seclusion, she took to spinning wheel and feeding sparrows. When her grandson decided to go abroad for further studies, she did not talk or show any emotion, but came to the railway station. While celebrating the homecoming of her grandson, she sang and thumped a drum for several hours. She ignored everyone who persuaded to stop her. When she knew that her end was nearing, she stopped talking to everyone. She ignored their protests and started praying and telling her beads. These facts showed that she was strong-minded.

- f. **How did the grandmother spend the last few hours of her life?**

She celebrated the returning of her grandson from abroad. In the evening, for the first time ever, she did not pray. She collected several women of the neighbourhood and sang songs related to the home-coming of the warriors. The next day morning, she was taken ill. It was a mild fever and the doctor told that it would be alright. But, she knew that her end was near. She decided to spend the last few hours of her life reciting prayers and was not going to waste any more time talking to anybody. She lay peacefully in bed praying and telling her beads. Soon, her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her fingers. She was dead.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

- a. **Why was it hard for the author to believe that his grandmother was once young and pretty?**

His grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent in appearance. He had only seen and known his grandmother as an old woman. There was no transformation in her appearance for twenty years. So, he found it hard to believe that she was once young and pretty.

- b. **Why did the author compare his grandmother with the winter landscape in the mountains?**

The author brought out the inner beauty of his grandmother by comparing her to the winter landscape in the mountains. The comparison showed the peacefulness and serenity. She was with her white dress, white hair and pale skin, as the mountains covered with snow and appeared white.

- c. **Why was the author's grandmother distressed when she came to know about the subjects of study?**

The author's grandmother was distressed after knowing that there was no teaching about God and scriptures in the English school, where her grandson was studying.

- d. **What does this story convey us?**

This story gives us a real picture of human relationship in a joint family. It is a perception of the author about his grandmother. His description of his grandmother is deeply moving and mournful.

- e. **How did the children sit in the temple to learn the alphabets and prayers?**

The children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus. His grandmother sat inside the temple reading the scriptures.

- f. **Why did his grandmother not go to his school, when they came to the city?**

Although they shared the same room, his grandmother no longer came to school with him, since he used to go to English school in a motor bus.

- g. **What did his grandmother do at the station, when she met him after five years?**

His grandmother did not look a day older. She still had no time for words, and while she clasped him in her arms, he could hear her reciting her prayers.

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

3. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH OF 100 - 150 WORDS EACH.

- a. **The grandmother played a vital role in the author's formative years. Give your own example of how elders have a positive influence on the younger generation. Include examples from the story also.**

(QY. 18)

The positive influence of elders on the younger generation

The elders would guide the younger generation in teaching them how to care for others. They inculcate important aspects like thoughtfulness, kind-heartedness, discipline, patience, the ability to listen, developing social skills, communication skills, companionship, gaining wisdom beyond one's age, time management, etc. to the younger generation. In these ways, the elders have a positive influence on the younger generation.

Many elder people today would say that times have changed, or the situations or struggles are not quite the same. But, continuing to do things in their way, those same people will often tell us that they wished they would have listened when others were trying to advise them. It would have saved them a lot of hardship and pain. Training a boy, taking the advice of others who have experienced certain things into account, multiple options, and a plan may all help prepare for things to come. Learning from the mistakes of others so that one does not make the same mistake is very wise.

In this story, though the grandmother had no proper schooling and no formal education, she lived a life of dedication and integrity. She never compromised with her principles and was a determined woman. She had shown her love for animals and birds in feeding the street dogs and sparrows. These qualities certainly influenced the author.

- b. **As young Khushwant Singh, write a letter to your parents describing your daily routine expressing your thoughts and feelings about staying in the village.**

Dear Mom and Dad,

Hope this letter finds you in the best of health.

Here grandma and I are good friends. Daily morning she wakes me up and gets me ready for school. While she bathes and dresses me. She would sing a prayer song. She hopes that I will listen to it and get to know it by-heart. But I don't bother to learn it. She would wash my wooden slate and plastered with yellow chalk. Then she would tie my earthen ink-pot and a red pen into a bundle. After that she would prepare my breakfast, chapatti with butter and sugar spread on it, and take me to the school. She would also carry several chapattis with her for the village dogs. My school is attached to a temple. The priest teaches us the alphabet and the morning-prayer. We, the children, would sit in rows on either side of verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in chorus. Grandma would sit inside reading scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back home together. The village dogs will follow us from the temple door to our home. Grandma will throw the chapattis to them.

It has become a daily habit. I love being with her. Hope to see you soon.

Take care of your health.

Your loving son,

Khuswant Singh.

Place : Hadali

Date : 10th August, 1919.

- c. **Animals are capable of empathy. Substantiate this statement with examples from the story as well as your own experiences.**

For decades, scientists who are trying to study animal empathy have run into a simple fundamental problem. A recent research report tells that scientists are now finding evidence of empathy in non-human animals, mainly in other primates such as chimpanzees, orangutans, dogs, mice, and recently in chickens. Empathetic behaviour has also been reported in elephants. Nobody can deny that certain animals recognize relationships and attach well with human beings.

The relationship between the author's grandmother and the village dogs as well as the sparrows is a proof for statement. She is very kind-hearted. When she was in the village, she used to carry stale chapattis with her while taking her grandson to school. On returning, she would feed the dogs, which were following her from the temple to her home. When she came to the city, she took feeding the sparrows. She used to throw little crumbs of bread to them. They would sit on her legs, shoulders and head. When she died, all the sparrows came silently to mourn her death.

Even, in my house, while feeding the doves, I find that they behave in a more compassionate manner, with discipline and affection. It is really surprising to note. So, we can conclude that certain animals and birds are capable of empathy.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

- a. **Compare and contrast the village and city life of the author's grandmother.**

As the author's parents went to live in the city, they left him in the village with his grandmother. So, she took care of him. She used to wake him up in the morning and get him ready for school. She would accompany him to school. She would sit inside the temple reading the scriptures. After school hours, she used to return home with him. On the way, she would feed chappatis to the village dogs. Then she moved to city. But the city life was quite opposite to her nature. She could not accompany her grandson to his school. She could not help him with his lessons. She was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures in his studies. When he went to the University, the friendship with him was snapped and she accepted her secluded life thereafter. She devoted her time in spinning the wheel, feeding the hundreds of sparrows and praying.

- b. **Give an account of the author's relationship with his grandmother.** (QY. 19)

When the author's parents went to live in the city, they left him in the village with his grandmother. She took the utmost care of him. She used to wake him up in the morning and get him ready for school. She would accompany him to school. After school hours, she used to return home with him. Then the author's parents asked them to come to the city. He went to an English school. She could not accompany him to his school. She could not help him with his lessons. She was distressed that there was no teaching about God in his studies. When he went to the University, the friendship with him was snapped and she accepted her secluded life after that. However, she kept on loving him. When he was going abroad for higher studies, she went to the station to see him off. Further, when he returned from abroad after five years, she celebrated his homecoming by singing songs and beating the drum.

- c. **Attempt a character sketch of the author's grandmother.**

The grandmother was short, fat and slightly bent in appearance. She was not a pretty woman but had a spiritual beauty. She was a very religious woman. Her lips would always move in inaudible prayer while her hand was always counting the beads of her rosary. She loved her grandson extremely. In the village, she brought up her grandson. She used to feed chappatis to the village dogs. When she moved to the city, she was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures in her grandson's studies. Further, when he went up to University, their friendship was snapped. She accepted a secluded life. All over the day, she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. In the afternoon, she would feel happy in feeding the sparrows. She celebrated the homecoming of her grandson from abroad. Even she predicted the time of her death with intuition. At last, she died peacefully in bed by praying and telling her beads.

- d. Explain how the author's grandmother spent her days after he went to University for higher studies.

When the author went to University, the common link of friendship with her grandmother was snapped. She rarely left her spinning wheel to talk to anyone. From sunrise to sunset, she sat by her spinning wheel and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon, she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows. While she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bits, hundreds of little birds collected round her. Some of the sparrows came and sat on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled but never shooed them away. It used to be the happiest half-an-hour of the day for her.



- a. Read the following words and choose the correct antonyms from the options given.

Words	Options			
moist	a. marshy	b. arid	c. slimy	d. sultry
frivolous	a. serious	b. sad	c. furious	d. happy
omitted	a. isolated	b. rejected	c. contracted	d. included
protest	a. promote	b. apprehend	c. accept	d. project
serenity	a. simplicity	b. anxiety	c. absurdity	d. stupidity
scattered	a. sprinkled	b. multiplied	c. gathered	d. covered
monotonous	a. interesting	b. tiresome	c. fragrant	d. satisfying

Ans.
(b) arid
(a) serious
(d) included
(c) accept
(b) anxiety
(c) gathered
(a) interesting

- b. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate compound words from those given in the box.

singsong, overstraining, spotless, gentlefolk, grandmother, courtyard, sunset, half-hour, homecoming

Reeta hurried along the road, dressed in her ____ (1) ____ new dress towards the bus stop. Before ____ (2) ____, she had to reach the house of her ____ (3) _____. But the first ____ (4) ____ of her travel was slow due to traffic jam. Her ____ (5) ____ would be regarded with joy. She was ____ (6) ____ herself to reach the place. When she finally stepped into the ____ (7) ____, she was received with a big hug by her kind aunt. She was in time to join the ____ (8) ____ at the village, for a ____ (9) ____.

Ans: (1) spotless (2) sunset (3) grandmother (4) half-hour
(5) homecoming (6) overstraining (7) courtyard (8) gentlefolk (9) singsong

- c. Match the words in Column A with their pairs in Column B to form compound words and write them in Column C.

A	B	C
mantel	lashes	mantel <u>piece</u>
eye	wheel	eye <u>lashes</u>
water	gate	water <u>proof</u>
bee	knob	bee <u>hive</u>
toll	piece	toll <u>gate</u>
door	proof	door <u>knob</u>
spinning	hive	spinning <u>wheel</u>

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d. Frame meaningful sentences of your own using the following expressions from the story. Use a dictionary if required.

- i) the thought was almost revolting - (too hard to believe)
As for my elder brother being selected for an MNC job, the thought was almost revolting.
- ii) an expanse of pure white serenity - (calm, peaceful and serene character)
The Saint was like the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.
- iii) a turning point - (drastic change)
My meeting with the film director Mr. Bharath became a turning point of my career.
- iv) accepted her seclusion with resignation. - (accepting a secluded life after losing contact with somebody)
When my elder sister got married and settled in New Delhi, my mother accepted her seclusion with resignation.
- v) frivolous rebukes - (light-hearted scolding)
Rajesh was disturbed by the play of his pet dog and uttered frivolous rebukes at it.

e. PREFIXES AND SUFFIXES

Form two derivatives from each of the following words.

- e.g. honest - dishonest, honesty
 manage - mismanage, management
 differ - indifferent, differential
 beauty - beautiful, beautifully
 peace - unpeaceful, peacefully
 arrange - rearrange, arrangement
 collect - recollect, collector
 approve - disapprove, approver
 narrate - narrator, narration
 class - classic, classical

f. HOMOPHONES AND CONFUSABLES

Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones.

- i. **brake / break**
 - a. We have a short break between the sessions.
 - b. The car skidded to a halt when I applied the brake.
- ii. **waste / waist**
 - a. Shivani wears a belt around her waist.
 - b. We should never misuse or waste natural resources.
- iii. **principle / principal**
 - a. Oxygen is the principal element present in earth's crust.
 - b. Both these machines work on the same principle.
- iv. **bread / bred**
 - a. Turtles should be bred in a healthy environment.
 - b. I like to have toasted bread for breakfast.
- v. **lesson / lessen**
 - a. This medicine will lessen your pain.
 - b. Finally, the manager learnt a lesson the hard way.

(QY. 18)

vi. **pale / pail**

- a. The child looks very sick and pale.
- b. I need a pail of water to wash these cups.

vii. **through / threw**

- a. Ravi picked the banana peel and threw it in the dustbin.
- b. The soldiers had to pass through a dark tunnel.

viii. **corps / corpse**

- a. The corpse was covered with a shroud.
- b. A five-day annual training camp for the senior cadets of the National Cadet Corps has been organised.



Listening Activity

Read the following statements and the given options. Now, listen to your teacher read aloud a passage or play it on a recorder. You may listen to it again if required, to help you choose the right options.

- i. According to Napoleon 'Good mothers make good _____.'
(a) housewives (b) jobs (c) nations (d) ideas [Ans: (c) nations]
- ii. Mothers exhibit _____ love.
(a) unauthorized (b) unapproved (c) unacceptable (d) unconditional [Ans: (d) unconditional]
- iii. _____ mothers care much for their children.
(a) Adapted (b) Adopted (c) Adoptive (d) Adaptable [Ans: (c) Adoptive]
- iv. _____ is the most important thing in the world.
(a) Wealth (b) Power (c) Love (d) Influence [Ans: (c) Love]
- v. Love should be extended to _____ too.
(a) friends (b) relatives (c) countrymen (d) creatures [Ans: (d) creatures]



Speaking Activity

(Textbook Page No. 8)

- a. Work in pairs and arrive at five points that bring out the benefits and challenges of living in either a nuclear family or a joint family. Share your views with your class.

Hints :

NUCLEAR FAMILY

Benefits

- More privacy.
- Less financial need, as members are limited.
- Less quarrels and less personal fighting.
- Individual responsibilities for members.
- Child gets more freedom.

Challenges

- Insecurity of children.
- Loneliness.
- Longing for love and affection.
- More isolation from other relatives.
- Lack of guidance.

JOINT FAMILY

Benefits

- More members, so more support in case of crises.
- More earners, so more wealthy.
- More love and affection.
- Learning the importance of different types of relations.
- Special attention to individuals by different family members.

Challenges

- Conflict between high earning members with low earners.
- Exploitation of goodness of the partners.
- More living space, so more expenses.
- Jealousy will be more common.
- Study environment for kids is hard to make.

- b. Build a conversation of eight to ten sets of exchange, with your grandmother discussing the incidents that happened in your school that day.

