

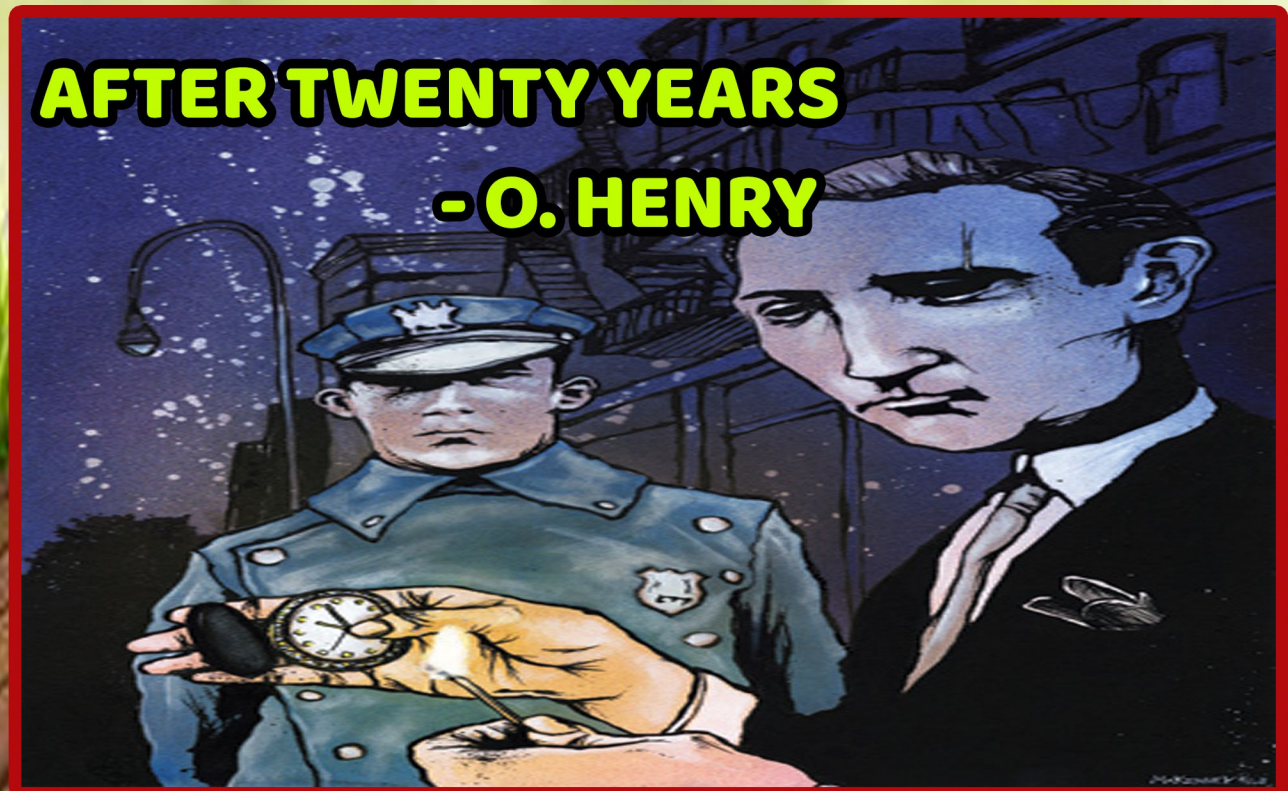
# NOTES

# QUESTIONS

## 11th Std English

**AFTER TWENTY YEARS**

**- O. HENRY**



**11<sup>th</sup> Standard English**

**Unit -1**

**PROSE – THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY**

About Author

Khushwant Singh is an Indian novelist and lawyer. He studied 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 secularism, sarcasm and love for poetry. He served as the editor of several literary and news magazines as well as two newspapers. Khushwant Singh was awarded with Padma Bhushan in 1974, Padma Vibhushan by the Government of India and Sahitya Akademi Fellowship by Sahitya Academy of India. *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.

1) Read the following words and choose the correct antonyms from the options given:

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

2) 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 spotless new dress towards the bus stop. Before sunset, she had to reach the house of her grandmother. But the first half-hour of her travel was slow due to traffic jam. Her homecoming would be regarded with joy. She was overstraining herself to reach the place. When she finally stepped into the courtyard, she was received with a big hug by her kind aunt. She was in time to join the gentlefolk at the village, for a singsong.

3) 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	<b>mantelpiece</b>
Eye	wheel	<b>eyelashes</b>
Water	gate	<b>waterproof</b>
Bee	knob	<b>beehive</b>

Toll	piece	<b>tollgate</b>
Door	proof	<b>door knob</b>
Spinning	hive	<b>Spinning wheel</b>

4) *Frame meaningful sentences of your own using the following expressions from the story.*

i. **the thought was almost revolting**

During the camp they were given non-vegetarian meal. To Ram who was a vegetarian the thought was almost revolting.

ii. **an expanse of pure white serenity**

The milk in the tub looked like an expanse of pure white serenity.

iii. **a turning point**

The winning of a gold medal became a turning point in the life of the athlete.

iv. **accepted her seclusion with resignation.**

When her only son decided to settle in the States the mother accepted her seclusion with resignation.

v. **frivolous rebukes**

Little Peter did not worry about the frivolous rebukes of his grandmother.

5) *Prefixes and Suffixes:*

“Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face, and her lips constantly moved in **inaudible** prayer.”

In the above sentence, the word ‘inaudible’ is formed by adding the prefix **in-** to the root/base word ‘audible’.

A **prefix** is a letter or a group of letters which is added to the beginning of a root word in order to modify it. Usually, the new word formed is the opposite of the given word.

In the above sentence, we also come across the word ‘constantly’. Here the suffix **-ly** is added to the root word ‘constant’.

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a root word. By adding suffixes, the grammatical function of the word changes. Words that are derived or formed from the base word by adding prefixes and suffixes are called **derivatives**.

**Form two derivatives from each of the following words.**

e.g. honest- dishonest, honesty

manage differ beauty peace arrange collect approve narrate class

*Form two derivatives from each of the following words.*

<b>manage</b>	mismanage	management
---------------	-----------	------------

<b>differ</b>	different	difference
<b>beauty</b>	beauteous	beautiful
<b>peace</b>	peaceful	peaceable
<b>arrange</b>	rearrange	arrangement
<b>collect</b>	collector	collection
<b>approve</b>	disapprove	approval
<b>narrate</b>	narrator	narrative
<b>class</b>	classic	classify

6) Homophones: 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 the 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.

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.

Articles and Determiners

Determiners are words placed in front of a noun to clarify what the noun refers to.

Ex: 'This laughter therapy also plays a crucial role in social bonding.'

Here the word 'this' refers to a particular noun – 'laughter therapy'.

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

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

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

In our family, we have planned to take the children to the 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 the plants. He called the first minister and asked him what he did with the seed. The minister explained the process he adopted to make his plant grow. The emperor called all the other ministers to explain what they did. Only a 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 that minister was honest.

**d. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.**

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

Note: a little + uncountable noun                      a little water (milk, honey)  
 A little – some but not much  
 A few plural noun    a few books (days, question)

A few, some but not many

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

9. *Use the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences in their correct forms.*

1. I (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I (be) free.

**I like to spend time with my friend, whenever I am free.**

2. He (is) likely to miss the train. He (run) up to the station.

**He is likely to miss the train. He is running up to the station.**

3. At the moment they (wait) at the bus stop. But I (not know) their plans for the journey.

**At the moment they are waiting at the bus-stop. But I do not know their plans for the journey.**

4. They firmly (believe) in the existence of God.

**They firmly believe in the existence of God.**

5. We (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings (transmit) sound vacant.

**We hear a lot of noise because the new buildings transmit sound vacant.**

6. She always (make) excuses for coming late.

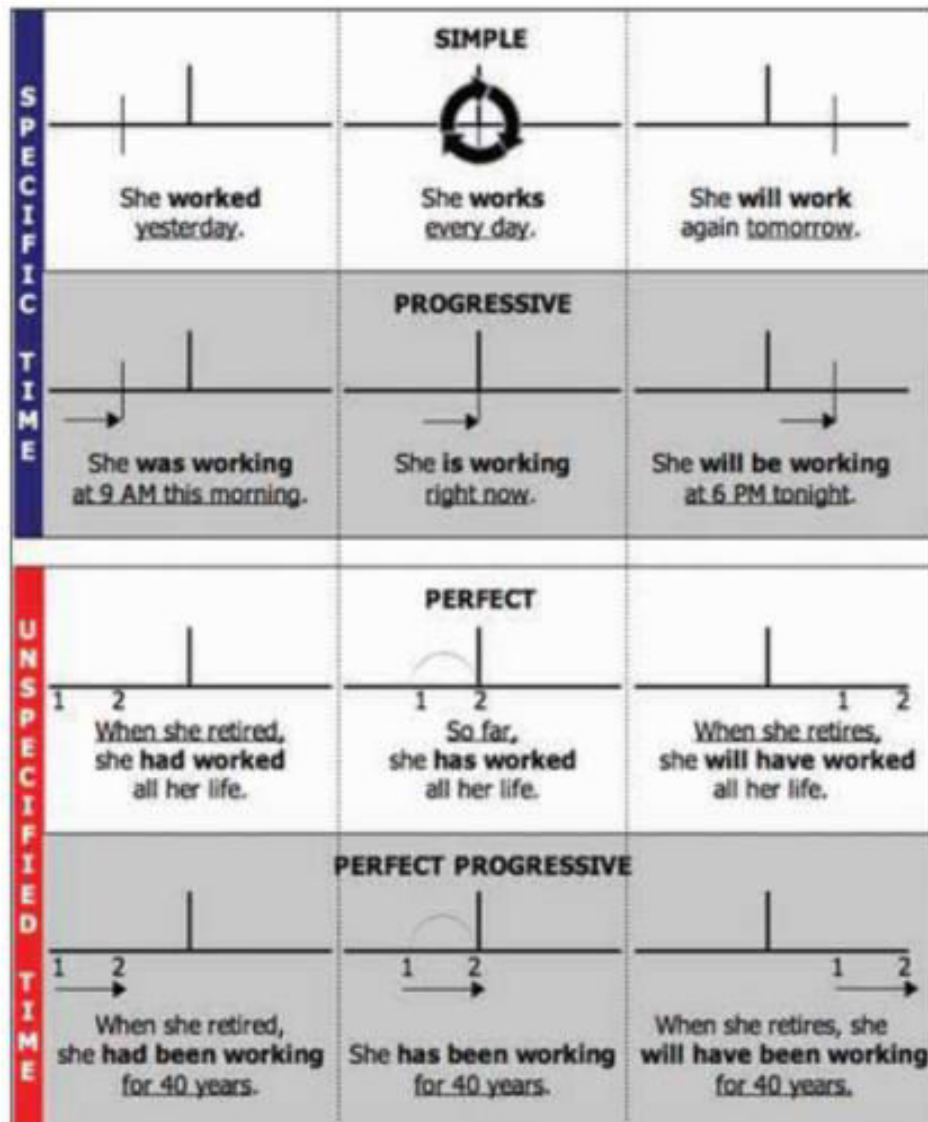
**She always makes excuses for coming late.**

7. The Prime Minister (leave) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow.

**The Prime Minister leaves for America to meet the delegates tomorrow.**

**TENSE:**

Tenses of verbs are used to express time. They indicate the time and state of the action.



