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- ❖ Prose - பத்திவாரியாக பாடங்களுக்கான தமிழாக்கம் மற்றும் பாடச் சுருக்கம்.
- ❖ Poem - Stanza வாரியாக தமிழாக்கம் மற்றும் கவிதைச் சுருக்கம்.
- ❖ Supplementary - பாடங்களுக்கான கதைச் சுருக்கம்.
- ❖ Synonyms, Antonyms - சொற்களுக்கான தமிழாக்கம்.
- ❖ பாடநூல் வினாக்களுக்கான விடைகளில் உள்ள முக்கியச் சொற்களுக்கான தமிழாக்கம்.
- ❖ **Question Paper contents :** அரசு வினாத்தாளின் அடிப்படையில் கூடுதலான வினா, விடைகள்.
- ❖ Additional topics (not covered in Govt. Model Paper) are also given.
- ❖ Vocabulary மற்றும் Grammar பகுதிகளில் விரிவான விளக்கங்களுடன் கூடுதல் வினா விடைகள்.
- ❖ **PTA Question Papers 1 to 6 :** Questions are incorporated in the appropriate sections.
- ❖ Govt. Model Question Paper - 2019, Quarterly 2019, Half yearly 2019, Public Exam. March 2020 and Govt. Supplementary Exam. September 2020 questions are incorporated in the appropriate sections.



SURA PUBLICATIONS

Chennai

2021-22 Edition

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ISBN : 978-93-5330-084-5

Code No : SG 289

Authors :

- Mr. M. David, M.A., B.Ed. Chennai.
- Mr. K.S. Krishna, M.A., M.Ed. Trichy.

Edited by :

Ms. Srivardhini, M.A., M.Phil. Chennai
Ms. Ananya, M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil. Coimbatore

Reviewed by :

Dr. Samuel Sampth Kumar M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.
Madurai

Dr. Rakshan Kumar, M.A., M.Ed., M.Phil., Ph.D.
Coimbatore

Head Office:

1620, 'J' Block, 16th Main Road,
Anna Nagar, Chennai - 600 040.

Phones: 044-4862 9977, 044-4862 7755

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PREFACE

The woods are lovely, dark and deep.
But I have promises to keep, and
miles to go before I sleep

- Robert Frost

Respected Principals, Correspondents, Head Masters/ Head
Mistresses, Teachers,

From the bottom of our heart, we at SURA Publications
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It is in our sincerest effort we take the pride of releasing
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having teaching experience for over a decade in their respective
subject fields. This Guide has been reviewed by reputed
Professors who are currently serving as Head of the Department
in esteemed Universities and Colleges.

With due respect to Teachers, I would like to mention
that this guide will serve as a teaching companion to qualified
teachers. Also, this guide will be an excellent learning
companion to students.

In complete cognizance of the dedicated role of Teachers,
I completely believe that our students will learn the subject
effectively with this guide and prove their excellence in Board
Examination.

I once again sincerely thank the Teachers, Parents and Students
for supporting and valuing our efforts.

God Bless all.

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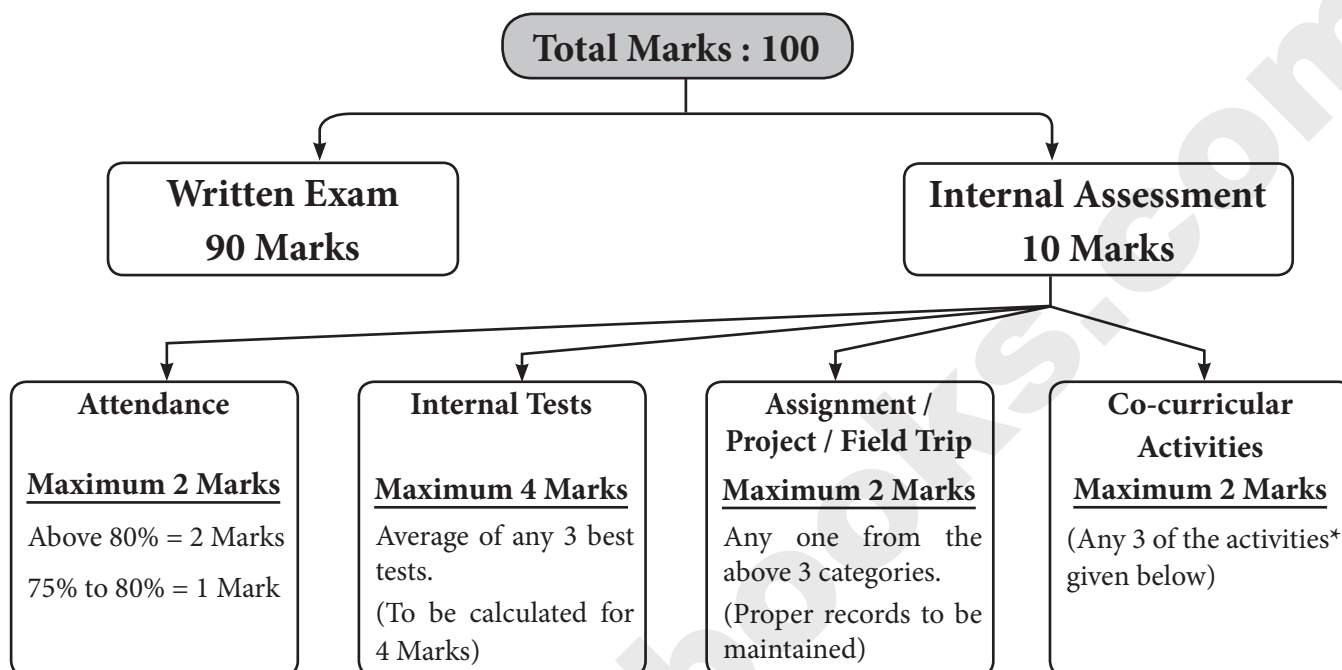
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12TH STD. - PUBLIC EXAMINATION ASSESSMENT MARKS

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



* Co-Curricular Activities

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

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT MARKS

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

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12TH STD. QUESTION PAPER ANALYSIS

Q.Nos.		Choice	Marks
Prose			
1 to 6.	Synonyms (3) & Antonyms (3) [1 mark each]	No choice	$6 \times 1 = 6$
34 to 36	Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)	2 out of 3	$2 \times 3 = 6$
41 (a), (b)	Paragraph Question (5 marks)	1 out of 2	$1 \times 5 = 5$
			17 Marks
Poem			
21 to 26.	Comprehension & Figure of Speech (2 marks each)	4 out of 6	$4 \times 2 = 8$
31 to 33.	Explanation with Ref. to Context (3 marks each)	2 out of 3	$2 \times 3 = 6$
42.(a), (b)	Paragraph Questions (5 marks)	1 out of 2	$1 \times 5 = 5$
			19 Marks
Supplementary			
43.(a), (b)	Paragraph Questions (5 marks)	1 out of 2	$1 \times 5 = 5$
			5 Marks
Vocabulary & Grammar			
7 to 20.	<u>1 Mark Each :</u> Foreign Word, Abbreviation & Acronym, Compound Word, Idiom, American / British English, Clipped / Unclipped Form, Sentence Pattern, Modal / Semi-Modal Verbs, Prefix / Suffix, Definition of a word, Plural Form, Syllabification, Homophones, Question Tags, Phrasal Verb, Polite Alternative Word, Relative Pronoun, Blended Word, Preposition, etc.	No choice	$14 \times 1 = 14$
27 to 30.	<u>2 Marks Each :</u> Direct / Indirect Speech / Reporting the dialogue, 'If'-Conditional Clause, Inversion in Conditional Clause, Active / Passive Voice, Simple / Compound / Complex Sentences etc.	3 out of 4	$3 \times 2 = 6$
			20 Marks
Writing			
37 to 40.	<u>3 Marks Each :</u> Expanding News Headlines, Dialogue Writing, Describing a Process, Checklist Preparation, Proverbs -(rearranging in order) / Completion, Non-Verbal (Pie-chart, etc.) Questions, E-Mail Writing Rearranging Jumbled Sentence, etc.	3 out of 4	$3 \times 3 = 9$

Writing + Grammar :

5 Marks Each :

44 to 47

Note Making; Summary Writing;
Letter Writing - Formal / Informal, Application for job;
Report Writing; Paragraph Writing on a given topic;
Spot the Error and Correct;
Fill in with Suitable Tense Form,
Fill in with Modal,
Semi-Modal Verbs,
Fill in with Link Word,
Appropriate Word;
Develop the given Hints into a Story; General Para
Comprehension; General Poem Comprehension; etc.

5 × 1 = 5 marks

“either ..or” type
4 questions

4 × 5 = 20

29 Marks

90 Marks

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PROSE UNIT 1

TWO GENTLEMEN OF VERONA

- A. J. Cronin

வெரோனாவின் நற்குணம் கொண்ட இரூவர்

- A. J. க்ரோனின்



ஆர்ச்சி பால்ட் ஜோசப் க்ரோனின் (1896-1981) ஸ்காட்லாந்தை சேர்ந்த நாவலாசிரியர், நாடக ஆசிரியர் மற்றும் மருத்துவர். வேல்ஸ் மற்றும் லண்டனில் மருத்துவராக பணியாற்றிய அவர் தன் உடல் நலம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டபொழுது “Hatter’s Castle” என்கிற முதல் நாவலை எழுதினார், அதன்மூலம் பிரபலமானார். அதனால், எழுதுவதை முழுநேர தொழிலாக்கிக் கொண்டார். “The Spanish Gardener” அவரது படைப்புகளில் குறிப்பிடத்தக்க ஒன்றாகும்.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ The narrator and his companion drive through the foothills of Alps.
- ✦ On the outskirts of Verona, they meet two shabby looking brothers Nicola and Jacopo - aged 13 and 12 respectively.
- ✦ They sell wild strawberries. Narrator and companion buy a big basket of strawberries.
- ✦ The boys are found doing jobs like polishing shoes, guiding visitors, etc
- ✦ As they sell newspapers, the narrator comes to know that they do not spend on clothes and food.
- ✦ Jacopo requests the narrator to drop them at Poleta their village, 30 kms away.
- ✦ The boys are dropped at a villa which is a hospital.
- ✦ Narrator comes to know about Lucia the sister of the boys, who suffered from tuberculosis.
- ✦ The boys’ home was destroyed in the war, their father, a widower was also killed.
- ✦ Hating the Germans, the boys became a part of the resistance movement.
- ✦ They work hard to treat their sister at the hospital.
- ✦ Appreciating the love and responsibility of the brothers towards their sister, the narrator remains quiet to impress on them that he doesn’t know their secret.
- ✦ Such children are a great hope in the war prone world.

பாடச் சுருக்கம்

இந்த கதையை விவரிப்பவர், ஆல்ப்ஸ் மலையின் அடிவாரத்தில் தன் ஓட்டுநருடன் வாகனத்தில் செல்வதிலிருந்து நமது பாடம் ஆரம்பிக்கிறது. வெரோனா நகரின் (Verona) புறநகர் பகுதியில், காட்டு ஸ்ட்ராபெர்ரி பழங்களை விற்பனை செய்யும் இரு சிறுவர்கள் அவர்கள் வாகனத்தை நிறுத்தினார்கள். மேலும், இந்த சிறுவர்கள், அவலட்சணமான தோற்றத்தில் இருந்ததால் வண்டியின் ஓட்டுநர் அவர்களிடம் ஸ்ட்ராபெர்ரி பழங்களை வாங்குவதை விரும்பவில்லை. கதையை விவரிப்பவரின் தோழர் அந்த சிறுவர்களுடன் பேசியதில், அவர்கள் சகோதரர்கள் என தெரிந்தது. இவர்களில் மூத்தவன் 13 வயது நிகோலா (Nicola), மற்றவன், அவனது தம்பியான 12 வயது ஜாகோபோ (Jacopo). இந்த கதையை விவரிப்பவரும், அவர் தோழரும், ஒரு பெரிய கூடை ஸ்ட்ராபெர்ரி பழங்களை அந்த சிறுவர்களிடம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு நகரத்தை நோக்கி புறப்பட்டனர். மறுநாள் காலை, அவர்கள், அந்த இரு சகோதரர்களும் ஷூ பாலிஷ் செய்வதைப் பார்த்து வினவ, தாங்கள் பிழைப்புக்காக பல வேலைகளைச் செய்வதாக அச்சிறுவர்கள் கூறினர். கதையை விவரிப்பவரிடமும், அவரது தோழரிடமும், தாங்கள் வழிகாட்டிகளாக பணியாற்றி, நகரத்தில் உள்ள ஜூலியட் கல்லறையையும் மற்றும் பிற பார்க்கவேண்டிய இடங்களையும் சுற்றுலா வருபவர்களுக்குக் காண்பிப்பதாக கூறினர். மேலும், நகரத்தில் அவர்கள் தங்கியிருக்கும் வேளையில், அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களும் அவர்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவிகரமாக இருந்தனர்.



பிறகு, அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களும், விற்கப்படாத பத்திரிகைகளை, இரவு நேரத்தில் கடைசி பஸ் வரும் நேரத்தில் விற்க தயாராக இருந்தனர். கதையை விவரிப்பவர் அவர்களுடன் பேசி ஏன் அவர்கள் இவ்வளவு கடுமையாக உழைக்கிறார்கள் என கேட்டார். மேலும், கணிசமான அளவு பணம் சம்பாதிக்கும் அவர்கள் ஏன் துணிமணிகளுக்காகவும், உணவுக்காகவும் செலவழிப்பதில்லை எனவும் கேட்டார். நிகோலா அவரிடம் தங்கள் மனதில் ஒன்று உள்ளதாக கூறினான், ஆனால் அதை அவன் விவரிக்கவில்லை.

கதையை விவரிப்பவரிடம், ஜாகோபோ (Jacopo), தங்களை அவருடைய காரில், சுமார் முப்பது கிலோமீட்டர் தூரத்தில் உள்ள போலேடா (Poleta) கிராமத்திற்குச் செல்ல, அவர்களின் காரை அனுப்ப முடியுமா என கேட்டான். அது தங்களுக்கு மிகப்பெரிய உதவியாய் இருக்கும் எனவும் கூறினான். ஆனால், நிகோலாவுக்கு தன் சகோதரன் அவரை (இந்த கதையை விவரிப்பவரை) தொந்தரவு செய்வது பிடிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், கதையை விவரிப்பவர், அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களும் அந்த இடத்தை அடைய தான் உதவுவதாய் ஒப்புக்கொண்டார். அதனால், மறுநாள் மதியம், அவர் அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களையும் கிராமத்திற்கு தன் காரில் அழைத்துச் சென்றார். அவர்களை இறக்கிவிட்டவுடன், அவர்கள் இருவரும் ஒரு பெரிய சிவப்புக் கூரை வீட்டில் நுழைவதை கண்டார். அது உண்மையில் ஒரு மருத்துவமனை ஆகும்.

அந்த மருத்துவமனையில் நுழைய தயங்கிய (இந்த) கதையை விவரிப்பவர், அங்கு இருக்கும் நர்சிடம், அந்த பெண் நோயாளி யார் என்றும், அந்த சிறுவர்கள் யார் என்றும் கேட்டார். பின்னர், அந்த நர்ஸ் அவரிடம், காச நோயால் அவதிப்படும் அவள் பெயர் லாசியா என்றும், அவள் அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களின் சகோதரி என்றும் கூறினாள். போரின் போது வெடி குண்டு வீழ்ந்து அவர்கள் வீடு அழிந்தது எனவும் கூறினாள். மனைவியை இழந்த அவர்களின் தகப்பனாரும் அந்த போரின் முற்பகுதியில் கொல்லப்பட்டதாகவும் தெரிவித்தாள். அவர் இறந்தவுடன் குழந்தைகள் மூவரும் பசியால் பரிதவிக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமைக்கு தள்ளப்பட்டனர். அந்த நர்ஸ் மேலும் (கதையை விவரிப்பவரிடம்), அந்த நகரை ஆளவந்த ஜெர்மானியரை அவர்கள் வெறுத்ததாகவும், எதிர்ப்பு இயக்கத்தில் சேர்ந்ததாகவும் கூறினாள். போர் முடிவுற்றவுடன், லாசியா காச நோயால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டாள். அந்த இரு சகோதரர்களும் அவளை மருத்துவமனையில் சேர்த்தனர். அதன் காரணமாய் அவர்கள் மிகவும் பிரயத்தனம் செய்து மருத்துவமனைக்கு ஒழுங்காக பணம் கட்டி வந்தனர்.

கதையை விவரிப்பவர், மருத்துவமனையில், அறைக்கு வெளியே காத்திருந்தார். அவர் அந்த இரு சிறுவர்களும் தங்கள் சகோதரியிடம் காட்டும் அன்பு மற்றும் ஈடுபாட்டால் மனம் நெகிழ்ந்தார். ஆனால், அவர்கள் குணத்தை அறிந்த அவர், அவர்கள் இருவரும் தங்களின் மேல் பிறர் பரிதாபம் காட்டுவதை விரும்பாதவர்கள் என்பதையும் உணர்ந்திருந்தார். எனவே, திரும்பும் வழியில் தனக்கு அவர்களின் ரகசியம் தெரியாதது போல் காட்டிக்கொண்டார்.

இவர்களைப் போன்ற பணிவான குணமுடைய சிறுவர்கள் நம் சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஒரு நல்ல எதிர்காலத்திற்கான நம்பிக்கையை அளிக்கிறார்கள். அதாவது, போர், ஆயுதங்கள் மற்றும் வெறுப்புகளுக்கு நடுவிலும், மனித (கருணை) தன்மை இருக்கும் என்ற ஒரு நம்பிக்கையை அளிக்கிறார்கள்.