- Grand ma : Hey dear, you seem to be too happy.
 Grandson : Yes Grannie, I won the first prize at the elocution competition today.
 Grand ma : Oh! That sounds great. Congrats.
 Grandson : Thank you Grannie, this is the trophy and the certificate.
 Grand ma : Good. How many contestants were there?
 Grandson : There were fifty orators from fifty different schools.

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- Grand ma : What was the topic?
- Grandson : I spoke on "The role of students in Social Development" citing various incidents.
- Grand ma : Were you nervous?
- Grandson : Yeah, a little. But once I began my speech, I was more comfortable and spoke continuously for five minutes without any break or struggle.
- Grand ma : Very nice, Keep it up.
- Grandson : Our district Collector was the Chief Guest. My friend took a photo from his mobile phone while I was receiving the prize from the Collector.
- Grand ma : Very good. He has done a good job. Show me the picture.
- Grandson : But unfortunately I could not get the photo from his cell. I will tell him to send it through WhatsApp.
- Grand ma : OK. Don't forget to take a print so that it can be displayed in our drawing room.
- Grandson : Oh! Sure, Grannie.

- c. Every member contributes to forming a happy family. Share your views for a minute or two with your class.

A HAPPY FAMILY

There is a quote from Anna Karenina by Leo Tolstoy, "All happy families resemble one another, every unhappy family is unhappy in its own fashion." Every member of a family wishes to contribute to form a happy family, irrespective of nuclear family or joint family. What makes a family happy? How can each member contribute to form happiness? Everybody will tell that high salaried job or profitable business is the basic need for happiness. So, money, big house, costly dresses, tasty dishes are the criteria for happiness. There is no doubt that these things will make a family happy. But there are some more aspects other than these. What are they? Love, honesty and care for each member of the family. The children will learn honesty from observing the activities of their parents. Spending weekends with all the family members will bring happiness. Everybody should interact with each other over a group of activities. Happiness is the result of spending together meaningfully. Pleasant memories will stay with everybody forever.



- I. Now, read the following passage on "Laughter Therapy" and answer the questions that follow :

Answer for the following Questions :

- a. How does laughter help one to cope with stress?

Laughter helps in an excellent way to cope up with a stressful life. Laughter provides full scale support for your muscles and unleashes a rush of stress busting endorphins.

- b. Which word in the text (para 2) means the same as 'dedicated'?

dedicated - committed

- c. Why do you think voluntary laughter provides the same physiological as well as psychological benefits as spontaneous laughter?

Our body cannot distinguish between real and fake laughter, anything that make your giggle or laugh will have a positive impact on our body. Laughter therapy helps people reduce stress, be happier and more committed and also improves inter personal skills. Thus, voluntary laughter provides the same physiological as well as psychological benefits as spontaneous laughter.

- d. 'Laughter is the best medicine'. Explain.

Laughter therapy starts with breathing exercises used to prepare the lungs. Twenty minutes of laughter helps augment physiological development. It also has beneficial effects on cardiovascular health and mood. Laughter therapy has proved good for depressed patients. For above reasons, laughter is considered the best medicine.

- e. Given below is a set of activities. Which of these are followed in the 'Laughter Yoga' technique?

- | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| ◆ sitting on the ground with legs crossed | ◆ clapping | ◆ closed eyes |
| ◆ body movements | ◆ chanting | ◆ stretching of arms and legs |
| ◆ breathing exercises | ◆ running/jogging | ◆ eye contact |
| ◆ bending backwards | | |

breathing exercises, stretching of arms and legs, chanting, clapping,

- f. 'Laughter therapy also plays a crucial role in social bonding'. How?

Laughter yoga sessions are practiced in open parks in the early mornings. During the sessions, people are in good mood to socialize with one another and share their views. Thus Laughter therapy helps social bonding.



ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS

a. Read the paragraph below and fill in the blanks using 'a, an, or 'the'.

It is said that ____ (1) ____ computer is ____ (2) ____ electronic extension of the human brain. Therefore, in principle, ____ (3) ____ computer can do all those activities which ____ (4) ____ human brain can do. Today computers are found to be ____ (5) ____ most useful devices as knowledge providers. Another important field of application of computers is ____ (6) ____ development of robots. ____ (7) ____ internet has brought ____ (8) ____ drastic change in communication systems.

Ans: (1) a (2) an (3) a (4) a (5) the (6) the (7) The (8) a

b. In the following paragraph, insert 'a', 'an', or 'the' wherever necessary and rewrite the sentences.

In our family, we have planned to take children to a zoo next Sunday. A van has been arranged and we are sure to have a comfortable journey. The zoo is an interesting place for the children who enjoy watching the animals and want to know more about them. Even the youngsters love to visit the zoo.

c. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners. (Articles have been included)

Once the emperor gave a bag of seeds to his council of ministers and said that he would give them six months' time to grow the seeds. Whoever does a good job will be made the next emperor of that empire. All the ministers took their task seriously. After six months many ministers had small plants in their pots. A few had very large plants. Some had medium sized plants. The emperor entered the hall. He was much amused to see those plants. He called the first minister and asked him what he did with the seed. That minister explained the process he adopted to make his plant grow. The emperor called all the other ministers to explain what they did. Only one minister had come with an empty pot. They laughed loudly at the foolishness of this minister. But the Emperor applauded him and made him the next Emperor. Do you know why? He had given them boiled seeds which will not grow. Only this minister was honest.

d. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.

- i. They came early but there was _____ (little / a little) work to do. [Ans: little]
- ii. Anand invited _____ (few / a few) friends for the birthday party. [Ans: a few]
- iii. The teacher gave _____ (all / every) student a separate topic for the assignment. [Ans: every]
- iv. _____ (Most of / Many) the water overflowed from the tank. [Ans: Most of]
- v. _____ (One / Any) of my friends wished me on my birthday. [Ans: One]
- vi. Vijay had _____ (no / any) idea about the problem. [Ans: no]
- vii. Adhi had taken _____ (much / many) photos during the programme. [Ans: many]
- viii. _____ (Some / Few) girls who attended the class informed the others about the test. [Ans: Some]



Tenses

a. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and read the completed passage aloud.

The people of India, as a whole, ____ (1) ____ (be) warm-hearted and hospitable. Any calamity in any part of the world immediately ____ (2) ____ (arouse) their charity and generosity and a committee ____ (3) ____ (be) promptly ____ (4) ____ (set) up to collect funds to help the distressed. The most endearing quality in them ____ (5) ____ (be) the respect they show for the work done in any capacity. They ____ (6) ____ (believe) in what we ____ (7) ____ (call) the dignity of labour.

Ans: (1) are (2) arouses (3) is (4) set (5) is (6) believe (7) call

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b. Now, use the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences in their correct forms.

- I _____ (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I _____ (be) free. [Ans: like, am]
- He _____ (is) likely to miss the train. He _____ (run) up to the station. [Ans: is, runs]
- At the moment they _____ (wait) at the bus stop. But I _____ (not know) their plans for the journey. [Ans: are waiting, do not know]
- They firmly _____ (believe) in the existence of God. [Ans: believe]
- We _____ (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings _____ (transmit) sound vacant. [Ans: hear, transmit]
- She always _____ (make) excuses for coming late. [Ans: makes]
- The Prime Minister _____ (leave) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow. [Ans: is leaving]

c. You are a commentator for a 5000 metre running race. Use simple present and present continuous tenses and complete the commentary from the beginning to the end of the race. Read the completed passage aloud.

The 5000 metre race is about to begin. Lined up at the starting point, from left to right, are John of Great Britain, Peter of Nigeria and Jeeva of India. The runners are warming up for the great event. Now they ____ (1) ____ (take) their positions on the track. They ____ (2) ____ (be) all ready for the start. There ____ (3) ____ (go) the starter's gun! Yes, the race has begun. John ____ (4) ____ (lead) and Jeeva ____ (5) ____ (follow) him closely.

Ans: (1) are taking (2) are (3) goes (4) is leading (5) is following

d. Read the extract from Kayal's diary entry regarding her Nepal Trek, and fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.

DAY 1 : We ____ (1) ____ (leave) Anna International Airport in Chermay two days ago catching a direct flight to Kathmandu in Nepal. We ____ (2) ____ (spend) a day Sightseeing. Kathmandu is full of people, rickshaws and the smell of sandalwood. I've never ____ (3) ____ (be) on a trip like this before. So I'm really excited.

DAY 2 : It ____ (4) ____ (rain) when we reached Pokhara, Nepal's second largest city, and saw the snowy peaks of the Himalayas for the first time. We ____ (5) ____ (reach) Pokhara after a hair-raising six-hour bus journey along very narrow roads with a lot of hairpin bends. The bus ____ (6) ____ (be) so full that one person had to share the driver's seat.

DAY 3 : We ____ (7) ____ (begin) our trek at last. We were at about 900 metres and the weather was warm and humid. For lunch we had chips and yak cheese sandwiches. I didn't like them very much. I'm thrilled that we ____ (8) ____ (pitch) tents for our camps in the dense forests.

DAY 4 : Yesterday a landslide ____ (9) ____ (block) our path and we had to use ropes to get over it. This morning we walked along the river Kali Gandaki through dense forests of oak trees and we pitched our camp at Tukuche below the Annapurna mountain range. The main danger in addition to landslides, is 'yak attack'. Yaks ____ (10) ____ (be) not dangerous but you have to be careful if you meet a herd of them because they can push you off the sides of the mountain.

DAY 5 : We met a lot of children on our trek through the villages. They ____ (11) ____ (play) in the pool of muddy rain water as we left the place. We have already climbed 2,400 metres. Up here, it never ____ (12) ____ (rain) and there are no trees. It ____ (13) ____ (be) windy and dusty and I am always thirsty.

DAY 6 : Yesterday we ____ (14) ____ (go) up to the mountainside of the township of Mukthinath, at 3,600 metres. The thin air with less oxygen there ____ (15) ____ (leave) us breathless. We ____ (16) ____ (feel) that we couldn't go any further. We ____ (17) ____ (drink) a lot of extra fluids to prevent altitude sickness.

DAY 7 : We turned around today and started to descend to Jomosom. As we went down, the oxygen filled our blood again and we seemed to ____ (18) ____ (fly) instead of walking.

DAY 8 : We went back to Pokhara in a small plane yesterday. It was exciting when we ____ (19) ____ (fly) between the mountain peaks. We arrived in Kathmandu this afternoon and we ____ (20) ____ (spend) our last few hours in shopping. We leave for Chennai tomorrow. We've had a trip of a lifetime.

- Ans :** Day 1: (1) left (2) spent (3) been
 Day 2: (4) was raining (5) reached (6) was
 Day 3: (7) began (8) pitched
 Day 4: (9) blocked (10) are
 Day 5: (11) were playing (12) rains (13) is
 Day 6: (14) went (15) left (16) felt (17) drank
 Day 7: (18) flying
 Day 8: (19) had been flying (20) spent

e. In the following passage, circle the verbs in simple present tense and underline the verbs in simple past. The first one has been done for you.

- i) Unless one is upright there is no use in being a charming fellow. Sometimes it is better to be honest than attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Shyam never realised. He never said an ill-natured word in his life. He was always polite and spoke softly to everybody.
- ii) That night he strolled into the Palette Club about eleven o'clock, and found Trevor sitting by himself in the long room. "Well, Alan, did you get the picture finished all right?" "he said, as he lit his cigarette. "Finished and framed, my boy!" answered Trevor, "and by-the-bye, you have made a conquest. That old model you saw is quite devoted to you. I had to tell him all about you- who you are, where you live, what your income is, what prospects you have."
- iii) "And now tell me how Laura is. The old model was quite interested in her." "You don't mean to say you talked to him about her?" said Hughie. "Certainly I did. He knows all about the relentless colonel, the lovely Laura, and the £10,000." "You told that old beggar all my private affairs?" cried Hughie, looking very red and angry. "My dear Alan," cried Hughie, "I shall probably find him waiting for me when I go home."

f. Fill in the blanks using past perfect tense forms of the verbs.

- i. I _____ never _____ (see) such a beautiful sunrise before I came here. [Ans: had, seen]
- ii. We were not able to stay overnight as we _____ not _____ (reserve) the tickets in advance. [Ans: had reserved]
- iii. Nirmala _____ (be) to the concert several times. [Ans: had been]
- iv. Mariappan knew Pudukottai so well because he _____ (live) there for five years. [Ans: had lived]
- v. Yusuf understood the problem because he _____ (experience) the situation earlier. [Ans: had experienced]
- vi. Catherine did not have any cash because she _____ (lose) her purse. [Ans: had lost]
- vii. My father _____ (be) to Mumbai once before. [Ans: had been]
- viii. The cat _____ (chase) the bird before it flew out of the yard. [Ans: had chased]
- ix. Edith _____ (visit) several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her knee. [Ans: had visited]
- x. If we _____ (call) the manager ahead, we would not have needed to wait so long for a table. [Ans: had called]

- g. Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and circle the simple past tense form of the verb.

INDIA BEAT PAKISTAN TO WIN BLIND CRICKET WORLD CUP

Chasing a huge target of 308 runs, India romped home in the penultimate over of the match to defeat Pakistan and win the Blind Cricket World Cup. India started off their chase in a cracking manner, but had lost two quick wickets. Sunil Ramesh rose to the occasion as he played a great knock to help India beat Pakistan and had scored 93 runs. Earlier India won the toss and had decided to bowl first. Pakistan amassed a huge score of 307 for eight in 40 overs. Their openers had given them a brisk start which the later batsmen capitalized on.

- h. Read the following extract and fill in the spaces with the right form of verbs and complete the passage. The first one is done for you.

- (i) The poet stops to hear the maiden singing while she ____ (1) ____ (cut) and ____ (2) ____ (bind) the grain. The song of the lady ____ (3) ____ (fascinate) the poet, who ____ (4) ____ (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl ____ (5) ____ (sing) a sad song.

Ans: (1) was cutting (2) binding (3) fascinated (4) stood (5) sang

- (ii) During the monsoon, a tender slightly warm breeze ____ (1) ____ (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance ____ (2) ____ (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It ____ (3) ____ (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth ____ (4) ____ (fall) against one's skin. A sweet voiced bird somewhere ____ (5) ____ (chirp) repeatedly.