	Past	Present	Future
Simple	Saran <b>wrote</b> a poem yesterday. Usage: To indicate a past habit or an action already completed	Saran <b>writes</b> a poem everyday. Usage: To express habits or general truth; to indicate a future event on a designated date as part of a plan or arrangement	Saran <b>will write</b> a poem tomorrow. (Helping verb) 'will' + present tense verb Usage: To indicate an action, condition, or circumstance that hasn't taken place yet
Progressive or Continuous	Saran <b>was writing</b> a poem when his friends arrived. was/were + (-ing verb)	Saran <b>is writing</b> a poem right now. am/is/are + (-ing verb)	Saran <b>will be writing</b> a poem when his friends arrive.

	form) Usage: To indicate uncompleted action of the past (with or without time reference); to indicate persistent habits of the past (with continuously, always, forever, etc.)	form) Usage: To indicate action occurring at the time of speaking; to indicate a temporary action that may not be occurring at the time of speaking	will be + (-ing verb form) Usage: To indicate what will be going on at some time in the future; to indicate planned future events
Perfect	Saran <b>had written</b> a poem when his friends arrived. had + past participle Usage: To indicate a completed action of the past that happened before another event took place	Saran <b>has written</b> the poem. have/has + past participle Usage: To indicate a past action which is not defined by a time of occurrence; to indicate an action that started in the past and has continued until now	Saran <b>will have written</b> a poem by the time his friends arrive. will have + past participle Usage: To indicate an action that will be complete before another event takes place
Perfect Continuous	Saran <b>had been writing</b> a poem for two hours when his friends arrived. had been + (-ing verb form) Usage: To indicate an action in the past that began before a certain point in the past and continued up until that point in time	Saran <b>has been writing</b> a poem for two hours. have/has been + (-ing verb form) Usage: To indicate an action which started at some point in the past and may or may not be complete	Saran <b>will have been writing</b> a poem for four days. will have been + (-ing verb form) Usage: To indicate an action that will have happened for some time and will not be complete yet at a certain point in the future

10. Its 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.

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) **are taking** (take) their positions on the track. They (2) **are** (be) all ready for the start. There (3) **goes** (go) the starter's gun! Yes, the race has begun. John (4) **is leading** (lead) with Jeeva (5) **close** (close) behind him.

11. In the following passage, *Italic the verbs in simple present tense and underline the verbs in simple past.*



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."

**12. Fill in the blanks using Past tense forms of the verbs:**

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

**13. Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and Italic 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.

**14. Read the following extract and fill in the spaces with the right form of verbs and complete the passage.**

(i) The poet **stops** to hear the maiden singing while she (1) **is cutting** (cut) and (2) **binding** (bind) the grain. The song of the lady (3) **fascinates** (fascinate) the poet, who (4) **is standing** (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl **is singing** (sing) a sad song.

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

**15. 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) **have served** (serve) as platforms where users could use the virtual space offered by these social media. However, recent incidents (2) **have caused** (cause) many to question the freedom to express views on various issues and in some cases, it (3) **has become** (become) a dangerous platform. Social Contact (4) **has transformed** (transform) people. They (5) **have developed** (develop) an addiction to it.

**16. Read the following passage and correct the errors you come across.**

1. Rajan slowly settle down in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife bring from the household work she does helped them to meet their requirements. Life is easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu come crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan pacify her and promise to mend it. This small repair work become the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earn him great respect.

**Ans:** 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

2. Games and sports helps in recreation. Soccer, cricket, lawn tennis or wrestling is eagerly watched by millions of fans all over a world. It helps one got a temporary relief from the tensions of a day. The dedication displayed by all player in the field indicates the mental and spiritual development of the player.

**Ans:** 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 indicates the mental and spiritual development of the **players**

Do You know?

\* The American writer Henry James has written a novel, which is also titled 'The Portrait of a Lady'.

**UNIT - I**

**POEM – ONCE UPON A TIME****About Author**

Gabriel Okara (born 1921) is a Nigerian poet and novelist. His verse has been translated into several languages. His poem *The Call of the River Nun* won the best award for Literature at the Nigerian Festival of Arts in 1953. Some of his poems were published in the influential periodical *Black Orpheus*, and by 1960 he established himself as an accomplished writer. He was honoured with the Commonwealth Poetry Award. Okara's typical poem transits from everyday reality to moments of delight and moves back to reality, making a complete circle. Okara infused African thought, folklore, and imagery into both his verse and prose. His first novel, *The Voice*, is an outstanding linguistic experiment. His later works include a collection of poems *The Fisherman's Invocation* (1978) and two books for children, *Little Snake and Little Frog* (1981) and *An Adventure to Juju Island* (1992).

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

[Relearn, adults, facial, personal, fangs, child, fakes, superficially, duplicity, genuine, unlearn, falsity, masks, mirror, pleasantries]

The poet Okara in this narrative monologue painfully condemns the (a) duplicity displayed by adults, both in their words and actions. Here, a father laments to his son about the negative changes that creep into the attitude and behaviour of humans, when they grow into (b) adults. He says that people used to be (c) genuine when they laugh and the honesty would be reflected in their eyes. But, people of modern times laugh (d) superficially. Their handshakes used to be warm and happy conveying a sense of togetherness, but nowadays the handshakes have become a mere (e) falsity. He warns his son that people are not trust-worthy and have become so selfish that they are concerned only about their own (f) personal benefits.

People utter words of welcome and exchange (g) pleasantries, but those words come only from the tip of their tongues and not from the depth of their hearts. Humans have learnt the art of changing their (h) facial expressions according to situations merely to ensure social acceptance. They wear (i) masks and exhibit multiple faces. The narrator admits that he has also changed into a hypocrite. However, he tells his son that though he (j) fakes his expressions, he does all these against his will. He says he wants to become a (k) child again and laugh genuinely. He wants to (l) unlearn the unreal things and (m) relearn how to laugh as he had done once upon a time. When he laughs before the (n) mirror, he sees no expression. His teeth are bare like that of the (o) fangs of a snake. So, he asks his son to show him how to laugh the way he used to laugh, when he was a kid like him.

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

1. 'But now they only laugh with their teeth,  
While their ice-block-cold eyes...'

a) Who are 'they'?

'They' are men of modern times.

b) Explain: ice-block-cold eyes

This phrase implies that the eyes lack a feeling of warmth or endearing.

**c) Identify the figure of speech used here.**

The figure of speech is 'metaphor'.

2. *Most of all, I want to relearn*

*How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror*

*Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!*

**a) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?**

As a man of the modern times the poet has forgotten genuine laughter. His laughter is hypocritical now. So he wants to relearn how to laugh.

**b) Whom does the poet want to relearn from?**

The poet wants to relearn from his little son.

**c) Mention the figure of speech used here.**

The figure of speech in 'my teeth like a snake's bare fangs!' is simile.

3. *Once upon a time, son*

*They used to laugh with their hearts*

**a) What is the relationship between the speaker and the listener?**

The speaker is the father of the listener is his son.

**b) Write the words in alliteration.**

They - their

4. *There was a time indeed*

*They used to shake hands with their hearts*

**a) Is the reference to the present or the past?**

The reference is to the past.

**b) Point out the words in alliteration.**

hands - hearts

5. *At home, once, twice*

*There will be no thrice -*

**a) When is a guest unwelcome?**

A guest is unwelcome when he visits a house for the third time.

**b) What are the rhyming words?**

Twice - thrice

6. *I have learned to wear many faces*

*Like dresses - home face.*

**a) What has the poet learned?**

The poet has learned to show different facial expressions on different occasions.

**b) What is the figure of speech used here?**

The figure of speech is simile.

7. *Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles*

*Like a fixed portrait smile.*

**a) What is a cocktail face?**

A cocktail face is a face showing mixed emotions.

**b) What is the figure of speech used here?**

The figure of speech is simile.

8. *...for my laugh in the mirror*

*Shows only my teeth like a snake's bare flangs.*

**a) Where does the poet laugh?**

The poet laughs in front of the mirror.

**b) What is the figure of speech used here?**

The figure of speech is simile.

**UNIT - I**

**SUPPLEMENTARY READER – AFTER TWENTY YEARS**

About Author

O. Henry ( 1 8 6 2 – 1 9 1 0 ) is a popular American short story writer whose original name is William Sydney Porter. His works romanticized the life of ordinary people in New York City. His stories are well-known throughout the world. They expressed the effect of coincidence on character and often had unexpected twists in the end. His stories are also noted for their witticism and clever wordplay. O. Henry's prolific writing period began in 1902 in New York City, where he wrote 381 short stories. He wrote one story a week for The New York World Sunday Magazine for over a year. O. Henry's short story 'After Twenty Years' was first published in the Sunday edition of the *New York World* in 1905. The story was included in the 1906 anthology *The Four Million*, and it has since been republished in many short story collections. A few of his other popular short stories are **The Gift of the Magi, The Cop and the Anthem, The Ransom of Red Chief, A Retrieved Reformation** and **The Third Ingredient**.

**1. State whether the following statements are true or false:**

- a) The cop suddenly slowed his walk, when he heard the barking of dogs. - **False**
- b) The friends grew up together in the city of New York. - **True**
- c) Both Jimmy and Bob were of the same age. - **False**
- d) The friends parted one night after watching a movie together. - **False**
- e) The friends could not keep in touch because they lost each other's phone numbers. - **False**
- f) Bob wanted to stay for half an hour more than the appointed time. - **True**
- g) Jimmy grew a little taller after he was twenty. - **False**
- h) Bob realised that the tall man was not Jimmy Wells from the shape of his nose. - **True**

2. What does each of the following mean in the story? Choose the right option.

- a) on the beat:  
 i) moving around hitting every one with a stick  
**ii) on duty walking around the assigned area**  
 iii) marching with his heart beating fast
- b) a guardian of peace:  
 i) a watchman                      ii) a holy man                      **iii) a policeman**
- c) arm in arm:  
**i) with arms linked together**              ii) with weapons in hands  
 iii) with handcuffs on wrists
- d) plainclothes man:  
 i) a man who wears simple clothes for grand occasions  
**ii) a policeman in civilian clothes while on duty**  
 iii) a cine artist in ordinary costumes

## UNIT – II

### PROSE – THE QUEEN OF BOXING

#### About Author

Mangte Chungneijang Mary Kom is a boxer and the winner of five World Boxing Championships 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 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.

Names of Personalities	Sports/Games
PV Sindhu	Badminton
Geeta Phogat	Wrestling
Koneru Humpy	Chess
Karnam Malleshwari	weightlifting
Anjali Bhagwat	Shooting
Sania Mirza	Tennis
Dipika Pallikal	Squash
Bula Choudhury	Swimming
P.T.Usha	Athletics
Saba Anjum Karim	Hockey
Akanksha Singh	Basketball

Mithali Raj	Cricket
Sharmila Nicollet	golf
Deepika Kumari	Archery

2. Write the antonyms for the words:

Amateur	x	Professional
Compulsory	x	Optional
Traditional	x	Modern
Expensive	x	Cheap
Hopeful	x	Desperate
Accepted	x	Refused

3. Abbreviations:

1	IELTS	International English Language Testing System
2	GST	Goods and Services Tax
3	TNPSC	Tamilnadu Public Service Commission
4	STD	Subscriber Trunk Dialing
5	ISD	International Subscriber Dialing
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 Institutes of Management
14	MRI	Magnetic Resonance Imaging
15	ECG	Electro Cardiogram
16	NCC	National Cadet Corps
17	LED	Light Emitting Diodes
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

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

Unfortunate, Disrespect, Irrational, Indirect, Uncomfortable,

Irrregular, Inactive, Disagree, Disobedient, Discontinue,  
Indecent, Illegitimate, Irrregular, Unaware, Infinite,  
Unecessary

#### 4. Find Idioms related to Sports:

- i) throw in the towel : a) state of near collapse or defeat  
 ii) In one corner : b) unfair or unsporting behavior  
 iii) on the ropes : c) prepare for a conflict  
 iv) below the belt : d) on your side in an argument or dispute  
 v) square off : e) to give up

**Ans:**

- e) to give up  
 d) on your side in an argument or dispute  
 a) state of near collapse or defeat  
 b) unfair or unsporting behavior  
 c) prepare for a conflict

#### 5. Choose the correct option:

1. A contact sport usually involves a \_\_\_\_\_ contact between players.  
 a) violent                      b) gentle                      **c) physical**
2. Kabbadi is a game played between \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) seven teams of two players                      **b) two teams of seven players**                      c) four teams of seven players
3. 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

#### 6. Answer the following questions about Sports Related:

1. How does a raider score points for his team?  
**Points are scored for each player tagged by the raider.**
2. When does a raider concede a point to the opponent team?  
**While the raider gets stopped, he concedes a point to the opponent team.**
3. 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.**
4. Kabbadi is called by different names in different parts of India. Do you know how Pallankuzhi is called in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala?
- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1) Ali Guli Mane  | - Karnataka      |
| 2) Vamana Gantalu | - Andhra Pradesh |
| 3) Kuzhipara      | - Kerala         |

#### Modal Auxiliaries

Modal auxiliaries are also called helping verbs. They indicate modalities, attitudes or feelings like ability, possibility, permission, obligation, compulsion etc.