SUMMARY OF PARAGRAPHS

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
As we drove through the foothills of the Alps two small boys stopped us on the outskirts of Verona. They were selling wild strawberries.	நாங்கள் ஆல்ப்ஸ் மலை அடிவாரத்தில் வாகனத்தில் செல்லும்போழுது, இரண்டு சிறுவர்கள் வெரோனா (Verona) புறநகர் பகுதியில் எங்களை நிறுத்தினார்கள். அவர்கள் காட்டு ஸ்ட்ராபெரிகளை (பழங்கள்) விற்பனை செய்தனர்.
“Don't buy,” warned Luigi, our cautious driver. “You will get fruit much better in Verona. Besides, these boys....” He shrugged his shoulders to convey his disapproval of their shabby appearance.	“வெரோனா (இத்தாலியில் உள்ள ஒரு நகரம்) -வில் இவற்றை விட மிகச் சிறந்த பழங்களை வாங்கலாம், இவற்றை வாங்காதீர்கள்”, என, எங்கள் டிரைவர், லூயி எச்சரித்தார். “மேலும், இந்த சிறுவர்கள்....”, என ஆரம்பித்த அவர், தனது தோள்பட்டைகளை உயர்த்தி, அவர்களின் அவலட்சணமான தோற்றத்தை தாம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளாததை, வெளிப்படுத்தினார்.
One boy had on a worn jersey and cut-off khaki pants; the other a shortened army tunic gathered in loose folds about his skinny frame. Yet, gazing at the two little figures, with their brown skins, tangled hair and dark earnest eyes, we felt ourselves strangely attracted.	ஒரு பையன் ஜெர்சி ஆடையும், வெட்டப்பட்ட காக்கி கால் சராயும் அணிந்திருந்தான். மற்றவன், ஒரு சுருக்கமான, தளர்ந்த மடிப்புக்களுடன், கை இல்லாத, இரானுவ உள்சட்டையை அணிந்திருந்தான். அவர்களின் பழுப்பு நிறம், சிக்கலான முடி மற்றும் இருண்ட, ஆனாலும் ஊக்கமான கண்கள் ஆகியவை, விசித்திரமாக இருந்து, எங்களை கவர்ந்தன.
My companion spoke to the boys, discovered that they were brothers. Nicola, the elder, was 13; Jacopo, who barely came up to the door handle of the car, was nearly 12. We bought their biggest basket, and then set off toward town.	என் தோழன் அந்த சிறுவர்களுடன் பேசியதில், அவர்கள் சகோதரர்கள் என தெரிந்தது. மூத்தவன் 13 வயது நிகோலா (Nicola), மற்றவன் கிட்டத்தட்ட கார் கதவின் கைப்பிடி வரையே உயரமுள்ள, 12 வயதுள்ள இளையவனான ஜாகோபோ (Jacopo), நாங்கள் அவர்களிடமிருந்து, மிக பெரிய கூடையை விலைக்கு வாங்கினோம், பின்னர் நகரத்தை நோக்கி புறப்பட்டோம்.
Next morning, coming out of our hotel, we saw our friends bent over shoeshine boxes beside the fountain in the public square, doing a brisk business. We watched for a few moments; then as trade slackened we went over. They greeted us with friendly faces.	அடுத்த நாள் காலை, எங்கள் ஹோட்டலில் இருந்து நாங்கள் வெளியே வந்தோம், எங்கள் நண்பர்களான (அந்த சகோதரர்கள்) மக்கள் சதுக்கத்தில் உள்ள நீருற்றுக்கு அருகே ஷூ பாலிஷ் பெட்டிகளின் மேலாக குனிந்து, விறுவிறுப்பாக ஷூ பாலிஷ் செய்வதைப் பார்த்தோம். ஒரு சில நிமிடங்களுக்கு, நாங்கள் அவர்களை கவனித்தோம். பின்னர், அவர்களின் வியாபாரம் குறைந்ததும், அவர்களிடத்தில் நாங்கள் சென்றோம். அவர்கள் நட்பு நிறைந்த முகங்களுடன் எங்களை வரவேற்றனர்.



TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
<p>"I thought you picked fruit for a living," I said." We do many things, sir," Nicola answered seriously.</p>	<p>"உங்கள் ஜீவனத்திற்காக நீங்கள், பழ வியாபாரத்தைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்தீர்கள் என்று நினைத்தேன்" என நான் சொன்னேன். "நாங்கள் பல வேலைகளைச் செய்கிறோம், ஐயா" என நிக்கோலா எனக்கு பதிலளித்தான்.</p>
<p>He glanced at us hopefully. "Often we show visitors through the town ... to Juliet's tomb ... and other places of interest." "All right," I smiled. "You take us along."</p>	<p>அவன் எங்களை ஒரு நம்பிக்கையுடன் பார்த்து, "அடிக்கடி நாங்கள் நகரத்தில் உள்ள ஜூலியட் கல்லறையையும் மற்றும் பிற இடங்களையும் சுற்றுலா வருபவர்களுக்குக் காண்பிப்போம்", எனக் கூறினான். "சரி", என நான் சிரித்து, "நீ எங்களை அழைத்துச் செல்" என்றேன்.</p>
<p>As we made the rounds, my interest was again provoked by their remarkable demeanour. They were childish enough, and in many ways quite artless. Jacopo was lively as a squirrel. Nicola's smile was steady and engaging. Yet in both these boyish faces there was a seriousness which was far beyond their years. In the week which followed we saw them frequently, for they proved extremely useful toes.</p>	<p>நாங்கள் சுற்றிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் போதே, அவர்களது குறிப்பிடத்தக்க ஒரு நடத்தையால் என் ஆர்வம் மீண்டும் தூண்டப்பட்டது. அவர்கள் குழந்தைத் தனமாக இருந்தனர், மற்றும் பல விஷயங்களில் மிகவும் அப்பாவிக்களாக இருந்தனர். ஜாகோபோ ஒரு அணிலைப்போல, கலகலப்பாக இருந்தான். ஆனால் இருவரின் முகங்களிலும் அவர்கள் வயதிற்கு மீறிய தீவிரம் இருந்தது. தொடர்ந்து வந்த வாரத்தில், அவர்களை அடிக்கடி நாங்கள் பார்த்தோம்.</p>
<p>If we wanted a pack of American cigarettes, or seats for the opera or the name of good restaurant, Nicola and Jacopo could be relied upon to satisfy our needs. What struck one most was their willingness to work. During these summer days, under the hot sun, they shined shoes, sold fruit, hawked newspapers, conducted tourists round the town, and ran errands.</p>	<p>அவர்கள் எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் பயனுள்ளவர்களாக இருந்தனர். அமெரிக்க சிகரெட் பெட்டிகள், இசை நாடகம் பார்ப்பதற்கான இருக்கைகள், அல்லது நல்ல உணவகத்தின் பெயர் ஆகியவற்றை நாங்கள் விரும்பினால், நிகோலாவும், ஜாகோபோவும் உடனே எங்கள் தேவைகளை நிறைவேற்ற நம்பிக்கையானவர்களாக இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், எல்லாரையும் எது அசத்தியது என்றால், எந்த வேலை சொன்னாலும் அதைச் செய்ய அவர்கள் தயாராக இருந்தார்கள். கோடை நாட்களில், தகிக்கும் சூரியனின் கீழ், அவர்கள் காலணிகளை மெருகேற்றினார்கள், பழம் விற்றார்கள், செய்தித்தாள்களைக் கூவி விற்றார்கள், சுற்றுலா பயணிகளை நகரம் முழுவதும் சுற்றி காட்டுவது போன்றவற்றில் இயங்கினார்கள்.</p>
<p>One night, we came upon them in the windy and deserted square, resting on the stone pavement beneath the lights. Nicola sat upright, tired. A bundle of unsold newspapers lay at his feet. Jacopo, his head resting upon his brother's shoulder was asleep. It was nearly midnight.</p>	<p>ஒரு இரவில் விளக்குகளின் கீழே, காற்று வீசும் வெறிச்சோடிய நடைபாதையில் இருந்த அவர்களை நாங்கள் பார்த்தோம். அது கிட்டத்தட்ட நள்ளிரவாக இருந்தது. நிகோலா, நிமிர்ந்த நிலையில், சோர்வாக உட்கார்ந்திருந்தான். விற்கப்படாத பத்திரிகைக் கட்டு அவனது காலடியில் இருந்தது. அவனது தோள்பட்டை மீது சகோதரன் ஜாகோபோ தலையை வைத்து தூங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்தான்.</p>
<p>"Why are you out so late, Nicola?" "Waiting for the last bus from Padua. We shall sell all our papers when it comes in." "Must you work so hard? You both look rather tired." "We are not complaining, sir."</p>	<p>"நீ ஏன் இவ்வளவு தாமதமாக வெளியில் இருக்கிறாய், நிகோலா?" (நான்) "பதுவாவிலிருந்து வரும் பேருந்திற்காக காத்திருக்கிறோம், அது வந்தால் எங்களுடைய எல்லா பத்திரிகைகளையும் விற்றுவிடுவோம்" (நிகோலா) "நீங்கள் இவ்வளவு கடினமாக உழைக்கவேண்டுமா? நீங்கள் இருவரும், மிகவும் சோர்வாக உள்ளீர்கள்" (நான்) "நாங்கள் வருந்தவில்லை ஐயா" (நிகோலா)</p>
<p>But next morning, when I went over to the fountain to have my shoes shined, I said, "Nicola, the way you and Jacopo work, you must earn quite a bit. You spend nothing unclashes. You eat little enough --- when I see you have a meal it's usually black bread and figs. Tell me, what do you do with your money?" He colored deeply under his sunburn, and then grew pale. He looked to the ground.</p>	<p>அடுத்த நாள் காலை, நான் என் காலணிகளை பாலிஷ் செய்ய நீருற்றுக்குச் சென்றபோது, அவர்களிடம், "நிகோலா, நீயும் ஜாகோபோவும் செய்யும் வேலைக்கு, கொஞ்சம் அதிகமாகவே சம்பாதித்திருக்க வேண்டும். நீங்கள் துணிகளுக்கு செலவழிப்பதே இல்லை. நீங்கள் குறைந்த அளவே உண்கிறீர்கள்... நீங்கள் உண்ணும் உணவை நான் பார்க்கும்போது, வழக்கமாக கருப்பு ரொட்டி மற்றும் அத்திப்பழமே உள்ளது.. என்னிடம் சொல், உங்கள் பணத்தை நீங்கள் என்ன செய்கிறீர்கள்?" நிகோலா, சூரிய ஒளியில் காய்ந்து, வெளிறி இருந்தான். அவன் தரையை நோக்கினான்.</p>
<p>"You must be saving up to emigrate to America," I suggested. He looked at me sideways, spoke with an effort. "We should greatly like to go to the States. But here, at present, we have other plans." "What plans?"</p>	<p>"நீங்கள் அமெரிக்காவுக்கு குடியேற வேண்டும் என சேமிக்கிறீர்கள் போலும்", என நான் கூறினேன். அவன் பக்கவாட்டில் என்னை பார்த்துப் பேசினான். "நாங்கள் அமெரிக்கா செல்ல விரும்புகிறோம், ஆனால் இங்கே, தற்போது, எங்களுக்கு வேறு திட்டங்கள் உள்ளன". "என்ன திட்டம்?"</p>



TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
He smiled uncomfortably. "Just plans, sir," he answered in a low voice. "Well," I said, "we're leaving on Monday. Is there anything I can do for you before we go?"	அவன் சங்கடமாக சிரித்தான். "வெறும் திட்டங்கள்தான் ஐயா", என அவன் ஒரு மெலிந்த குரலில் பதிலளித்தான். "நாங்கள் திங்கட்கிழமை புறப்படுகிறோம். நாங்கள் செல்வதற்கு முன் உங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது செய்ய வேண்டுமா?", என நான் கேட்டேன்.
Nicola shook his head, but suddenly Jacopo said, "Sir," he burst out, "every Sunday we make a visit to the country, to Poleta, 30 kilometres from here. Usually we hire bicycles. But tomorrow, since you are so kind, you might send us in your car."	நிகோலா, அவன் தலையை குலுக்கினான், ஆனால், திடீரென்று ஜாகோபோ கேட்டான், "ஓவ்வொரு ஞாயிற்றுக்கிழமையும் நாங்கள் எங்கள் கிராமத்திற்கு விஜயம் செய்கிறோம், இங்கே இருந்து போலேடா (கிராமம்) 30 கிலோமீட்டர் தூரத்தில் உள்ளது. வழக்கமாக நாங்கள் சைக்கிள்களை வாடகைக்கு எடுத்துத்தான் செல்வோம். ஆனால் நீங்கள் எங்களுக்காக அன்பானவர்களாக இருப்பதால், எங்களுக்காக உங்கள் காரை அனுப்ப முடியுமா?"
I had already told Luigi he might have the Sunday off. However, I answered, "I'll drive you out myself."	நான் ஏற்கனவே லூய்கியிடம் (என் ஒட்டுநர்) அவன் ஞாயிற்றுக் கிழமை விடுமுறை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம் எனக் கூறி இருந்தேன். எனவே, அவர்களிடம், "நானே காரை எடுத்து வருகிறேன்", என கூறினேன்.
There was a pause. Nicola was glaring at his young brother in vexation. "We could not think of troubling you, sir." "It won't be any trouble." He bit his lip, then, in a rather put out tone, he said, "Very well."	ஒரு சிறிய இடைவேளைக்குப்பின் நிகோலா தன் தம்பியை வேதனையுடன் பார்த்தான். "ஐயா, நாங்கள் உங்களை சிரமப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென நினைக்கவில்லை", எனக் கூறினான். "அது ஒன்றும் சிரமம் இல்லை", என்றேன் நான். அவன் தன் உதட்டை கடித்துக் கொண்டு, "மிகவும் நல்லது", என்றான்.
The following afternoon we drove to the tiny village set high upon the hillside. I imagined that our destinations would be some humble dwellings. But, directed by Jacopo, we drew up at a large red-roofed villa, surrounded by a high stone wall. I could scarcely believe my eyes and before I could recover breath my two passengers had leaped from the car.	மறுநாள் மதியம், நாங்கள் மலை மீது அமைந்துள்ள ஒரு சிறிய கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்றோம். நாங்கள் செல்லுமிடத்தில் சில எளிய வீடுகள் மட்டுமே இருக்கக் கூடும் என நான் நினைத்திருந்தேன். ஆனால், ஜாகோபோ காட்டிய வழியாக நாங்கள் சென்றபோது, ஓர் உயரமான கல் சுவரால் சூழப்பட்ட ஒரு பெரிய சிவப்புக் கூரை வீட்டைக் கண்டேன். என் கண்களையே என்னால் நம்பவே முடியவில்லை. நான் சுதாரிக்கும் முன், இரண்டு பயணிகளும் (அண்ணனும், தம்பியும்) காரில் இருந்து குதித்தனர்.
"We shall not be long, sir. Perhaps only an hour. May be you'd like to go to the cafe in the village for a drink?" They disappeared beyond the corner of the wall.	"நாங்கள் அதிகநேரம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள மாட்டோம் ஐயா, சுமார் ஒரு மணி நேரத்திற்குள் வந்துவிடுவோம். தாங்கள் அதுவரை இந்த கிராமத்தில் உள்ள சிறு உணவகத்திற்குச் சென்று ஏதாவது அருந்திவிட்டு வரலாமே?", எனக் கூறிவிட்டு சுவரின் மூலைக்குப் பின்னால் சென்று மறைந்தனர்.
After a few minutes I followed. I found a grilled side-entrance and, determinedly, rang the bell. A pleasant-looking woman with steel-rimmed spectacles appeared. I blinked as I saw that she was dressed in the white uniform of a trained nurse.	சில நிமிடங்களுக்குப் பிறகு, நான் பின் தொடர்ந்தேன். கம்பிகளால் மூடப்பட்ட பக்க நுழைவாயிலைக் கண்டு, ஓர் உறுதியுடன் மணியை அமுத்திவிட்டேன். அங்கு வெள்ளை சேலை அணிந்த ஒரு பயிற்சி பெற்ற செவிலி (nurse) தோன்றினாள். அவள் அழகாக, இரும்பு விரிம்புகளால் (Frame) ஆன கண்ணாடி அணிந்திருந்தாள்.
"I just brought two small boys here." "Ah, yes." Her face lit up; she opened the door to admit me. "Nicola and Jacopo. I will take you up."	"இங்கு, இப்போதுதான் இரு சிறுவர்களை கூட்டிவந்தேன்", என்றேன் நான். "ஆமாம்", எனக் கூறிய அவளது முகம் ஒளிர்ந்தது. கதவைத் திறந்து என்னை அனுமதித்தாள். "நிகோலா, ஜாகோபோவைத் தானே கூறுகிறீர்கள், நான் உங்களை அழைத்து செல்கிறேன்", என்றாள்.
She led me through a cool, tiled vestibule into the hospital --- for hospital the villa had become. At the door of a little cubicle the nurse paused, put her finger to her lips, and with a smile bade me look through the glass partition.	அவள் ஒரு குளிர்ந்த, ஓடுகளையுடைய பாதை வழியே என்னை, மருத்துவமனையாய் மாறி இருந்த வீட்டிற்குள் அழைத்துச் சென்றாள். ஒரு சிறிய அறையின் கதவுருகே நின்று, ஒரு புன்னகையுடன் தன் உதட்டின்மேல் விரலை வைத்து என்னை நோக்கி, ஒரு கண்ணாடி தடுப்பிளையே பார்க்கச் சொன்னாள்.
The two boys were seated at the bedside of a girl of about twenty who, propped up on pillows, wearing a pretty lace jacket, was listening to their chatter, her eyes soft and tender. One could see at a glance her resemblance to her brothers. A vase of wild-flowers stood on her table, beside a dish of fruit and several books.	அவர்கள் இருவரும் 20 வயதிற்கு உட்பட்ட ஒரு பெண்ணின் படுக்கையருகே அமர்ந்திருந்தனர். அவள் ஓர் அழகான பளிச்சென்ற ஜாக்கெட் அணிந்திருந்தாள், தலையணையின் மீது சாய்ந்து, தன் மென்மையான, கனிந்த கண்களுடன் அவர்களை பார்த்துக்கொண்டே, அவர்கள் இருவரும் பேசுவதை, கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தாள். அவளைப் பார்ப்பதற்கு, தம் சகோதரர்களுடனான ஓர் உருவ ஒற்றுமையைக் காண முடிந்தது. காட்டு மலர்கள் அடங்கிய ஒரு பூக்குவளை அவள் மேஜையில் இருந்தது. பழங்கள் கொண்ட பாத்திரம் மற்றும் பல புத்தகங்களும் இருந்தன.



TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
<p>“Won’t you go in?” the nurse murmured. “Lucia will be pleased to see you.”</p> <p>I shook my head and turned away. I felt I could not bear to intrude upon this happy family party. But at the foot of the staircase I drew up and begged her to tell me all she knew about these boys.</p>	<p>“நீங்கள் உள்ளே போகமாட்டீர்களா? லூசியா உங்களைப் பார்த்தால் மகிழ்ச்சியடைவாள்”, என்றாள் செவிலி.</p> <p>மகிழ்ச்சியான குடும்ப நிகழ்வில் நான் தலையிடக்கூடாது என்பதை உணர்ந்த நான், என் தலையை மறுப்புடன் அசைத்தேன். மாடிப்படிக்களின் கீழே செவிலியிடம், நான் அந்த சிறுவர்களை பற்றி அவளுக்குத் தெரிந்ததைக் கூறும்படி கேட்டேன்.</p>
<p>She was eager to do so. They were, she explained, quite alone in the world, except for this sister, Lucia. Their father, a widower, a well-known singer, had been killed in the early part of the war. Shortly afterward a bomb had destroyed their home and thrown the three children into the streets. They had always known a comfortable and cultured life --- Lucia had herself been training as a singer --- and they had suffered horribly from near starvation and exposure to the cold winter.</p>	<p>அவளும் அதைச் சொல்ல ஆர்வமாக இருந்தாள். இந்த சகோதரி லூசியாவைத் தவிர, இவ்வுலகில் அவர்களுக்கு யாரும் இல்லை. அவர்களின் தந்தை, மனைவியை இழந்த ஒரு பிரபல பாடகர், போரின் ஆரம்பத்தில் அவர் கொல்லப்பட்டார். சில காலத்திற்குப் பிறகு, ஒரு குண்டு அவர்களது வீட்டையும் அழித்து, மூன்று பிள்ளைகளையும் தெருக்களில் தள்ளியது. அவர்கள் நாகரீகமான, வசதியான வாழ்க்கைக்கு பழக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் - ஒரு பாடகியாக லூசியாவுமே, தயாராகி வந்தாள்-ஆனால் அப்போது, அவர்கள் மிக மோசமாக, பட்டினிக்கும், கடும்குளிருக்கும் உள்ளானார்கள்.</p>
<p>For months they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of shelter they built with their own hands amidst the rubble. Then for three years the Germans ruled the city. The boys grew to hate the Germans. When the resistance movement began secretly to form they were among the first to join. When the war was over, and we had peace at last, they came back to their beloved sister. And they found hersuffering from tuberculosis of the spine.”</p>	<p>அவர்கள் சில மாதங்கள், தங்கள் கைகளால் கட்டப்பட்ட தங்குமிடத்திலேயே வாழ்ந்தார்கள். பின்னர் 3 ஆண்டுகள், ஜெர்மானியர் இந்த நகரத்தை ஆட்சி செய்தனர். இந்த சிறுவர்கள், வளரும் பொழுதே, ஜெர்மானியர்களை வெறுக்க ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். எதிர்ப்பாளர்கள் இயக்கம் இரகசியமாகத் தொடங்கிய போது அவர்கள்தான் முதலில் சேர்ந்தனர். யுத்தம் முடிவடைந்து, கடைசியாக சமாதானம் வந்த போது, அவர்கள் தங்கள் சகோதரியிடம் திரும்பி வந்தார்கள். அவளது முதுகெலும்பில் காச நோய் (tuberculosis) பற்றிய நிலையில் அவர்கள் அவளை கண்டனர்.</p>
<p>She paused, took a quick breath. “Did they give up? I do not have to answer that question. They brought her here, persuaded us to take her into the hospital. In the twelve months she has been our patient she has made good progress. There is every hope that one day she will walk -and sing - again.”</p>	<p>அந்தந்ஸ் இடையில் நிறுத்தி, விரைவாக மூச்சுவிட்டுக்கொண்டாள். “அவர்கள் கைவிட்டு விட்டார்களா”, என்ற என் கேள்விக்கு, “அவர்கள் அவளை இங்கு அழைத்து வந்தார்கள், அவளை மருத்துவமனையில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ள எங்களை வற்புறுத்தினார்கள். பன்னிரண்டு மாதங்கள் அவள் எங்கள் நோயாளியாக இருந்து, நல்ல முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறாள். ஒரு நாள் அவள் நடந்துகொண்டே, பாடுவாள் என்று முழு நம்பிக்கையும் இருக்கிறது”, என்று ந்ஸ் கூறினாள்.</p>
<p>“Of course, everything is so difficult now, food so scarce and dear, we could not keep going unless we charged a fee. But every week, Lucia’s brothers have made their payment.” She added simply, “I don’t know what they do, I do not ask. Work is scarce in Verona. But whatever it is, I know they do it well.”</p>	<p>“நிச்சயமாக, எல்லாமே இப்போது மிகவும் கடினமாக உள்ளது. உணவு கிடைப்பது மிகவும் அரிதாகவும், விலை அதிகமாகவும் இருக்கிறது, எனவே, கட்டணம் வசூலிக்காவிட்டால் நாங்கள் செயல்பட முடியாது. ஆனால் ஒவ்வொரு வாரமும் லூசியாவின் சகோதரர்கள் பணம் கட்டுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை, நானும் கேட்பதில்லை. வெரோனாவில் வேலை கிடைப்பது கடினம். எது எப்படி இருந்தாலும், அவர்கள் எதையும், சிறப்பாகவே செய்கிறார்கள்”, என்று அவள் கூறினாள்.</p>
<p>“Yes,” I agreed. “They couldn’t do it better.”</p>	<p>“ஆம்”, என்ற நான், “அவர்கள் இதை விட சிறப்பாக செய்ய முடியாது”, என ஒப்புக்கொண்டேன்.</p>
<p>I waited outside until the boys rejoined me, and then drove them back to the city. They sat beside me, not speaking. For my part, I did not say a word --- I knew they would prefer to feel that they had safely kept their secret. Yet their devotion had touched me deeply.</p>	<p>சிறுவர்கள் என்னிடம் மறுபடியும் வருவதற்கு முன்பாக, நான் வெளியே காத்திருந்தேன். பின்னர் அவர்களை நகரத்திற்கு அழைத்துச் சென்றேன். அவர்கள் பேசாமல், என் அருகே உட்கார்ந்திருந்தார்கள். என் பங்கிற்கு, நானும் ஒரு பேச்சும் எடுக்கவில்லை - ஏனெனில், அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய இரகசியத்தை பாதுகாப்பாக வைத்திருக்கிறோம் என்ற உணர்வில் இருக்க விரும்புவார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். அவர்களின் ஈடுபாடு என்னை ஆழமாகத் தொட்டது.</p>
<p>War had not broken their spirit. Their selfless action brought a new nobility to human life, gave promise of a greater hope for human society.</p>	<p>போர் அவர்களின் உத்வேகத்தை உடைக்கவில்லை. மனிதத் தன்மைக்கு ஒரு புதிய கௌரவத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்த அவர்களின் தன்னலமற்ற நடவடிக்கை, மனித சமுதாயத்திற்கு ஒரு பெரும் நம்பிக்கையை அளித்தது.</p>



GLOSSARY

barely	- almost not (scarcely), அரிதான, அதிகமின்றி
blinked	- surprised, வியந்தேன்
chatter	- a series of short, quick high-pitched sounds , கடகடவென வேகமாய் அர்த்தமின்றி பேசுதல்
cubicle	- a small space with walls or curtains around it, சதுர வடிவிலான சிறிய அறை
demeanour	- appearance and behaviour , நடத்தை
disapproval	- the feeling of having a negative opinion of someone, அனுமதி மறுத்தல்
dwelling	- places where people live, வசிப்பிடம்
emigrate	- take up citizenship of another country , குடியேறுதல் (வேறு இடம், நாடு முதலியன)
hawk	- sell things crying out loudly, going from place to place , கூவுதல் (ஊர் ஊராய் சென்று பொருட்களை கூவி விற்றல்)
intrude	- enter without permission , அனுமதி இன்றி நுழைதல்
nobility	- the quality of being good and honest in character, நல்ல, நேர்மையான குணங்கள்
opera	- a musical play, பாட்டுடன் கூடிய நாடகம்
outskirts	- the outer parts of a town, நகருக்கு வெளியிலுள்ள பகுதிகள்
relied upon	- to put trust on someone or something, நம்பிக்கை வைத்தல் (யாரிடமாவது, எதிலாவது)
rubble	- debris, broken bricks , இடிபாடுகள், உடைந்த செங்கல் முதலியன
scarce	- very small in amount, அரிதாக, தட்டுப்பாடு
shrug	- raise one's shoulders slightly and momentarily , தோள்களை குலுக்குதல்
tangled (n)	- twisted, messy, சீராக இல்லாத
tunic	- a loose outer garment without sleeves , தளர்வான மேலாடை

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

Words	Synonyms (இணைச்சொல்)	Antonyms (எதிர்ச்சொல்)
artless	innocent, guileless (அப்பாவி, வஞ்சகமற்ற)	guileful (வஞ்சகமுள்ள)
beside	alongside (அதனருகே)	from far away (வெகு தூரத்தில்)
bought	purchased (வாங்கினோம்)	sold (விற்கான்)
brisk	quick, fast (விரைவாக, வேகமாக)	slow (மெதுவாக)
cautious	careful, alert (கவனமாக)	careless (கவனமின்றி)
deserted	uninhabited, unoccupied (யாரும் வசிக்காத, யாரும் ஆக்கிரமிக்காத)	inhabited / crowded (கூட்டமாக)
devotion	loyalty (விசுவாசமாக)	disloyalty (விசுவாசமற்ற)
disappeared	vanished (மறைந்தனர்)	appeared (தோன்றினார்)
disapprove	deny, refuse (மறுத்தல்)	permit (அனுமதித்தல்)
eager	anxious, enthusiastic (ஆர்வமிக்க, உற்சாகமாக)	unenthusiastic (உற்சாகமின்றி)
engaging	charming, captivating (அழகிய, வசீகரிக்கும்)	boring (வெறுக்கும்படியான)
errands	short work, odd jobs (சில வேலைகள்)	-
gazing	looking steadily (சீராக பார்த்தல்)	abhor (வெறுப்போடு பார்த்தல்)
glaring	starting with anger (கோபப் பார்வை பார்த்தல்)	obscured, concealed (பார்வையை விலக்கல்)
hawked	sold (விற்கார்கள்)	bought (வாங்கினான்)
humble	modest, poor, inferior (அடக்கமான, வசதியற்ற, தாழ்ந்த)	luxury, superior (ஆடம்பரம், மேன்மையான)
imagined	speculated, guessed (பூகித்தேன்)	unimagined (கற்பனை செய்ய இயலாத)
intrude	enter without permission (அனுமதி இன்றி நுழைதல்)	leave (வெளியேறுதல்)
nobility	dignity, virtue (மரியாதைக்குரிய)	dishonour (கௌரவமற்ற)



Words	Synonyms (இணைச்சொல்)	Antonyms (எதிர்த்தொல்)
paused	delayed (தாமதித்தன்)	continued (தொடர்ந்தான்)
persuaded	induced (தூண்டினர்)	dissuaded (தெரியம் இழக்க வைத்தல்)
propped	rested (ஓய்வெடுத்தாள்)	discourage
provoked	aroused (கிளர்ந்தெழுந்தன)	unprovoked, unexcited (கிளர்ந்தெழுமல், பரவசமடையாமல்)
resistance	fighting, struggle (சண்டையிடுதல் / போராட்டம்)	co-operation (ஒத்துழைப்பு)
rubble	debris, broken bricks (இடிபாடுகள், உடைந்த செங்கற்கள்)	valuable (மதிப்புமிருந்த)
scarce	insufficient, deficient (பற்றாக்குறை, தட்டுபாடு)	adequate (போதுமான அளவு)
scarcely	hardly (அபூர்வமாக, அரிதாக)	abundantly (நிறைந்த)
selfless	unselfish (தன்னலமற்ற)	selfish (சுயநலமான)
shabby	ill-dressed (மோசமான உடை அணிதல்)	royal (மதிப்பான (உடை) அணிதல்)
slackened	reduced (குறைந்தது)	increased (அதிகரித்தது)
uncomfortably	uncomfortably (சௌகரியமில்லாத)	comfortably (சௌகரியமாக)
vestibule	lobby (நடக்கும் வழி)	outlet (வெளியேறும் வழி)
vexation	annoyance (வருத்தம்)	happiness (மகிழ்ச்சி)
wild	fruit grown without proper cultivation (முறையாக பயிரிடாமல், தானாக வளர்ந்தவை)	-
worn	old and damaged (பழைய சிதிலமடைந்த)	fresh (புதிய)

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences each based on your understanding of the story.

a. Who did the narrator meet at the outskirts of Verona?

The narrator met two boys **selling** wild strawberries at the **outskirts** of Verona.

selling - விற்பனை, outskirts - ஊருக்கு வெளியே

b. Why did the driver not approve of the narrator buying fruits from the boys?

The two boys had a **shabby appearance**. They were **wearing** old and worn-out clothes. So, the driver did not **approve** of the narrator buying fruits from the boys.

shabby appearance - அசிங்கமான தோற்றம், wearing - அணிந்து, approve - ஒப்புதல்

c. The boys did not spend much on clothes and food. Why?

They had to save money for **medical treatment** of their sister. So, they did not **spend** much on clothes and food.

medical treatment - மருத்துவ செலவு, spend - செலவழித்தல்

d. Were the boys saving money to go to the States? How do you know?

No, they were not **saving** money to go to the states. They told the **narrator** that they would like to go to the States, but they had other **plans**.

saving - சேமித்தல், narrator - விவரிப்பவர், plans - திட்டங்கள்

e. Why did the author avoid going to Lucia's room?

(QY. 19)

The author **avoided** going to Lucia's room because he did not want to **intrude** into the **privacy** of the brothers and sister.

avoided - தவிர்த்தார், intrude - அனுமதி இன்றி நுழைதல், privacy - தனிமை

f. What was Lucia suffering from?

Lucia was **suffering** from **Tuberculosis** of the spine.

suffer - துன்பப்படுதல், Tuberculosis - காசநோய்



- g. What made the boys join the resistance movement against the Germans? (PTA-3)

The boys joined the **resistance** movement against the Germans because they **hated** the Germans as they **destroyed** their family. resistance - எதிர்த்தல், hated - வெறுத்தல், destroyed - அழித்தனர்

- h. What made the boys work so hard?

The boys **worked** so **hard** to pay for their sister's medical bills and food.

worked - வேலை செய்தல், hard - கடினமான

- i. Why didn't the boys disclose their problem to the author?

The boys did not disclose their problems to the author, as they didn't like to be sympathised.

disclose - வெளிப்படுத்துதல், sympathised - அனுதாபம்

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences each.

- a. Describe the appearance of Nicola and Jacopo. (PTA-1 & 6; Sep. 2020)

The elder boy was wearing an old **damaged** Jersey and cut-off Khaki pants. The other boy was slim and was wearing a shortened army tunic gathered in loose folds. Both of them had **uncombed** hair and brown skin. Nicola, the elder, was 13 years old and Jacopo was 12 years old.

appearance - தோற்றம், damaged - சேதமடைந்த, uncombed - தலை வாராத

- b. What were the various jobs undertaken by the little boys? (Govt. MQP; March 2020)

During the **summer days**, the little boys shined shoes, sold fruits and hawked newspapers. They conducted tourists round the town and ran **errands**. summer days - கோடை நாட்கள், errands - சில்லறை வேலைகள்

- c. How did the narrator help the boys on Sunday? (HY. 19)

When the boys requested the narrator to drive them to a village, he readily agreed and drove them to the **tiny village** 'Poleta' set high upon the hillside. He also **waited** for the boys to **rejoin** them and then drove them back to the city. tiny village - சிறிய கிராமம், waited - காத்திருந்தார், rejoin - மீண்டும் இணைவதற்கான

- d. Who took the author to the cubicle?

A pleasant-looking woman, with steel-rimmed **spectacles**, was dressed in the white uniform of a trained nurse. She took the author to the **cubicle**.

spectacles - முக்குக் கண்ணாடி, cubicle - சதுர வடிவிலான சிறு அறை

- e. Describe the girl with whom the boys were talking to in the cubicle?

Lucia, the boys' sister, was a young girl of twenty. She was wearing a **pretty lace jacket** and was **listening** to her brothers' chatter. Her eyes were soft and tender. She had a **resemblance** to her brothers, who took good care of her. pretty lace jacket - அழகான சரிகை ஜாக்கெட், listening - கேட்டுக் கொண்டு, resemblance - ஒத்துப் போகுதல்

- f. Recount the untold sufferings undergone by the siblings after they were rendered homeless.

After the **siblings** were rendered homeless, they **suffered horribly** from near **starvation** and exposure to the cold winter. For months, they lived in the shelter made of broken building walls and bricks. The boys hated the Germans and stood against them as rebels. After the war, they got back to their sister and found her suffering from tuberculosis of the spine.

siblings - உடன்பிறப்புகள், suffered horribly - கடுமையாக பாதிக்கப்பட்ட, starvation - பட்டினி

- g. The narrator did not utter a word and preferred to keep the secret to himself. Why? Substantiate the statement with reference to the story.

The narrator had **understood** their character well and he knew they wouldn't like to have **sympathised**. Therefore he did not **confront** the boys and kept the **secret** to himself. Their spirit and selfless action brought a new nobility to human life.

understood - புரிந்து கொண்டார், sympathised - அனுதாபம் கொள்ளுதல், confront - எதிர்கொள்ள, secret - இரகசிய



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

a. What was the driving force that made the boys do various jobs?

When the boys and their sister were rendered homeless in the war, they suffered **horribly** from starvation and exposure to cold winter. The boys found that their sister was suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. They took her to a hospital and **persuaded** the staff to take her into the hospital and look after her. In order to pay for her food, medicines and a **comfortable life**, they had to do various jobs like shine shoes, sell fruits, hawk newspapers, conduct tourists round the town and run errands. Despite facing so many problems in their early life, the boys did not lose hope. The brothers' **positive approach** and **determination** to get their sister cured had helped the staff treat her well.

horribly - கடுமையாக, persuaded - வற்புறுத்தினார், comfortable life - வசதியான வாழ்க்கை, positive approach - நேர்மறை அணுகுமுறை, determination - உறுதி

b. How was the family affected by the war?

The siblings' mother died early in their life. Their father, who was a well-known singer became a victim of the early war. The children became homeless, as their home got destroyed. They had always known a **comfortable** and **cultured life**. But after they were rendered homeless, they had suffered a lot from near starvation and exposure to the cold winter. For months, they had barely kept themselves alive in a sort of **shelter**, they built with their own hands amidst the broken bricks. The boys hated the Germans, as they were responsible for the ruin of their happy family. They stood against them as rebels. After the war, when they got back to their sister, they found her suffering from tuberculosis of the spine. It was another shock to those **poor kids**.

comfortable - வசதியாக, cultured life - நாகரிக வாழ்க்கை, shelter - தங்குமிடம், poor kids - ஏழை குழந்தைகள்

c. Write a character sketch of Nicola and Jacopo.

(PTA-4)

Character Sketch of Nicola and Jacopo

The 'Two gentlemen' of Verona are the boys in the story, 'Nicola and Jacopo'. Nicola, aged 13 is the elder brother of Jacopo aged 12. Both the siblings are very **sincere and self-sacrificing**. They are prepared to do any work for helping their sister Lucia to recover from tuberculosis. They live a hard life and do all sorts of odd jobs. Right from **shining shoes**, selling fruits, distributing newspapers, to working as tourist guides and running their errands, they still look **contented** and maintain their **self-respect**. They don't have the intention of talking about their family problem to anyone and want to keep it a secret. During the war period, they started hating the Germans and also joined the **resistance** movement for their **country's freedom**.

sincere and self-sacrificing - உண்மையான மற்றும் சுய தியாக மனப்பான்மை, shining shoes - காலணிகளுக்கு பாலிஷ் போடுவது, contented - நிறைவுடன், self-respect - சுயமரியாதை, resistance - எதிர்ப்பு, country's freedom - நாட்டின் சுதந்திரம்

d. What message is conveyed through the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'?

(HY. 19)

The story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' **promises hope** for the society. The boys Nicola and Jacopo were **devoted** and sincere towards the cause of their sister's **ailment**. They were self-sacrificing, despite the harshness faced by them. This **approach** of theirs towards life shows **positivity** and nobility. Despite all the **negativity** in the world like **war, hatred, jealousy, rivalry** and **selfishness**, the boys' attitude indicated that goodness still persisted in some souls. It conveys the message that there is scope for the world, for all of us, to become a better place one day.

promises - வாக்குறுதிகள், hope - நம்பிக்கை, devoted - அர்ப்பணிப்புடன், ailment - நோய், approach - அணுகுமுறை, positivity - நன்மையாய் எண்ணுதல், negativity - எதிர்மறை, war - போர், hatred - வெறுப்பு, jealousy - பொறாமையுடன், rivalry - போட்டி, selfishness - சுயநலம்

e. Justify the title of the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'.

(Govt. MQP; PTA-2; QY. 19)

A.J. Cronin had used the title 'Two Gentlemen of Verona' in an **ironic manner**. At a very young age, the boys faced the **hardships** of life - their mother died early in their life, their father became a **victim** of the early war, their village suffered due to German occupation, their home got destroyed, suffered starvation and cold winter. The family **struggled** for life. They found their sister suffering from Tuberculosis of the spine. It was another shock to those poor kids. Despite facing so many problems in their early, they did not lose hope.