Ans: (1) was blowing (2) rose (3) seemed (4) was falling (5) was chirping

- i. Read the news item that appeared in a daily and fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets.

Ever since social networking sites entered our lives, they ____ (1) ____ (serve) as platforms where users could use the virtual space offered by these social media. However, recent incidents ____ (2) ____ (cause) many to question the freedom to express views on various issues and in some cases, it ____ (3) ____ (become) a dangerous platform. Social Contact ____ (4) ____ (transform) people. They ____ (5) ____ (develop) an addiction to it.

Ans: (1) served (2) have caused (3) has become (4) has transformed (5) have developed

- j. Read the following passage and correct the errors you come across.

- Rajan slowly settled down in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife brought from the household work she did helped them to meet their requirements. Life was easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu came crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan pacified her and promised to mend it. This small repair work became the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earned him great respect.
- Games and sports help in recreation. Soccer, cricket, lawn tennis or wrestling are eagerly watched by millions of fans all over the world. It helps one get a temporary relief from the tensions of the day. The dedication displayed by all the players in the field indicated the mental and spiritual development of the players.



a. Notice

- i. Prepare a notice to be displayed on the notice-board of your school for the students of Class 11, informing them about the educational tour that has been arranged for them the next month.

NOTICE

ABC Hr. Sec. School, Coimbatore
Educational Tour - 2018

14th June 2018.

This is to inform that students of class XI & XII will be taken to Mysore in August on an educational Tour. Those are willing to participate can register their names to the undersigned.

D. Deepa

[DEEPA. D]

Tour In-charge.

Fee : ₹ 4,500/- for 3 days

- ii. Write a notice about the inauguration of a laughter club in your school.

NOTICE

XYZ Hr. Sec. School, Thanjavur

17th July 2018.

All the students of XI Std are invited to the inauguration function of Our Laughter Club by Actor Sri. Santhanam at 3.00 p.m. on 18.07.2018 at our indoor auditorium.

Kindly be present on time.

C. Nathan

[C. NATHAN]

[Secretary - Laughter Club]

b. Message

You are the Sports Captain of your school. Write a message to the Physical Director, requesting him to be present during the football team selection scheduled for tomorrow.

3 p.m

05 July.

Respected Physical Director Sir,

I would like to request your esteemed presence for the Football Team Selection to be held tomorrow at 3.30 p.m.

Akash,

Sports Captain.

- c. Do you exercise regularly? If you do, which of these following activities do you prefer? Discuss and share with your partner a few lines about your preference.

a) walking b) working out in a gym c) swimming d) cycling



(To be done by the students)

TASK : You are Mani / Megalai of Class XI, President of the English Club of your school. Draft a speech on the topic 'Reading Maketh a Complete Man', to be delivered in the school assembly.

Drafting a Speech :

READING MAKETH A COMPLETE MAN

Good morning everyone! Respected principal, reverend teachers and beloved friends; I am Megalai of Class XI and I am here today to talk about the importance of Reading.

We as students have always misunderstood that reading is only confined to our textbooks, but in reality, reading goes beyond our school books. Reading brings, wide knowledge and experiences of many people from different parts of the world. It makes us wonder to see the world from another person's perspective. It expands our imaginative horizon and explores new boundaries.

It is really true that reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body. It makes the brain think, enriches the imagination and at the same time it provides pleasure and helps people to relax. Neither TV nor the Internet can replace good books. That's why those who want to be smart and intelligent should spend on reading at least 30 minutes daily.

Books contain grains of wisdom. They give us sound moral advice and teach us what is right and what is wrong. English philosopher Bacon said that "reading makes a full man". The truth of this statement can hardly be questioned.

I thank you all for giving me this opportunity to speak about the importance of Reading. Let us all take an oath to read throughout our life and enrich our mind, body and soul.



PROSE - UNIT 2

THE QUEEN OF BOXING

- M. C. Mary Kom

MANGTE CHUNGNEIJANG MARY KOM

was born on 1st March 1983 in Manipur. She is an Indian boxer. She is known as 'M.C. Mary Kom', 'Magnificent Mary' or simply 'Mary Kom'. She is a winner of five world Boxing Championship and an Olympic Bronze medal in 2012. As a school girl, she used to play a variety of sports - hockey, football and athletics. Inspired by a Manipuri boxer Dingko Singh, who won a gold at the Asian Games in 1998, Mary Kom took up boxing. She won the first medal of silver in Pennsylvania, USA, in 2001. She is the only woman boxer to have won a medal in each one of the six World Championships. She was honoured with the Padma Shri in 2010 and the Padma Bhushan in 2013 for her wonderful achievements in the field of sports. She wrote her autobiography "Unbreakable" in 2013. She has been ranked as No. 4 AIBA World Women's Ranking Fly weight category.



INTRODUCTION:

This is an excerpt from M.C. Mary Kom's autobiography "Unbreakable". This autobiography of India's most celebrated woman boxer Mary Kom is inspiring to all of us. Her unswerving dedication to family, community, friends and fellow boxers is praiseworthy and she never misses an opportunity to acknowledge their support with all humility. Her grit and tenacity, which took her to the summit, are remarkable.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Mary Kom was an Indian woman boxer with an Olympic medal in six world championships.
- ✦ She was born in a small village named Kangathri of Manipur.
- ✦ Her parents were poor. She aimed to remove poverty from her home.
- ✦ Her father was against boxing. But she decided to continue her passion for boxing.
- ✦ She was selected in the 48 kg category in Pennsylvania. She suffered financially.
- ✦ She had no savings, except for a couple of life insurance policies.
- ✦ The Manipur government offered her the post of a Sub-Inspector in 2005.
- ✦ After her wedding, she continued to contest.
- ✦ She won a gold medal in the Third and Fourth World Women's Boxing Championships in October 2005 and November 2006.
- ✦ She was christened by the media as "The Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary", after the Hat-trick world championship wins.

Sura's • XI Std • Smart English • UNIT 2 - The Queen of Boxing

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GLOSSARY

SYNONYMS

WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
accustomed	பழக்கப்பட்ட	familiar	He took up his accustomed position at the fire.
adulation	பாராட்டு / முகஸ்துதி	appreciation	He found it difficult to cope with the adulation of the fans.
appetite	பசிக்கு உணவு	hunger	A walk before lunch sharpens the appetite .
category	பிரிவு	a class or division	He won an academy award in the best actor category .
christened	பெயர் சூட்டுதல்	named	He was christened in this church.
complex	சிக்கலான	difficult	She was assigned to a complex task.
confined	அடைக்கப்பட்ட	cramped; squeezed, bound	She had a fear of confined spaces.
consoled	ஆறுதல் அளித்தல்	cheered	She tried to console her friend.
conviction	திடமான நம்பிக்கை	firm faith or belief	He preaches with conviction .
enormously	மிகப்பெரிய	highly	This book was enormously influential.
etched	பதிக்கப்பெற்ற	imprinted	The King's image is etched into the metal plate.
exceptionally	முனைப்பான முறையில்	outstandingly	He is an exceptionally bright student.
excerpt	புத்தகம் முதலானவற்றிலிருந்து எடுத்தாளப்பட்ட பகுதி	a short extract from a writing	She read out excerpts , from an article in 'The Times'.
felicitation	பாராட்டுரை	congratulatory (event)	We wish our heart-felt felicitations at the start of your new business.
haul	திரட்டுதல்	taking a collection	Our latest trip to collect shells at the beach resulted in quite a haul .
inferior	தாழ்வான	lower in status	There is no reason for you to feel inferior to anyone.
jet lag	விமானத்தில் பயணம் செய்ததால் ஏற்படும் உடல் உபாதைகள்	a tired and unpleasant feeling a person experiences, following a long flight through different time zones.	Every time, I fly to the states, I get really bad jet lag .
lauded	பாராட்டுதல்	appreciated	She was lauded by everyone for her achievement in sports.
opponent	எதிராளி	someone who competes with	He beat his Republican opponent by a landslide margin.
palate	சுவை	sense of taste	He developed a palate for foreign cinemas.
princely	பெரிய அளவிலான	very large	Her father gave her a princely sum as her wedding gift.
probably	அநேகமாக	likely; perhaps	They probably won't make this plan public until July.
relieved	நிம்மதியாக	eased	I was relieved to hear that he had arrived home safely.
retained	தக்க வைத்தல்	held; withheld	The dam retained the water.
sate	தெவிட்டும் அளவுக்கு	satisfy	His job sated his wanderlust.
speculation	யூகம்	guess	I had published my speculations about the future of the universe.
steady	நிலையான	balanced	Slow and steady wins the race.
vanished	மறைந்து விடுதல்	disappeared	The magician vanished in a puff of smoke.

UNIT 2

ANTONYMS

WORD	ANTONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
accustomed	unused (பயன்படுத்தப்படாத)	If any <u>unused</u> money is in your account the bank will send you a check.
achieved	failed (தோற்பது)	She <u>failed</u> to win in the dance competition.
category	whole (முழுவதும்)	They ate the <u>whole</u> cake together.
confined	roomy; open (இடவசதியுள்ள / திறந்த வெளியில்)	The house was large and <u>open</u> .
consoled	upset (வருத்தம்)	I was <u>upset</u> about my result.
disappointed	fulfilled (நிறைவேற்றுதல்)	She <u>fulfilled</u> her promise to her mother.
exceptionally	normally (சாதாரணமாக)	We don't <u>normally</u> use these clothes.
felicitated	blamed (பழிகுறுதல்)	He <u>blamed</u> his sister for the mistake committed by someone.
inferior	superior (உயர்ந்த / மேன்மையான)	Her work is <u>superior</u> to mine.
princely	poor (குறைவான)	She secured <u>poor</u> marks in the test.
retained	dismissed (பதவி நீக்கம் / நீக்குதல்)	Tom was <u>dismissed</u> without notice.
showered	gathered (ஒன்று சேர்த்தல் / கூட்டுதல்)	She <u>gathered</u> the courage to go into the dark lit room.
steady	occasional (அவ்வப்போது)	She receives <u>occasional</u> phone calls from her mother.
traditional	modern (நவீன)	She looks <u>modern</u> .
vanished	appeared (தோன்றுதல்)	The sun began to <u>appear</u> behind the clouds.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

1. ANTONYMS

Now, find and write the antonyms for the words in Box A from the set of words in Box B.

A
1. amateur
2. compulsory
3. traditional
4. expensive
5. hopeful
6. accepted

B		
professional	leader	eccentric
respective	elusive	cheap
unnecessary	supportive	ancillary
hateful	desperate	trivial
modern	fanciful	repulsive
fulfilled	refused	showered
invaluable	novice	optional
complex	antique	determined

Ans.
1. amateur × professional
2. compulsory × optional
3. traditional × modern
4. expensive × cheap
5. hopeful × desperate
6. accepted × refused

2. BASED ON YOUR READING OF THE TEXT, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO THREE SENTENCES EACH.

- a. **How did Mary Kom manage to get the financial support for her trip to the USA?** (June 19)

Mary Kom's father managed to give her only ₹ 2,000/-. But her Coach Mr. Onler invited a few students and elders who sought the help of the two MPs who donated ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 3,000 respectively. So Mary managed to get ₹ 10,000/- for her trip.

- b. **Why did Mary Kom think that she should not return empty-handed?** (March 19)

Mary Kom thought that she should not return empty-handed without winning any medal because all the people in her place had made all efforts to send her to the USA.

- c. **What was her first impression of America?** (QY. 18)

Things would be expensive in America. The people and the climate would be nice.

- d. **Why did she call herself 'lucky'?**

After weighing in, Mary Kom found out that she did not have any match that day and she was able to take rest to face her opponent in the round. So she called herself 'lucky'.

- e. **According to Mary Kom, what was the reason for her losing in the finals?**

According to Mary Kom, her loss of appetite and loss of weight was the reason for her losing in the finals.

- f. **What made her feel confident about the competitive players? Explain.**

Mary Kom was the only one in the team to get a medal at Pennsylvania. So she had a firm belief that she could take on any boxer at the championship.

- g. **What difficulty did she experience while eating Chinese food?**

While eating Chinese food, Mary Kom and her teammates were given chopsticks to eat their meals. They were not familiar with those chopsticks. So they struggled to eat their food with those sticks. Mary Kom, after a struggle to hold them correctly, used both her hands to hold the chopsticks to pick up the food and had it.

- h. **How was she felicitated on her return to India?** (HY. 18)

On her return to India at New Delhi, she was given a warm welcome. She was greeted with garlands, drumbeats and dancing. There was a victory ride across the town and a felicitation programme in Langol. There were thanksgiving prayers. Words of appreciation were showered on her and a traditional shawl was also presented to her.

- i. **What did she consider as her greatest achievement? Why?** (HY. 19)

Retaining her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi was considered by Mary Kom as one of her greatest achievements. She considered it as her greatest achievement because she was able to win at home.

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. **How did Onler help Mary Kom in sending her to U.S.A.?** (March 20)

Mary Kom's coach Mr. Onler invited a few students and elders who went to meet the two Members of Parliament and seek their help. Two MPs donated ₹ 5,000 and ₹ 3,000 respectively. In this way, Onler helped her in sending her to the U.S.A.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

1. **What made Mary Kom feel that she was fortunate, soon after she reached the arena at Pennsylvania?** (QY. 19)

When Mary Kom reached Pennsylvania, she was tired. She did not have any match that day. She was able to take rest well enough to face her opponent in the round, which she won comfortably. So, she was fortunate.

2. **Why was Mary Kom worried and upset, when her father managed to collect only ₹ 2000/-?**

Mary Kom heard that things were expensive in America and so with the little money she got, she was worried and upset to travel to the U.S.A.

3. **How was Pennsylvania, when Mary Kom reached there?**

Pennsylvania was cold and beautiful. It was snowing everywhere and the people over there were enormously nice.

4. **To whom did she lose in the finals at Pennsylvania?**

She lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey 13-5 in the finals at Pennsylvania.

5. **When she lost the finals, how did the coaches treat her?**

When she lost the finals, she was very disappointed. She went to her room and started crying. But her coaches were very kind to her. They consoled her and appreciated her on the silver win.

6. **Who was Oja Ibomcha?**

Oja Ibomcha was one of the coaches of Boxing. He was also duly felicitated, after their return from Pennsylvania.