**8. MODEL VERBS**

- Can – Ability
- Could – Past ability, Possibility
- May – Permission or Future Possibility
- Might – Future Possibility
- Must – Necessity or Obligation
- Ought to - What's right and correct
- Shall – Offer or Suggestion
- Should – Advice or Suggestion
- Will – Willingness, Certainty, Promise
- Would – Request, Invitation
- Need – Necessity
- Dare to – Courage and boldness
- Used to – Past Habit

1. We are not completely sure but Kishore \_\_\_\_\_ come back tomorrow.  
a) needn't                    **b) may**                    c) ought
2. When Koushik was a child, he \_\_\_\_\_ play in the street.  
a) won't                    b) must                    **c) used to**
3. \_\_\_\_\_ I have some more juice, please?  
**a) Could**                    b) Needn't                    c) Would
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ believe my eyes. Is Santhosh the one who is standing over there?  
a) couldn't                    b) mustn't                    **c) can't**
5. Dinesh \_\_\_\_\_ be the richest person in the village. He's just bought two luxury cars.  
a) may not                    b) ought                    **c) must**
6. Imran \_\_\_\_\_ have studied more for the final exam than playing.  
a) would                    **b) should**                    c) can
7. My house \_\_\_\_\_ decorating as I'm tired of the old furniture.  
a) could                    b) may                    **c) need.**
8. I \_\_\_\_\_ rather request you to check my exercise before giving it to the teacher.  
**a) would**                    b) should                    c) ought to
9. \_\_\_\_\_ I use your mobile phone? It's an emergency.  
a) Must                    **b) May**                    c) Won't
10. In schools, students \_\_\_\_\_ wear uniforms. It is compulsory.  
a) should                    **b) must**                    c) may
11. Nirmala's daughter \_\_\_\_\_ write perfectly when she was seven.  
a) might                    **b) could**                    c) mustn't
12. I \_\_\_\_\_ let you know when I have more information about the matter.  
a) would                    **b) shall**                    c) can't

**9. Practice your modal verbs. Look at these signs and write down the rules, regulations or advice they convey using the modal verbs given below.**

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



1. You **must** use chemical goggles here.
2. You **should** not touch these chemicals.
3. The material **may** fall on you. Beware.
4. You **must** not loiter in this area.
5. Caution- Slippery floor, you **may** fall.
6. You **ought to** buckle up your safety belt.
7. You **may** contact us for information.
8. You **should** go this way in case of fire.
9. Customers **shall** not enter here.
10. You **must** not trespass.
11. You **must** close the door.
12. You **ought to** bend knees while lifting.

**10. Read the following passage adapted from 'Three Men in a Boat' and fill in the blanks with appropriate modals.**

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

I came to typhoid fever, read the symptoms and discovered I (3) **must** be having it for months without knowing it. Cholera, I had severe complications. Diphtheria, I (4) **should** 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) **might** live for years.

The only disease I (6) **dared to** conclude I had not got was a housemaid's knee. I sat and pondered. I tried to feel my heart. I (7) **could** (not feel) my heart. I walked into the reading room as a happy healthy man but crawled out as a decrepit wreck.

**PREPOSITION:**

*A preposition is a word used to link nouns, pronouns or phrases to other words within a sentence. Prepositions are usually short words and they are placed before the nouns.*

Look at the following sentences.

- i) The English language is vital **in** the medical field.
- ii) He climbed **up** the stairs to get **into** the terrace.

Note that the words in bold letters in the above sentences link the two parts of the sentence. These words are called Prepositions.

Look at some more examples of **prepositions and prepositional phrases**.

*on, off, up, in, out, above, below, over, under, to, from, with, without, before, after, at, during, according to, a head of, a part of, from, as far as, in spite of, owing to, in addition to, in case of, in front of, but for, on account of, on behalf of, with reference to etc.*

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

- ◆ This seat is not very comfortable to sit \_\_\_\_\_.
- ◆ My father gave me some pictures to look \_\_\_\_\_.
- ◆ Was it worth waiting \_\_\_\_\_?

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

**11.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 to this place is at a distance of twenty kilometers. You can reach it either by car or in a bicycle.

**B) Complete the following paragraph by filling in the blanks with suitable prepositions**

Mr. Beek of New Jersey has invented a floating life-preserver, which gives complete protection (1) to people who have been shipwrecked. The upper section is large enough for the wearer to be able to move his head and arms (2) about, and a month's supply (3) of food and drinking water can also be stored (4) in it. The cover can be closed in rough weather, and the wearer can see (5) through the window in the front, and breathe (6) through a curved pipe. The life preserver is made (7) of water proof cloth attached (8) to circular metal tubes, which protect the wearer (9) from sharp rocks and hungry fish.

**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, a substantially reduced risk to 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 to 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.**

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

Do you know?

\* Muhammad Ali was an American professional pugilist (boxer) and an activist. He was widely regarded as one of the most significant sports figures of the twentieth century.

\* *"I hated every minute of training but I said, Don't quit. Suffer now and live the rest of your life as a champion."* - Muhammad Ali

\* **Different Name of Kabbadi in different states**

- \* Kabbadi or Chedugudu in Andhra Pradesh,
- \* Kabbadi in Kerala and Telangana,
- \* Hadudu in Bangladesh,
- \* Kauddi or Kabbadi in the Punjab Region,
- \* Hu-Tu-Tu in Western India and
- \* Hu-Do-Do in Eastern India and Chadakudu in South India.
- \* Kabbadi is National Sport of Bangladesh

## UNIT – 2

### POEM – CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR

About Author

**Frederic Ogden Nash** (August 19, 1902 – May 19, 1971) was an American poet well known for his light verse, of which he wrote over 500 pieces. With his unconventional rhyming schemes, he was declared the country's best-known producer of humorous poetry. His light verse even earned him a place on a postage stamp.

**1. Read the poem again and complete the summary using the words given below.**

*[Thanksgiving, exchange, glad, confesses, physiques, zealous, satisfied, aims, admires]*

In the poem 'Confessions of a Born Spectator,' Ogden Nash talks about how people choose different sports in their lives or decide to become athletes. While admiring the talents of athletes and sportsmen, the poet (i) confesses that he is glad that he is neither a sportsman nor an athlete. Children have different (ii) aims and wish to play various games. Each child has in mind something in particular, but the narrator is (iii) glad he is not one of the players. Though the narrator (iv) admires the talents of all

athletes, he derives satisfaction from watching them, but does not wish to (v) exchange places with them. He also sometimes regrets that (vi) zealous athletes play rough games without caring for the feelings of their sporting rivals. He feels that good sense and caution win over ego. The narrator wholeheartedly offers (vii) thanksgiving the modest (viii) physiques of athletes. Ultimately the narrator is (ix) satisfied that he himself is not an athlete.

## 2. Appreciation Questions

a. *With all my heart I do admire*

*Athletes who sweat for fun or hire*

### i. Whom does the poet admire?

The poet admires athletes who struggle hard to win.

### ii. For what reasons do the athletes sweat?

They swear for the fun of it. They swear for the money the victory brings them.

b. *Well, ego it might be pleased enough*

*But zealous athletes play so rough...*

### i. What pleases the ego?

Swapping positions pleases the ego.

### ii. Why are athletes often rough during play?

Athletes have no consideration for the feelings of others. Winning the match is their only aim. So they are often rough during the play.

c. *When officialdom demands*

*Is there a doctor in the stands?*

### i. Why are doctors called from stands by the sponsors?

The players are injured during the match. The money-minded organizers have not arranged medical help in advance. So doctors are called from the stands.

### ii. Why does the poet make such an observation?

The organizers simply stick to the rules. Their aim is to conduct the match and earn money. They lack humanity so the author makes this observation.

d. *When snaps the knee and cracks the wrist....*

*Identify and explain the use of the literary device in this line.*

**The poet uses two words 'snap' and 'cracks'. These are onomatopoeic words. The sounds symbolize the words 'Snaps' implies the sound of breaking apart and 'cracks' reveals the sound of breaking partly without breaking to pieces.**

## 3. Underline the alliterated words in the following lines.

(i) For this most modest physiquess...

most - modest

(ii) They do not ever in their dealings...

do - dealings

## 4. Find out the rhyme scheme of the given stanza.

One infant grows up and becomes a jockey  
 Another plays basketball or hockey  
 This one the prize ring hates to enter  
 That one becomes a tackle or center...

Ans: aabb

5. Choose the most appropriate option and complete the sentences.

- Tejaswini Sawant is an Indian \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **shooter**      b) boxer      c) cricketer
- She represented India at the 9th South Asian Sports Federation Games in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) 2001      b) 2002      c) **2004**
- In 2006, she won a Gold medal in the \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **Commonwealth Games**      b) Olympic Games      c) Asian Games
- She became a world champion in the 50m Rifle Prone game held in \_\_\_\_\_.  
 a) **Germany**      b) Russia      c) India
- Tejaswini was the first Indian woman shooter to win a \_\_\_\_\_ medal at the World Championship in the 50m rifle prone game.  
 a) **gold**      b) silver      c) bronze
- Read the poem and completed the table with suitable rhyming words

e.g. enter	center	score	<b>floor</b>
<b>Jockey</b>	Hockey	Please	<b>these</b>
admire	<b>hire</b>	<b>fist</b>	wrist
<b>pomp</b>	romp	demands	stands
<b>feeds</b>	deeds	radium	stadium

**UNIT - 2**

**SUPPLEMENTARY READER – CONFESSIONS OF A BORN SPECTATOR**

About Author

**Hector Hugh Munro** (18 December 1870 – 14 November 1916), better known by the pen name Saki, and also frequently as H. H. Munro, was a British writer whose witty, mischievous and sometimes macabre stories satirize Edwardian society and culture. He is considered a master of the short story, and often compared to O. Henry. Besides his short stories he wrote a full-length play, *The Watched Pot*, in collaboration with Charles Maude.

1. Rearrange the sentences given below and write a summary of the story in a paragraph. Begin with:

- Philip Sletherby was travelling by train to Brill Manor...
- The young man introduced himself as Bertie, the son of Saltpen Jago.
  - Bertie needed three pounds desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him.
  - All the time Sletherby was gazing at the door panel of the car, on which were the two crests – a demi-lion and a greyhound courant.
  - He was received by Claude People. K.C., who had kept on talking about various things.

- e. Bertie had left his purse behind, after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse
- f. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his.
- g. While describing the appearance of Honario Saltpen-Jago, K.C. referred to her altered hairstyle.
- h. Sletherby realized that Bertie had not lied to him, but that he had mistaken him for a fraud.
- i. He explained that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi-lion.
- j. Sletherby sat dumbstruck on learning that Mrs. Honario Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde, just five weeks ago.
- k. Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest.
- l. His companion in the train was a young man who was searching for something frantically.
- m. Suspecting foul play, Sletherby did not give him any money, as he knew Mrs. Saltpen-Jago was a blonde.