Their positive approach and determination managed them to give their sister, the best they could. They did various jobs, but lived a **poor life** to save money for their sister's treatment and food. They never tried to take anyone's **sympathy**. Hence these two young boys have every quality of being called 'The Gentlemen of Verona'.

ironic manner - முரண்பாடாக, hardships - கஷ்டங்கள், victim - பாதிக்கப்பட்ட, struggled - போராடியது, poor life - பரிதாப வாழ்க்கை, sympathy - கருணை,

- f. **Adversity brings out the best as well as the worst in people. Elucidate this statement with reference to the story.**

'Adversity brings out the best as well as the worst in people' This is displayed in the story 'Two Gentlemen of Verona'. The bitter and **indomitable** struggle of Nicola and Jacopo, amidst the ravages of war, takes on epic **proportions**. The two young boys depict great **maturity**, **wisdom** and faith in the power of the human spirit. The die-hard nature of the two boys changes the nature of people around them with their vibrant spark of humanity. Their **dignity** and **perseverance** show their extreme faith in their own ability to cater to their sister's **medical treatment**. So the **relentless** struggle of the two boys offers a wide colourful view of love, tenderness, **wisdom** and trust, which even a **catastrophic** war failed to crush.

Adversity - துரதிஷ்டநிலை, indomitable - பணியவைக்க இயலாத, ravages - அழிவுகள், proportions - விகிதாச்சாரத்தில், maturity - முதிர்ச்சி, wisdom - ஞானம், dignity - கண்ணியம், perseverance - விடாமுயற்சி, medical treatment - மருத்துவ சிகிச்சை, relentless - இரக்கமற்ற, tenderness - மென்மை, wisdom - ஞானம், catastrophic - பேரழிவு

- g. **Which character do you like the most in the story and why?**

I like the characters of the two boys, 'Nicolo and Jacopo' the most, as they were devoted, sincere and **self-sacrificing**, despite the **harshness** faced by them. Although the boys were childish, simple and natural, there was a **grave seriousness** on their faces. This was indicative of the rude and harsh life, which they had faced at such an early age. As they had lost their parents and home, and their sister was battling an ailment, the young boys were serious towards life. They had lost their childhood. Despite all the negativity in the world like war, hatred, **jealousy**, **rivalry** and selfishness, the boys' attitude indicated that **goodness** still persisted in some souls. It also conveys us that there is scope for the world to become a better place one day.

self-sacrificing - சுய தியாகம், harshness - கடுமை, grave seriousness - கடுமையான தீவிரம், jealousy - பொறாமை, rivalry - போட்டி, goodness - நற்குணம்



VOCABULARY

- a. **Read the following words taken from the story. Give two Synonyms and one Antonym for each of these words. Use a dictionary, if required.**

Answers

Words	Synonyms	Antonym
cautious	careful, alert	careless
disapprove	deny, refuse	permit
brisk	fast, quick	slow
engaging	charming, captivating	boring
humble	poor, inferior	superior
eager	anxious, enthusiastic	unenthusiastic
resistance	fighting, struggle	co-operation
persuade	prompt, induce	discourage
scarce	insufficient, deficient	adequate
nobility	dignity, virtue	dishonour



b. Homophones and Confusables.

(i) Given below is a list of common confusables. Distinguish the meaning of each pair of words by framing your own sentences.

- (a) 1. They decided to emigrate to the U.S. to live in New York.
2. My uncle immigrate to Australia in 1985.
- (b) 1. The park is beside the lake.
2. Besides being a doctor, he is an orator.
- (c) 1. A judicial matter may take months for the courts to decide on.
2. Through judicious use of persuasion, I convinced my family to move to New Delhi.
- (d) 1. All electors are eligible to the assembly.
2. This writing is illegible.
- (e) 1. The boy's conscience made him to admit the truth.
2. When the ambulance arrived, the patient was still conscious.
- (f) 1. Kolkata is an industrial city.
2. Are you an industrious student?
- (g) 1. Eminent personalities attended the party hosted by the Minister.
2. Our victory was imminent in the final match.
- (h) 1. Ravi's uncle was involved in illicit activities.
2. The comedian hoped his jokes would elicit a great deal of laughter from the audience.
- (i) 1. The doctor prescribed three months of physical therapy for my leg injury.
2. Strikes remain proscribed in the armed forces.
- (j) 1. The bad weather will affect the crops.
2. You'll feel the effect of the medication in the next twenty minutes.
- (k) 1. My friend has an aural impairment and so she uses a hearing aid.
2. An oral agreement is legal in some places.
- (l) 1. The child was born at dawn.
2. His story is not borne out by any true incidences.

(ii) Fill in the blanks with suitable Homophones or Confusables.

Ans:

(a) wallet	valet
(b) fairy	faery
(c) medal	meddle
(d) wait	weight
(e) yoke	yolk
(f) grown	groan
(g) earn	yearn

(h) hoard	horde
(i) desert	dessert
(j) night	knight
(k) sweet	suite
(l) plain	plane
(m) might	mite
(n) quite	quiet

c. Give the meanings of the following Phrasal Verbs and frame sentences using them.

Answers

Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Sentence
cut-off	to remove	The telephone wire is <u>cut-off</u> in this house.
come upon	to meet unexpectedly	I <u>came upon</u> an old friend in the street today.
put out	stop or extinguish	It took three hours to <u>put out</u> the fire.
draw up	to arrange in order	Together, they began to <u>draw up</u> plans for their first home.
pass out	to distribute	We'll <u>pass out</u> copies of the agenda.
take off	depart from the ground	The plane will <u>take off</u> in a minute.



Phrasal Verb	Meaning	Sentence
turn away	reject	Hard times are forcing community colleges to turn away students.
stand by	to support an idea or person	I'll stand by you whatever happens.
bank on	to depend on	You can bank on him to get the job done quickly.

d. Read the list of words formed by adding suffixes.

frequently satisfaction willingness comfortable resemblance nobility

Form two derivatives from each of the following words by adding Prefixes and Suffixes.

Ans:

Word	Prefix	Suffix
patient	impatient	patiently
honour	dishonour	honourable
respect	disrespect	respectable
manage	mismanage	management

Word	Prefix	Suffix
fertile	infertile	fertility
different	indifferent	difference
friend	befriend	friendship
obey	disobey	obedience



LISTENING

Complete the following sentences.

- The announcement was made by the Department of _____. [Ans: Disaster Management]
- Widespread heavy rains are expected from the early hours of _____. [Ans: Sunday]
- The public is asked to find out the locations of _____. [Ans: the closest flood shelters]
- An emergency kit should contain water bottles, biscuit packets and a _____. [Ans: torch light, medical supplies, and a whistle for help]
- A list of _____ should be displayed on the wall. [Ans: emergency telephone numbers]
- Important documents can be secured by keeping them in a _____ case. [Ans: waterproof case]
- Damage to refrigerators can be avoided by _____. [Ans: emptying them and leaving their doors open]
- Mobile phones should be charged to enable the marooned to contact their friends, relatives and _____. [Ans: emergency services]
- _____ should be placed in the toilet bowls to prevent sewage inflow. [Ans: sand bags]
- Listen to the _____ and follow the instructions implicitly. [Ans: periodic news updates]



SPEAKING

Task 1 : On the occasion of World Environment Day, you have been asked to deliver a speech during morning assembly on the importance of tree planting. Write the speech in about 100 – 150 words.

- ❖ Introduction
- ❖ Suggested value points : Pollution control - Medicine - Necessary for wildlife - Cause rainfall
- ❖ Conclusion

THE IMPORTANCE OF TREE PLANTING

Good Morning, Dear friends! I, S. Neha of XII 'B' would like to deliver a short speech on the topic 'The importance of Tree planting'. Trees are an important part of every community. Our streets, parks, playgrounds and backyards are lined with trees that create a peaceful, aesthetically pleasing environment. Trees increase our quality of life by bringing natural elements and wildlife habitats into urban settings. Many neighbourhoods are also the home of very old trees that serve as historic landmarks and a great source of town pride. Likewise, Trees contribute to their environment by providing, oxygen, improving air quality conserving water, preserving soil and supporting wildlife. Therefore, without trees, we, humans would not be able to exist on this beautiful planet. Thus, it is very important that we should make it a practice to plant a number of trees in our school premises and in our surroundings. Finally, I would like to say that it is best to join a nearby NGO working for this cause to work efficiently in this direction.



Task 2 : Prepare a speech on “The importance of reading habit” in about 100–150 words using the hints given below together with your own ideas.

❖ **Introduction**

❖ **Suggested value points : Knowledge enrichment – Skill development – Meaningful usage of time – Overall development**

❖ **Conclusion**

THE IMPORTANCE OF READING HABIT

Good Morning friends! I, Vishal of Class XII 'A' would like to deliver a short speech on 'The importance of Reading habit'. Reading is one of the most fundamental skills, every one of us needs to learn to succeed in life. Developing good reading habits is vital to our future, not just academically, but in everyday life as well.

Reading develops vocabulary. The more we read, the more new words will find their way into our vocabulary. Reading not only increases our attention span, but also leads us to a lifelong love of books. As a result, this habit will serve us well throughout our education and beyond it. Reading also encourages a thirst for knowledge. Children with good reading habits learn more about the world around them and develop an interest in other cultures. I would like to conclude my speech by saying 'Develop good reading habits from your early childhood, as this habit makes us worldly-wise and enhances our intellect. It also provides us with an edge over the others. Thank you all for giving me this opportunity to speak on this wonderful topic.



READING

a. Read the passage given below and make notes.

Smart cities

1. Initiated by the Govt. of India.
 - (a) drive economic growth
 - (b) improve the quality of life of people
2. Agenda
 - (a) resolve urban sustainability problems
3. The contribution of urban forestry
 - (a) physiological, sociological and economical
 - (b) Mangroves, lakes and forests
 - (i) act as sponges
 - (ii) present as cultural and recreational hotspots
 - (c) presence has shown to increase the economic value of the place
 - (d) reduce the cost of buildings
4. Plants
 - (a) provide shade
 - (b) regulate micro-climate
 - (c) regulate energy budgets
 - (d) improve air quality
 - (e) curtail noise pollution
 - (f) arrest sedimentation
 - (i) lakes and rivers get a chance to recover
 - (ii) improve an aquatic eco system
5. Biodiversity gets boosted
 - (a) high areas help to build resilient ecosystems
 - (b) opportunity for children to connect to environment
 - (c) learn about native species



GRAMMAR

TENSES

Task 1 : Tick the correct option and complete the dialogue.

- A : Hello. What **do you watch / are you watching**? [Ans: are you]
B : A programme about the Jallian Wala Bagh massacre, which I recorded last night. **I study / I'm studying** about it this term. [Ans: I'm studying]
A : All that **I know / I've known** about it is that hundreds of people **died / had died** in it. [Ans: I know; died]
B : Yes, it was much, much worse than anyone **has expected / had expected**. It **went on / has gone on** for hours. **Do you want / Have you wanted** to watch the programme with me? [Ans: had expected; went on; Do you want]
A : No, thanks. I've got to do some veena practice. **I've just remembered / I just remembered** that we've got a concert tomorrow, and I **don't have / haven't had** time to practise my new piece this week. [Ans: I just remembered; haven't had]
B : OK. **I've already done / I already did** my practice, so I've got time to watch TV. See you later. [Ans: I've already done]

Task 2 : Complete the sentences with the correct tense form of the verbs in brackets.

- a. _____ (tell) me exactly what _____ (happen) last night! [Ans: Tell; happened]
b. Mrs. Mageswari is my Maths teacher. She _____ (teach) me for four years. [Ans: has been teaching]
c. I _____ (never) think of a career in medicine before I spoke to my Biology teacher but now I _____ think (seriously) it. [Ans: never thought; am seriously considering]
d. Oh no! I _____ (forget) to bring my assignment! What am I going to do? This is the second time I _____ (do) this! [Ans: forgot; have done]
e. I can't remember what my teacher _____ (say) yesterday about our homework. I _____ (not listen) properly because Hussain _____ (talk) to me at the same time. [Ans: said; did not listen; was talking]
f. Last year we _____ (go) on a school trip to Kanyakumari. We _____ (have) a very interesting time. [Ans: went; had]
g. At the moment I _____ (think) about what course to pursue next year but I _____ (not make) a final decision yet. [Ans: am thinking; have not made]
h. I _____ (get) up at 7 every morning but this morning I _____ (sleep) for a long time and I _____ (not get) up until 8. [Ans: get; was sleeping; did not get]

Task 3 : Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs given in the brackets.

- a) Everyone _____ when the earthquake hit the small town. (sleep) [Ans: was sleeping]
b) Evangelene _____ her job a couple of years ago. (quit) [Ans: had quit]
c) Where _____ your last holidays? (you spend) [Ans: did you spend]
d) I think Suresh _____ for Tiruvallur next morning. (leave) [Ans: will be leaving]
e) I was angry that I _____ such a mistake (make). [Ans: had made]
f) My mother was tired yesterday because she _____ well the night before (not sleep). [Ans: did not sleep]
g) Her parents _____ in Coimbatore for two weeks from today (be). [Ans: will be]
h) Nothing much _____ when I got to the meeting (happen). [Ans: had happened]
i) Scientists predict that by 2050, man _____ on Mars. (land) [Ans: will have landed]
j) Sh! Someone _____ to our conversation! (listen) [Ans: is listening]
k) The plane _____ off in a few minutes. (take) [Ans: will be taking]
l) They _____ about me when I interrupted their conversation. (talk) [Ans: were talking]
m) Justin and his parents _____ in an apartment right now because they can't find a cheap house. (live) [Ans: are living]
n) Rajini Prem's family _____ in Chengalpet now. (be). [Ans: are]
o) Yusuf _____ to the movies once in a while (go) [Ans: will go]



- p) This _____ an easy quiz so far (be). [Ans: has been]
q) Our team _____ any games last year. (not win) [Ans: did not win]
r) We _____ a wonderful film in the cinema last night. (see) [Ans: saw]
s) Hurry up! The movie _____ (already, begin) [Ans: has already begun]

MODAL AUXILIARIES

Task 1 : Fill in the blanks with modal auxiliaries.

- a) The candidates _____ answer five out of ten questions. [Ans: must]
b) How _____ you open my bag? [Ans: dare]
c) Tajudeen _____ finish this work by Monday. [Ans: should / will]
d) _____ I go to school today? [Ans: can / May]
e) I wish you _____ tell me the truth. [Ans: would]
f) Poonam _____ not catch the bus yesterday. [Ans: could]
g) People who live in glass houses _____ not throw stones. [Ans: should]
h) You _____ not go to the market as I have brought vegetables. [Ans: need]
i) _____ you have taken all this trouble? [Ans: would]
j) You _____ be joking. [Ans: must]
k) I tried to climb up the tree, but _____ not. [Ans: could]
l) Hima Das ran so fast that she _____ win the medal. [Ans: could]
m) You _____ lead a horse to water, but you _____ make it drink. [Ans: can; can't]
n) I _____ like to have a cup of coffee. [Ans: would]
o) My grandfather _____ visit this temple when he was young. [Ans: used to]

Task 2 : Complete the following sentences with modals using the clues given:

- a) You _____ help the needy. (moral obligation) [Ans: ought to]
b) If I were you, I _____ not behave like that. (conditional sentence) [Ans: would]
c) I _____ never tell a lie. (determination) [Ans: shall]
d) My uncle _____ have reached by now. (possibility) [Ans: might]
e) The patient is critical. He _____ be taken to the hospital. (compulsion) [Ans: must]
f) I _____ to play hockey when I was a student. (past habit) [Ans: used to]
g) You _____ not attend my class. (order) [Ans: must]
h) He _____ come today. (remote possibility) [Ans: might]
i) You _____ follow the traffic rules. (regulation) [Ans: must]
j) He _____ play the match. (willingness) [Ans: will]
k) You _____ not waste time on it. (necessity) [Ans: need]
l) Had the doctor come in time, he _____ have saved the patient. (probability) [Ans: would]

REPORTED SPEECH

Task 1 : Read what these people say and rewrite as sentences.

1. **Raja said that he was very busy.**
2. Satya said that she had completed her work.
3. Johnson said that he didn't like to go out.
4. Akshita said that she had just come from Chennai.
5. Jayan said that he was learning English.



6. Madhu said that she had bought a pen the day before.
7. Joseph and Mary said that they would be going for shopping the next day.
8. Afsar and Ayesha said that they could not attend the party.
9. Satish asked him how he was.
10. Victor said that he was fine and thanked him.

Task 2 : Read the following dialogue and complete the report in the space provided.

- a) Priya : Where are you going?
Vijay : I am going to the railway station.
Priya : Why are you going there?
Vijay : I want to receive my uncle who is coming from Bangalore.

Priya asked Vijay (a) where he was going.

Vijay replied (b) that he was going to the railway station.

Priya further inquired (c) why he was going there.

Vijay stated that (d) he wanted to receive his uncle, who was coming from Bangalore.

- b) Teacher : Why are you late?
Divya : I missed the bus.
Teacher : You should have reached the bus stop on time.
Divya : My grandmother is ill. So, I had to take her to the doctor.
Teacher : I am sorry. What ails her?
Divya : She has high fever.

The teacher asked Divya why she was late. Divya replied that (a) she had missed the bus. The teacher told her that (b) she should have reached the bus stop on time. Divya said that her grandmother was ill so she had to take her to the doctor.

The teacher felt sorry and further asked her (c) what ailed her. Divya explained that she (d) had high fever.

Task 3 : Rewrite the following passage in indirect speech.

Pradeep got out of bed with much excitement. He remarked to his sister Varshini that it was going to be a lovely sunny day. Varshini begged Pradeep to let her sleep a bit longer and suggested him to go and help mother in cooking since he was feeling so enthusiastic. Pradeep said that he would surely help and asked his mother whether he could help her. His mother agreed to his request and asked him to have his breakfast and added that there were idlis and vadas on the dining table. Pradeep thanked his mother and said that he would surely help her by eating them.



LETTER WRITING

- a) Read the following letter carefully, discuss with your partner and answer the questions:

Questions:

- a. Who is the sender of the letter?

Ans: Srivatsav is the sender of the letter.

- b. Who is the receiver?

Ans: The editor of a newspaper is the receiver.

- c. What is the issue?

Ans: Reckless riders who violate the traffic rules should be punished.

- d. What is the request of the sender?

Ans: The sender requests the concerned authorities to take appropriate measures to put an end to the menace.

- e. Who will take steps after reading it?

Ans: The law and the police will take steps after reading it.



- b) You have chosen Computer Science in the Higher Secondary Course. Write a letter to your friend giving reasons for your choice. Read the clues given in brackets to complete the letter.

No. 4, Gandhi Street,

K. K. Nagar, Chennai - 78.

7th March, 2019

Dear Rahul,

Hope you are fine. I would like to inform you that I have chosen Computer Science in my higher secondary course. I took this group, because it has a very good scope for my future. I wish to become a Computer Engineer in a software company and go abroad for my future prospects in my career. Recently we have heard a lot of unhealthy happenings in Social Media and the society. All these have made me to take up this profession to cleanse the unhealthy situations. I have plans to pursue my higher studies in this field.