7. **What did Mary Kom speak to the people of Langol?**

She spoke of her hope that she would win gold in the future tournaments.

8. **What was her long dream, apart from Boxing?**

She had long dreamt of getting a government job through the sports quota and it was finally fulfilled, because the Manipur government offered her the post of a Sub-Inspector in 2005.

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

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

- a. **Describe Mary Kom's personal experiences during her first International Championship match from the time of selection to winning the medal.**

When Mary Kom was selected in the 48 kg category for the International Boxing Association, her father managed to collect only ₹ 2,000/- for her trip. She was upset and worried, as things were expensive in the USA. With the help of his friend, Mr. Onler, she managed to get ₹ 5,000/- and ₹ 3,000/- from the two members of the parliament. With this money, she had ₹ 10,000/- in her hand. She started her trip to the USA. There in Pennsylvania, she was confined to the sports arena, without having a glimpse of the places around, as her team was the last to arrive. Next day, she faced her opponents bravely and came to the finals. But there, she lost to Hula Sahin of Turkey by 13 - 5. She was disappointed. She went to her room and cried. But her coaches were kind to her. They comforted her and appreciated her on the silver win. She was the only one in the team to get a medal. This championship gave her the conviction that she could take on any boxer.

- b. **Lack of adequate financial resources and sponsorships often affect sportspersons. How is this evident from Mary Kom's life?**

Mary Kom was born in a small village named Kangathri of Manipur. Her parents were very poor and were working in the fields of Jhum for earnings. From the very beginning, Mary Kom's aim was to remove poverty from her home. She even did street fighting for fulfilling the needs of her home. Her father was against Boxing, but she knew her strength and passion and decided to continue her passion at any cost. When she was selected in the 48 kg category in Pennsylvania, she suffered financially. When she got married to Mr. Onler she had no savings except for a couple of life Insurance policies. After her second world championship, the Manipur government offered her the post of a Sub-Inspector in 2005. Mary Kom had long dreamt of getting a government job in the sports quota. She earned a salary of ₹ 15,000/- in the first job. Lack of adequate financial resources affected Mary Kom to a large extent. But her grit and conviction took her to the sky.

c. Why was Mary Kom named the 'Queen of Boxing' and 'Magnificent Mary'?

(Govt. MP; QY. 18; June 19; HY. 19; Sep.20)

Mary Kom was an Indian Woman Boxer with an Olympic medal. She was a five-time champion of World Amateur Boxing. She owns the record of being the single and the only woman to earn a medal in 6 world championships. She won a Bronze Medal in London Olympics in 2012. In the flyweight category of World Rankings - ALBA, she stood at the 4th position. She is Padma Bhushan Awardee and has won uncountable awards till date. There were a number of other international level championships in Taiwan, Vietnam, Denmark and so on. But it was retaining her world title in 2006 by defeating Steluta Duta of Romania 22-7 at the Fourth World Championships in New Delhi that she considered as one of the greatest achievements, as she was able to win at home. With the hat-trick of world championship wins, the media christened her "Queen of Boxing" and "Magnificent Mary".

PARAGRAPH QUESTION ANSWER - ADDITIONAL

1. What was her experience while eating in China?

Once, in China, Mary Kom and her teammates were given chopsticks to eat their meals. She had just then painfully begun to master the art of using a knife and fork. There in China, she had to use two sticks to fill her stomach. At last, she managed to eat with the chopsticks by using both her hands to pick up the food and eat. Her teammates asked for spoons and ate the food. She was very hungry and so she managed the complex work required to eat her food. She ate enough to satisfy her appetite and her sense of taste. After five years of travelling, she started taking along some packed food from home.



A. Abbreviations.

Note the abbreviation used in the following sentence taken from the lesson 'The Queen of Boxing'. "In the quarter- final, I defeated Nadia Hokmi of Poland by RSC." Here, the expansion of RSC is Referee Stopped Contest.

Look at the other abbreviations used in the lesson.

USA - United States of America

AIBA - Association Internationale de Boxe Amateur

Write the expanded forms of the following abbreviations, we commonly come across in our daily life.

1. IELTS	International English Language Testing System
2. GST	Goods and Services Tax
3. TNPSC	Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
4. STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialling
5. ISD	International Subscriber Dialling
6. MBA	Master of Business Administration
7. MHRD	Ministry of Human Resource Development
8. GPS	Global Positioning System
9. NSS	National Service Scheme
10. PTA	Parent-Teacher Association

11. NGO	Non - Governmental Organisation
12. ICU	Intensive Care Unit
13. IIM	Indian Institute of Management
14. MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
15. ECG	Electro-cardio gram
16. NCC	National Cadet Corps
17. LED	Light Emitting Diode
18. CPU	Central Processing Unit
19. CBSE	Central Board of Secondary Education
20. GDP	Gross Domestic Product
21. LCD	Liquid Crystal Display
22. NRI	Non - Resident Indian
23. IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
24. ITI	Industrial Training Institute
25. USB	Universal Serial Bus

ADDITIONAL : (Abbreviations and Acronyms)

1. SIM	Subscriber's Identity Module
2. NASA	National Aeronautics and Space Administration
3. AD	Anno Domini
4. AM	Ante Meridiem
5. GMT	Greenwich Mean Time
6. GNP	Gross National Product
7. USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
8. YMCA	Young Men's Christian Association
9. SEATO	Southeast Asia Treaty Organisation
10. NCERT	National Council of Educational Research and Training
TNSCERT	Tamil Nadu State Council of Educational Research and Training

B. Note the underlined words in the sentences below. They are antonyms formed by adding prefixes 'un' and 'dis' to the base words.

- ❖ The boxers were not unbeatable as I had earlier thought.
- ❖ The greatest disadvantage for me was my loss of appetite.

Now form the opposites of the words given below by prefixing 'un', 'in', 'dis', 'ir', 'il' appropriately.

1. <u>un</u> fortunate	6. <u>ir</u> regular	11. <u>in</u> decent
2. <u>dis</u> respect	7. <u>in</u> active	12. <u>il</u> legitimate
3. <u>irr</u> ational	8. <u>dis</u> agree	13. <u>un</u> aware
4. <u>in</u> direct	9. <u>dis</u> obedient	14. <u>in</u> finite
5. <u>un</u> comfortable	10. <u>dis</u> continue	15. <u>un</u> necessary

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C. Idioms Related to Sports.

The world of sports has given us many idiomatic expressions like 'blow-by-blow.' Read the description of each idiom given below. Then match these idioms with their meaning given in the box:

- i. **throw in the towel** : Wet towels are kept near a boxing ring to wipe off the sweaty of boxer between rounds. When a boxer was getting badly beaten, his manager would throw a towel in the ring to end the fight.
- ii. **in our corner** : In a boxing match, the corners are the two opposite angles of a boxing ring where the boxers rest between rounds.
- iii. **on the ropes** : Boxing rings are typically enclosed by four ropes. As a boxer when your opponent has forced you against the ropes with his/her attack, you are in trouble.
- iv. **below the belt** : Hits below the beltline are generally considered illegal in boxing.
- v. **square off** : Facing each other at the beginning of a match.

Meaning :

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| a. state of near collapse or defeat | - on the ropes |
| b. unfair or unsporting behavior | - below the belt |
| c. prepare for a conflict | - square off |
| d. on your side in an argument or dispute | - in our corner |
| e. to give up | - throw in the towel |



Listening Activity

Read the questions based on the running commentary of a cricket match. Then, listen to the running commentary of the match read out by your teacher or played on the recorder and tick the right answers.

- i. Who faced the first ball in the 49th over?
(a) Kulasekara (b) Yuvraj (c) Dhoni (d) Sachin [Ans: (b) Yuvraj]
- ii. Which batsman hit a sixer?
(a) Kulasekara (b) Bajji (c) Dhoni (d) Yuvraj [Ans: (c) Dhoni]
- iii. Where was the match held?
(a) Chennai (b) Delhi (c) Calcutta (d) Mumbai [Ans: (d) Mumbai]
- iv. Who were popularly called "The Finishers"?
(a) Dhoni and Yuvaraj (b) Bajji and Malinga (c) Gambhir and Yuvaraj (d) Perara and Malinga [Ans: (a) Dhoni and Yuvaraj]
- v. How many runs did India need to win the match in the last four overs?
(a) 21 (b) 27 (c) 30 (d) 37 [Ans: (b) 27]



Speaking Activity

In groups of five, discuss the following topic taking examples from Mary Kom's life.

Athletes cannot run with money in their pockets. They must run with hope in their heart and dreams in their head.

The following expressions may help you in connecting ideas and presenting your views to the class.

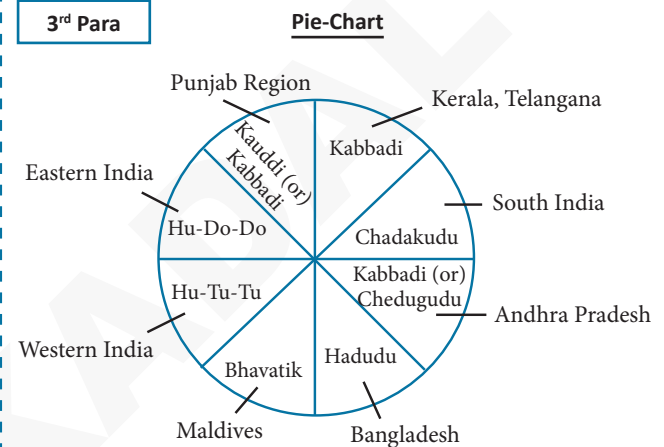
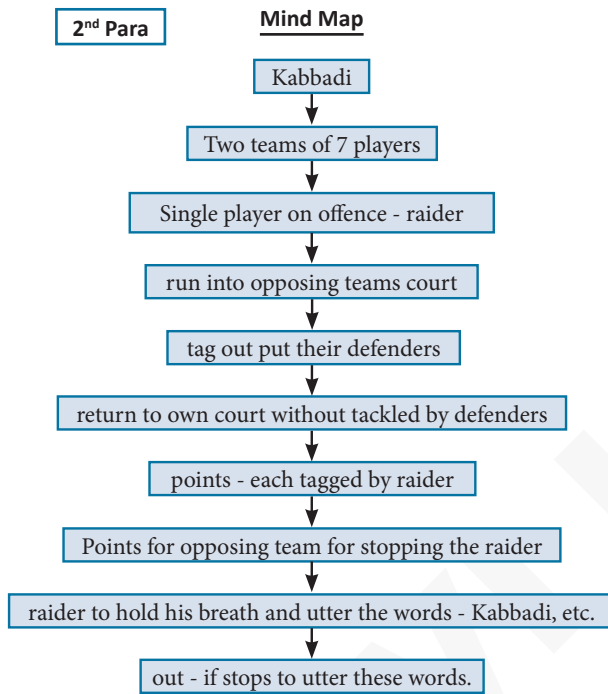
- ✓ In my opinion...
- ✓ I whole-heartedly support...
- ✓ At the outset, let me say...
- ✓ I should like to draw your attention to...
 - ◆ Mary Kom owns the record of being the single and only woman to earn a medal in 6 world championships.
 - ◆ Though her parents were against boxing, she knew her strength and passion for boxing and decided to continue her passion at any cost.
 - ◆ Manipur State Boxing coach played a vital role in her training.
 - ◆ He not only gave her boxing training, but made her learn social and living skills too.
 - ◆ After her marriage, her husband also motivated her to continue Boxing.

- ◆ She took part again in International events and won Silver and Gold Medals in Asian games and AIBA respectively.
- ◆ She made India proud with her outstanding performance.
- ◆ I should like to draw your attention that starting from the scratch and touching the sky was not easy for everyone.
- ◆ In my opinion, she has proved that she is no less than a Legend. She is an inspiration to millions of people all over the world.



ENCODING AND DECODING

i) Represent the other paragraphs in a visual form of your choice. (flow chart, mind-map, pie-chart, etc)



ii) Choose the correct option.

- A contact sport usually involves a _____ contact between players.
(a) violent (b) gentle (c) physical [Ans: (c) physical]
- Kabbadi is a game played between _____.
(a) seven teams of two players (b) two teams of seven players
(c) four teams of seven players [Ans: (b) two teams of seven players]
- A single _____.
(a) player on offence is referred to as a raider. (b) offence is referred to as a raider.
(c) raider is an offence by the player. [Ans: (a) player on offence is referred to as a raider.]

iii) Answer the following.

- How does a raider score points for his team?**
Points are scored for each player tagged by the raider.
- When does a raider concede a point to the opponent team?**
When the opposing team stops the raider, it earns a point.
- Can a player be revived when he/she is out of the game? Explain your answer.**
Players can be revived for each point scored by their team from a tag or tackle.
- Kabbadi is called by different names in different parts of India. Do you know how Pallankuzhi is called in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala?**

Karnataka	- Ali guli mane
Andhra Pradesh	- Vamana guntalu
Kerala	- Kuzhipara

G Grammar

MODAL VERBS

A. Fill in the blanks with suitable modal verbs.

1. We are not completely sure but Kishore _____ come back tomorrow. [Ans: may]
2. When Koushik was a child, he _____ play in the street. [Ans: used to]
3. _____ I have some more juice, please? (QY. 18) [Ans: Could]
4. We _____ not paint this room now. [Ans: need]
5. I _____ rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher. [Ans: would]
6. _____ I use your mobile phone? [Ans: can]
7. In schools, students _____ wear uniforms. It is compulsory. [Ans: must]
8. The voyagers did not _____ to drop anchor at the unknown island. [Ans: dare]
9. Thou _____ love your neighbour. [Ans: shall]
10. The Manager _____ not excuse you, if you fail to complete your assignment today. [Ans: will]
11. Helen jotted down the important points lest she _____ forget it. [Ans: would]
12. You _____ never retain me against my wishes. [Ans: can]
13. Being a Monday, the shops _____ not be crowded today. [Ans: will]
14. I _____ admit my fault, if I were you. [Ans: would]
15. The groom _____ certainly be over 30 years of age. [Ans: must]
16. My brother _____ go abroad to pursue his higher studies next year. [Ans: will]
17. It's not that urgent. You _____ take your own time. [Ans: can]
18. There is a lot of time left, so you _____ not panic. [Ans: need]
19. _____ I turn on the fan, please? [Ans: could]
20. I _____ not believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there? [Ans: could]
21. Dinesh _____ be the richest person in the village. He has just bought two luxury cars. [Ans: must]
22. Nirmala _____ write perfectly when she was seven. [Ans: used to]

B. Practise your modal verbs. Look at these signs and write down the rules, regulation or advice they complete sentence using the modal verbs given below :

can - could - may - might - must - ought to - shall - should - will - would



- i. Chemical goggles must be worn in this area.
- ii. You should buckle up for your safety.
- iii. Trespassers will be prosecuted.