**Ans:**

- a. His companion in the train was a young man who was searching for something frantically.
- b. The young man introduced himself as Bertie, the son of Saltpen Jago.
- c. Bertie had left his purse behind, after sealing an envelope with the crest on the purse.
- d. He explained that the Saltpen crest was that of a demi-lion.
- e. Bertie needed three pounds desperately and asked Sletherby to lend it to him.
- f. Sletherby pointed out to him that his mother's letter had a greyhound courant crest.
- g. Bertie stated that it was the Jago crest. He further added that his mother's hair was dark brown similar to his.
- h. Suspecting foul play, Sletherby did not give him any money, as he knew Mrs. Saltpen-Jago was a blonde.
- i. He was received by Claude People. K.C., who had kept on talking about various things.
- j. All the time Sletherby was gazing at the door panel of the car, on which were the two crests – a demi-lion and a greyhound courant.
- k. While describing the appearance of Honario Saltpen-Jago, K.C. referred to her altered hairstyle.
- l. Sletherby sat dumbstruck on learning that Mrs. Honario Saltpen Jago had changed her dark brown hair to a blonde, just five weeks ago.
- m. Sletherby realized that Bertie had not lied to him, but that he had mistaken him for a fraud.

**2. Explain the following phrases selected from the story in your own words and work with a partner to make sentences using these phrases:**

- a) **on approval:** It means 'after getting authoritative recognition'.  
The construction of the building will commence **on approval**
- b) **a rustic holiday :** it means 'a free time enjoyed in rural areas'  
I went to the village to enjoy **a rustic holiday.**
- c) **a double-distilled idiot :** It means an idiot with greatest folly  
By resigning the job, the young man proved himself to be **a double-distilled idiot.**
- d) a tinge of coldness : It means 'Intermingled with slight indifference'  
Nowadays most people receive guests with **a tinge of coldness.**
- e) making up for lost time : It means 'compensating for the time lost'

I wasted three days by going on a trip. Now I have to get up early in the morning for making up for lost time.

### UNIT – 3 PROSE - FORGETTING

#### About Author

Robert Wilson Lynd (1879 – 1949), an Irish writer, is one of the greatest essayists of the 20th Century. He began his career as a journalist. He penned numerous articles for the leading newspapers and magazines like Daily News, The New Statesman and Nation. He wrote under the pseudonym ‘Y.Y.’ His essays cover a wide range of simple and interesting topics. They are humorous, delightful, ironical and satirical. Robert Lynd was awarded with an honorary literary Doctorate by Queen’s University, Belfast in 1947. He was also honoured by the Royal Society of Literature with a silver medal and by The Sunday Times with a gold medal for *Belles Lettres*. In his essay ‘*Forgetting*’, Robert Lynd takes a humourous look at the nature and effects of forgetfulness.

#### 1. Homonyms and Heteronyms

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

##### i. Homographs

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

e.g. park – a piece of public land for recreation / park – to leave a vehicle in a particular place

bat – a sport equipment for hitting the ball / bat – a mammal

##### ii. Homophones

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

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

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

e.g. lead – a metal / lead – guide

minute – a period of time / minute – very small

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

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

ii) Your ring is loose. Do not lose it. (loose / lose)

iii) We found a packet of biscuits in the old man’s shirt pocket. (pocket / packet)

iv) When the pole vaulter cleared 28 feet, it was declared a record feat. (feet / feat)

v) Explain the quote ‘Cut your coat according to your cloth.’ (coat / quote)

vi) The stranger paused for a few minutes before he passed my house. (paused / passed)

vii) The wiry dancer turned weary after the final performance. (weary / wiry)

viii) The chain that I presented to my sister was not made of gold; it was just gilt. I am suffering from a sense of guilt. (guilt / gilt)

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



- 1. train : a) The train is late today.  
b) We should train the young man.
- 2. tear : a) A drop of tear fell down.  
b) He tried to tear the paper.
- 3. wind : a) A strong wind blew away the roof.  
b) Please wind the keys.
- 4. light : a) There is no light in the room.  
b) It is light in weight.
- 5. file : a) The letter is in the file.  
b) We sharpened the knife with a file.
- 6. Bear: a) I saw a bear in the zoo.  
b) I can't bear the insult.

4. Write the clipped and unclipped form of the given words and complete the table.

UNCLIPPED	CLIPPED
chimpanzee	<b>chimp</b>
<b>photograph</b>	photo
<b>microphone</b>	mike
cafeteria	<b>café</b>
<b>gasoline</b>	gas
helicopter	<b>copter</b>
telephone	<b>phone</b>
<b>university</b>	varsity
<b>memorandum</b>	memo
influenza	<b>flu</b>
<b>hippopotamus</b>	hippo
bridegroom	<b>groom</b>
<b>fanatic</b>	fan
demonstration	<b>demo</b>
refrigerator	<b>fridge</b>

5. Match the professions with their relevant job descriptions.

A	B
1. pathologist	Studies diseases
2. ornithologist	Studies birds
3. entomologist	studies insects
4. archaeologist	Studies artifacts and physical remains.
5. sociologist	Studies functioning of human society.
6. geologist	Studies the matter that constitutes the

	Earth.
7. linguist	Studies languages and their structure.
8. seismologist	studies earthquakes
9. herpetologist	Studies reptiles and amphibians
10. meteorologist	Studies atmosphere, weather and climate.

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

[*Thespian, sadist, polyglot, ambidextrous, philanthropist, misanthrope, bibliophile, Nonagenarian, Teetotaler, globetrotter, optimist*]

- (i) Peter always refuses alcohol, when it is offered to him at parties and takes a soft drink instead. He says he always has and always will abstain from alcohol and it is a matter of principle for him. We can call Peter a teetotaler.
- (ii) Aruna always looks at the bright side of things. Even in the face of misfortune, she firmly believes that everything will work out for the best in the end. What can we call Aruna? optimist.
- (iii) The rich industrialist donated a huge sum of money to set up a public library in his native village. He is a philanthropist and a social reformer.
- (iv) The Chair person of our company keeps travelling all over the world to attend conferences and we call her a globetrotter.
- (v) Antony has the amazing ability to use both his hands, equally well. He can write, draw and perform various other tasks with equal speed and efficiency with his left as well as his right hand. Antony is ambidextrous.
- (vi) Due to some disturbing incidents in her childhood, Neetu grew into a reclusive adult. She tends to keep aloof and avoids all kinds of social activities. Neetu is a misanthrope.
- (vii) Tharini serves as interpreter at meetings between statesmen from different countries. She is also a much sought-after tour guide, as she is well versed and fluent in multiple languages. Tharini is a polyglot.
- (viii) My grandparents are in their nineties. I am glad that this nonagenarian couple are active, cheerful and in good health.
- (ix) Richard Burton was a gifted theatre artist. He donned several roles with ease and is especially famous for the Shakespearean parts he played on stage. Mr. Burton is a born thespian.
- (x) The Chairman of this concern seems to derive pleasure from inflicting pain on others. He humiliates and hurts his subordinates for no reason. He is a real sadist.

**Active Voice:**

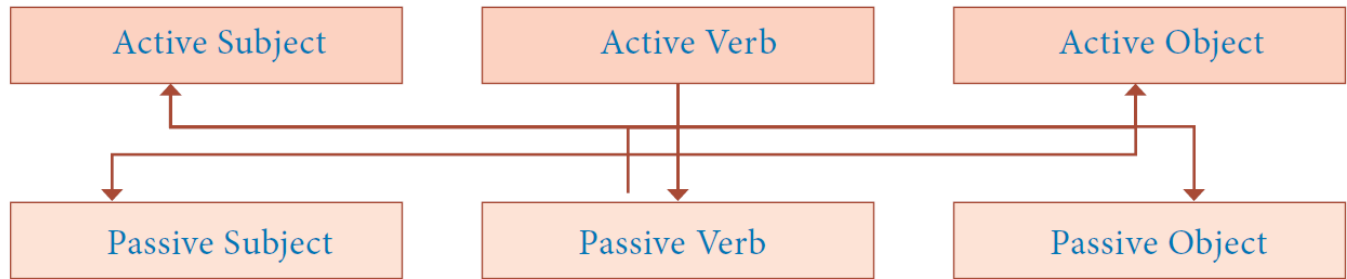
We use the active form to say what the subject does.

Ex: I speak English everyday.

**Passive Voice**

We use the passive form to say what happens to people and things - to say what is done to them.

Ex: English is spoken by me everyday.



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

1. The pilot flew the airplane to Bengaluru (Active)  
The airplane was flown to Bengaluru by the pilot. (Passive)  
\* **The object (the airplane) in the Active sentence becomes the subject in the passive voice**
2. The bananas were eaten by the monkey. (Passive)  
The monkeys ate the bananas. (Active)  
\* **The sufferer (the monkeys) in the passive sentence becomes the doer in the active form of the verb.**

7. 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 the complaint written?**
5. May God bless you with happiness!  
**May you be blessed with happiness by God.**
6. A house is being constructed by them.  
**They are constructing a house.**
7. Let the door not be slammed.  
**Don't slam the door.**
8. The team was trained by the coach.  
**The coach trained the team.**

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

1. Tagore/ award/ Nobel prize/  
**Tagore was awarded the Nobel prize.**
2. IIM Ahmedabad / establish /1961  
**IIM Ahmadabad 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.**

**9. Use the information in the headlines to complete the sentence.**

1. HEAVY RAINS LASH CHENNAI

**Heavy rains in Chennai** threw normal life out of gear.

2. NEET CLASSES TO BEGIN ON SEPT. 20TH

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

3) 12 INJURED AS BUSES COLLIDE

About **twelve persons were injured as two buses collided** at the Dindigul bus terminus here today.

**10. Expand the following news headlines in a sentence.**

1. municipal elections in december

**The municipal elections will be held in Tamil Nadu in December.**

2. telephone customers to get video phone

**All the telephone customers will get video phone soon.**

3. card license to replace paper driving license

**Card license will be given to replace paper license in Tamil Nadu.**

4. atm without security guard to close

**The government has issued orders to close ATMs without security guard.**

**11. 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 **should be added** to the water. The vessel **is covered** with a lid. The tea **is filtered** and **poured** into the cups. Sugar **is added** and **stirred**. The tea **is served** hot.

**Subject and Verb Agreement (Concord)**

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

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

**Always Plural**

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

**Always Singular**

- after ‘one of, a kind of, a type of’
- units of measurement and mathematical expressions
- when the subject has two singular nouns joined by ‘or’

- nouns connected with each of, each one, either of, neither of, someone, something, anybody, anything, no one, nothing, everybody, everything
- names of subjects: mathematics, politics, civics, economics, physics etc.

**12. Find the correct verb in these sentences.**

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

**13. 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.'

**14. Choose the best answer**

- i. Edison travelled to New Jersey by train.
- ii. The station master enquired Edison if had left anything behind.
- iii. Edison raced back to the car, when he saw the face of his bridge.
- iv. Albert Einstein was working in Princeton University.
- v. One day, when he was going back home, he forget his home address.
- vi. Einstein asked the cab driver if he knew Einstein's home.
- vii. The driver was so good that he drove him home and dropped him safely.

Do you Know?

- \* Human memory begins to work when the foetus is just 20 weeks old in the mother's womb.
- \* "Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to be chewed and digested; that is, some books are to be read only in parts; others to be read, but not curiously; and some to be read wholly, and with diligence and attention." - Francis Bacon "Of Studies"

**UNIT - 3****POEM – LINES WRITTEN IN EARLY SPRING****About Author**

William Wordsworth (1770 – 1850) was a major English poet who, with Samuel Taylor Coleridge helped to launch the Romantic Age in English Literature with their joint publication Lyrical Ballads. Wordsworth was Britain's poet Laureate from 1843 until his death. He was popularly known as a Nature Poet. Some of his famous poems are *Daffodils*, *The Solitary Reaper*, *To the Cuckoo*, *The Tables Turned*, *Lines Composed a Few Miles above Tintern Abbey*.

**1. Appreciation Questions**

(i) *And 'tis my faith that every flower  
Enjoys the air it breathes...*

**(a) What is the poet's faith?**

Every flower enjoys the air it breathes.

**(b) What trait of Nature do we see here?**

Everything in nature is happy and peaceful.

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

**(a) What did the poet notice about the twigs?**

The twigs opened their petals in order to inhale the gentle wind.