All the best for your CA preparation. Convey my regards to your mother, father and brother.

Yours lovingly,

K. Ramesh.

TASK

- (a) You had been to your Grandma's house during the summer holidays. You enjoyed your stay in her company. Write a letter to your Grandma stating how much you miss her after returning to your home.

30, 2nd Street,

Shanthi Nagar, Chennai - 80.

25th February, 2019.

Dear Grandma,

I am fine here. How is your health? Are you taking your medicines daily? During the summer holidays, I was with you in Salem. I cannot forget those happy days. I miss you a lot Grandma. After returning to Chennai, a day never goes without remembering you. How you had cared for me during my stay with you! How much I enjoyed in our beautiful garden, listening to your wonderful stories! I can never forget these pleasant days. I am longing to see you again. Convey my love to grandpa, aunt and uncle.

Yours lovingly,

R. Nisha.

- (b) You are the head of the English Department in a renowned institution. You are invited to preside over the inauguration of English Literary Club in your alma mater. Respond to the letter you have received either accepting the invitation or expressing your inability to attend the function.

From

C. Nagaraj

Professor of English, Head of the Department,

ABC Arts College, 'K' City

Pin : YYYYYYY

5th June, 2019

To

The Principal

XYZ Higher Secondary School,

'B' City, Pin : XXXXXX

Dear Sir,

Sub : Accepting your invitation.

This is to inform you with pleasure that I shall preside over the inauguration of your English Literary Club on 15th of June. I will be there in your school before 3.30 p.m. for the programme. I have made some changes in my schedule to attend this programme, as this is the school, where I had studied from 1978 to 1985. I feel honoured to preside over this event.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

C. Nagaraj

(Head of English department)

Address on the envelope :

To

The Principal

XYZ Higher Secondary School,

'B' City, Pin : XXXXXX

- (c) Write a letter to the Headmaster of your school requesting him to help you obtain a duplicate mark sheet of class XII, which you lost while travelling.
(HY. 19)

From

S. Madan,

12, Gandhi Street,

Poonamallee,

Chennai.

3rd January, 2019



To

The Principal,
RMM Hr. Sec. School,
Poonamallee, Chennai.

Dear Sir,

Sub : Requisition - Duplicate mark sheet regarding.

I wish to bring to your kind notice that I lost my mark sheet while travelling to Trichy. Last month, I visited my aunt's place at Trichy to do my higher studies in the college over there. But unfortunately, I lost my mark sheets while I was travelling. So I request you to kindly issue my duplicate mark sheet as I need to do my higher studies.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

S. Madan

Address on the envelope :

To

The Principal,
RMM Hr. Sec. School,
Poonamallee, Chennai.

- (d) **Write a letter to AZ Company requesting them to replace the defective juicer that you bought recently. Include the following details: the problem, date of purchase, receipt number, model and warranty.**

(PTA-2)

From

S. Rajesh
52, Oliver Road,
Jaya Nagar, Bengaluru.

2nd February, 2020

To

The Manager
AZ Company,
Jaya Nagar, Bengaluru.

Sir,

Sub : Replacement of the defective juicer - Reg.

Two days back, I bought a juicer from your company. It was a blue colour Preethi Juicer. It cost ₹ 2,000/-. Yesterday it was delivered to me. After I started using it, I discovered that it was defective. You have given me two years warranty for that juicer. So kindly replace the defective product with another one. It was bought on 30th January 2019 and I have enclosed the bill along with this letter.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

S. Rajesh.

Address on the envelope :

To

The Manager
AZ Company,
Jaya Nagar,
Bengaluru.

- (e) **You wish to become a pilot. Write a letter to a college enquiring about the details of the pilot training course offered by the college. Include the following details in your enquiry: duration of the course, fee structure, scholarships, hostel facilities and placement details.**

From

Suresh. K
26, Sardar Patel Road,
St. Thomas Mount,
Chennai - 600 016.

21st January, 2019

To

The Principal
MNN College of Aeronautical Engineering,
St. Thomas Mount,
Chennai - 600 016.

Dear Sir,

Sub : Pilot training course - Reg.

I wish to join the Pilot Training Course, which is to be conducted in your college from this year. Kindly give me the details of the duration of the course and fee structure. I would like to know if I can avail any scholarships for this training. Further, kindly let me know about the hostel facilities and the placement details after the completion of this training.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

K. Suresh

Address on the envelope :

To

The Principal
MNN College of Aeronautical Engineering,
St. Thomas Mount,
Chennai - 600 016.



- (f) Write a letter to the manager of Waves Furniture Company ordering furniture for a coaching centre. Include the following details: description of the furniture, number of pieces, mode of payment, time and delivery options. (PTA-1)

From

K. Namitha,
No. 10, Raman Street,
Thirupathi Nagar,
Kolathur, Chennai - 600 099.

24th February, 2020

To

The Manager,
Waves Furniture Company,
Kolathur, Chennai - 600 099.

Sir,

We are starting a coaching centre for the students of X, XI and XII standards. So we need to order some furniture for this. Kindly send us the following furniture to the above address.

1. Writing tables - 10 Nos.
2. Chairs - 30 Nos.
3. Stools (small) - 10 Nos.

We need these furniture on or before 1st March before noon. I am sending a cheque of ₹ 5,000/- as an advance for this furniture. The balance would be paid on delivery of the items.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

K. Namitha.

Address on the envelope :

To

The Manager,
Waves Furniture Company,
Kolathur, Chennai - 600 099.

- (g) Write an application for the post of Personal Secretary to the Managing Director of a company. Include the following details: Educational qualification, experience, various other qualifications required for the post. (PTA-3 & 4)

From

S. Vasanth Kumar,
62, Ayappa Nagar,
III Street, Agaram, Chennai - 82.

23rd February, 2020

To

The Recruitment Manager,
Vivid Colours Pvt. Ltd.,
T. Nagar, Chennai - 17.

Respected Sir,

Sub : Application for the Post of Personal Secretary to the Managing Director - Reg.

This is with reference to your advertisement published in 'The Hindu', dated 22nd February, 2019 for the post of Personal Secretary to the Managing Director. I wish to apply for the said post. If given a chance, I shall discharge my duties sincerely to the utmost satisfaction of all my superiors. I am enclosing my resume for your perusal.

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,

S. Vasanth Kumar

Encl : Curriculum Vitae

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : S. Vasanth Kumar
Father's Name : H. Sampath
Date of Birth : 10th December 1988.
Marital Status : Single
Educational Qualification : 1. B.A. (Hons) - 65%
2. M.B.A. (HR) - 60%
Work Experience : Presently working in National Computers Pvt. (Ltd.) Since July 2012 as Personal Executive.
Languages known : English, Tamil and Hindi
References : 1. Dr. S. Roy, HOD Business Administration Department, Madras University.
2. Dr. R.M. Rohit, Director National Computers Pvt. Ltd, Chennai.

Declaration

I hereby declare that the above particulars are true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Date : 23.02.2019

S. Vasanth Kumar

Place : Chennai - 82

Signature

Address on the envelope :

To

The Recruitment Manager,
Vivid Colours Pvt. Ltd.,
T. Nagar, Chennai - 17.



- (h) Write a letter to the Editor of a newspaper about the nuisance created by the roadside vendors blocking the pavements and occupying the parking zone. (HY. 19)

From

M. Randeer,
No. 15, Jawahar Street,
Kolathur, Chennai - 600 099.

25th February, 2019

To

The Editor,
The Hindu,
859, Anna Salai, Chennai - 600 002.

Sir,

Sub : Nuisance created by the roadside vendors - Reg.

We, the residents of Kolathur in Patel Nagar are facing nuisance created by the roadside vendors. They block the pavements and occupy the parking zones. Kindly publish about this in your newspaper, for further action against it.

Thank you,

Yours sincerely,

M. Randeer.

Address on the envelope :

To

The Editor,
The Hindu,
859, Anna Salai, Chennai - 600 002

- (i) Write a letter to your relative or friend who is admitted in hospital for treatment of jaundice. Advise him/her not to worry about the illness and be positive. Assure him/her of your psychological and financial help during the crisis.

Chennai - 600 017

23rd February, 2019

My dear Ravi,

I am sorry to hear that you are admitted in the hospital for the treatment of jaundice. You will soon get well and come out of the hospital happily and in good health. Be positive always. Don't have negative thoughts about the illness. If you need any financial help, I am there to help you. Kindly don't hesitate to ask. I pray that you should get well as soon as possible.

Wishing a quick recovery.

Yours lovingly,

R. Chandran

Address on the envelope :

To

Mr. Ravi
3, K. K. Street,
St. Thomas Mount
Chennai - 600 016



PROSE UNIT 2

A NICE CUP OF TEA

- George Orwell

ஒரு கோப்பை சிறந்த தேநீர் - ஜார்ஜ் ஆர்வெல்



ஜார்ஜ் ஆர்வெல் என்பவர் ஆங்கில நாவலாசிரியர், கட்டுரையாளர் மற்றும் விமர்சகர். அவர் இந்தியாவில் (ஜூன் 25, 1903ல் மோதிஹாரி என்ற இடத்தில் பிறந்தார். ஆங்கில அரசாங்க ஊழியரின் மகனான அவர் தம் தந்தையுடன் இளமைக் காலங்களை கழித்தார். பேரரசு கொள்கை எதேச்சதிகாரம் மற்றும் பொதுஉடமை பற்றி வலிமையான எண்ணங்கள் கொண்ட அவர் பல முக்கிய அரசியல் இயக்கங்களில் உரையாற்றி இருக்கிறார். இலக்கிய விமர்சனம் கவிதை நவீனம் விவாத இதழியல் போன்றவற்றிலும் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். 'Animal Farm' (1945) என்கிற நாவல் மற்றும் "Nineteen Eighty four" போன்ற நாவல்களை எழுதியவர். 1945ல் இருந்து புகழ்பெற்ற ஐம்பது பிரிட்டிஷ் எழுத்தாளர்களின் பட்டியலில் இரண்டாவது இடத்தில் இவரது பெயரைச் சேர்த்தது, "The Times" என்ற பத்திரிகை.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ Tea is one of the mainstays of civilization.
- ✦ The best way of making it is the subject of violent disputes.
- ✦ There are eleven outstanding points in making tea.
- ✦ Four are acutely controversial.
- ✦ Firstly, use Indian or Ceylonese tea.
- ✦ Secondly, Tea is to be made in small quantities in a teapot, made of China or earthenware.
- ✦ Thirdly, the pot is to be warmed beforehand by placing it on the hob.
- ✦ Fourthly, tea to be strong - for a pot of quart six heaped teaspoons. One strong cup is better than 20 weak cups of tea, a day. Tea lovers like it stronger as they age.
- ✦ Fifthly, tea is to be put straight into the pot. No strainers or muslin to imprison the tea.
- ✦ Sixthly, take the teapot instead of a kettle. Water should be boiling at the moment of impact.
- ✦ Seventhly, stir it after making tea or give the pot a good shake - allow the leaves to settle.
- ✦ Eighthly, drink out of a cylindrical breakfast cup which holds more and keeps it hot.
- ✦ Ninthly, pour the cream off the milk before using it for tea.
- ✦ Tenthly, pour tea into the cup first to exactly regulate the amount of milk.
- ✦ Lastly, tea should be drunk without sugar to get the exact flavour of the tea.
- ✦ Controversies exist but the whole business of making and drinking tea is subtilized.
- ✦ Mysterious social etiquette around teapots - subsidiary uses of tea leaves - telling fortunes - predicting the arrival of visitors - feeding rabbits - healing burns - sweeping the carpet.



பாடச் சுருக்கம்

ஜார்ஜ் ஆர்வெல் எழுதிய 'எ நைஸ் கப் ஆஃப் டீ' என்கிற கட்டுரை “லண்டன் ஈவ்னிங் ஸ்டான்டர்ட்” என்னும் பத்திரிகையில் 12.01.1946 அன்று பிரசுரமானது. சிறந்த தேநீர் தயாரிக்க ஆர்வெல் தரும் 11 வழிமுறைகள் அதில் விவரிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

நல்ல தேநீருக்கு முதலில் நாம் இந்திய அல்லது ஸ்ரீலங்காவின் தேயிலையை பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். சீன தேநீரில் நன்மை இருந்தாலும் ஊக்கம் இல்லை. அதனால் அதை அருந்துபவர் புத்திசாலியாகவோ, தைரியமானவராகவோ, நல்ல எண்ணம் கொண்டவராகவோ ஆவதில்லை. இரண்டாவதாக தேநீர் சிறிய அளவில் தயாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அது சீன களிமண் அல்லது மட்பாண்டத்தில் தயாராக வேண்டும். மூன்றாவதாக பால் முதலில் சூடாக வேண்டும். நான்காவதாக தேநீர் திடமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ஐந்தாவதாக, வடிகட்டிகளையோ, மல்லின் துணிப் பைகளையோ உபயோகிக்கக் கூடாது. கொதிக்கும் தேநீரை பாதித்துவிடும்.

ஆறாவதாக தேநீர் குடுவையை தேநீர் கொதிக்கும் பாத்திரத்தில் அருகே கொண்டு செல்ல வேண்டும். தேநீர் தயாரிக்கும் நிலையில், நீர் அடுப்பில் கொதித்துக் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டும். தேயிலை கொதித்தவுடன் அந்த குடுவையை கசக்கி (அ) ஆட்டி இலைகளை அடியில் தங்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும். எட்டாவதாக உருளை வடிவ கோப்பையில் தேநீர் அருந்த வேண்டும். தட்டை வடிவ கோப்பைகள் சரியாக இருக்காது. ஒன்பதாவதாக பாலின் ஏடை நீக்கிவிட்டுதான் தேநீரில் கலக்க வேண்டும். பத்தாவதாக முதலில் தேயிலை நீரை கோப்பையில் ஊற்றிவிட்டு அதன் பின்னரே பாலை ஊற்ற வேண்டும். ஆனால் இங்கிலாந்தில் இதை மாற்றி செய்ய வேண்டும் என ஒரு சாரார் கூறுகின்றனர் என ஆசிரியர் குறிப்பிடுகிறார். கடைசியாக, தேநீரை சர்க்கரை சேர்க்காமல் பருக வேண்டும். அப்போது தான் அதன் உண்மை சுவை தெரியும். முக்கியமானது என்னவென்றால், பானையை (டீ குடுவை) கொதிக்க வைத்தாலும், நீரை சரியாக கொதிக்க வைத்து உபயோகிப்பதும், நல்ல தேநீரை முடிவு செய்யும்.

SUMMARY OF PARAGRAPHS

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
If you look up 'tea' in the first cookery book that comes to hand you will probably find that it is unmentioned; or at most you will find a few lines of sketchy instructions which give no ruling on several of the most important points.	உங்கள் கைகளில் கிடைக்கும் முதல் சமையல் புத்தகத்தில் தேநீர் என்று தேடினால் அது இருக்காது, அல்லது சில கோடிட்ட குறிப்புகள், முக்கிய சாராம்சங்கள் இல்லாமல் இருக்கும்.
This is curious, not only because tea is one of the main stays of civilization in this country, as well as in Eire, Australia and New Zealand, but because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.	இது சுவாரஸ்யமானது, ஏனெனில் தேநீர், இந்த நாட்டின் நாகரீகத்தில் மற்றும் அயர் (அயர்லாந்து), ஆஸ்திரேலியா மற்றும் நியூசிலாந்தில் முக்கிய பங்கு வகிக்கிறது. அதை எப்படி சுவையாக தயாரிப்பது என்பது பல தீவிர விவாதங்களுக்கு களமாக உள்ளது.
When I look through my own recipe for the perfect cup of tea, I find no fewer than eleven outstanding points. On perhaps two of them there would be pretty general agreement, but at least four others are acutely controversial. Here are my own eleven rules, every one of which I regard as golden:	நான் என்னுடைய சொந்த முறையில் தேநீர் தயாரிக்க முயல்கையில், பதினொரு தலைசிறந்த குறிப்புகளை கண்டேன். அதில் இரண்டு பொதுவாக ஒத்துப்போகிறது, மற்ற நான்கு பிரச்சனைக்குரியது. இதில் உள்ள என் பதினொரு குறிப்புகளில், ஒவ்வொன்றும் பொன்னைப் போன்றது :
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> First of all, one should use Indian or Ceylonese tea. China tea has virtues which are not to be despised nowadays — it is economical, and one can drink it without milk — but there is not much stimulation in it. One does not feel wiser, braver or more optimistic after drinking it. Anyone who has used that comforting phrase 'a nice cup of tea' invariably means Indian tea. 	முதலில் இந்திய அல்லது சிலோன் தேயிலை உபயோகிக்கவேண்டும். சீனத்து தேநீர் சிறந்த குணங்களை உடையது. அவற்றை நாம் வெறுக்கக்கூடாது. அது சிக்கனமானது, அதை பால் சேர்க்காது அருந்தலாம் - ஆனால், அதில் கிளர்ச்சி அவ்வளவாக இருக்காது. அதை அருந்தியபின் ஒருவர் புத்திசாலியாகவோ, வீரராகவோ அல்லது நம்பிக்கையுள்ளவராகவோ ஆக இயலாது. 'ஒரு சிறந்த தேநீர்' என்பது இந்திய தேநீருக்கே பொருந்தும்.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondly, tea should be made in small quantities — that is, in a teapot. Tea out of an urn is always tasteless, while army tea, made in a cauldron, tastes of grease and whitewash. The teapot should be made of china or earthenware. Silver or Britannia ware teapots produce inferior tea and enamel pots are worse; though curiously enough a pewter teapot (a rarity nowadays) is not so bad. 	இரண்டாவதாக, தேநீர் சிறு அளவுகளிலேயே தயாரிக்க வேண்டும் - அதாவது தேநீர்-பானையில். கலயத்தில் தயாரிக்கும் தேநீர் சுவையற்று இருக்கும். ராணுவத்தில் தயாரிக்கும் தேநீர், cauldron என்னும் பெரிய பானையில் தயாரிக்கப்படும். அது கிரீஸ் (grease) அல்லது வெள்ளையடித்த (whitewash) வாடை வீசும். தேநீர் தயாரிக்கும் பாத்திரம் பீங்கான் அல்லது மட்பாண்டமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். வெள்ளி அல்லது வெள்ளி முலாம் பூசப்பட்ட (Britannia ware) பாத்திரங்களில் தயாரிக்கப்படும் தேநீர் நன்றாக இருக்காது. ஆனால் pewter (வெள்ளியம், செம்பு, அண்டிமோனி ஆகிய உலோக கலவையால் செய்யப்பட்ட) பாத்திரத்தில் சுமாராக இருக்கும் (அது கிடைப்பது அரிது).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirdly, the pot should be warmed beforehand. This is better done by placing it on the hob than by the usual method of swilling it out with hot water. 	மூன்றாவதாக, பாத்திரத்தை அடுப்பில் வைத்து சூடேற்றுவதுதான் சரி. வெந்நீரை அதில் ஊற்றுவது சரியல்ல.



TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fourthly, the tea should be strong. For a pot holding a quart, if you are going to fill it nearly to the brim, six heaped teaspoons would be about right. In a time of rationing, this is not an idea that can be realized on every day of the week, but I maintain that one strong cup of tea is better than twenty weak ones. All true tea lovers not only like their tea strong, but like it a little stronger with each year that passes — a fact which is recognized in the extra ration issued to old-age pensioners. 	<p>நான்காவதாக, தேநீர் குடாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு பாணையின் விளிம்புவரை நீரை நிரப்பி தேநீர் தயாரிக்க முடிவு செய்தால், அதற்கு ஆறு டீஸ்பூன் அளவு தேயிலை இடுவது சரியாக இருக்கும். ரேஷன் முறையில் (தட்டுப்பாடான பொருட்கள் விநியோகத்தில் கட்டுப்பாடு) தேயிலை விநியோகிக்கப் படும்போது, ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு இந்த அளவு சரிபடாது. ஒரு திடமான தேநீர், இருபது சுமாரான தேநீருக்கு ஈடானது. ஒரு திடமான தேநீர் அருந்துபவர்கள், அதை வருடத்திற்கு வருடம் அதன் திடத்தை அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டே செல்கின்றனர். இது, முதிய ஒய்வூதியோருக்கு கூடுதல் ரேஷன் வழங்குவதில் இருந்து தெரிகிறது !</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fifthly, the tea should be put straight into the pot. No strainers, muslin bags or other devices to imprison the tea. In some countries teapots are fitted with little dangling baskets under the spout to catch the stray leaves, which are supposed to be harmful. Actually one can swallow tea-leaves in considerable quantities without ill effect, and if the tea is not loose in the pot it never infuses properly. 	<p>ஐந்தாவதாக, தேயிலை நேரடியாக பாத்திரத்தில் இடப்படவேண்டும். கலக்கிகளோ (strainers) மஸ்லின் துணிப்பைகளோ அல்லது வேறு ஏதோ ஒன்றில் தேயிலையை திணித்தோ பாத்திரத்தில் இட்டு கொதிக்கவிடக்கூடாது. சில நாடுகளில், தேயிலை குடுவைகளில் தொங்கும் கூடைகளில் தேயிலையை இட்டு கொதிக்கவைத்து, தேயிலையை ஒதுக்க பயன்படுத்துகின்றனர். இது தீங்கானது. தேயிலையை உண்பது தீங்காகாது. மேலும் தேநீர் குடுவையில், பரவ இடமில்லாது தேநீர் கொதிப்பது, தேயிலை சரியாக கொதிக்க இடம் தராது.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sixthly, one should take the teapot to the kettle and not the other way about. The water should be actually boiling at the moment of impact, which means that one should keep it on the flame while one pours. Some people add that one should only use water that has been freshly brought to the boil, but I have never noticed that it makes any difference. 	<p>ஆறாவதாக, கெண்டியில் (kettle) இருந்து குடான வெந்நீரை தேநீர் குடுவையில் ஊற்றவேண்டும். அதனால், கெண்டிக்கு அருகில் தேநீர் குடுவையை எடுத்துச் செல்ல வேண்டும். அப்போது தான் முழு குட்டுடன் வெந்நீரை குடுவையில் ஊற்றமுடியும். கெண்டியில் கொதிக்கப்படும் வெந்நீர், முழு குட்டுடன் அடுப்பில் இருக்கவேண்டும். சிலர், புதிய நீரில் தான் தேநீர் தயாரிக்க வேண்டும் என கூறுவர், அதில் எனக்கு உடன்பாடு இல்லை, ஏனெனில் அதில் பெரிய வித்தியாசம் இல்லை.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seventhly, after making the tea, one should stir it, or better, give the pot a good shake, afterwards allowing the leaves to settle. 	<p>ஏழாவதாக, தேநீர் தயாரிக்கையில் தேநீர் பாத்திரத்தை நன்றாக கலக்கவேண்டும் அல்லது குலுக்க வேண்டும்., அப்போதுதான் இலைகள் கொதித்தபின் அடியில் தங்கும்.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eighthly, one should drink out of a good breakfast cup — that is, the cylindrical type of cup, not the flat, shallow type. The breakfast cup holds more, and with the other kind one's tea is always half cold before one has well started on it. 	<p>எட்டாவதாக, தேநீரை காலை உணவுக்குப்பின் அருந்தும் வட்டவடிவமுள்ள, தேநீர் கோப்பையில் (breakfast tea cup - அளவில் பெரிய கோப்பையில் குடிக்கவேண்டும். ஏன் என்றால், அந்த கோப்பை, நிறைய தேநீரை கொள்ளும் அளவுள்ளது. தட்டையான கோப்பைகளில் குடிக்கக்கூடாது. தட்டையான கோப்பைகளில் உள்ள தேநீர், குடிக்கத் தொடங்குமுன்பே பாதி ஆறிவிடும்.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ninthly, one should pour the cream off the milk before using it for tea. Milk that is too creamy always gives tea a sickly taste. 	<p>ஒன்பதாவதாக, பாலில் உள்ள நுரையை விலக்கிவிட்டுதான் தேநீரில் ஊற்ற வேண்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால், தேநீர் பிசு, பிசு வென மாறிவிடும்.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tenthly, one should pour tea into the cup first. This is one of the most controversial points of all; indeed in every family in Britain there are probably two schools of thought on the subject. The milk-first school can bring forward some fairly strong arguments, but I maintain that my own argument is unanswerable. This is that, by putting the tea in first and stirring as one pours, one can exactly regulate the amount of milk whereas one is liable to put in too much milk if one does it the other way round. 	<p>பத்தாவதாக, தேயிலை நீரைத்தான் முதலில் கோப்பையில் ஊற்றவேண்டும், பிறகுதான் பால் ஊற்றவேண்டும். இங்கிலாந்தில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பத்திற்கும் இதில் மாறுபட்ட கருத்துக்கள் உள்ளன. பால் தான் முதலில் ஊற்றவேண்டும் என சிலர் கூறுவர். என்கருத்து, தேயிலை நீரைத்தான் முதலில் ஊற்றவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் சரி. ஏனெனில், தேயிலை நீர் உள்ள கோப்பையில், பால் சிறிது சிறிதாக ஊற்றுவதால், சரியான அளவில் தேநீர் உருவாகும். ஏற்கனவே ஊற்றப்பட்ட பாலில், தேயிலை நீர் கலந்தால் தேநீர் அவ்வளவு சிறப்பாக இருக்காது.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lastly, tea — unless one is drinking it In the Russian style — should be drunk without sugar. I know very well that I am in a minority here. But still, how can you call yourself a true tea lover if you destroy the flavour of your tea by putting sugar in it? It would be equally reasonable to put in pepper or salt. If you sweeten it, you are no longer tasting the tea, you are merely tasting the sugar; you could make a very similar drink by dissolving sugar in plain hot water. 	<p>கடைசியாக, ரஷ்ய முறையில் தேநீர் குடித்தால் தான் தேநீரின் உண்மையான சுவை தெரியும் (சர்க்கரை கலக்காத தேநீர். அந்த முறையில் இங்கிலாந்தில் குறைவானவரே அருந்துகின்றனர். அதே போலதான், தேநீரில் உப்பு, மிளகுதான் போன்றவற்றை இடுவது. தேநீரில் சர்க்கரை கலந்தால், சர்க்கரையின் சுவைதான் தெரியுமே தவிர, தேநீரின் சுவை தெரியாது. இது சர்க்கரை கலந்து குடிக்கும் அனைவருக்கும் பொருந்தும்.</p>



TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
Some people would answer that they don't like tea in itself, that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated, and they need sugar to take the taste away. To those misguided people I would say: Try drinking tea without sugar for, say, a fortnight and it is very unlikely that you will ever want to ruin your tea by sweetening it again.	சிலர் தமக்கு தேநீரே பிடிக்காது எனவும் தம்மை உற்சாகமாகவும், சூடாக ஒரு பானம் அருந்தவுமே சர்க்கரை சுவையோடு, தேநீரை குடிப்பதாக கூறிக்கொள்வர். இதுவும் சரியல்ல. ஒரு பதினைந்து நாட்கள் தேநீரில் சர்க்கரை சேர்க்காமல் அருந்தி பாருங்கள் ! பிறகு எப்போதும் சர்க்கரை சேர்த்து தேநீர் அருந்த மாட்டீர்கள்!!
These are not the only controversial points to arise in connexion with tea drinking, but they are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become. There is also the mysterious social etiquette surrounding the teapot (why is it considered vulgar to drink out of your saucer, for instance?) and much might be written about the subsidiary uses of tea leaves, such as telling fortunes, predicting the arrival of visitors, feeding rabbits, healing burns and sweeping the carpet. It is worth paying attention to such details as warming the pot and using water that is really boiling, so as to make quite sure of wringing out of one's ration the twenty good, strong cups of that two ounces, properly handled, ought to represent.	இவை தேநீர் சம்பந்தமான பிரச்சனைக்குரிய குறிப்புகள் மட்டுமல்ல, ஆனால் எவ்வளவு மதிநுட்பமாக இந்த தேயிலை வியாபாரம் ஆகிவிட்டது என்பதை பற்றியும்தான். தேநீர்கோப்பையை வைக்கும் சாசரில் (தட்டுபோன்ற குழிவான பாத்திரம்) தேநீரை ஊற்றி குடிக்கக்கூடாது. தேயிலைகளை வைத்து, அதிர்ஷ்டத்தை கூறுவது, விருந்தினர் வருகையை கணிப்பது போன்ற நம்பிக்கைகளும், முயல்களுக்கு உண்ண கொடுப்பது, காயங்களை குணமாக்குவது, விரிப்புகளை சுத்தம் செய்வது ஆகியவையும் இவற்றில் அடங்கும். ஆனால், ஒருவருக்கு ரேஷன் அளவைக் கொண்டு அளிக்கப்படும், தேயிலையில் இரண்டு அவுன்ஸ் அளவுள்ள, தரமான இருபது கோப்பை தேநீர் தயாரிப்பதே அனைத்திலும் சிறந்ததாக இருக்கும்.



GLOSSARY

cauldron	-	a big pot used for boiling , நீரை கொதிக்க வைக்கும் பெரிய பாளை
dangling	-	hanging freely, suspended , தொங்குதல்
etiquette	-	socially acceptable behaviour , சமுதாயம் ஒப்புக்கொண்ட வழக்கங்கள்
hob	-	flat top part of a cooking stove , அடுப்பின் தட்டையான மேல்பகுதி
pewter	-	a grey alloy of tin with copper and antimony , தகரம், செம்பு மற்றும் அண்டிமோனி ஆகிய உலோகங்கள் சேர்ந்த சாம்பல் நிற பாத்திரம்
quart	-	a unit of liquid capacity , திரவம் அளக்கும் அளவு
rationing	-	restricting the consumption of a scarce commodity during war , போரின் போது கட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட அளவில் விநியோகிக்கப்படும் தட்டுப்பாடான பொருள்
spout	-	the pipe-like opening in a teapot through which tea is poured out , தேநீர் பாத்திரத்தின் முகப்பில் குழாய் போல் உள்ள அமைப்பு (அதன் வழியே தேநீர் வெளிவரும்)
stimulation	-	excitement , உற்சாகம்
swilling	-	wash or rinse by pouring large amounts of water , நிறைய அளவில் நீரை ஊற்றி அலசுதல்

Words	Synonyms (இணைச்சொல்)	Antonyms (எதிர்த்தொல்)
considerable	significant (கணிசமான)	insignificant (அற்பமான, குறைந்த)
controversial	arguable, disputable (வாதிடக்கூடிய பிரச்சனைக்குரிய)	agreeable (ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளத்தக்க)
curious	interesting (ஆர்வமுள்ள)	uninteresting (ஆர்வமில்லாமல்)
dangling	hanging freely, suspended (தொங்குதல்)	rigid (ஆடாமல், அசையாமல், திடமாக)
despised	hated, disliked (வெறுத்தல்)	loved, liked (நேசித்தல்)
etiquette	acceptable behaviour (ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தக்க குணம்)	misbehaviour (ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தகாத குணம்)
forward	move towards (முன்னால் கொண்டு வருதல்)	backward (பின்னுக்கு தள்ளுதல்)
invariably	always (எப்போதும் மாற்றமில்லா)	never (ஒருபோதும் இல்லாத)
liable	likely (நிகழ்ச் செய்யலாம்)	unlikely (சாத்தியமற்றதாகக்கலாம்)
minority	the smaller number (சிறுபான்மை)	majority (பெரும்பான்மை)
mysterious	incomprehensible (மர்மமான, புரிந்துகொள்ள கடினமான)	transparent (தெளிவான)
optimistic	positive, hopeful (நல்ல எண்ணம் கொண்ட உதவும் எண்ணம் கொண்ட)	pessimistic (நம்பிக்கையற்ற)



Words	Synonyms (இணைச்சொல்)	Antonyms (எதிர்த்தொல்)
predicting	anticipating (கணித்தல் / எதிர்பார்த்தல்)	ignore (கணிக்கமுடியாத)
reasonable	agreeable (நியாயமான)	unreasonable (நியாயமற்ற)
ruin	destroy (அழித்தல் / கெடுத்தல்)	create (உண்டாக்குதல்)
subsidiary	supplementary (துணை)	original / capital (செழித்து வளர்த்தல்)
subtilized	refined (சேர்க்கை நேர்த்தியில் தூய்மையாய்)	unrefined (தாறுமாறாய்)
unanswerable	unexplainable (பதிலளிக்காதிருத்தல்)	answerable (பதிலளித்தல்)
violent	rough / destructive (தீவிரம், முரட்டுத்தனம்)	gentle / calm (மென்மையான)
virtues	admirable qualities (மதிக்கத்தக்க பண்புகள் நேர்மை/ நற்குணங்கள்)	vices (தாழ்ந்த குணங்கள், களங்கம்)
worth	value (மதிப்பு)	worthless (மதிப்பற்ற)
wringing	extremely wet (ஈரம் மிகுந்த)	extremely dry (மிகவும் உலர்ந்த)

A. Find out the synonym of the underlined word in each of the following sentences.

- But because the best manner of making it is the subject of violent disputes.
(a) agreements (b) applauses (c) conflicts (d) discussions [Ans: (c) conflicts]
- ... tea is one of the mainstays of civilization in the country.
(a) a society in an advanced state of social development
(b) a society that has slow progress
(c) a society that has no progress
(c) a society in an average state of social development [Ans: (a) a society in an advanced state of social development]
- ... that they only drink it in order to be warmed and stimulated. (March 2020)
(a) motivated (b) discouraged (c) passive (d) admired [Ans: (a) motivated]
- ... under the spout to catch the stray leaves.
(a) fresh (b) loose (c) gathered (d) harmful [Ans: (b) loose]
- One is liable to put in too much milk. (PTA-3)
(a) likely (b) certain (c) eager (d) unlikely [Ans: (a) likely]

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

- ... which are not to be despised.
(a) hated (b) liked (c) respected (d) defeated [Ans: (b) liked]
- One does not feel wise, braver or more optimistic.
(a) opportunistic (b) cheerful (c) realistic (d) pessimistic [Ans: (d) pessimistic]
- Not the flat, shallow type ...
(a) narrow (b) wide (c) deep (d) direct [Ans: (c) deep]
- Predicting the arrival of visitors
(a) journey (b) departure (c) migration (d) perusal [Ans: (b) departure]
- ...but they are sufficient to show how subtilized the whole business has become.
(a) enough (b) suffocative (c) inadequate (d) submissive [Ans: (c) inadequate]



TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

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

a. What seems 'curious' to the author?

Tea is one of the **mainstays** of **civilization** in Britain and the best manner of making it is the subject of **violent disputes**. This seems **curious** to the author.

mainstays - முக்கியமானவைகளாக, civilization - நாகரிகம், violent disputes - வன்முறை சர்ச்சைகள், curious - ஆர்வமாக

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

The author says that it is important to include tea recipe in **cookery books** because most of the people don't know the **outstanding** points to be followed while preparing tea.

cookery books - சமையல் புத்தகங்கள், outstanding - முதன்மையான, tea - தேநீர்

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

Tea is a part of **civilization** in Britain, Eire, Australia and New Zealand.

civilization - நாகரிகம்

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

The author prefers Indian tea.

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

According to the author, the **phrase** 'a nice cup of tea' refers to 'Indian tea'.

phrase - சொற்றொடர்

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

The second gold rule in the preparation of tea is to make tea in small quantities in a **teapot** made of china or **earthenware**.

teapot - தேநீர் பாணை, earthenware - மட்பாண்டம்

g. How does army tea taste?

Army tea, made in a **cauldron**, tastes of grease and **whitewash**.

cauldron - கொப்பரை, whitewash - வெள்ளையடித்தல்

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

Tea lovers **generally** love strong tea. They like it a little **stronger** with each year that passes.

generally - பொதுவாக, stronger - வலுவான

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

Tea should be directly added to the pot because if the tea is not loose in the pot, it never **infuses properly**.

Infuses - உட்புகாது, ஊறாது, properly - ஒழுங்காக

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

The **cylindrical** cup holds more, whereas the flat, **shallow** cup makes tea always half cold before one starts on it.

cylindrical- உருளை வடிவ, shallow - ஆழமில்லாத

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

Tea should be **poured** first into the cup, as one can exactly regulate the amount of milk to be poured in it.

pour - ஊற்றுக

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

The author advises us to **remove** cream from the milk, as the milk, that is too creamy, gives a **sickly taste**.

removing - நீக்குதல், sickly taste - விரும்பத்தகாத சுவை

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

(PTA-4)

No, the author does not like drinking tea with sugar because the flavour of the tea is destroyed by putting sugar in it.

flavour - நறுமணச்சுவை



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

The author refers to himself being in a **minority** in drinking tea without sugar because most of the people **prefer** tea with sugar. minority - சிறுபான்மை, prefer - விரும்புகின்றனர்

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

People, who only drink tea in order to be **warmed** and **stimulated**, need sugar to take the taste away. The author calls these people as '**misguided** ones'. He advises them to drink tea without sugar for a fortnight and after that, they would never want to ruin their tea by sweetening it.

warmed - வெப்பமடையும், stimulated - தூண்டப்பட்ட, misguided - தவறான வழிகாட்டுதல்

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

a. What are the author's views on China tea? (PTA-2)

China tea has good **beneficial** qualities, which are not to be hated nowadays. It is also **economical** and we drink it without milk. But there is not much stimulation in it. One does not feel wiser, braver or optimistic after drinking it. beneficial - உபயோகமான, economical - சிக்கனமான

b. How does adding sugar affect the taste of tea? (QY. 19)

If we **sweeten** tea, we are no longer tasting the tea. But we would be tasting the sugar. We could make a very similar drink by **dissolving** sugar in plain hot water. sweeten - இனிப்பாக்குதல், dissolving - கரைதல்

c. Elucidate the author's ideas about teapots.