- iv. Passersby must be careful in this site as it has potentially dangerous falling material.
- v. You may use the "Right to know" information at this office.
- vi. Doors should be closed when not in use.
- vii. None must loiter in this area.
- viii. One can use this exit during fire.
- ix. This way must be used for exit.
- x. The floor is slippery. You should walk carefully only.
- xi. Authorized persons will be permitted.
- xii. You should bend your knees while lifting.

C. Read the following passage adapted from 'Three Men in a Boat' and fill in the blanks with appropriate modals and read the paragraph aloud.

I thought I would go to British Museum today to read the treatment for some slight ailment of which I had a touch. I ____ (1) ____ read all I wanted to read and then felt I ____ (2) ____ begin to study diseases. I started to generally turn the leaves idly.

I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms and discovered I ____ (3) ____ be having it for months without knowing it. Cholera, I had severe complications. Diphtheria, I ____ (4) ____ have been born with. I was relieved to find that Bright's disease I had only in a modified form as so far as that was concerned, I ____ (5) ____ live for years. The only disease I ____ (6) ____ conclude I had not got was a housemaid's knee. I sat and pondered. I tried to feel my heart. I ____ (7) ____ (not feel) my heart. I walked into the reading room as a happy healthy man but crawled out as decrepit wreck.

Ans: (1) could (2) should (3) may (4) must (5) would (6) could (7) could



Prepositions

Sometimes a sentence can end with a preposition. Read the sentences give below.

- ◆ This seat is not very comfortable to sit _____. [Ans: on]
- ◆ My father gave me some pictures to look _____. [Ans: at]
- ◆ Was it worth waiting _____? [Ans: for]

The preposition 'in', 'at', and 'for' occur at the end of the sentence and it is acceptable in usage.

A. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with appropriate prepositions.

- (i) In case of difficulty, you should refer to a dictionary and then respond to the question.
- (ii) The clothes that he has put on are very impressive. He is going to his hometown to pay homage to the village head.
- (iii) The nearest hospital in this place is at a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either by car or by a bicycle.

B. Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions and read the paragraph aloud for better understanding of the use of prepositions.

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection ____ (1) ____ people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough ____ (2) ____ the wearer to be able to move his head and arms ____ (3) ____, and a month's supply ____ (4) ____ food and drinking

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water can also be stored ____ (5) ____ it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see ____ (6) ____ the window in the front, and breathe ____ (7) ____ a curved pipe. The life preserver is made ____ (8) ____ water proof cloth attached ____ (9) ____ circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer ____ (10) ____ sharp rocks and hungry fish.

Ans.: (1) to (2) for (3) in (4) of (5) in
(6) through (7) into (8) of (9) to (10) from

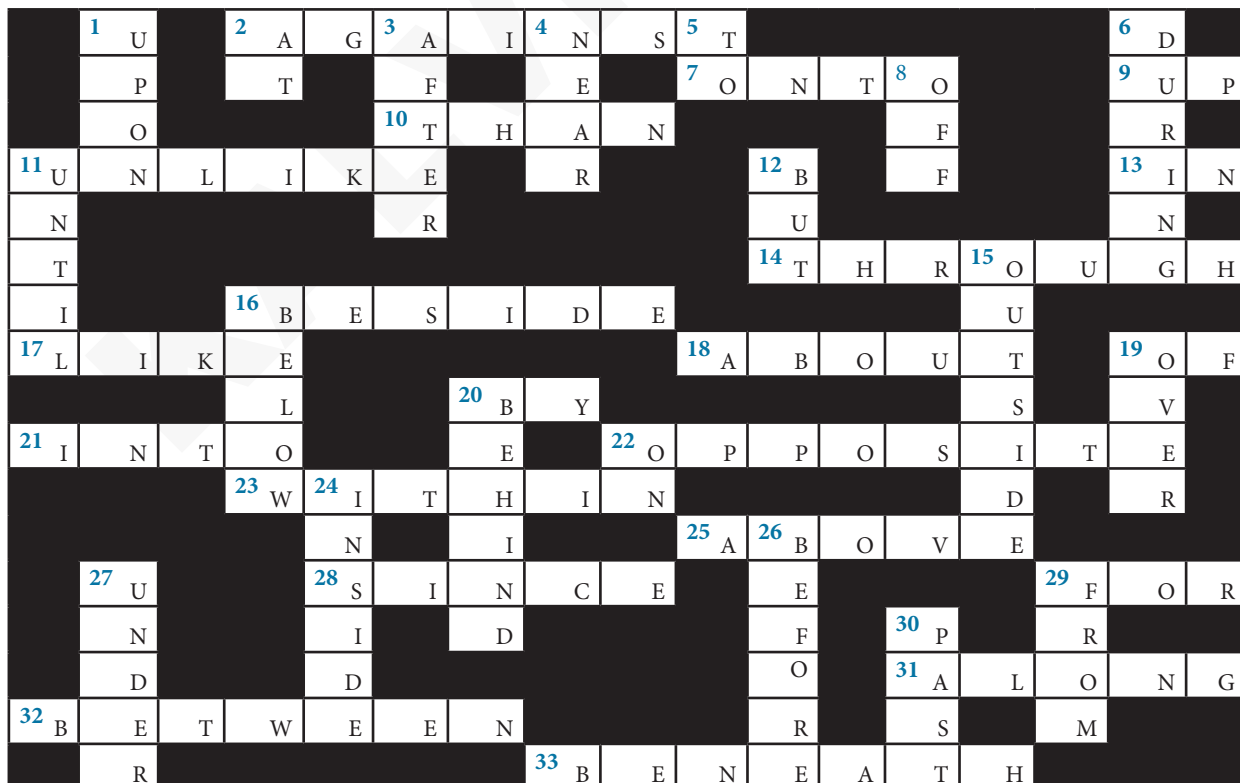
C. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences, using prepositions if necessary.

- (i) The new machines are quite different **from** the old ones. They are able to work **at** a much faster pace, with a substantially reduced risk **for** the environment.
- (ii) The students discussed the problem **among** themselves. However, they did not arrive **at** any conclusion. They went **to** their class teacher and discussed **with** her. She gave a solution **for** it and they were happy.

D. Do you know what happened to the Titanic, the largest ship to sail then? She hit an iceberg and sank into the Atlantic Ocean. Now choose the right word and complete the paragraph. Read the paragraph aloud.

The wreck ____ (1) ____ (up/of) the RMS Titanic lies ____ (2) ____ (in/at) a depth of ____ (3) ____ (about/above) 12,500 feet about 370 miles southeast ____ (4) ____ (of/off) the coast of Newfoundland. It lies ____ (5) ____ (in/on) two main pieces about, a third ____ (6) ____ (of/off) a mile apart. The bow is still largely recognizable ____ (7) ____ (with/ within) many preserved interiors, despite the damage it sustained hitting the sea floor. A debris field ____ (8) ____ (of/for) the wreck contains thousands ____ (9) ____ (on/ of) items spilled ____ (10) ____ (from/of) the ship as it sank. She sank ____ (11) ____ (in/ at) the year 1912.

Ans: (1) of (2) at (3) about (4) off (5) in
(6) of (7) with (8) of (9) of (10) from (11) in

E. Solve the crossword using the clues given below.

Across

2. We fought _____ the measure. (7)
7. The cat jumped _____ the table. (4)
9. The cat climbed _____ the tree. (2)
10. My story is shorter _____ yours. (4)
11. Cats are _____ dogs. (6)
13. Put the cookie _____ the jar. (2)
14. Let's walk _____ the park. (7)
16. The vegetables were planted _____ the apple tree. (6)
17. Banu sings _____ a bird. (4)
18. My story is _____ my pets. (5)
19. Subash is the president _____ our class. (2)
20. We live _____ the river. (2)
21. Let's walk _____ class together. (4)
22. The bank is _____ the park. (8)
23. We live _____ the city limits. (6)
25. I saw John waving _____ the crowd. (5)
28. I am more cautious _____ the fall. (5)
29. I have a present _____ you. (3)
31. We strolled _____ the river. (5)
32. He ran _____ us. (7)
33. The leaves had collected _____ the trees. (7)

Down

1. I put the book _____ the table. (4)
2. Please meet me _____ the cafe. (2)
3. Dessert will be served _____ dinner. (5)
4. My house is _____ the school. (4)
5. We walked _____ the store. (2)
6. No eating _____ class. (6)
8. The book fell _____ my desk. (3)
11. I will not leave _____ the speech is finished. (5)
12. The store is open everyday _____ Sunday. (3)
15. The dog is _____ the house. (7)
16. The cat is hiding _____ my bed. (5)
19. The cat jumped _____ the dog. (4)
20. He is hiding _____ the bookcase. (6)
22. Dinner is _____ the table. (2)
24. I put my hands _____ my Pockets. (6)
26. We will eat _____ the play. (6)
27. The cat is sleeping _____ the cot. (5)
29. This letter is _____ my aunt. (4)
30. We ran _____ the other kids. (4)

Writing



TASK : On the basis of your understanding of the given sample, make notes of the following text and write a summary in about 75 words.

Notes :

NATIVE GAMES

- | | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Out Door | : Kabbadi, Ghilli |
| Indoor | : Dhaayakattam, Paramapadham, Pallanguzhi, Paandi or Aadupuliaattam |
| Benefits | : Rich cultural and heritage values - Ancestral knowledge - Observational and Math skills |
| Logical thinking | : building strategy - concentration - basic maths. - improve motor skills |
| Western games | : one-dimensional - waste money in courses |
| Advantages | : suitable for all ages, interaction between generations |
| Origin | : traditional games |

Summary :

Today's generation has to realize the importance of traditional games compared to western games like cricket, football, or tennis. Traditional games of our soil include outdoor games like Kabaddi, Ghilli, indoor games like Dhaayakattam, Paramapadham, Pallanguzhi, Paandi and Aadupuliaattam.

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These games have rich cultural and heritage value. Unlike the one-dimensional western games, traditional games sharpen observational and math skills. They also develop skills like logical thinking, building strategy, concentration, aiming. They improve motor skills, hand-eye co-ordination and help identify colours. These environment friendly games are suitable for all ages and provide interaction between generations. Most modern games originated from traditional games from our country.

- C. Debate is an essential skill and your class room is the best place to practice this skill. Your teacher will now divide the class in to two groups and organize a debate on the topic “Fast food tastes better than nutritious food”. The following points may help you to participate and speak in a debate. One group will speak FOR the motion and the other group will speak AGAINST the motion. Now prepare a speech for the debate.**

For

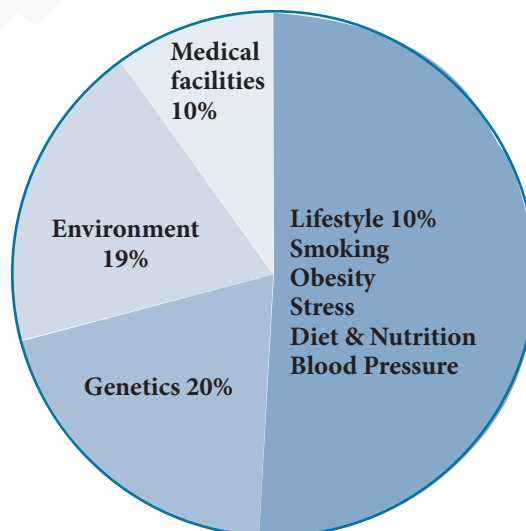
Respected Jury and my dear friends. I would like to speak supporting the motion “Fast food tastes better than nutritious food”. First of all, the topic deals with ‘taste’ and not health. It has been scientifically proved that when one consumes food that is high in fat and sugar, one’s cravings for such food will increase. The texture and flavour give the real mouthfeel. Trans fat in fried foods tastes better. Moreover, I wish to state that the actual macro-nutrient make-up of the food is an important factor. The amount of carbohydrate and proteins. The food manufacturers spend millions to find the perfect combo of salt, sugar and fat that gives our brain a pleasurable feeling. So, I conclude saying that fast food always tastes better. Thank you.

Against

Good evening to one and all. I am going to speak against the motion, “Fast food tastes better than nutritious food”. Before I begin, I wish to defend the point that the perfect combo of salt, sugar, fat makes food tastier. Natural sugar cane, pepper and rock salt are healthy, tasty and harmless. We have to know that our taste buds need a boost. Herbs and spices can make a huge impact on your nutrient intake as well as offer taste. The sandwich of fresh vegetables and salad of fruits dipped in honey is worth a million. Fast food kills the real pleasure of staying fit. They add to cholesterol. On the other hand, nutritious food always supports our wellness. The right nutrients at the right time offer us a perfect taste, so, I request you all to eat healthy, stay fit and be happy.

D. WRITING AN ARTICLE

TASK : Read and understand the data presented in the pie-chart below on factors affecting health, and write an article for your school magazine highlighting the fact that it’s our lifestyle that determines how healthy we remain. Write your article in about 150 words. Give a suitable little too.



LIFESTYLE DEFINES YOU

- by Lalith Kishore

As human beings, every individual is born with unique skills and personality but the Lifestyle of an individual depends on various factors including social and cultural backgrounds. A healthy lifestyle goes beyond such backgrounds and provides a sense of responsibility towards one's body and environment. It is our lifestyle that shapes our future and propels our energy in achieving our goals. It has been recently researched and published that, around 50% of people in the world follow an unhealthy lifestyle whereas 10% and 19% of the people take responsibility towards Health and Environment respectively.