**(b) What was the poet's thought about then?**

The poet thought that there was pleasure in nature.

(iii) *If this belief from heaven be sent,  
If such be Nature's holy plan.*

**(a) What does 'heaven' refer to?**

'Heaven' refers to God.

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

It is free from all bad things. So it is called holy.

**2. A. Read the following sets of lines and identify the figures of speech used in each extract.**

(i) To her works did Nature link

**Personification**

(ii). The human soul that through me ran...

**Personification; Alliteration: that, through**

(iii). And 'tis my faith that every flower...

**Alliteration: faith, flower**

(iv). What Man has made of Man?

**Rhetorical question; Alliteration: Man made Man**

3. Read the poem once again. Identify the rhyme scheme and pick out the rhyming pairs of words.

Rhyme scheme	:	abab	
Rhyming words	:	notes – thoughts	reclined – mind
		Link – think	ran – man
		Bower – flower	wreaths – breaths
		Played – made	measure – pleasure
		Fan – can	air – there
		Sent – lament	plan – man

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

- a. The poet experiences sadness because \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) the blended notes are jarring
  - ii) Nature is filled with negativity
  - iii) he is worried about the destruction caused to Nature**
  - iv) natural calamities occur frequently
- b. The poem is set in a \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) city
  - ii) village
  - iii) grove**
  - iv) park
- c. The poem speaks of \_\_\_\_\_.
- i) Man’s plan to shape destiny
  - ii) Man seeking pleasure and riches
  - iii) Man indulging in wars and acts of destruction**
  - iv) Man’s fear of Nature

**UNIT – 3**

**SUPPLEMENTARY READER – THE FIRST PATIENT**

About Author

**Christopher Victor Burgess** is known as C V Burgess. He is a humorous playwright. His situational humour intensifies the emotions of the characters in the play. His plays usually accommodate a number of characters. His famous works are ‘Short Plays for Large Classes’, ‘Teach yourself Speech Training’ and ‘Classroom Playhouse Verse in Action’.

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

[Hammer, Hacksaw, Frightened, Worried, Pliers, Photographs, Toothache, Appointment, Patient, Cabinet, Queue, Waiting room, tooth, clinic, Sawing]

A number of patients wait at the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ of a dentist’s clinic. Everybody is tensed at the thought of a painful (2) \_\_\_\_\_ being extracted. One of the women is bent on showing everyone her (3) \_\_\_\_\_. After the arrival of the dentist, Joe, the first (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is called in. Sometime later, the nurse comes out and goes in with a (5) \_\_\_\_\_. Everyone is (6) \_\_\_\_\_ at this, imagining Joe being subjected to a lot of hammering in the process of his tooth being pulled out. Once again the nurse comes out to fetch a large pair of (7) \_\_\_\_\_ and later on she takes in a (8) \_\_\_\_\_. A little boy confesses that he pretended to have (9) \_\_\_\_\_, because he did not wish to go to school. The loud (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and screeching from within the room makes everyone leave

the (11) \_\_\_\_\_, one by one. Finally there are only two women in the waiting room, one of them being Joe’s wife. She weeps (12) \_\_\_\_\_ about her husband. But Joe comes out and explains that he had shifted his (13) \_\_\_\_\_ to the evening and had been given some pills for the pain. After they leave, the dentist comes out and locates the key of his tool (14) \_\_\_\_\_. He had been trying to open it using the hammer, the pliers and the hacksaw only in vain. The woman with the photographs is surprised to see that the (15) \_\_\_\_\_ had moved quickly and she was the next patient to go in.

- Ans:** (1) Waiting room, (2) tooth, (3) Photographs, (4) – Patient,  
 (5) – Hammer, (6) – Frightened, (7) – Pilers (8) – Hacksaw,  
 (9) –toothache, (10) – Sawing, (11) – Clinic, (12) – Worried,  
 (13) – Appointment, (14) - Cabinet (15) - queue

**2. Read the descriptions given under Column A and match them with their correct (-ist words) describing specialists in the various fields of medicine given under column B.**

No	A	B	Ans
1	one who specializes in lung problems	gynecologist	pulmonologist
2	one who specializes in skin problems	gastroenterologist	dermatologist
3	one who treats diseases specific to women	dermatologist	gynecologist
4	one who treats kidney diseases	neurologist	nephrologists
5	one who treats diseases and disorders of the nervous system	pulmonologist	neurologist
6	one who treats stomach disorders	cardiologist	gastroenterologist
7	one who treats vision problems	nephrologists	ophthalmologist
8	one who specializes in critical infants	otolaryngologist	neonatologist
9	one who treats heart problems	ophthalmologist	cardiologist
10	one who treats the problems of ear, nose, tongue	neonatologist	otolaryngologist

**NOTE:**

-logy is a suffix used in the names of science or bodies of knowledge, e.g. ecology. The suffix -logy is most frequently found preceded by the connective vowel 'o' so that many words end in -ology. E.g. Technology, pathology. Interestingly, Cynology is the study of dog training; Ichthyology is the study of fish; Ornithology is the study of birds and Oology is the study of birds' eggs.

**3. Choose the best answer**

- i) Humour has the power to motivate and \_\_\_\_\_ stress and pain.  
 a) improve                                      b)intensify  
**c) reduce**                                      d) increase
- ii) It seems generally \_\_\_\_\_ that our bodies respond in a positive way to a                      hearty laugh.  
**a) accepted**                                      b) denied  
 c) improved                                      d) confused



- iii) The \_\_\_\_\_ is stocked with books, comics, funny posters, audiotapes, and videos.
- a) waiting room                      **b) humour room**  
 c) ICU                                      d) reception
- iv) One can plan to use humour yet rely on \_\_\_\_\_ opportunities to employ it.
- a) late                                      b) better  
 c) future                                  **d) spontaneous**
- v) Humour is called a way of \_\_\_\_\_, not a part of living.
- a) living**                                  b) playing  
 c) nourishing                              d) developing

**UNIT - 4****PROSE - TIGHT CORNERS****About Author**

Edward Verrall Lucas, (1868 – 1938) was an English humourist, essayist, playwright, biographer, publisher, poet, novelist, short story writer and editor. Born to a Quaker family on the fringes of London, Lucas began work at the age of sixteen, apprenticed to a bookseller. After that he turned to journalism, and worked on a local paper in Brighton and then on a London evening paper. He was commissioned to write a biography of Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet. This led to further commissions, including the editing of the works of Charles Lamb. Lucas joined the staff of the humorous magazine Punch in 1904, and remained there for the rest of his life. He was a prolific writer, most celebrated for his short essays, but he also produced verses, novels and plays.

**1. Choose the most appropriate answer for the following questions:**

1. 'Tight Corner' means a \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. difficult situation**                      ii. crowded corner  
 iii. tragic incident                      iv. fierce fight
2. Barbizon refers to a \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. kind of paint                      ii type of architecture  
 iii. region in Britain                      **iv. French school of painters**
3. The narrator visited the sale-room as he \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. wished to see an auction                      ii. had a painting to sell  
**iii. was persuaded by his friend**                      iv. wanted to buy a painting
4. The narrator had been a safe contributor at the auction, as \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. there were bidders quoting higher prices**                      ii. he had a sound financial background  
 iii. his friend had lent him money                      iv. he did not make any bidding
5. "And I got it." Here 'it' refers to the \_\_\_\_\_.
- i. picture he wanted to buy                      **ii. money he asked for**  
 iii. card to participate in the auction                      iv. amount he had to pay

**2. Form a meaningful summary of the lesson by rewriting the numbers in the correct sequence:**

- a) The narrator had only 63 pounds with him and did not know how to manage the situation. - 8  
 b) The narrator thought of all his relations from whom he could borrow. - 10  
 c) Unfortunately he had made the highest bid. - 6

- d) The narrator entered Christie’s as his friend persuaded him to visit the sale room. - 1
  - e) Every time someone else made a higher bid and the narrator was not caught. - 3
  - f) The narrator on a sudden impulse added 50 more guineas, to the amount offered. - 5
  - g) His friend joined him then but left immediately unable to control his laughter. -12
  - h) He even thought of borrowing from moneylenders and considered the possibility of confessing the truth to the staff at Christie’s. - 11
  - i) The picture was declared sold to the narrator. - 7
  - j) After sometime a picture was put up and a bid for 4000 guineas was raised. - 4
  - k) A sudden stroke of luck befell the narrator when he heard that the gent who had made the bid of 4000 guineas would offer him the additional 50 guineas and buy the picture. - 13
  - l) The narrator kept bidding just for fun. - 2
  - m) The picture was given away to the other bidder and the narrator was saved from humiliation. - 15
  - n) His friend had left the place roaring with laughter at the narrator’s predicament. - 9
  - o) The narrator was quite happy at the offer but demanded 100 guineas instead of the 50. - 14
- Now there was no need for him to make any payment.

**Idioms:**

- \* An idiom is an expression in English with a special meaning of its own.
- \* Idioms do not give the literal meaning of the individual words used in them.
- \* You come across the idiom ‘**by the skin of one’s teeth**’ in the lesson. It means ‘**a narrow escape**’.

**3. Find the meaning of the idioms and use them in your own sentence**

1. Tight Corners – (Critical Situations)  
Having lost my purse I found myself in a tight corner in that strange place.
2. shot his bolt – ( use all your money, power or supplies)  
The politician has shot his bolt in this election
3. in a nice pickle – (in a difficult or unpleasant situation)  
Having lost all money in gambling he found himself in a nice pickle.
4. have cold feet – (be afraid)  
The little girl has cold feet and she hesitates to go out all alone.

**4. Match the following idioms related to difficult situations with their meanings.**

A	B
1) alarm bells ringing	a) sign of something going wrong
2) back to the wall	b) in serious difficulty
3) grasp /clutch at straws	c) try any method to overcome a crisis
4) saved by the bell	d) help at the last moment rescuing one from a difficult situation
5) hang out to dry	e) abandoning one who is in difficulty

**Phrasal Verbs:**

Use the following phrasal verbs in sentences of your own.

**stand**

- i) up : Your statement will not **stand up** as proof in the court of law.
- ii) for : My father always **stands for** truth and honesty.
- iii) by : Come what may, I will **stand by** you.

**look**

- i) into : The inspector will look into our complaint.
- ii) at : Look at the tree
- iii) through : I looked through the notes before the exam

**run**

- i) over : The lorry ran over the beggar (*crushed*)
- ii) away : He ran away from home when he was ten years old (*left*)
- iii) into : He ran into debt (*incurred*)

**put**

- i) on : Please put on your uniform (*wear*)
- ii) up : We put up a notice (*displayed*)
- iii) off : They decided to put off the match (*postpone*)

**Conditional Clauses**

**CONDITION + RESULT**

<b>Zero Conditional</b>	If you stand in the rain, you get wet. If you heat ice, it melts. <b>Present Simple + Present Simple</b> <i>Uses: Facts which are generally true or scientific facts</i> <i>The condition always has the same result</i>
<b>First Conditional</b>	If it rains, we will cancel the trip. If you study, you will pass the exam. <b>Present Simple + Will/ Won't/Verb</b> <i>Uses: A possible situation in the future</i> <i>predicting a likely result in the future (if the condition happens)</i>
<b>Second Conditional</b>	If I won the lottery, I would travel a lot. If they sold their houses, they would be rich. <b>Past Simple + Would + Verb</b> <i>Uses: Hypothetical or unlikely situations</i> <i>Unreal or improbable situation now or in the future</i>
<b>Third Conditional</b>	If you had studied, you would have passed the exam. If I hadn't been sick, I would have gone to your party. <b>Past Perfect + Would have+ Past Participle</b> <i>Uses: The person imagining a different past.</i> <i>Imaginary situation that did not happen</i>

**5. Complete the following with appropriate conditional clauses.**

- a) We will miss our train, **If we are late** .
- b) Jayashree would travel to France, **if she got the passport** .
- c) People get sun-burnt, **when they are exposed to sunlight** .
- d) Vicky would have passed, **if he had worked harder** .
- e) I wouldn't refuse, **if they chose me their captain** .
- f) Sundar would have waited, **if we had told him earlier** .
- g) Vijayshree will be busy, **if the guests arrive** .
- h) Adhvika will not go to play, **if she has an examination** .