The author insists that the **teapot** should be made of China or earthenware. Tea out of an **urn** is always tasteless. Silver or Britannia ware teapots produce inferior tea. Enamel pots are worse, but the **pewter** teapot is not so bad. teapot - தேநீர் பாண்டம், urn - கலசம், pewter - தகரம், செம்பு, அண்டிமொணி கலந்த உலோகம்

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

a. Summarise George Orwell's distinctive ideas in "A Nice Cup of Tea". (PTA-1, 3, 5 & 6; March & Sep. 2020)

'A Nice Cup of Tea' by George Orwell is a discussion of the craft of **making** a cup of tea. The author gives eleven golden rules to prepare tea. First, he begins to insist on using an Indian or Ceylonese Tea, to feel wiser, braver and more **optimistic**. Tea should be made in small quantities in a China or earthenware. The pot should be warmed **beforehand**. Tea should always be strong and it should be put straight into the teapot. We should take the teapot to the kettle and after making tea, one should stir it well. Tea should be drunk out of a **cylindrical** type of cup, as it holds more tea. Milk that is too creamy always gives the tea, a sickly taste. So we should pour the cream off the milk. Next, one should pour tea into the cup first. Lastly, he says that we should drink tea without sugar. These are the **controversial** points to **arise** in connection with tea drinking.

making - தயாரித்தல், optimistic - நம்பிக்கை, beforehand - முன்னதாகவே, cylindrical - உருளை வடிவ, controversial - சர்ச்சைக்குரிய, arise - எழுகின்றன

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

If we look into a cookery book for the preparation of tea, it would not be **mentioned** there. We can find at the most, only a few lines of sketchy **instructions**, which gives no **importance** on several important points. The best manner of making it is the subject of **violent** disputes. So the author gives his personal opinion on the **preparation** of tea. He gives his own eleven rules, every one of which he regards as golden. The public generally agrees two of these rules, but at least four others are acutely controversial. 'What should be poured first in the cup' has become a subject of controversial points. George Orwell says that one should pour tea first in the cup. While most of the people prefer to add sugar in the tea, the author says to add pepper or salt to it. If we drink tea without sugar for a fortnight, we would never ruin the tea by sweetening it again.

mentioned - குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள, instructions - அறிவுறுத்தல்கள், importance - முக்கியத்துவம், violent - வன்முறை, preparation - தயாரிப்பு



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

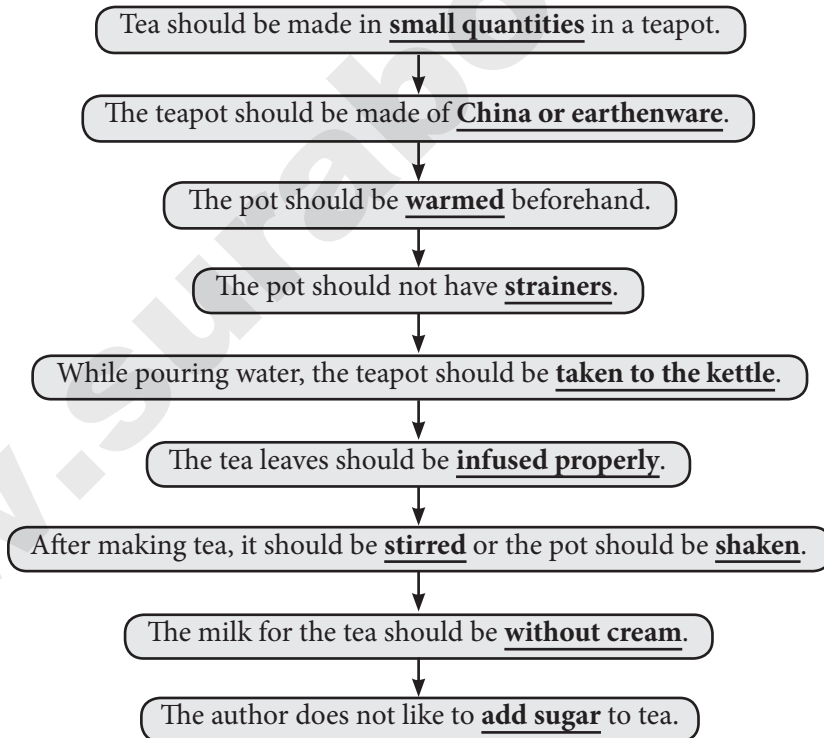
One of the most **influential** statements of British 'Way of Tea' is George Orwell's essay "A Nice Cup of Tea". It was written at a time, when tea was in short supply, against the **backdrop** of severe food **shortages** across Europe. There's something sentimental, but also ironic about his title. This was a time when tea was widely available, as every adult in Britain had a weekly ration, but very little of it was nice. In mock-serious tones, Orwell's essay gives us an eleven-point guide to tea making in **mid-twentieth-century** England. Orwell's bitter experience in the army, makes him to **criticize** the army tea as tasting of grease and **whitewash**. There are some points of **differences** in his eleven rules. But we should **appreciate** him for writing it with great spirit and whatever difference holds in making tea in different **cultures**, tea lovers just love to have a great cup of tea.

influential - செல்வாக்கு, backdrop - பின்னணி, shortages - பற்றாக்குறை, mid-twentieth century - இருபதாம் நூற்றாண்டின் மத்தியில், criticize - விமர்சிக்க, whitewash - வெள்ளையடித்தல், differences - வேறுபாடுகள், appreciate - பாராட்டுதல், cultures - கலாச்சாரங்கள்

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

Golden Rules of Tea Preparation

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





VOCABULARY

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

S. No	Word with meaning and part of speech	Sentence	Noun/Verb/ Adj. form	Sentence
1.	Word : wise meaning : clever part of speech : adjective	My brother is <u>wise</u> .	wisdom (<i>n</i>)	My brother showed great <u>wisdom</u> in business .
2.	Word : harm meaning : hurt part of speech : verb	Don't <u>harm</u> animals	harmful (<i>adj</i>)	Smoking is <u>harmful</u> to our health.
3.	Word : stimulate meaning : refresh part of speech : verb	Strong tea <u>stimulates</u> us.	stimulation (<i>n</i>)	Electric <u>stimulation</u> can help in healing fractured bones.
4.	Word : argue meaning : quarrel part of speech : verb	The children always <u>argue</u> on some issue.	argument (<i>n</i>)	His <u>argument</u> was logical.
5.	Word : strong meaning : power part of speech : adjective	His case was <u>strong</u> .	strength (<i>n</i>)	He proved his <u>strength</u> in the elections.
6.	Word : destroy meaning : devastate part of speech : verb	The room had been <u>destroyed</u> by fire.	destruction (<i>n</i>)	The hurricane left a trail of <u>destruction</u> behind it.



LISTENING

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

Questions

- Which country is the largest tea producer in the world? [Ans: China]
- _____ percent of the tea produced in India is exported. [Ans: 70%]
- What is the role of antioxidants in tea? [Ans: The antioxidants in tea might prevent cancer]
- Drinking tea strengthens one's _____, _____ and _____. [Ans: teeth, bones and immune system]
- How does drinking tea help a diabetic? [Ans: It lowers blood sugar]



SPEAKING

Now use these ideas and prepare a speech on the topic 'The importance of developing a positive attitude' and deliver the speech in the school assembly.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DEVELOPING A POSITIVE ATTITUDE

Good Morning dear students! Today, I am going to talk on 'the importance of developing a positive attitude'. Time and again, we are told to have a positive attitude towards life. Sometimes, it doesn't even make sense, as we are going through so many negative things at a given time and life is utter chaos. But then, it's exactly, when a positive attitude is required the most. You wonder 'how a positive attitude can help us with our problems? It is just an intangible thought, after all!' But truly, it helps us a lot and leads us to the path of success. Positivity in life assists one in tackling the day to day affairs, generates optimism in one's life and helps one avoid worry and negative thoughts. Adoption of a positive attitude will



most likely bring wonderful changes in one's life, making one more joyful, successful and attractive. A positive attitude can assist one in multiple ways like having the strength to push through, when you face tough situations; helps you to see shortcomings and challenges, as blessings in disguise; builds your self-esteem, thus helping you have a belief in yourself; helps in building confidence; makes you search for solutions and helps you notice opportunities that come your way.

Therefore, practise taking a look at the bright side of life and your entire life is bound to be brighter. The brightness will spread to your environment and those around you. It is time for you to change the way, you see life today and rid yourself of negative thoughts and destructive behaviour. Start to lead a more joyful and more successful way of life with your positive attitude. Thank you.



READING

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

CAREER TRENDS

The above table gives us the information of 10 fastest-growing occupations. Occupations for Personal care and home health aids are nine times to that of the occupations for Chefs and food analysts. Media persons and journalists' occupations are the two-fold increase of Teachers and lecturers' occupations. Occupations for Wind and solar energy technicians are listed as the topmost occupations among the given ten occupations. Chefs and food analysts' occupations are categorized as the least number of occupations in the given data.

Task : Now read the following article on the emerging career options in the modern era and answer the questions that follow.

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

The students at the Higher Secondary level in schools start thinking about their career path.

b. How can students build a strong career?

Students can build a strong career after a thorough understanding of the prospective field and their primary interest. It is also important for students to focus on overall personality development and hone their communication skills for success in their career.

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

A good personality and strong communication skills are the integral aspects of a successful career.

d. What is meant by 'culinary art'?

'Culinary art' is the art of preparation, cooking and presentation of food, usually in the form of meal.

e. Why is media a popular career option?

Media is a popular career option because youngsters are attracted to it as the exposure and reach are greater through such mass media. We notice that Radio and T.V. channels, Internet companies and advertisement agencies are increasingly recruiting qualified professionals.

f. Name some paramedical courses mentioned in the passage.

Optometry, pathology, nursing, physiotherapy and dentistry are some of the paramedical courses.

g. Why is the hotel industry seen as the fastest growing in India?

The hotel industry is seen as the fastest-growing in India because the number of international travellers, both on business and leisure, is increasing. The hospitality and service industry offers career options such as house-keeping, front-desk executives, tourism management, etc.

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

One need not be a player or an athlete to shine in a sports career because the field of sports offers various career options such as technical trainers, commentators, sports journalists, dieticians, referees, etc.

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

'Traditional' is the word opposite of 'modern'.

j. Which word in the passage means 'composed of people from many parts of the country'.

'Cosmopolitan' means composed of people from many parts of the country.



GRAMMAR

PREPOSITIONS

Task 1 : Recall your learning of basic prepositions and complete the sentences using the prepositions given in brackets.

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

- a) The boy jumped _____ a narrow stream. [Ans: into]
- b) Afsar will meet me _____ Friday morning. [Ans: on]
- c) The temple is _____ the bank. [Ans: near / beside]
- d) My friend will meet me _____ his brother tomorrow. [Ans: with]
- e) There is usually a garden _____ a bungalow. [Ans: in front of]
- f) Yuvan has been studying well _____ childhood. [Ans: since]
- g) A trekker climbed _____ a mountain meticulously. [Ans: over]
- h) There was a skirmish _____ my brother and sister. [Ans: between]
- i) The laudable thoughts were apparent _____ many scholars in a conference. [Ans: among]
- j) It is easy to work _____ the aegis of visionary leader. [Ans: under]

Task 2 : Complete the following passages using the prepositions given in brackets.

(among, for, at, to, in)

- i) When Lakshmi was (1) _____ school, she practised music from Monday (2) _____ Friday. She involved herself (3) _____ the school orchestra. She was responsible (4) _____ conducting many programmes. She was very popular (5) _____ her schoolmates, as she was kind, friendly and helpful.

Ans: 1. at 2. to 3. in 4. for 5. among

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

- ii) (1) _____ the interview, Solomon was confident (2) _____ getting the job. He knew that he was qualified (3) _____ the job. He was interested (4) _____ discharging his duty perfectly. The interview panel was impressed (5) _____ his attitude and skills. So (6) _____ the interview, he was (7) _____ cloud nine.

Ans: 1. Before 2. of 3. for 4. in 5. with 6. after 7. on

PREPOSITIONAL PHRASES

Task 1 : Underline the prepositional phrases. The first two examples have been done for you.

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

Task 2 : Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositional phrase given in brackets.

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

- a) _____ Kiran, Rajesh may attend a programme. [Ans: Instead of]
- b) Many tourists visited Ooty _____ heavy rains. [Ans: in spite of]
- c) Expressing gratitude _____ others is common in a vote of thanks. [Ans: on behalf of]



- d) _____, I had a happy childhood. [Ans: On the whole]
e) Our teacher always acts _____ her students. [Ans: in favour of]
f) _____ his laziness, the boy remained passive for a long time. [Ans: on account of]
g) _____ Gandhiji, ahimsa means infinite love. [Ans: According to]
h) _____ rain, take an umbrella. [Ans: In case of]

CONJUNCTIONS

Task 1 : Choose the appropriate linker from within the brackets and complete the sentences.

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

Task 2 : Combine the sentences and rewrite them using the words given in the brackets.

- a. The well was deep. Therefore, the fox could not get out of the well. (because)
The fox could not get out of the well because the well was deep.
- b. The work was over. We went home. (when)
When the work was over, we went home.
- c. A library is a public place. We see a number of books kept there for reading. (where)
A library is a public place where we see a number of books kept for reading.
- d. The culprit was caught. Immediately, he was taken to the police station. (as soon as)
As soon as the culprit was caught, he was taken to the police station.
- e. The boys were stealing mangoes from a grove. At that time, the owner of the grove came in. (while)
While the boys were stealing mangoes from a grove, the owner of the grove came in.
- f. Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health. Moreover, they lead to kidney problems. (and)
Artificially flavoured juices are hazardous to health and lead to kidney problems.
- g. Adit has been promoted. Rajan has been promoted. (as well as)
Adit as well as Rajan has been promoted.
- h. Caesar was declared emperor. The conspirators killed him. (After)
After Caesar was declared emperor, the conspirators killed him.



Task 3 : Fill in the blanks with appropriate correlative conjunctions.

- a. She is _____ an understanding person _____ everybody likes to be with her. [Ans: such; that]
- b. Suraj owns _____ a typewriter _____ a computer. [Ans: both; and]
- c. Vani is _____ a good singer _____ a good dancer. [Ans: not only; but also]
- d. Amit did not know _____ his father met his class teacher _____ not. [Ans: whether; or]
- e. I would _____ starve _____ beg. [Ans: neither; nor]



WRITING

ARTICLE WRITING

Task 1 : The Government of Tamil Nadu has imposed a ban on use of plastic. Effective implementation of this ban depends on public awareness and individual responsibility.

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

DANGERS POSED BY USE OF PLASTIC

An article by J. Vijayaraj, XII - C

Plastic is a synthetic material. It doesn't decompose in the soil. It is one of the most widely used substances, when it comes to the production of containers, bags, furniture and various other things. This is because it is economical and can be easily moulded into different forms. It is hazardous for humans, animals as well as the plants. Several animals, birds and marine creatures die due to plastic pollution.

When we eat food from a plastic container, plastic gets leached into our food and it is harmful to us. As we are accustomed to the usage of plastic, we cannot easily avoid its usage. The microplastics can mess with our hormones. They can mimic hormones like estrogen, interfere with important pathways in the thyroid gland and inhibit the effects of testosterone.

Plastic particles choking waterways affect aquatic animals. Ingestion of plastic by aquatic and terrestrial animals may block their intestines and respiratory passages. The manufacturing process and the burning of plastic pollute the atmosphere to a great extent. Non-biodegradable plastics interferes with soil micro organisms and affects soil fertility.

Therefore, we should avoid using plastic. There are alternatives for a one-time use of plastics. It can be segregated for recycling.

Task 2 : Urban living brings with it a possibility of various communicable diseases.

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

CLEANLINESS IS NEXT TO GODLINESS

- An article by J. Arulseli, XII B

Healthy living is essential in our modern world. Personal Hygiene can be defined as an act of maintaining cleanliness and grooming of the external body. Frequent washing of hands, regular bathing, brushing of teeth, cutting your nails and hair, and wearing clean clothes are the essential aspects of your personal hygiene.

Keep diseases at bay by avoiding street food, keeping the food containers closed with lids, drinking boiled water and washing fruits and vegetables in flowing water. Keep living area, surroundings and environment clean. This can be done by disposing of domestic organic waste on a daily basis and hazardous waste in designated places, regular sweeping, mopping and dusting your home. Toilets and bathing areas should be disinfected. We should not litter public places. We should also not spit, urinate and defecate in public places.

Hygiene is a collective exercise. Everyone's involvement and practice is a must. We should ensure community health and happiness and celebrate life.



SUGGESTED TOPICS

◆ Importance of Physical Exercises / Sports and Games.

PHYSICAL EXERCISES / SPORTS AND GAMES

Not many would deny the importance of physical fitness. 'A sound mind in a sound body' is an age-old truism. When the body is not in a good state, the mind too cannot be in its proper frame. An engineer or a doctor certainly draws from his intellectual capabilities, but their proper functioning depends upon the physical environment. Tired limbs crave for rest and an ailing body cannot contribute to mental stability.

Physical exercises have the power to cure many of the diseases. Dr. Agarwal of Delhi has convincingly demonstrated that a certain kind of physical exercises and body movements, can set right bad eyesight. Various 'Asanas' practised by our yogis are believed to prevent and cure some of the diseases which modern medicine fails to accomplish. We have not fully realised the importance of physical exercise. If we have, it is a namesake. No doubt we have made physical education an integral part of the curriculum in our schools and colleges and invariably, every institution has an instructor.

Nearly two thousand and five hundred years ago, the Greeks realised the value of physical culture. One of their chief Gods Apollo is a symbol of physical strength and manhood.

◆ Travel and its Benefits

TRAVEL AND ITS BENEFITS

Travelling means moving from one place to another for various purposes such as for education, business and for some other reasons. There is a lot of benefits of travelling. A person can learn new experiences of life through travelling. The world is the wide place if we roam from one place to another it means we can learn new traditions, culture, manner, and behaviour. They are some eminent travellers such as Homer, Pythagoras, Herodotus and Megasthenis, Hiuen Tsang, Marco Polo, Ibn-e-Batuta who travelled at different places in search of knowledge and acquired knowledge through their wisdom, enjoyed adventurous risks in their life to learn something new. If we travel to various places, we will get a chance to interact with different kind of people and able to learn diverse lifestyle. Study abroad provides students a lot of new experiences. Moreover, youth learn communications skills through travelling and get the chance to remove shyness and build self-confidence to face any situation of life. Students who have completed their studies from overseas countries get more chances of jobs anywhere in the world.

◆ Water Conservation

WATER CONSERVATION

The world contains sufficient, clean fresh water for everyone's basic personal and domestic needs. Personal and domestic uses of water account for less than ten per cent of the total amount of water used in human activities, although essential uses require a significantly lower percentage. However, water is not equally distributed due to lack of distribution networks, working systems to extract groundwater or harvest rainwater and, in some cases, exclusion from these services or facilities, limit the extent of peoples access to sufficient water. In some cases, excessive extraction of groundwater, often for agricultural or industrial use, limits domestic use and threatens the long-term sustainability of such groundwater sources. Groundwater is also at increased risk of contamination from untreated wastewater from agriculture, industry or households.

According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), 884 million people around the globe have no access to clean drinkable water. Every year more than two million people die due to lack of drinking water and diseases caused by consuming.

Therefore, it is our moral responsibility to preserve, control and develop the water resources. We have to prevent water pollution. We have to construct dams, implement rainwater harvesting and water recycling methods to conserve water. We have to ensure the availability of water for future generations.



◆ **Child Labour**

CHILD LABOUR

India has more child workers than any other country in the world. This incidence is increasing day by day. This incidence is increasing day by day. In our country, one-third of the houses have a working child and one-fourth of the children in the age-group of 5-15 are employed. According to a rough estimate, there are around 50 million child labourers in India. Such children are deprived of the much-needed love of their parents. They are denied opportunities for growth, development, leaning etc. They are subjected to hard labour with meagre wages. As they have no legislature or union, demands for better facilities or wage-hike cannot be raised by them.