Not so healthy lifestyle followers actively indulge in smoking, drinking and drugs. These lead to stress, obesity, blood pressure and heart diseases. Stress is an important lifestyle changer. Stress can be either physical and mental pressure due to work, marriage, relationship, family, or friends. It is important to manage stress by doing Yoga, Meditation and Breathing exercises regularly to avoid any fatal consequences due to stress.

As responsible individuals, it is our basic necessity to take care of our health. For a healthy body, we need to follow a healthy lifestyle. After all, Health is Wealth.



PROSE - UNIT 3

FORGETTING

- Robert Lynd

ROBERT WILSON LYND (1879 – 1949) was an Irish writer. He was a long-serving literary editor at the News Chronicle. He is one of the greatest English essayists of modern times. His essays are humorous, delightful, ironical and satirical. His style of writing is elegant and charming.



INTRODUCTION:

Even people with good memory power, have problems with forgetfulness. It may also be termed as absent-mindedness. In this lesson, the author Robert Lynd elaborates peoples' forgetfulness. He elucidates the cause, nature and effects of forgetfulness. This humorous essay deals with the things which people don't forget and usually forget.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ The author Robert Lynd elaborates people's forgetfulness.
- ✦ He narrates the causes, nature and effects of forgetfulness.
- ✦ He wonders about the efficiency of human memory instead of inefficiency.
- ✦ The modern man remembers even the telephone numbers, the addresses of his friends and the dates of good vintages.
- ✦ In some matters, human memory works less than its usual perfection.
- ✦ The author tells that he is a forgetful man though he is a life-long devotee of medicines.
- ✦ It is the young rather than the adult who forget things. Sportsmen also have worse memories.
- ✦ Lynd remarks that such absent-mindedness is a virtue. These people have no time to remember the mediocre. They are making the best of lives.
- ✦ Socrates, the great Greek Philosopher and S.T. Coleridge, the great English poet were absent-minded people.
- ✦ The possession of a good memory is a great advantage for all people.
- ✦ Most of us are born with efficient memories. That is why the institution of the family survives in this modern city.

GLOSSARY

SYNONYMS

WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
abstracted	வேறு எண்ணத்தில் மூழ்கி இருத்தல்	lacking concentration on what is happening around; inattentive	He is abstracted by a bird outside the classroom.
admitted	ஒப்புக்கொள்தல்	accepted	He admitted his mistakes.
anglers	மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள் (பொழுதுபோக்குக்காக)	people who fish (for pleasure)	Every Sunday the two anglers come to the lake for fishing.

WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
anticipating	எதிர்நோக்கி	expecting	I am anticipating an appointment order from a multinational company.
antipathy	கடும் வெறுப்பு	strong dislike	He feels an antipathy against her behaviour.
astonished	ஆச்சரியப்படுதல்	surprised	I was astonished at my teacher's command of language.
audacious	துணிச்சலான	bold and daring	His plan of going abroad is an audacious decision.
delights	பெரும் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைதல்	cheers	He delights to accompany the tourists.
delinquent	குற்றம் இழைத்தவர்	a young person who is regularly involved in wrongdoing	He has been delinquent in paying his taxes.
departing	விட்டுச் செல்தல்	out-going; leaving	The old man got injured while departing from a train.
eccentric	இயற்கைக்கு மாறுபட்டவன்	tending to act in strangely	Most people considered him a harmless eccentric .
efficiency	திறமை	ability	His efficiency in executing the job is very poor.
efficient	திறமையுள்ள	capable, effective	The new leader is an efficient person.
embarrassing	சங்கடப்படுத்துகிற	humiliating; disturbing	He asked a lot of embarrassing questions.
exceptional	அபூர்வமான / அசாதாரணமான	excellent; extra-ordinary	He is a man of exceptional talent.
exploits	அருஞ்செயல்கள், சாதனைகள்	daring or heroic acts or actions; feats	I fear my exploits have been exaggerated beyond recognition.
fallible	தவறு செய்யக்கூடிய	capable of making mistakes	All human beings are fallible .
fortunes	பெரிய அளவு பணம்	huge sums of money	Many of my friends have made their fortunes there.
frequently	அடிக்கடி	often; repeatedly	The leader frequently visits his native village.
glorious	புகழ் பெற்ற / மேன்மை பொருந்திய	splendid; magnificent	Do you know about our glorious traditions?
inaccurate	துள்ளியமற்ற, சரியில்லாத	incorrect; wrong	The statistical data on slum clearance is inaccurate .
indignant	மிகக் கோபம் கொண்டு	being very angry	There was an indignant shout from the football players.
intensity	தீவிரம்	passion	The intensity of the storm was frightening.
lie	பொய்	untruth	One lie needs seven lies to wait upon it.
mediocre	சாதாரணமான	not very good, ordinary	The film's plot is predictable and the acting is mediocre .
methodical	திட்டமிடுதலின்படி, சீரான	organized; systematic	She was a methodical lady.
pause	இடைநிறுத்தம்	halt	There was a brief pause in the conversation.
perverter	தவறான பாதையில் செல்பவர்	person who lacks morals	After knowing his behaviour, we confirmed that he is a perverter .
potion	மருந்து	a medicinal beverage, a mixture of liquids	I wonder what will happen if I drink this potion .
prevent	தடைசெய்தல்	stop	Efforts are made to prevent a communal clash.
prosaic	மந்தமான	dull	He includes some humour dialogues to a prosaic play.

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WORD	தமிழ் அர்த்தம்	SYNONYM	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
prosaically	சாதாரணமாக	commonly, ordinarily	They were talking prosaically about the new economic policy of the Government.
psychologist	உளவியலாளர்	one who studies the human mind and behaviour	Her uncle is a psychologist .
quivering	நடுக்கமாக	trembling; shivering	Her voice is quivering with emotion.
reality	மெய்மை, நடப்பு	facts of existence	His dream has become a reality .
recall	நினைவுகூர்தல்	remember	I can't recall what he said at the meeting.
relish	அனுபவித்தல், சுவைத்தல்	gusto	It was a job I did not relish .
reluctant	ஆர்வமற்ற, தயங்குகிற	unwilling	He is reluctant to sign the document.
rely	நம்பிக்கை வைத்தல்	trust; confide	I cannot rely on a liar.
scarcely	அரிதாக, அபூர்வமாய்	scantily; little	He scarcely had time for lunch.
seldom	அரிதாக	occasionally; hardly; rarely	Charities seldom grow big
sieve	சல்லடை	strainer or filter	strain the sauce through a sieve .
statistical	புள்ளிவிவரப்படி	analytical	They provide some useful statistical information.
stuff	பொருட்கள்	goods; substance	He put the stuff in his pocket
superiority	விஞ்சியநிலை, மேன்மைநிலை	supremacy	He is having a superiority complex.
swallow	விழுங்குதல்	gulp; consume	I swallow the capsule.
tempted	வசப்படுதல்	allured	He was tempted by chocolates.
tribute	பாராட்டு, சான்று	testimonial	His recovery is a tribute to the doctors' skill.
Utopia	கனவு உலகம்	dream-world	We weren't out to design a contemporary utopia .
vexation	எரிச்சல், கோபம்	irritation; annoyance	Her face showed her vexation at the delay.
vile	மோசமான	nasty, bad	There are a few vile creatures.
vintage	குறிப்பிட்ட வருடத்தில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட திராட்சை மது	wine of high quality produced in a particular year	He took up a sip of wine savouring the fine vintage .
virtue	ஒழுக்கம், நற்கூறு	integrity; excellence	Humility is the foundation of all virtue .
weary	களைப்பு	tired	He felt weary after the hard work.

ANTONYMS

WORD	ANTONYM (தமிழில் அர்த்தம்)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
abstracted	alert; attentive (எச்சரிக்கையான, கவனமான)	The soldiers were on the alert .
admitted	denied (ஒப்புக்கொள்ள மறுத்து)	He denied having stolen the money.
anticipating	doubting (நம்பத்தயங்கி)	He looked at me with grieved and doubting eyes.
antipathy	like (விரும்புதல்)	I like to see a horror film.
astonished	bored (சலிப்பூட்டுதல்)	We are bored with his endless talk.
audacious	coward; shy (கோழை, பயத்தால் கலவரமடைதல்)	I am a coward when it comes to cockroaches.
delights	appalls; bores (மிரளச் செய்தல், சலிப்பூட்டுதல்)	The drama appalls the viewers with its long dialogues.
delinquent	innocent (மாசற்ற, குற்றமற்ற)	She is an innocent girl.

WORD	ANTONYM (தமிழில் அர்த்தம்)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
departing	coming; arriving (வந்து சேர்தல்)	The Express will be <u>arriving</u> in the 2nd platform shortly.
eccentric	normal; common (வழக்கமான, பொதுவான)	He lacks <u>common</u> sense.
efficiency	inability (இயலாமை)	His <u>inability</u> to read made learning difficult.
efficient	inefficient, ineffective (திறன் அற்ற, பயன் அற்ற)	The whole system is <u>inefficient</u> and corrupt.
embarrassing	comfortable (வசதியாக)	We are quite <u>comfortable</u> .
exceptional	normal; ordinary (சாதாரணமான)	Do you think you are <u>normal</u> ?
exploits	failures (தோல்விகள்)	The fund became exhausted by many <u>failures</u> .
fallible	perfect; infallible (குறையற்ற, தவறற்ற)	Don't expect a <u>perfect</u> work from an imperfect man.
fortunes	debts (கடன்கள்)	The businessman has many <u>debts</u> .
frequently	rarely (அரிதாக)	He <u>rarely</u> goes to his native place.
glorious	inglorious; shameful (அவமதிப்பு, அவமானம்)	Giving or taking bribe is an <u>inglorious</u> act.
inaccurate	correct; accurate (மிகச்சரியான)	The statistical department has given a <u>correct</u> report.
indignant	content, calm (திருப்தியடைந்த, அமைதியான)	We have to stay <u>calm</u> .
intensity	apathy (அக்கறையின்மை, உணர்ச்சியின்மை)	There is widespread <u>apathy</u> among the electorate.
lie	truth (உண்மை)	<u>Truth</u> alone triumphs.
mediocre	extra-ordinary (சிறப்பான, அசாதாரணமான)	He has an <u>extra-ordinary</u> ability in music.
methodical	disorganized; disordered (ஒழுங்கற்ற)	He is a man of <u>disordered</u> character.
pause	continue (தொடர்தல்)	You can <u>continue</u> with your work.
perverter	saint (புனிதர்)	He acted like a <u>saint</u> .
prevent	allow (அனுமதித்தல்)	Please <u>allow</u> me to go.
prosaic	interesting (ஆர்வத்தை ஏற்படுத்துகிற)	The novel is quite <u>interesting</u> to read.
prosaically	interestingly, exceptionally (ஆர்வமாக, அபூர்வமாக)	The poem started <u>interestingly</u> , but failed to follow through.
quivering	steady (நிலையான)	Slow and <u>steady</u> wins the race.
reality	fantasy; illusion (கற்பனை வடிவம், மாயை)	The magician performed many <u>illusions</u> .
recall	forget (மறுத்தல்)	I will never <u>forget</u> his cheatings.
relish	dislike, hate (வெறுப்பு, வெறுத்தல்)	I <u>dislike</u> being away from my family.
reluctant	willing; eager (மனமுவந்து, ஆர்வமாக)	She is <u>willing</u> to help you.
rely	distrust (அவநம்பிக்கை, ஐயம்)	The shop owner always <u>distrusts</u> his servants.
scarcely	abundantly (மிகுதியான)	The plant grows <u>abundantly</u> in the wild forest.
seldom	often; frequently (அடிக்கடி)	He <u>often</u> comes late to the office.
superiority	inferiority (தாழ்வு)	You should get rid of your <u>inferiority</u> complex.
swallow	spit out; expel (வெளியே துப்புதல், வெளியேற்றல்)	Don't <u>spit out</u> through the window.
tempted	appalled (மிரள்தல், திகைத்தல்)	I was <u>appalled</u> by her lack of good manners.

WORD	ANTONYM (தமிழில் அர்த்தம்)	EXAMPLE SENTENCE
tribute	blame; insulting remark (பழித்தல், அவமானப்படுத்துதல்)	You should not <u>blame</u> him.
vexation	pleasure; delight (இன்பம், மகிழ்ச்சி)	There is no <u>pleasure</u> without pain.
vile	good; quality (நல்ல, தரமான)	It really tasted <u>good</u> .
virtue	vice; evil (தீய செயல், தீங்கு)	Money is the root of all <u>evil</u> .
weary	energetic (ஆற்றலுள்ள)	He is an <u>energetic</u> boy.

TEXTBOOK QUESTIONS

1. BASED ON YOUR 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 rather than the inefficiency.

b) Name a few things that a person remembers easily.

(QY. & HY. 18)

A person remembers easily the telephone numbers, addresses of his friends, the dates of good vintage, appointments for lunch and dinner, the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers, the weather report of long-past August and the name of the provincial hotel at which he had a vile meal during the summer. In his ordinary life, he remembers almost everything that he is expected to remember.

c) How do psychologists interpret forgetfulness?

(QY. 19)

The psychologists interpret forgetfulness that we forget things because we wish to forget them.

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

The matter of posting letters is the most common type of forgetfulness according to Lynd.

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

The forgetfulness, due to a long chain of circumstances, leads an 'unadventurous life' after it comes to the hands of Lynd.

f) What are the articles the writer 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 sportsmen are the citizens of 'dreamland'. The reason is that they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing field. They are abstracted from the world outside of them.

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

Both are imaginative people and their minds are filled with matter more glorious. Absent-mindedness of this kind is common about the 'angler' and the 'poet'.

2. BASED ON YOUR READING, ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN TWO TO FOUR SENTENCES EACH.**a) What made people wonder about the absentmindedness of their fellow-beings?**

The publication of a list of articles lost by railway travellers and the sale of the same at a great London station makes people wonder at the absentmindedness of their fellow-beings.

b) What are our memories filled with?

(HY. 19)

The memory of people is mostly filled with the telephone numbers and addresses of their friends and the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and also murderers.

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

(Govt. MP)

A very methodical man always remembers to take the prescribed medicine in time. In such occasion, human memory works with less than its usual capacity.