## 5. Complete the following paragraph.

Did you hear about that boy who won one crore in a game show? If I won (win) that much money, I would quit (quit) my job the next day. I would travel (travel) round the world and would stay (stay) in the most luxurious hotels. If I wanted (want) anything, I would buy (buy) it. If I saw (see) a Mercedes that I wanted, I would buy (buy) it. I could (can) do anything in the world if I had one crore rupees. Oh, I am starting to sound a little materialistic. Well, I would do (do) good things with the money as well. If anybody needed (need) help, I would take (take) care of their needs. I would donate (donate) money to charities. I would give (give) money to help support the arts. If I won (win) that much money, I wouldn't keep it all for myself. I would help (help) as many people as possible.

## 6. Fill in the blanks in the following dialogue.

**Gopal:** What's wrong, Muthu? You look terrible!

**Muthu:** Well, you would look (look) terrible today, too, if you had (have) a day like mine yesterday. My car slid into a tree, because the roads were slippery.

**Gopal:** Oh! I was driving on the slippery roads yesterday, and I didn't have such trouble. What happened?

**Muthu:** Well, I think if I hadn't been driving (drive not) so fast, I wouldn't have slid (slide, not) into the tree.

**Gopal:** Slippery roads and speed don't mix. If drivers speed (speed) on wet roads, they're likely to spin their car in circles.

**Muthu:** I know. But I have one more problem. I didn't have my driver's license with me. If I had had (have) it, I wouldn't (have to, not) have to pay an extra fine in the court next week.

**Gopal:** Why were you driving without your license?

**Muthu:** Well, I lost my wallet some days ago. It slipped out of my pocket, while I was riding the bus to work.

**Gopal:** Oh, Muthu! If you hadn't taken (take, not) that bus, you wouldn't have lost (lose, not) your wallet. If you hadn't lose (lose, not) your wallet, you would have had (have) your driver's license with you when you hit the tree. If you had (have) your driver's license with you, you wouldn't have to pay (have to pay, not) a big fine when you go to court next week. And of course, if you hadn't driven (drive, not) too fast, you wouldn't have run into (run into, not) a tree, and you wouldn't be (be, not) in this mess now. If I were (be) you, I would take (take) it easy for a while and just stay (stay) home where you are safe.

**Muthu:** Enough about me! How about you?

**Gopal:** Well, things are really looking up for me. I'm planning to take off for Goa as soon as I finish my finals. I'm sick of all this old, rainy weather we've been having.

**Muthu:** I wish I could go (go) with you. How are you planning on getting there?

**Gopal:** If I have (have) enough money, I will fly (fly). Otherwise, I will take (take) the bus. I wish could drive (drive) my own car because it would be (be) nice to drive there, but it's such a long trip. I've been looking for a friend to go with me and share the driving.

**Muthu:** I have a super idea! Why don't I go with you? I can share the driving. I'm a great driver!

**Gopal:** Oh, Muthu! I can't believe it.

## Framing questions

The interrogative pronouns **who, what, whom, whose, which** and the interrogative adverbs **where, when, why** and **how** are used to frame information questions. **Polar** questions are also known as 'yes' or 'no' questions. They are called so, because the answers to these questions will always begin with a 'yes' or 'no'. Such questions are framed using **primary auxiliaries** and **secondary auxiliaries**.

7. Seema goes to a hotel for lunch. The waiter explains to her the different items available at that time. Here is the conversation between them. Complete the dialogue. You may use modals to frame questions.

**Seema:** Could I get something to eat immediately?

**Waiter:** Yes Ma'am. We have meals and lemon rice.

**Seema:** Could you bring me a plate of curd rice?

**Waiter:** Yes Ma'am. It is available.

**Seema:** Will it take a long time?

**Waiter:** It should not take long. Shall I bring you payasam ?

**Seema:** Yes bring that too. Could you bring it now?

**Waiter:** Yes. Ma'am. Would you like it hot or cold?

**Seema:** I prefer it cold. Can I have a cup of vanilla ice cream?

**Waiter:** Sorry Ma'am we don't have ice creams served here. But you can get it in the outlet next door.

**Seema:** Oh that's fine. Ok, please get these quickly.

**Waiter:** Sure Ma'am.

8. Frame suitable questions for the following statements:

1. Mr. Umar was at home when the event occurred.

**Ans:** Where was Mr. Umar when the event occurred?

2. Yes, Mr. Umar saw the thief entering the neighbour's house.

**Ans:** Did Mr. Umar see the thief entering the neighbour's house?

3. Mrs. Umar was watching the movie while her husband was drinking water.

**Ans:** What was Mrs. Umar doing while her husband was drinking water?

4. The thief broke into the house while they were watching a movie.

**Ans:** When did the thief break into the house?

### 9. Question Tags

A question tag is a short question added at the end of a statement. It is generally used when asking for agreement or confirmation.

The tag is formed with the auxiliary verb in the statement and the subject. A positive statement takes a negative tag, while a negative statement takes a positive tag. If the sentence contains a main verb, then the question tag uses an appropriate form of 'do' verb. An appropriate pronoun of the subject is added to the verb to form the tag. The sentence ends with a comma, followed by a tag which ends with a question mark.

#### Example:

*You are a student, aren't you?*

*Aji is not a lawyer, is she?*

*Lawrence saw the snake sliding into the hole, didn't he?*

*Jordi attends the class regularly, doesn't he?*

#### Intonation and Meaning

The intonation (the rise and fall of the voice in speaking) of the tag determines the meaning of the question tag.

**Rising intonation**

*Madhav doesn't speak Telugu, does he?*

If the intonation of the tag goes up, it means we are not sure if Madhav speaks Telugu and we want to know if he does.

**Falling Intonation**

If the intonation of the tag goes down, it means we are checking or confirming if Madhav speaks Telugu.

**10. Add appropriate question tags to the following sentences.**

1. Cities are increasingly becoming urbanized, **aren't they?**
2. They experiment with ways to improve air quality, **don't they?**
3. The aim should be to reduce congestion, **Shouldn't it?**
4. There is an urgent need to provide clean, reliable and affordable energy to their growing populations, **Isn't there?**
5. Automation and shared mobility will play a key role in this transformation, **won't they?**
6. It changes the way people commute in cities, **Doesn't it?**
7. Before long, a fleet of electric autonomous vehicles (AVs) could drive people to their destinations, **Couldn't they?**
8. These shared AVs will run at higher utilization rates, **won't they?**
9. They can substantially reduce the cost of mobility and congestion, **Can't they?**
10. These should not be thought of as luxury but as necessity, **Should they?**

**B. Add appropriate question tags and role play the dialogue with your friend.**

- Jeyanth** : Hello, Anish! It's your Physics exam today, **isn't it?**  
**Anish** : Yes. They have set a very long paper. Yet, I managed to finish the paper, **didn't it?**  
**Jeyanth** : True. My maths paper too was very long. I couldn't finish it, **could I?**  
**Anish** : I could not solve my paper properly, **could I?**  
**Jeyanth** : Ok. Actually, my question paper was very easy, **Wasn't it?**  
**Anish** : Mine wasn't easy. I made a silly mistake, **Didn't I?**  
**Jeyanth** : Tell me about your English paper, **Won't you?**  
**Anish** : The story comprehension was very easy. I am sure to score more than ten marks on fifteen. I wrote it very well. There wouldn't be any mistake.  
**Jeyanth** : For me, my letter- writing was the best. I didn't make a single mistake, **Did I?**  
**Anish** : Ok. I've got lots to study for tomorrow's exam, **haven't I?**  
**Jeyanth** : Me too. So, see you later. All the best, bye.  
**Anish** : Thank you. Wish you the same, bye.

**Do you Know?**

The British farthing (¼ d) coin, from four thing was a unit of currency of one quarter of a penny. It was minted in bronze which replaced the earlier copper coins. It was used during the reign of six monarchs: Victoria, Edward VII & VIII, George V & VI and Elizabeth II, ceased to be legal tender in 1960.

Sl.No	Event	Year	Affected Area
1	Earthquake	2001	Bhuj, Gujarat

2	Tsunami	2004	Coastline TN, Kerala, A.P., A&N Islands, Pondicherry
3	Floods	July 2005	Kashmir
4	Earthquake	2008	Kashmir
5	Floods	2008	North Bihar
6	Cyclone	2008	Tamil Nadu
7	Floods	2009	Andhra Pradesh & Karnataka
8	Cyclone	2011	Tamil Nadu/ Cuddalore
9	Flash floods	June 2013	Uttarkhand
10	Cyclone	Oct.2013	Coastline of Orissa & Jharkhand
11	Floods	Dec.2015	Tamil Nadu/ Chennai
12	Cyclone	Dec.2016	Tamil Nadu/ Chennai

### UNIT – 4

### POEM – MACAVITY – THE MYSTERY CAT

#### About Author

Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888 – 1965) was an essayist, a critic, a playwright and a pioneering poet of the twentieth century. He attended Smith Academy in St. Louis and then the Milton Academy in Massachusetts. He graduated from Harvard University and then left for France and the Sorbonne to study philosophy. Eliot returned to Harvard and deepened his knowledge by reading Indian philosophy and studying Sanskrit. He also finished his advanced degree at Harvard. Some of his popular poems include ‘The Wasteland’, ‘Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock’, ‘Ash Wednesday’, ‘Four Quartets’, ‘Journey of the Magi’, ‘After Strange Gods’ and ‘Naming of Cats’. T.S. Eliot won the Order of Merit and received the Nobel Prize for Literature in the year 1948.

1.

[Larder, whiskers, respectable, criminal, devil, thought, sunken, division, agents, detective, alibi, desperate, fakir, qualities, gravity, greenhouse]

‘Macavity – The Mystery Cat’ is a humorous poem, where the poet T.S. Eliot describes the mysterious (a) qualities of a shrewd vile cat. He commits a crime at every possible opportunity. He is an elusive master (b) criminal who leaves no evidence after he commits a crime. Even the Scotland Yard, the London (c) detective agency is unable to arrest him. The Flying Squad is (d) desperate because every time they rush to the crime spot to seize Macavity, he is not there. He breaks the human law as well as the law of (e) gravity. He baffles even a (f) fakir with his powers of levitation. Macavity appears tall and thin with (g) sulken eyes. He is always preoccupied with some serious (h) thought. His coat is dusty and his (i) whiskers are unkempt. Macavity is a (j) devil in the guise of a cat. He appears to be outwardly (k) respectable but his actions disprove it. Macavity loots the (l) larder, ransacks the jewel-case, and breaks the (m) greenhouse glass but wonder of wonders he is not to be found anywhere there. He is always a mile away from the scene of crime, happily relaxing or doing difficult (n) division sums. He is clever at making up an (o) alibi every time he plots a crime. All the notorious cats are nothing but the (p) agents of Macavity, the Napoleon of Crime.

#### 2.Appreciation questions

(i) Macavity’s a Mystery Cat: he’s called the Hidden Paw...

**a) Does the poet talk about a real cat?**

No, the poet does not talk about a real cat. It is a fictional character he believes in a mysterious way.

**b) Why is he called the Hidden Paw?**

The cat indulges in criminal activities unseen by anyone. So he is called the Hidden Paw.

(ii) *He's the bafflement of Scotland Yard, the Flying Squad's despair:  
For when they reach the scene of crime — Macavity's not there!..*

**a) What is 'Scotland Yard'?**

'Scotland Yard' is the main office of the London Metropolitan police.

**b) Why does the flying squad feel disappointed?**

The Flying Squad reaches the spot of crime with amazing rapidity. But the squad feels disappointed because Macavity is not present on the scene of crime.

(iii). *He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake;  
And when you think he's half asleep, he's always wide awake...*

**a) Explain the comparison made here.**

The cat sways his head from side to side like a snake. Here the movement of the cat's head is compared to that of a snake.

**b) What does he pretend to do?**

He pretends to be sleeping but he is wakeful.

(iv). *For he's a fiend in feline shape, a monster of depravity.*

**a) How is the cat described in this line?**

Macavity is like a devil in the shape of a cat.

**b) Explain the phrase 'monster of depravity'.**

The cat is a big animal. But it has all evil qualities. So it is called 'monster of depravity'.

(v). *And his footprints are not found in any file of Scotland Yard's.*

**a) What seems to be a challenge for the Scotland Yard?**

The Scotland Yard finds it difficult to trace the criminal because the police have no record of his footprints in their files.

**b) Why do they need his footprints?**

The police want to identify the master criminal involved in the crime. So they need his footprints.

(vi). *'It must have been Macavity!' but he's a mile away.*

**a) What is Macavity blamed for?**

Macavity is blamed for the loss of important papers from the foreign office and the Admiralty.

**b) Where is he?**

He is a mile away from the scene of occurrence.

(vii). *There never was a Cat of such deceitfulness and suavity.*

**a) Which cat is being talked of here?**

The cat Macavity is being talked of here.

**b) How is he different from the rest?**

The cat is deceitful but he appears to be suave (confident, elegant and polite)



**UNIT – 4**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY READER**

About Author

Stephen P. H. Butler Leacock – FRSC (1886 – 1944) was a Canadian teacher, Political Scientist, Writer and Humourist. He was educated at Upper Canada College in Toronto and the University of Toronto from which he graduated in 1891. He received a Fellowship in Political Economy and took his Ph.D. in 1903. Between the years 1915 and 1925, he was the best known English speaking humorist in the world. He is known for his light humour along with criticism of people's follies. *Sunshine Sketches of a Little Town, Arcadian Adventures, With the Idle Rich, Economic Prosperity in the British Empire, The Dawn of Canadian History, Moonbeams From the Larger Lunacy, The Unsolved Riddle of Social Justice, My Discovery of England, Wet, Wit and Dry Humour* are some of his brilliant writings.

1. Based on your understanding of the lesson, complete the sentences given below to make a summary of the story 'With the Photographer' in a paragraph.

- (a). The narrator went to the photographer to get his photograph taken.
- (b). The photographer made the author wait for an hour.
- (c). While waiting in the studio the narrator kept reading some outdated magazines meant for women and children.
- (d). The photographer told him to come in.
- (e). The narrator got angry because the photographer took a long time in taking the photograph.
- (f). The photographer was pleased after he finished taking the photograph.
- (g). He was called on Saturday to see the proof.
- (h). On seeing the photograph the narrator could not believe that it was his photograph.
- (i). The photographer had made changes in his eyes, brow, hair and mouth.
- (j). The photograph did not look like the portrait of the author.
- (k). The narrator was frustrated as it was adjusted a lot.
- (l). He left the studio saying that it was a worthless bauble.

**UNIT – 5**

**PROSE – CONVOCATION ADDRESS**

About Author

**Dr. Conjeevaram Natarajan Annadurai** (15 September 1909 – 3 February 1969), popularly called Arignar Anna was an Indian politician who served as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu (1967 – 69). He was a great orator and an acclaimed writer in Tamil. Jawaharlal Nehru hailed him as one of the greatest parliamentarians. He has published several novels, short stories and plays which incorporate political and social themes. C.N. Annadurai was awarded the Chubb Fellowship at Yale University, the first non-American to receive this honour. The same year he was awarded an honorary doctorate from Annamalai University.

1. Choose the appropriate words to complete the sentences.

**[Frame, guide, book, play, print, plan]**

1. a. We usually **book** tickets for movies in advance.  
b. Thirukkural is my favourite **book**.
2. a. The **frame** of the photo is broken.  
b. We **frame** questions on all topics.
3. a. My teachers **guide** me towards the path of success.  
b. The tourist **guide** explained the historical importance of the site.
4. a. We enacted a humorous **play** in our school function.  
b. The children **play** in the ground every afternoon.
5. a. My **plan** worked out well.  
b. We should **plan** our work well in advance.
6. a. The **print** is not clear; we cannot read the sentences.  
b. We **print** wedding cards here.

**Direct Speech & Indirect Speech**

We can narrate spoken words in two ways — Direct and Indirect speech. Direct speech repeats the exact words of the speaker. Reported speech conveys something that was said in the past.

When the reporting verb is in the present tense, we don't make changes in the tense.  
e.g. Uma says, "I like chocolates."

This can be reported as, Uma says that she likes chocolates.

Study the following table to learn how the tenses change when the reporting verb is in the past tense.

*(The word 'said' can be replaced by one which expresses a more precise shade of meaning: explained, declared, agreed, conveyed, told, argued etc.)*

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Statements
<b>Present Simple</b>	Sindhu said, "I play chess."	Sindhu said that she played chess.
<b>Present Continuous</b>	Jayashree said, "I am working in a school."	Jayashree said that she was working in a school.
<b>Past Simple</b>	Mani said, "I bought a car."	Mani said that he had bought a car.
<b>Past Continuous</b>	Madhu said "I was walking along the street."	Madhu said that she had been walking along the street.
<b>Present Perfect</b>	Sasi said "I haven't seen her."	Sasi said that he hadn't seen her.
<b>Past Perfect</b>	Vijay said "I had taken Swimming lessons before."	Vijay said that he had taken swimming lessons before.
<b>Future Simple</b>	Sundar said to me, "I'll see you later."	Sundar told me that he would see me later.

Direct Question	Reported Question
Shankar said to me, "Do you know me?"	Shankar asked me if I knew him.
Zuber said to Saira, "Are you living here?"	Zuber asked Saira if she was living there.
Senthil said, "Where is the post office?"	Senthil enquired where the post office was.
Shanthy said to Baskar, "What are you	Shanthy asked Baskar what he was doing

doing now?"	then.
-------------	-------

Direct Request	Reported Request
The old woman said to the boy, "Please help me."	The old woman requested the boy to help her.
The librarian said to the students, "Speak softly."	The librarian instructed the students to speak softly.
Raj said to Sukumar, "Please drop me at the station tonight."	Raj requested Sukumar to drop him at the station that night.

Direct Form	Reported Form
Now	then / at that time
Today	that day
Yesterday	the day before / the previous day
last night	the night before / the previous night
last week	the week before / the previous week
Tomorrow	the next day / the following day

**Note:** The reporter’s point of view governs the changes from the direct into indirect mode. These changes are in respect of – personal pronouns, tense of the verb and adverbs of time and place.

2. *A belief, attitude, theory, etc. that is referred to by a word ends with the suffix ‘-ism’. Here is a sentence from the speech of Dr. Annadurai: ‘I admit that the environment is such that even people with robust optimism will be discouraged and forced to take to the path of ease and comfort’.*

The meaning of the word ‘optimism’ is ‘the hopeful feeling that all is going to turn out well’. Match the ‘-ism’ words with the appropriate meanings.

S. No.	Meanings	Words
1	e.g. love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it	patriotism
2	a brutal barbarous, savage act	barbarism
3	the doctrine that your country’s interests are superior	nationalism
4	participating in sports as a hobby rather than for money	amateurism
5	belief that the best possible concepts should be pursued	idealism
6	a serious examination and judgment of something	Criticism
7	habitual failure to be present at work	absenteeism
8	a doctrine that advocates equal rights for women	Feminism
9	concern for your own interests and welfare	egocentrism
10	exceptional courage when facing danger	Heroism

3. *Report the following dialogue*

**Prabhu:** What are you doing here, Kiran? I haven’t seen you for a few months.

**Kiran:** I have just come back from my native town Virudhunagar.

**Prabhu:** Did you enjoy your vacation?

**Kiran:** Yes. I love the place. It is a clean and busy town.

**Prabhu:** Where did you go and what did you see?

**Kiran:** I went to Courtallam falls in Tenkasi.

**Prabhu:** Share some pictures of your trip.

**Kiran:** Sure. See you later.

**Ans:**

Prabhu asked Kiran what he was doing there for he hadn't seen him for a few months. Kiran replied that he had just come back from his native town Viruthunagar. Prabhu asked him whether he had enjoyed his vacation. Kiran answered in the affirmative and said that he loved the place. He added that it was a clean and busy town. Prabhu wanted to know where Kiran had gone and what he had seen. Kiran replied that he had gone to Courtallam falls in Tenkasi. Prabhu told him to share some pictures of his trip. Kiran promised to do so and look leave saying that he would see him later.

#### 4. Rewrite his words in Reported Speech.

Virat Kohli, the Man of the match and Man of the Series in the one-day International series between India and South Africa February 2018 had this to say during the post match presentation. India won the match by 8 wickets and won the series by 5 – 1, a historic win against South Africa in their home soil.

“It was a day I felt really good. Last game, I was not in the right kind of mindset. This is a beautiful place to bat under lights. That’s the idea behind bowling first. I like setting up for the short ball. It was a blessing in disguise, and they kept bowling short. I think the pitch got better to bat on under lights. It has been a roller coaster till now. People who are close to me deserve a lot of credit. Obviously, you want to lead from the front, and that’s a wonderful feeling. I have got eight or nine years left in my career and I want to make the most of every day. It’s a blessing that I am healthy and getting to captain my country. They have shown great character – especially the two young spinners. The way the series went augurs well for us. We’re looking forward to the T20s. The tour is not over yet. After losing the Test series, I was talking to you. I am here talking to you after winning the ODI series.”

**Ans:**

Virat Kohli said it was a day he had felt really good. He added that last game he had not been in the right kind of mindset. Kohli said that that was a beautiful place to bat under lights and that was the idea behind bowling first. He said that he liked setting up for the short ball. It had been a blessing in disguise, and they had kept bowling short. Kohli thought that the pitch had got better to bat on under lights. It had been a roller coaster till then. People who were close to him deserved a lot of credit. Obviously, he wanted to lead from the font, and that was a wonderful feeling kohli said that he had got eight or nine years left in his career and he wanted to make the most of every day. It was a blessing that he was healthy and getting to captain his country. They had shown great character – especially the two young spinners. The way the series had gone augured well for them.

#### 5. Read the given passages and rewrite them in direct speech.

1. The cyclist warned the driver not to move his car till the police arrived. The driver pleaded that it was not his fault; he was ready to pay a hundred rupees to repair the damaged cycle. The cyclist refused the money and insisted that the police be called.

**Ans:**

Cyclist : Don't Move your car till the police arrive

Driver : Oh! It's not my fault; I'm ready to pay a hundred rupees to repair the damaged cycle.

Cyclist : Nothing doing. I won't take the money. I want the police to be called.

2. The striking workers demanded an increase in salary and asked for the withdrawal of all cases. They threatened to continue the strike if the demands were not met. The manager insisted on them calling off the strike and invited them for a discussion. He agreed to listen to their demands.

**Ans:**

Workers : We want an increase in salary. All cases should be withdrawn. Mind you, we will continue the strike if our demands are not met.

Manager : You must call off the strike. You'd better come for a discussion. I'm ready to listen to your demands.

#### 6. Complete Vishalini profile with suitable words/ phrases.

Vishalini, hailing from Tirunelveli in Tamilnadu is 11 years old. She is endowed with an outstanding IQ and Computer and analytical skills. Her IQ is 225, higher than the previous score of Kim Ung-Young. She has been the Keynote speaker in International conferences. At the Google India Summit, she was honoured as the youngest Google speaker. She is the recipient of Five international awards. This child prodigy is considered a Wonder girl.

#### Do You Know?

\* Former Chief Minister C.N. Anna Durai with students of Yale University.