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

As a rule, medicine is supposed to be taken before, during, or after meals and the meal itself should be a reminder of it. So, taking medicines should be one of the easiest things to remember.

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

(March 19)

People don't like medicines and that is why they forget to take. In this context, Robert Lynd humorously remarks that chemists make a lot of money. It is because people forget to take medicines and therefore their illness is not cured. So the people pay more and more money to the chemists to buy more medicines.

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

Sportsmen returning from the games forget to take their footballs and cricket-bats, when they leave the train. It is due to the reason that they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing-field. But the ordinary man arrives at his destination with all his bags and trunks safe. Thus, Lynd rationalizes their act.

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

The angler may forget his fishing-rod, as the poet may forget to post a letter, because his mind is filled with matter more glorious. Absent-mindedness of this kind is regarded as a virtue by Lynd.

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

Lynd narrates a very funny story of a father who takes his baby out in a perambulator in the morning. When he was crossing near a public-house, he was tempted for a glass of beer. He left the perambulator outside in the street and went into the public-house. 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. She expected that her husband would come trembling and would tell that their baby had been stolen. But on the contrary, at lunch-time, her husband came home smiling cheerfully. He has completely forgotten about his child and the perambulator.

GEQ

GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS**1. What does the list of articles lost in trains suggest?**

(Sep. 20)

The list of articles lost in trains suggests that sportsmen have worse memories than their ordinary serious-minded fellows. They forget to take their footballs and cricket-bats, when they leave the train. It is due to the reason that they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing-field.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

1. "Memory, indeed is half the substance of their art" - Elaborate.

A man who is a perfect remembering machine is seldom a man of the first intelligence. There are various cases of children or men who had marvellous memories and who yet had no intellect to speak of. The great writers, the great composers of music and the poets have been men with exceptional powers of memory. Their memory, indeed, is half the substance of their art.

2. Why does Lynd infer that the world has not yet begun to produce ideal statesmen?

Statesmen seem to have extraordinarily bad memories. The frequency with which the facts in the autobiographies and speeches of statesmen are challenged, suggests that the world has not yet begun to produce ideal statesmen - men, who have the genius of memory and of intellect combined.

3. Enumerate the various ways by which forgetfulness manifests, according to Lynd.

Articles left by the travellers in Railways, medicines not taken at regular intervals, letters not posted in time, articles such as walking-sticks, umbrella left in taxis and other places, footballs and cricket bats left by the sportsmen in trains, poor memory of statesmen, leaving the child outside a public house, are the various ways by which forgetfulness manifests, according to Lynd.

4. What are the common things we often forget, according to Robert Lynd?

The railway passengers leave articles when they reach their destination. The patients forget to take medicines at the proper time. People forget to post their important letters in time.

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

The author says that statesmen have extraordinarily bad memories. Often the facts in the autobiographies and speeches of them are challenged. It shows that they have a very poor memory. In this way, the author remarks that the world has not yet produced an ideal statesman.

6. Who do you think is the most absent-minded person featured in the essay "Forgetting"?

The most absent-minded person featured in the essay "Forgetting" is the father of the child, who took his baby in a perambulator and forgot to bring back home.

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

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 realize you have absent-mindedly left it in the hotel room. Write a letter of apology and regret to your friend. (HY. 19)

Chennai-40,
23rd May, 2018.

My Dear Siva,

Hope this letter finds you in good health. I am happy to tell you that our team has won the cricket match held at Bengaluru. I know that you are unable to participate due to your leg injury. But I thank you for giving me your branded cricket bat. I scored 40 runs from your bat. We returned from Bengaluru just yesterday and I immediately went to your house. Your father told me that you had gone to your uncle's house at Coimbatore for the summer holidays. He gave me the address. Siva, I am sorry to tell you that I have absent-mindedly left your bat in the hotel room. I really regret for the loss of your bat. But anyway I will replace it with a new bat. Please convey my regards to your uncle.

Your loving friend,

S. Ganesh

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

THE CAUSE AND EFFECT OF FORGETFULNESS

- An article by K. Viman

Our memory problems are probably caused by more issues like stress, medications, not getting enough sleep, hormonal changes, depression and alcohol. For example, forgetting your lunch at home, forgetting where you kept your car / motor cycle key, forgetting to switch off the lights / fan while leaving your house, etc.

Stress and anxiety. Anything that makes it harder to concentrate and lock in new information and skills can lead to memory problems. Stress and anxiety both can interfere with attention and block the formation of new memories or the retrieval of old ones.

Medications. Tranquillizers, antidepressants, some blood pressure drugs, and other medications can affect memory, usually by causing sedation or confusion. That can make it difficult to pay close attention to new things.

Lack of sleep. Not getting enough sleep is perhaps the greatest unappreciated cause of forgetfulness. Too little restful sleep can also lead to mood changes and anxiety, which in turn contributes to problems with memory.

Hormonal changes. A faltering thyroid can affect memory as well as disturb sleep and cause depression, both of which can be the causes of forgetfulness. A simple blood test can tell if our thyroid is doing its job properly.

Depression. Common signs of depression include a stifling sadness, lack of drive, and lessening of pleasure in things we ordinarily enjoy. Forgetfulness can also be a sign of depression - or a consequence of it.

Alcohol. Drinking too much alcohol can interfere with short-term memory, even after the effects of alcohol have worn off.

Further, a student studies and understands the events and causes of World War-I thoroughly. After a week, he studies about World War-II. Now, if he fails to remember the events and causes of the First World War, this will be an example of Retroactive interference. Suppose the student fails to remember the events and causes of the Second World War, it will be an example of Proactive interference. Here, forgetfulness is caused by a mix up of previously learned information with new and similar information.

Most memory problems among younger people are caused by emotional discord, which leads to become distracted and unfocused, and thus less effective both at making new memories or summoning old ones.

But luckily, almost all of these causes are only temporary, or easy to fix with the proper medication. Something like getting more sleep, switching a proper medication, or a stress reduction programme could get your memory back on track.

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

INTENSIVE FORGETFULNESS

I will sympathise someone who is intensely forgetful. Forgetfulness is part of our daily life. But intensive forgetfulness has many different causes, one of which is dementia. As one of the most noticeable symptoms of dementia, forgetfulness can trigger a range of emotions in both the person who is living with dementia and their career. It can be frustrating, upsetting and even, on occasions, funny. So, we should not ridicule someone who is intensely forgetful.

Whether they're forgetting a conversation that you had with them the day before, getting lost in a town that they've lived in for 40 years, repetitive behaviour or even hallucinations, it's important to know what you might expect with these symptoms and how to handle them. Dementia can cause these symptoms. In diseases such as Alzheimer's or vascular dementia, deterioration and shrinkage of brain tissue affects the links between brain cells, which make it harder for people to store memories.

It is important to remember that people forget things all the time for no reason. When someone has anxiety, there's a tendency to assume that his forgetfulness means something. Suppose, a person is forgetting things, does that mean he is getting older? Does that mean he has a brain disease? Is his anxiety causing memory loss? It may be as simple as someone forgot. Lots of people forget things all the time. Anxiety causes numerous changes to happen to our brain and the way we think, and all of them can lead to issues that may contribute to forgetfulness.

GEQ GOVERNMENT EXAM QUESTIONS

1. **'It is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels my wonder'. - Elucidate.** (QY. 19)

Robert Lynd says that a modern man remembers telephone numbers, addresses of his friends, dates of good vintages, appointments for lunch and dinner, names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers. Thus he can remember almost everything in his life. He does not forget a single item of his clothing when dressing. Similarly, nobody forgets to shut the front door when leaving the house. A person never forgets to turn off the lights before going to sleep. However, many people fail to remember to take medicines regularly. Even though he has the medicine in his pocket, he forgets to take it at the correct time. He carries a letter in his hand while crossing the post box and forgets to post it. In his train journeys, he forgets books, walking-sticks and umbrellas. Sportsmen forget a number of footballs and cricket-bats. The angler forgets his fishing-rod. Therefore, it is the efficiency rather than the inefficiency of human memory that compels his wonder.

2. **Write a short note on "Absent-mindedness" with reference to the essay on forgetting by Robert Lynd.** (OR)

"Most of us are born with prosaically efficient memories"-Explain it with a story, narrated by Lynd. (OR)

What does Robert Lynd try to convey in his essay on 'Forgetting'? (March 19)

Absent-mindedness is a lack of attention to what you are doing or what is happening around you because you are thinking about other things.

Ordinarily, a 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 crossing near a public-house, he was tempted for a glass of beer. He left the perambulator outside in the street and went into the public-house. 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. She expected that her husband would come trembling and would tell that their baby had been stolen. But on the contrary, at lunch-time, her husband came home smiling cheerfully. He has completely forgotten all about his child and the perambulator. Lynd remarks that very few men below the rank of a philosopher would be capable of such absent-mindedness, like this man in the story. He concludes that most of us are born with prosaically efficient memories. That is why the institution of the family survives in any great modern city.

3. **How does Robert Lynd analyse the various reasons for forgetfulness in humans?** (March 20)

Lynd says that 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. The medicines are usually taken before or after or during meals. The psychologists interpret forgetfulness that we forget things because we wish to forget them. People don't like medicines and that is why they forget to take. In this context, Robert Lynd humorously remarks that chemists make a lot of money. Sportsmen returning from the games forget to take their footballs and cricket-bats, when they leave the train. It is due to the reason that they have their imaginations still filled with a vision of the playing field. But the ordinary man arrives at his destination with all his bags and trunks safe. Thus, Lynd rationalizes their act. The angler may forget his fishing-rod, as the poet may forget to post a letter. Both the angler and the poet are imaginative people and their minds are filled with matter more glorious.

PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A PARAGRAPH OF 100 TO 150 WORDS EACH.

3. How does Robert Lynd prove that men have amazing memories?

Robert Lynd wonders about the efficiency of human memory. Modern man remembers even telephone numbers, the addresses of his friends, appointments for lunch and dinner, the names of actors, actresses, cricketers, footballers and murderers. Thus he can remember almost everything in his life. A man does not forget a single item of his clothing when dressing. Similarly, nobody forgets to shut the front door when leaving the house. Everybody remembers to do the right things at the right moment. Even the ordinary man never forgets to turn off the lights before going upstairs to sleep.

4. "The memory works with less than its usual perfection" – Elaborate this statement.

(OR)

"Chemists make their fortunes out of the medicines people forget to take!" Explain.

Lynd says that 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. The medicines are usually taken before or after or during meals. Psychologists say that we forget things because we wish to forget them. So people don't like medicines and that is why they forget to take the medicines. In this context, Robert Lynd humorously remarks that chemists make a lot of money. It is because people forget to take medicines and therefore their illness is not cured. So they pay more and more money to the chemists to buy more medicines from them.

5. "This, it might be thought, must be due to a lack of interest in other people's letters" – What does it mean?

According to Lynd, the commonest form of forgetfulness is in posting letters. Most people forget to post letters. So he humorously remarks that if anyone asks him to post a letter, he is a poor judge of character. It is because Lynd never posts the letter even if he keeps it in his pocket. The letter, which is not posted, leads an unadventurous life in his pocket. At home, he faces embarrassing questions. And the guilt is brought out of his pocket. This, it might be thought, must be due to a lack of interest in others' letters; but that cannot be the explanation, because he has forgotten to post some of his own letters.



A. HOMONYMS AND HETERONYMS

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

- i) Nobody can say _____ there will be an improvement in the _____. (whether / weather) [Ans: **whether** / **weather**]
- ii) Your ring is _____. Do not _____ it. (loose / lose) [Ans: **loose** / **lose**]
- iii) We found a _____ of biscuits in the old man's shirt _____. (pocket / packet) [Ans: **packet** / **pocket**]
- iv) When the pole vaulter cleared 28 _____, it was declared a record _____. (feet / feat) [Ans: **feet** / **feat**]
- v) Explain the _____ 'Cut your _____ according to your cloth.' (coat / quote) [Ans: **quote** / **coat**]
- vi) The stranger _____ for a few minutes before he _____ my house. (paused / passed) [Ans: **paused** / **passed**]

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UNIT 3

- vii) The _____ dancer turned _____ after the final performance. (weary / wiry) [Ans: wiry / weary]
 viii) The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just _____. I am suffering from a sense of _____. (guilt / gilt) [Ans: guilt; guilt]

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

- Train** as Noun and Verb :
 - Noun : I like travelling by train.
 - Verb : The coach trains the Olympic team.
- Tear** as Noun and Verb :
 - Noun : There's a tear in her eye.
 - Verb : This paper is easy to tear.
- Wind** as Noun and Verb :
 - Noun : The wind is blowing from the south.
 - Verb : He had forgotten to wind his watch.
- Light** as Noun and Adjective :
 - Noun : My light is bright.
 - Adjective : The grandma takes a light supper.
- File** as Noun with different meaning :
 - Noun : I lost the file you gave me.
 - Verb : File the papers immediately.
- Bear** as Noun and Verb :
 - Noun : I saw a black bear in the zoo.
 - Verb : I can't bear people who talk aloud.

B. CLIPPED WORDS

Now, write the clipped and unclipped form of the given words and complete the table.

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

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

Now, refer to a dictionary and match the professions with their relevant job descriptions.

A	B
1. pathologist	a. studies languages and their structure
2. ornithologist	b. studies atmosphere, weather and climate
3. entomologist	c. studies the matter that constitutes the Earth
4. archaeologist	d. studies earthquakes
5. sociologist	e. studies reptiles and amphibians
6. geologist	f. studies functioning of human society
7. linguist	g. studies artefacts and physical remains
8. seismologist	h. studies birds
9. herpetologist	i. studies insects
10. meteorologist	j. studies diseases

[Ans: 1-(j); 2-(h); 3-(i); 4-(g); 5-(f); 6-(c); 7-(a); 8-(d); 9-(e); 10-(b)]

Fill in the blanks choosing the words from the box. Refer to a dictionary if required. One has been done for you.

thespian, sadist, polyglot, ambidextrous, philanthropist,
misanthrope, bibliophile, nonagenarian, teetotaler, 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 **bibliophile**.
- Peter always refuses alcohol, when it is offered to him at parties and takes a soft drink instead. He says he always has abstained and will always abstain from alcohol as it is a matter of principle for him. We can call Peter a **teetotaler**.
 - 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. Aruna is an **optimist**.
 - 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.
 - The Chairperson of our company keeps travelling all over the world to attend conferences and we call her a **globetrotter**.
 - 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 his right hand. Antony is **ambidextrous**.
 - 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**.
 - Tharini acts as an 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. Tharini is a **polyglot**.
 - My grandparents are in their nineties. I am glad that this **nonagenarian** couple is active, cheerful and in good health.
 - 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**.
 - 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.

seldom, admitted, methodical, reality, virtue, vile, indignant, relish, fact

1. seldom × often
2. admitted × denied
3. methodical × disorderly
4. reality × fantasy
5. virtue × vice
6. vile × good
7. indignant × delighted
8. relish × hate
9. fact × fiction

Y	V	P	I	N	X	T	F	I	Y	L	M	I	J	I	G	D	W	K	R
H	O	X	J	W	F	K	R	L	W	I	A	Q	M	Z	Y	H	H	M	X
F	A	N	T	A	S	Y	R	E	J	S	R	D	M	C	Q	E	S	N	C
T	M	C	X	A	U	E	E	Y	L	H	A	T	E	E	P	D	E	F	F
O	H	Z	V	C	D	T	Q	V	J	A	F	I	N	A	E	E	D	Q	N
U	F	H	C	R	L	D	D	X	D	O	O	G	N	F	N	N	G	C	G
L	B	I	O	R	O	F	M	G	Q	A	E	X	I	N	Z	I	A	F	D
V	L	S	C	O	N	F	C	L	T	Q	H	E	E	M	Y	E	L	M	T
R	I	U	G	T	O	N	O	P	T	M	D	W	C	Q	J	D	E	G	C
D	K	L	Y	Z	I	L	D	L	H	Q	G	Q	I	D	L	E	G	T	O
E	F	D	L	R	T	O	D	E	K	B	V	M	V	A	S	P	H	M	V
L	N	X	T	M	C	C	N	A	E	V	I	R	R	A	F	R	W	S	F
I	X	M	N	H	I	H	F	S	E	N	C	L	J	P	A	K	R	O	P
G	M	N	E	X	F	C	A	C	K	Y	S	F	G	U	O	T	J	Y	N
H	M	P	U	X	P	Q	I	D	K	C	Q	J	I	Q	F	C	F	G	U
T	O	A	Q	J	H	V	D	Q	Z	R	D	I	F	N	T	X	O	I	I
E	W	P	E	L	X	Q	N	J	E	X	S	Y	B	K	E	W	A	W	O
D	I	N	R	B	U	M	Z	H	U	V	H	V	D	J	N	C	O	D	G
U	C	H	S	P	H	A	Z	A	R	D	D	I	A	V	Q	N	I	F	S
W	W	D	N	W	X	J	D	K	L	I	O	L	Q	H	H	Q	D	X	U



Listening Activity

- A. 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 suitably.

- i. Edison travelled to New Jersey by _____. [Ans: a train]
- ii. The station master enquired Edison if _____. [Ans: he had left anything behind]
- iii. Edison raced back to the car, when he saw _____. [Ans: the face of his bride]
- iv. Albert Einstein was working in _____. [Ans: Princeton University]
- v. One day, when he was going back home, he _____. [Ans: forgot his home address]
- vi. Einstein asked the cab driver if he knew _____. [Ans: Einstein's home]
- vii. The driver was so good that he _____. [Ans: dropped Einstein at his home and did not even collect his fare from him]



Speaking Activity

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

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

I will tell the Train Ticket Examiner that I have booked my ticket online. He could verify from his chart that my name would have been entered there. Since my travel is in the reserved compartment of the train, as per Indian Railway's recent notification, I need not carry my ticket, when my ticket is booked online.

Further, I will show the SMS, which I have received as an acknowledgement of purchase of a ticket from IRCTC on my mobile phone to the Train Ticket Examiner.

- ii) You forget to wish your best 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.

Myself : Hi Ramesh! I am sorry. I could not send you birthday greetings..

Ramesh : I think nowadays you are becoming so selfish.

Myself : No.. No.. Your assumption is wrong.

Ramesh : I knew that last week you had gone to your native place. But you didn't send even an SMS.

Myself : Ramesh! You might have not known that I lost my smart phone in the bus journey.

Ramesh : Oh! Have you lost your mobile?

- Myself : Yes. Somebody might have stolen it in the crowded bus. I filed a complaint in the police station.
- Ramesh : Now I understand why you have not contacted me.
- Myself : I stored all the information about our friends in it. Now I lost everything.
- Ramesh : Don't worry. I'll give such information when you buy a new mobile.
- Myself : Thank you Ramesh.

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

- It is not correct that forgetfulness is the beginning of happiness. However, a little forgetfulness can be tolerated. A study in the journal 'Neuron' says forgetting information isn't a failure on our brain's part. In fact, just the opposite is true - letting go of some information actually helps our mind work better. Assuming we aren't putting ourselves at risk of dementia, a little forgetfulness is nothing to worry about.
- The research review concluded our brain's main goal isn't to remember every little detail of our life. Its bigger focus is making good decisions in the future. Because there's new information constantly flooding the brain, remembering everything would be totally overwhelming. To make a decision, we need to consider a lot of pros and cons. To remember the stuff that's actually important, our mind needs to let go of some of the stuff, says an expert.
- It's important that the brain forgets irrelevant details and instead focuses on the stuff that's going to help make decisions in the real world. If we haven't done algebra since high school, there's no reason our brain would have felt the need to remember how to solve those. Forgetting doesn't mean our brain is messing up. In fact, the mind actually makes a point of actively losing track of those little details. New neurons in the hippocampus - the part of our brain responsible for memory - encourage our brain to forget.
- If the brain didn't make a habit of forgetting, we would start to confuse ourselves. Our brain mashes all those specific memories into generalized ones to make it easier. The point of memory is to make us intelligent persons who can make decisions given the circumstances, and an important aspect in helping us do that is being able to forget some information.

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

ABSENT-MINDED PEOPLE HAVE 'SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE'

It is good to be forgetful. A study published by Neuron said that forgetful people may have superior intelligence. Now having an absent mind is not a problem instead a sign of intelligence as your brain is focused on the important things only. Storing too much in your mind is more like having a battle of information inside to be remembered by your brain. It can also become a reason to lose focus. It is not worth storing everything in your mind after having technology that is just a click away. Information can be easily stored in this fast era of technology. People trying to remember everything may have a hard time making important decisions.

This combination of intelligence and forgetfulness has long puzzled neuroscientists as a bad memory was seen as a failure of the brain's mechanism for storing and retrieving information. In fact, the purpose of our 'memory' is not to remember facts, but to help making intelligent decisions by retaining only valuable information. So the brain is not malfunctioning when it forgets something, it may have been actively trying to ditch the memory so it can focus on something more important or create a picture that is easier to understand.

As the research defines, forgetfulness is an activity of the brain to get rid of unwanted information and collectively store information required for smarter functioning and effective decision making. With this function, the brain works smarter and effectively.



Now, 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 is different from other robots as it starts to think on its own like a human.

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

While writing science fiction, one should make sure the story draws some parallels or association from the emotions and desires of the present humankind.

iii) **What inspired Sujatha's themes?**

Mary Shelly's Frankenstein.

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

Sujatha combined reasoning and science in his writings. He expressed his views distinctively and his works inspired many to study computer science.

Sura's ▪ XI Std ▪ Smart English ▪ UNIT 3 - Forgetting

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UNIT 3

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

- i) difficult to believe (para 1)
- ii) a style or category of art, music or literature (para 2)
- iii) having many sides (para 4)
- iv) capable of being understood (para 5)

[Ans: incredible]

[Ans: genre]

[Ans: multifaceted]

[Ans: fathomable]



PASSIVISATION : PASSIVE VOICE AND ACTIVE VOICE

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

1. The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru.

The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot.

[Ans: Active to Passive]

2. The bananas were eaten by the monkey.

The monkeys ate the bananas.

[Ans: Passive to active]

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 with happiness.

6. A house is being constructed by them.

They are constructing a house.

7. Let the door not be slammed.

Do not 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

The Nobel prize was awarded to Tagore.

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 which lashed Chennai, threw normal life out of gear.

2. NEET CLASSES TO BEGIN ON SEPT. 20TH

The Centre co-ordinator has informed the candidates that NEET classes will begin on Sept. 20th.

3. 12 INJURED AS BUSES COLLIDE

About twelve passengers were injured when two buses collided at the Dindigul bus terminus yesterday.

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

Telephone customers will be provided with video phones.

3. Card license to replace paper driving license

Paper driving license will soon be replaced with license cards.

4. ATMs without security guard to close

ATMs, which do not have security guards will be closed down.

F. DESCRIBING A PROCESS**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 ____ (1) ____ to the water. The vessel ____ (2) ____ with a lid. The tea ____ (3) ____ and ____ (4) ____ into the cups. Sugar ____ (5) ____ and ____ (6) ____ well. The tea ____ (7) ____ hot.

Ans : (1) should be added (2) should be covered (3) should be filtered (4) poured
(5) should be added (6) stirred (7) should be served

2. Here is a recipe to make chocolate cake in a pressure cooker. Rewrite the instructions in passive voice. The first one has been done for you.

The flour, cocoa powder and baking powder are first sifted in a mixing bowl. Then the butter, sugar, salt, water and vanilla are added and beaten using a whisk. The eggs are then added and beaten until the batter is smooth. The batter is then transferred into the baking tin. The pressure cooker is heated, covered with the lid but without the pressure for about 3-4 minutes on high heat, after which the cake tin is placed in the empty cooker. (Water should not be added in the cooker) The lid is closed (without the pressure), the flame is lowered and it is 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.

The gift is placed in a rectangular box. This makes it easier to wrap than oddly shaped boxes. Then the amount of paper needed is measured and cut. The gift is placed on the paper and the loose end is wrapped up and over after which a cut is made. Now the gift is placed face down and centered on the paper. The first edge is brought up and taped in place onto the box and then the other side is also brought up and taped in place. Next, the sides are folded in against the edges of the box and the diagonal flaps are creased. The top edge is folded down and sealed to the box after which the bottom edge is folded up and sealed. Finally, a gift tag, bow and a ribbon are added to make it look classy and impress the recipients.

S V Subject and Verb Agreement

UNIT 3

A. Underline the correct verb in these sentences.

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

B. Correct the following passage :

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



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

- a. Given below are hints about a renowned British science fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke. Write a biographical sketch on the author in not more than 80 - 100 words based on the information given below.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF ARTHUR. C. CLARKE

Born on December 16, 1917, England, Arthur C. Clarke established himself as a pre-eminent science fiction and nonfiction writer during the mid-20th century. He wrote the novels Childhood's End and 2001: A Space Odyssey. Clarke's writing won him esteem as a novelist and brought him prominence as a revolutionary thinker. During his career, he worked as a television host and a film Screen Writer.

He was the Chairman of the British Interplanetary Society from 1946-47 and again in 1951-53.

He won his first Hugo Award in 1956 for his short story "The Star." In 1961 he was awarded the Kalinga Prize, an award which is given by UNESCO for popularising science. His 1973 novel, 'Rendezvous with Rama' won both the Nebula and Hugo awards. In the last decade of his life, Arthur C. Clarke was knighted by the British high commissioner in Sri Lanka; was granted that country's highest civil honour, the 'Sri Lankabhimanya 2005'.

For many years Clarke, Robert Heinlein and Isaac Asimov were known as the "Big Three" of science fiction. These along with his science fiction writings eventually earned him the moniker "Prophet of the Space Age".

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.

REPORT

SCIENCE FICTION AND LITERATURE

Science fiction frequently builds on scientific developments that have already captured our public imagination. If you're struggling to develop a really good story, a good place to start is to turn to the recently held seminar on Science and Literature held here in Chennai. It showcased current scientific developments and related literary works. By building on the latest science, you can avoid a lot of the same old cliches and write something that people are really excited to read.

The seminar opened with reading sessions that included the works of Sujatha, Isaac Asimov and various Sci-fi Authors. Quite inspiring and motivating were the sessions, involving young authors who have recently turned from blog-writers to full-time authors. Every programme in the seminar had a sparkling star celebrity author from various parts of the country who have contributed to the sci-fi literature in recent times.

The seminar concluded with thank you notes from young minds who were enthralled with their experiences at the seminar. They also thanked the organizers, The Sci-fi Club, Adyar, Chennai who provided the access to scientific and literary resources they could only dream of.

- 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 about 100 - 120 words for the school souvenir.

REPORT

ANNUAL INTER - HOUSE SPORTS MEET

The much awaited Annual Sports Day of our School was held in Nehru Stadium on Tuesday, March 7, 2018. The meet was inaugurated by the Principal, Ms Pushpa Jayaram and graced with the presence of Vice Principal, Ms Savithri Natrajan and Headmistresses of senior, middle and junior wing, Mr. Rajagopal, Ms Suganya Balan and Mr. Bindhy Thomas. The students entered into the spirit of the occasion in a grand way commencing with March Past of the six contingents of different houses Chenab, Ganges, Jamuna, Jhelum, Satluj and Ravi. Principal Ma'am took the salute of the impressive March Past and also administered the oath. She declared the Meet open by releasing the balloons. The event included races in categories of 800 mtrs, 400 mtrs, 200 mtrs, 100 mtrs, 60 mtrs and 4 × 100 mtrs relay for boys as well as girls. Once the races began, the air was filled with cheering and encouragement for the young athletes. The competitors participated with great excitement in the track and field events. The girl's Self Defence Team displayed some techniques of defending oneself from impending dangers. The winners were awarded medals and certificates of merit. Outstanding Sports Performance awards were given to sportspersons who have excelled in their respective fields at the State and National level. Chenab House raised the 2017-18 Cultural Trophy as well as the Sports Trophy. The day ended on a cheerful note as the Vice Principal, Ms. Savithri Natrajan who declared the meet closed.





கீழே கொடுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள நீல நிற எழுத்துக்களை தொட்டு அந்த தலைப்பிற்கு ஏற்ப பாட குறிப்புகளை பெற்றுக் கொள்ளவும்

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