### UNIT – 5

#### POEM – EVEREST IS NOT THE ONLY PEAK

##### About Author

Prof. V.C. Kulandaiswamy (1929 –2016) known as Kulothungan is an eminent technologist, a man of letters and an educationist known for his pioneering contributions in Hydrology, Literature and Education. He has authored six volumes of poems and seven of prose essays which earned him the Thiruvalluvar Award from the Government of Tamil Nadu in 1999. He won the Sahitya Akademi Award in 1988 for his book *Vaazhum Valluvam*. His works deal with themes that reflect the gamut of human progress and the all-pervasive human effort.

#### 1. Appreciation

1. *Our nature it is that whatever we try  
We do with devotion deep and true.*

**a. Who does 'we' refer to?**

'We' refers to all the people in general.

**b. How should we carry out our duties?**

We should carry out our duties with truth and deep devotion.

2. *Defeat we repel, courage our fort;*

**a. How do we react to defeat?**

We should fight against defeat and keep it away from us.

**b. Which is considered as our stronghold?**

Courage is considered as our stronghold.

3. *We are proud of the position we hold; humble as we are,*

**a. What is the speaker proud of?**

The speaker holds a humble position but he is proud of it.

**b. How is the speaker both humble and proud?**

The speaker holds a humble position but he feels proud in his heart.

**c. Pick out the alliteration in these lines**

proud / position; hold/ humble

4. *He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.*

*We bow before competence and merit;*

**a. Who is adored as a king?**

One who does not stoop before others is adored as a king.

**b. What is the figure of speech used in the first line?**

The figure of speech is 'metaphor'.

5. *Honour is a property, common to all:*

*In dignity and pride no one need to be poor.*

**a. Who are considered rich?**

People who have honour, dignity and pride are considered rich.

**b. What is their asset?**

Honour is their asset.

### UNIT – 5

### SUPPLEMENTARY READER – THE SINGING LESSON

#### About Author

Kathleen Mansfield Murry (1888 – 1923) was a New Zealand short story writer who wrote under the pen-name Katherine Mansfield. She left New Zealand at the age of 19 and settled in the United Kingdom where she gained the friendship of great writers such as D.H. Lawrence and Virginia Woolf. *Bliss* and *The Garden Party* were collections of short stories written by her. She wrote many poems and her collected letters were a great success.

1. *They all refer to different ways of walking. Find out their meanings and use each of them in meaningful sentences of your own.*

- a) trod - put your foot down while you are walking.  
As the baby was sleeping the mother **trod** softly.
- b) fluttered - moved lightly and quickly  
The woman **fluttered** out of the room.
- c) hurried - moved quickly because there was not much time.  
We **hurried** to the railway station.

- d) skipped - moved lightly and quickly making a little jump with each step.  
The little girl **skipped** happily along beside me.
- e) strode - walked with long steps in a particular direction.  
He bade goodbye to me and **strode** away.
- f) sped - moved speedily.  
The new car **sped** along the highway.
- g) saunter - walk in a relaxed way.  
They **sauntered** along the beach.
- h) trudge - walk slowly with heavy steps because of tiredness.  
They **trudged** the last two miles to the town.
- i) march - walk with regular stiff steps.  
The soldiers **marched** along the street.

**UNIT – 6**  
**PROSE - THE ACCIDENTAL TOURIST**

About Author

**Bill Bryson**

### 1. Idioms

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

- |                       |   |   |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| right up one's alley  | - | very suitable for you because you are interested in it. |
| drive one up the wall | - | make one crazy or angry.                                |
| hit the road          | - | start travelling by road.                               |
| take (one) for a ride | - | cheat somebody  |
| in panic mode         | - | in great fear   |

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

**Ans:** The old man was **driven up the wall** at the loud noise outside.

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

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

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

**Ans:** Ramesh gave false excuses for not attending the meeting and **took me for a ride**.

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

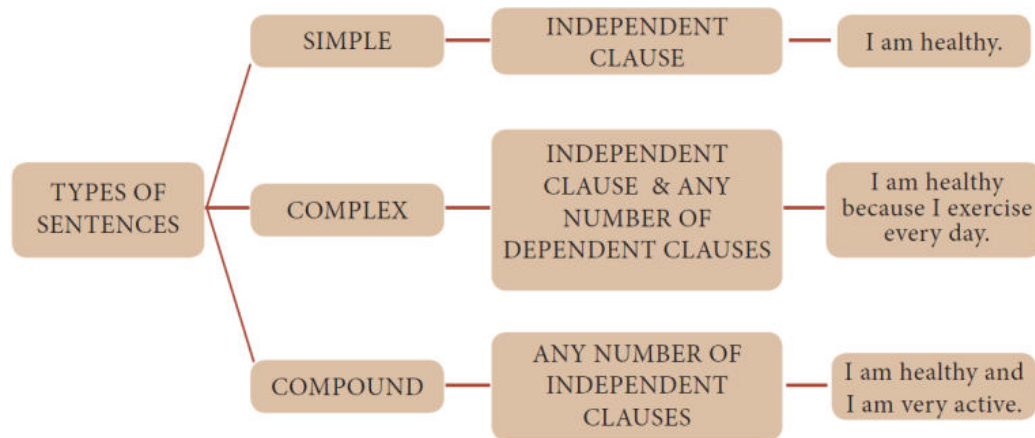
**Ans:** At the interview, when questions were fired at me rapidly, **I was in panic mode**.

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

**Ans:** I love thrillers and this book **rights up my alley**.

### Transformation of Sentences

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



Subordinate conjunctions such as ‘because, since, although, when, while, where, which, that, after etc.’ are used to connect Independent Clauses with the Dependent Clauses in Complex sentences.

Coordinate conjunctions such as ‘but, and, or, yet, so etc.’ are used to connect the Independent Clauses in Compound sentences.

**1. Do as directed.**

1. Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop. They went to the bus stop. (Change into a compound sentence)

**Ans:** Dinesh and Prabhu wanted to meet Varsha at the bus stop so they went there.

2. Varsha reached the railway station. She was waiting for them there. (Change into a compound sentence)

**Ans:** Varsha reached the railway station and she was waiting for them there.

3. While she waited at the train station, Varsha realized that the train was late. (change into a simple sentence)

**Ans:** While waiting at the railway station Varsha realized that the train was late.

4. Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop. Varsha rang them. (change into a complex sentence)

**Ans:** When Dinesh and Prabhu left the bus stop Varsha rang them.

5. The trio met at the station. Varsha left for Madurai. (change into a complex sentence)

**Ans:** As soon as the trio met Varsha left for Madurai.

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

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

**Combine the simple sentences into compound and complex sentences:**

1. Some people were playing nearby and they chose a better place. (compound)

**Ans:** Some people who were playing nearby chose a better place. (complex)

2. They took out the fishing rods but there was a loud splash. (compound)

**Ans:** As soon as they took out the fishing rods they heard a loud splash. (complex)

3. They also heard a loud scream and both Ajay and Tijo looked up. (compound)

**Ans:** When Ajay and Tijo heard a loud scream they looked up. (complex)



4. They saw something moving in the water and they saw a hand waving. (compound)

**Ans:** When they saw something moving in the water they saw a hand writing. (complex)

5. Someone had fallen in the water. It was Yusuf. (compound)

**Ans:** It was Yusuff who had fallen in the water. (complex)

6. He wanted to swim so he had jumped into the water. (compound)

**Ans:** As yusuf wanted to swim he had jumped into the water. (complex)

## 2. Find out the meaning of foreign words/phrases.

1) **Bon voyage** (a pleasant journey)

When Joe boarded the plane every one greeted him with **bon voyage**.

2. **In toto** (entirely)

The lawyer read the report **in toto**.

3. **liaison** (a relationship between two organizations or departments)

They work in close **liaison** with the welfare team.

4. **ex gratia** (given as a gift or favour)

The amount was given to the senior citizen as **ex gratia**.

5. **en masse** (in a body; all together)

The workers went on leave **en masse**.

6. **en route** (on the way)

We stopped at a vegetarian restaurant **en route**.

7. **ad hoc** (for this special object)

An **ad hoc** meeting was arranged to tackle the issue.

8. **faux pas** (note that 'x' and 's' are silent)

(a remark that causes embarrassment because it is not socially correct)

Everyone was taken a back by the **faux pas** of the host.

## UNIT – 6

### POEM – THE HOLLOW CROWN

#### About Author

William Shakespeare (1564 – 1616), an English poet and playwright is widely regarded as the greatest writer in English language and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He was born and brought up in Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire. He wrote about 39 plays, 154 sonnets, two long narrative poems, and a few other verses. He was often called England's National Poet and nicknamed the Bard of Avon. The first publishing of Shakespeare's works is the '*The First Folio*'. Playwright Ben Jonson wrote a preface to this book including the quote '(Shakespeare) is not of an age, but for all time.' His plays have been translated into every major living language and are constantly studied and performed throughout the world.

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

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

King Richard the second had surrendered to his (a) rebellious cousin, Bollingbroke. He experienced deep distress at the horror of his circumstances. In that desperate situation, he speaks of (b) graves, (c) warms, (d) epitaphs and other things connected with death. He spoke of how people leave nothing behind and can call nothing their own, except for the small patch of (e) barren-earth, where

they will be buried. King Richard yielded to dejection and talked of all the different ways in which defeated kings suffer how some had been deposed, (f) slain in war, (g) poisoned by their wives and so forth. He attributed this loss of lives to (h) death, who he personified as the jester who watches over the shoulder of every ruler, who mocks kings by allowing them to think their human flesh, was like (i) impregnable brass. However, Death penetrates through the castle walls, silently and unnoticed like a sharp (j) pin, thus bidding (k) farewell to him and all his pride forever. Finally, Richard appealed to his soldiers not to mock his mere flesh and blood by showing (l) reverence and respect to him. He added that he too needed bread to live, felt want, tasted (m) grief and needed (n) friends. He concluded thus, urging his men not to call him a (o) king as he was only human, just like the rest of them.

2. *Fill in the blanks with appropriate words from the box and complete the statements suitably:*  
*bequeath, antics, monarchies, impregnable, hollow*

1. Shraavan never keeps his promises. His friends know that his words are hollow.
2. The spectators died laughing at the antics of the clown.
3. The business woman wished to bequeath all her riches to an orphanage, after her death.
4. The fortress was impregnable and could not be conquered by the enemies.
5. Alexander the Great, wished to conquer many lands and monarchies the entire world.

3. *Complete the passage given below, with suitable words from the box:*

*farewell, ceremonious, deposed, reverence, vain, pomp, conceited, sorrow, scoffing*

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

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

- i. "Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs;  
Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes  
Write sorrow on the bosom of the earth". - **Metaphor**
- ii. "And yet not so – for what can we bequeath  
Save our deposed bodies to the ground?" - **Rhetorical Question / Interrogation**
- iii. "Keeps Death his  
court, and there the antic sits,..." - **Personification**
- iv. "How can you say to me, I am a king?" - **Interrogation / Rhetorical Question**
- v. "Scoffing his state and grinning at his pomp,..." - **Personification**
- vi. "Bores through his castle wall, and farewell king!" - **Personification**

5. *Pick out the alliteration from the following lines:*

- i. "Our lands, our lives, and all, are Bolingbroke's,..."  
**l**ands – **l**ives; **a**nd, **a**ll, **a**re
- ii. "And tell sad stories of the death of kings:"  
**s**ad - **s**tories
- iii. "Comes at the last, and with a little pin..."

last – little; at- and

**UNIT – 6**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY READER – THE NEVER NEST**

About Author

Cedric Mount is a considerable distinguished playwright of his age. He wrote some thoughtful plays, which include *Twentieth Century Lullaby*, *To cut a Long Short Story Short* and *Nature Abhors a Vacuum*. His one act plays are easy to perform, satirical, witty and insightful. These one act plays expose the shams of contemporary society besides delicately admonishing the guilty.

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

S.No	Gadgets	Reasons
1	Air conditioners	To keep my room cool
2	Home theatre	To listen to good music
3	Television	To watch cricket matches
4	Refrigerator	To drink cold drinks
5	Android phone	To talk, chat and take selfie
6	Trend mill	To keep myself fit

2. Choose the best answer

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