Hard labour for long hours mars the children's' world of imagination. Their tender mind and tiny limbs cannot withstand the work-load they are subjected to. Their disturbed childhood also tempts to indulge in crimes.

We have to act rapidly to melt away this serious problem. The ultimate objective of any sane society should be the abolition of child labour. Our Indian Government prohibits the employment of children in hazardous jobs.

◆ **Mobile Phone – Advantages and Disadvantages**

MOBILE PHONE

Advantages

With mobile phones, we can communicate with anyone from anywhere at any time. They have become a source of unlimited entertainment. Smartphones help us to stay entertained by allowing us to play games, listen to music and do lots of other stuff. They come with special apps for kids to increase their brainstorming, which is pretty good. The smartphones which come with Android, Apple iOS and Windows Phone operating system come with educational apps which can be used in our studies.

Disadvantages

Most of the people become additive to mobile phones. They waste their valuable time in playing mobile games, chatting with their friends, watching movies and do lots of other stuff. Thus they spoil their future unknowingly. There is also a high risk of an accident if mobile phone is used while driving a vehicle. Research studies have also claimed that mobile phones have a negative impact on the health of an individual.

◆ **Consumerism – Wants and Needs**

CONSUMERISM

Consumerism is a cultural model that promotes the acquisition of goods, and especially the purchase of goods, as a vehicle for personal satisfaction and economic stimulation. It is the protection or promotion of the interests of consumers. The growth of consumerism has led to many organizations improving their service to the customer. It is the modern movement for the protection of the consumer against useless, inferior, or dangerous products, misleading advertising, unfair pricing, etc. It is a needed concept that an ever-expanding consumption of goods is advantageous to the economy. Consumerism replaces the act of buying for need and wants to a practice of buying as a way to signal social status/belonging to those around you. You express and build your identity by making purchases that fit the perceptions that you want to create. Consumerism turns purchases into lifestyle accessories. Buying Fashionable jeans and coolers is about creating that moment where you are standing in the mall wearing them projecting that version of yourself to the world. For an economy in surplus, consumerism is important because it creates demand. Consumers are constantly chasing trends and fashion for the satisfaction of buying an object of desire. This leads to higher consumption as people do not want to be seen with outdated goods. Carrying a button phone is a sign that you are not trendy.

◆ **Value of Education**

VALUE OF EDUCATION

Education is a fundamental human right and is essential for the exercise of all other human rights. It provides individual freedom and empowerment, and yields important benefits. It is a powerful tool by which economically and socially marginalised adults and children can lift themselves out of poverty and participate fully as citizens.



Education helps to stimulate our minds and mould inquisitive minds into intellectuals. It is a rope that can carry us to greatness. It is one of the most important things because, without education, one cannot contribute to the world or earn money, and lack knowledge. Knowledge is power. Gaining knowledge alone doesn't make one educated. Education is complete when we learn how to live, how to hope, how to pray, and how to behave with others. Education is self-empowerment.

Education is what removes our doubts and fears, what makes us happy and successful, what makes us better human beings. The teacher comes, removes the darkness, and suddenly we find how beautiful this world is. Education helps students realise their potential and qualities as a human being.

◆ Value Based Education

VALUE BASED EDUCATION

Value-based education has been the wish for most nations and especially India. It refers to education whereby the outcome adds value to the learners and not just learning because it is routine or mandatory to do so. Therefore, the importance of value-based education is that it builds the various qualities of honesty, strength and humility in a person with regard to their social, moral and spiritual behaviours.

It helps in shaping an individual's behaviour so that they can be able to fit in the society without having a negative impact on other people's life. It will make the world a better place to live in. It plays an important role in strengthening the moral, spiritual behaviour of an individual. A spiritual person is normally associated with good qualities in life such as honesty, humbleness and humility among others. Hence value-based education is very important in any given system of education because the benefits not only affect an individual but is rather felt by the whole society.



ESSAY WRITING

Task 1 : Write an essay of about 200 words each.

◆ The Profession you would like to choose.

I would like to choose the teaching profession. This decision was a culmination of a process of reflection about what I wanted to do with my life. I would choose a career in education because I believe that it is one of the most important functions performed in our culture. I believe that teachers individually and collectively have the ability to not only change the world, but to improve it. I want to be a part of a noble profession with the hope of one day being counted among those in whom future teachers find inspiration.

Many of the great teachers that I have had throughout my education have become my heroes and role models. I remember that great teachers were good at explaining content, were patient yet firm with students, were always fair, set high expectations, knew how to motivate, and used humour appropriately. They were great communicators who had a command of their subject matter content. This is the type of teacher that I intend to become.

High self-esteem will enable the students to strive for and accomplish any goal they set for themselves. As a teacher, I will play a part in helping them to do that. I will have the privilege of shaping future parents and productive members of society. Teaching is an important contribution I can make to better our society, and I am excited about the opportunity to do so.

◆ The Importance of a Balanced Diet

A balanced diet is defined as a diet that contains the proper proportions of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, vitamins, minerals, and water necessary to maintain good health.

Nutrition is vital for our body and all of its systems to function properly, by having good nutrition it will help us maintain a healthy weight, reduce body fat, provide our body with energy, promote good sleep and generally make us feel better. This has been proven through many scientific studies and is now well documented. By having good nutrition, it has been proven that we are less likely to develop many of the present-day diseases.

The Foods Standards Agency recommends having moderate amounts of fish (two portions a week one being oily) moderating the amount of protein we have and having small or occasional amounts of food high in fat or sugar.



A balanced diet should be based on eating a variety of food, and eating foods that have not been processed. This means trying natural unprocessed foods.

People should look to eat five portions or more of fruits and vegetables a day, to reduce the amount of processed food they eat, to ensure they drink at least two litres of water a day, to have a balance between the amount of carbohydrates, fats and protein they consume, to eat oily fish weekly, to reduce the amount of table salt they have and to reduce the amount of sugar in their diet.

◆ A Memorable Journey

Life is a continuous journey. Some journeys are sweet and pleasant while some are sour. Some journeys are too memorable to be erased by the sands of time. I had one such experience. The memory of this journey continues to flicker, on and on, in my mind even after several years.

Being born and brought up in Chennai city, a place without hills and mounts, I had no opportunity to travel through tunnels and mounts. Therefore, when my school organised an excursion to New Delhi, our National capital, I was one of the first to join in.

We reached Central Station as our train reservation was for the Tamilnadu express. We reached the station early and boarded the train at 9 p.m. The train started at 10 p.m. I sat by the window and enjoyed the passing scenery. The sights of numerous rivers, bridges, countryside, evergreen paddy fields, lush green tea gardens, vast plains, etc. enchanted me a lot. The long tunnels after Nagpur gave us the optimum excitement. This is the memorable journey of my life.

WARM UP

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

Herbal tea

☐

Ice tea

☐

Lemon tea

☒

Green tea

☒

Black tea

☒

Tea with milk

☒

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



1. Tea leaves are first plucked from the tea plant.
2. Tea leaves are then withered to reduce water content by 50-70% in the sunlight or in dark hot rooms.
3. After the leaves are withered, they undergo some sort of bruising process, which means the leaves are rolled, twisted and crushed.
4. Then the leaves are left to oxidize or turned brown and finally it should be dried to remove any residual moisture. Only then, it is ready to be packaged and shipped all over the world.



PROSE UNIT 3

IN CELEBRATION OF BEING ALIVE

- Dr. Christiaan Barnard

உயிரோடு இருப்பதற்கான கொண்டாட்டம்

- டாக்டர் கிறிஸ்டியன் பர்னார்ட்



மருத்துவர் கிறிஸ்டியன் பர்னார்ட் (1922 - 2001) தென் ஆப்பிரிக்காவின் தலைசிறந்த இதய அறுவை சிகிச்சை நிபுணர். உலகின் முதல் இதய மாற்று அறுவை சிகிச்சை செய்தவர். குழந்தைகள் படும் துயரத்தை கண்டு மிகவும் மனம் கலங்குவார்.

பல வருடங்களுக்கு முன் அவரும் அவர் மனைவியும் சாலையை கடக்கையில் ஒரு விபத்தில் சிக்கினர். விபத்தின்போது அவர் தன் மனைவியின் மீது விழுந்ததில், அவள் சாலையின் மறுபுறத்தில் விழுந்து தோள் முறிவு ஏற்பட்டது. இருவருமே மருத்துவமனையில் பயமும், உளைச்சலும் அடைந்தனர். தன் தந்தையின் கருத்தான 'கடவுள் மனிதர்களை சோதிப்பதால் அந்த துயரங்களிலிருந்து மனிதன் பக்குவப்படுகிறான்', என்பதை மறுக்கிறார்.

KEY POINTS

- ✦ This is an extract from Dr. Barnard's speech about an experience that changed his outlook of life altogether.
- ✦ Dr. Barnard's concern over the sufferings of people is reflected in his essay. Out of 125 million born, 12 million hardly reach a year of life, 6 million die before 5 years of age.
- ✦ Sad thoughts stem from an accident, when his wife and himself were knocked down by a speeding car.
- ✦ Experiences agony and anger, unable to understand why they had to suffer. The doctor had broken 11 ribs while his wife had fractured her shoulder. He had to take care of patients and his wife had to take care of a baby.
- ✦ Recalls father's advice that God tests man to make him a better person.
- ✦ Bernard found nothing noble in a patient's suffering, or a crying child.
- ✦ Lack of sophisticated heart surgery and suffering children was disturbing as total trust was laid in doctors, leaving everything to fate.
- ✦ The Grand Prix of Cape town's Red Cross Hospital was an eye-opener.
- ✦ That morning an unattended breakfast trolley was commandeered by a bold crew, consisting of a driver and a mechanic. The mechanic gave motor power running behind the trolley, and the driver sat on the mower deck steered by scraping his foot on the floor.
- ✦ The show was good. The plates scattered everywhere before the nurse scolded and put them both back to bed.
- ✦ The mechanic was seven years old. He lost his eyesight after receiving severe third-degree burns as an impact of a fight between his drunken father and mother who threw a lantern that missed his father and hit the mechanic instead. At the Grand Prix, he was a walking horror.
- ✦ Barnard knew that he had successfully closed a hole in the driver's heart. With a malignant tumour of the bone, his arm was amputated. He had full confidence in the mechanic.
- ✦ These two children taught a lesson of getting on with the business of living which is the celebration of being alive.
- ✦ We become a better person after having experienced suffering. It's not what we lose that matters, but what is left behind.



பாடச் சுருக்கம்

Dr. பர்னார்ட் மற்றும் அவர் மனைவி ஆகிய இருவரும் ஒரு விபத்தில் சிக்கிக் கொள்கின்றனர். பலத்த காயங்கள் ஏற்பட்ட பிறகுதான், அவர் வலியைப் பற்றி தீவிரமாக யோசிக்க ஆரம்பித்தார். அவர் தந்தை அவரிடம் கூறிய வார்த்தைகளான ‘கடவுள் மனிதனை சோதித்து அவனை உன்னதமானவனாக பக்குவப்படுத்துகிறார்’ என்பதை முதலில் மறுக்கிறார். மேலும், மருத்துவர், செவிலியரை நம்பி தம் வாழ்க்கையையே ஒப்படைக்கும் சிறு குழந்தைகள் படும் துயரம் அவர் உள்ளத்தை பிளப்பதாக அவர் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்.

ஒருசமயம் Dr. பர்னார்ட், கேப்டவுனில் உள்ள ஒரு குழந்தைகள் மருத்துவமனையில் கண்ட காட்சி பற்றி குறிப்பிடுகிறார். அங்கு ஒரு கவனிப்பாரற்ற, உணவை எடுத்துச் செல்லும் தள்ளுவண்டியை வாட்டு முழுவதும் தள்ளிக் கொண்டு, அனைவரையும் மகிழ்வித்த, உடம் நலம் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இரு குழந்தைகள் பற்றிய சம்பவம் அது. அந்த இரு குழந்தைகளில் ஒருவன் பார்வையற்றவன் மற்றவன் ஒரு கையை இழந்தவன். கையை இழந்தவன் ஓட்டுனராகவும், மற்றவன் இயந்திர உதவியாளராகவும் செயலாற்றினார். (அதாவது மகிழ்ச்சிக்கு மனமே பிரதானம்... பாதிக்கப்பட்ட உடல்நலம்.)

இந்த சம்பவம் மூலம் பர்னார்ட் கூறுவது என்னவென்றால் தாம் துன்பத்தின் தவறான ஒரு பக்கத்தையே பார்த்ததாகவும், மற்றொருபுறம் என்ன என்பதை அந்த குழந்தைகள் தான் புரிய வைத்ததாகவும் குறிப்பிடுகிறார்.

உண்மையில் துன்பத்தின் அனுபவம் தான் ஒருவரை உன்னத மனிதனாய் ஆக்குகிறது என்கிற தம் குழந்தையின் வார்த்தையின் அர்த்தத்தை புரிந்து கொண்டார். ஒருவர் துயரத்தை அனுபவிக்காவிட்டால், வாழ்க்கையை அனுபவிக்க இயலாது என்பதை புரிந்து கொண்ட அவர், இழந்ததை நினைத்து வருந்தாமல், இருப்பதை கொண்டு மகிழ வேண்டுமென குறிப்பிடுகிறார்.

SUMMARY OF PARAGRAPHS

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
1. More and more, as I near the end of my career as a heart surgeon, my thoughts have turned to the consideration of why people should suffer. Suffering seems so cruelly prevalent in the world today. Do you know that of the 125 million children born this year, 12 million are unlikely to reach the age of one and another six million will die before the age of five? And, of the rest, many will end up as mental or physical cripples.	1. ஓர் இதய அறுவை சிகிச்சை நிபுணர் என்ற என் வாழ்க்கை நெறியின் இறுதியை நான் நெருங்கும்போது, மனிதர்கள் ஏன் வேதனைப்பட வேண்டும் என்ற கவனமான சிந்தனை, மேலும் மேலும் என்னுள் வந்து கொண்டிருந்தது. இன்றைய உலகில் வேதனை அல்லது பாதிப்பு என்பது சர்வ சாதாரணமாகிவிட்டது என்பது ஒரு கொடுமை. இந்த ஆண்டு பிறந்த 125 மில்லியன் (12½ கோடி) குழந்தைகளில், 12 மில்லியன் குழந்தைகள் ஒரு வயது அடைவதற்கு முன்பும், மேலும் 6 மில்லியன் குழந்தைகள் 5 வயதிற்கு முன்பும் இறந்து போய்விடுவார்கள் என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா? மீதியுள்ளவர்களில், பெரும்பாலானோர், மனம் அல்லது உடல் சார்ந்த குறைபாடுகளைக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள்.
2. My gloomy thoughts probably stem from an accident I had a few years ago. One minute I was crossing the street with my wife after a lovely meal together, and the next minute a car had hit me and knocked me into my wife. She was thrown into the other lane and struck by a car coming from the opposite direction.	2. ஒரு சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு எனக்கு ஏற்பட்ட ஒரு விபத்திலிருந்து, எனது இருண்ட சிந்தனைகள் தோன்றியிருக்கக் கூடும். ஒன்றாக சேர்ந்து உணவு சாப்பிட்டுவிட்டு, என் மனைவியுடன் தெருவை கடந்து கொண்டிருந்தேன். அடுத்த நிமிடம் ஒரு கார் என் மீது வந்து மோதி, என் மனைவியுடன் கீழே தள்ளியது. அடுத்த வழித்தடத்தில் (lane) அவள் தூக்கி எறியப்பட்டு, எதிர் திசையிலிருந்து வந்த ஒரு காரால் அவள் மேலும் தாக்குதலுக்கு உள்ளானாள்.
3. During the next few days in the hospital, I experienced not only agony and fear but also anger. I could not understand why my wife and I had to suffer. I had eleven broken ribs and a perforated lung. My wife had a badly fractured shoulder. Over and over, I asked myself, why should this happen to us? I had work to do, after all; there were patients waiting for me to operate on them. My wife had a young baby who needed her care.	3. மருத்துவமனையிலிருந்த அடுத்த சில தினங்களின் போது, நான் உடலாலும், மனதாலும் கடும் வேதனையை அனுபவித்தேன். அது மட்டுமல்லாமல், கோபமும் கொண்டிருந்தேன். நானும், என் மனைவியும் ஏன் பாதிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதை என்னால் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. எனது 11 விலா எலும்புகள் முறிந்திருந்தன. மேலும் நுரையீரலில் பல துளைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தன. என் மனைவியின் தோள்பட்டை எலும்பு மோசமாக முறிந்திருந்தது. ‘நமக்கு ஏன் இப்படி நேர வேண்டும்?’ என எனக்கு நானே பலமுறை மேலும் மேலும் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தேன். நான் செய்ய வேண்டிய வேலை நிறைய இருந்தது. அறுவை சிகிச்சைக்காக நோயாளிகள் எனக்காகக் காத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். என் மனைவிகோ, எங்கள் இளம் குழந்தையை கவனித்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்ற தேவை இருந்தது.



TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
4. My father, had he still been alive, would have said: "My son, it's God's will. That's the way God tests you. Suffering ennobles you – makes you a better person."	4. என் தந்தை இப்போது உயிரோடு இருந்திருந்தால், இவ்வாறு சொல்லியிருப்பார் : "என் மகனே, இது கடவுளின் சித்தம் (God's will). இந்த வழியில் கடவுள் உன்னை சோதிக்கிறார். இந்த பாதிப்பு உன்னை ஒரு சிறந்த மனிதனாக உருவாக்கும். உயர்வான ஒரு நிலையைத் தரும்..."
5. But, as a doctor, I see nothing noble in a patient's thrashing around in a sweat-soaked bed, mind clouded in agony. Nor can I see any nobility in the crying of a lonely child in a ward at night.	5. ஆனால், ஒரு டாக்டர் என்ற முறையில் பார்த்தால், வியர்வை ஊறிப்போன படுக்கையில், இங்கும் அங்கும் புரண்டபடி, தாங்கமுடியாத வேதனையில் மன உலைச்சலில் இருக்கும் ஒரு நோயாளியிடம், எந்த ஒரு உயர்வான நிலையையும் என்னால் காண முடியவில்லை. அல்லது, ஒரு வார்டில், இரவில், தனித்துக் கிடக்கும் ஒரு குழந்தையின் அழுகையில், எந்த ஒரு மேன்மையான உன்னத பண்பையும் (nobility) என்னால் காண முடியவில்லை.
6. In those days, they didn't have sophisticated heart surgery. I have always found the suffering of children particularly heartbreaking - especially because of their total trust in doctors and nurses. They believe you are going to help them. If you can't they accept their fate. They go through mutilating surgery, and afterwards they don't complain.	6. அந்த நாட்களில் அதி நவீன அறுவை சிகிச்சை முறைகளை குழந்தைகள் பெற்றிருக்கவில்லை. டாக்டர்கள் மற்றும் நர்ஸ்கள் மீது அவர்கள் வைத்திருந்த முழு நம்பிக்கையின் காரணமாக, நான் எப்போதும் கண்டிருந்த குழந்தைகளின் வேதனையைக் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொல்ல வேண்டுமெனில், அது மிகவும் சோகமான ஒன்று எனலாம். நீங்கள் உதவி செய்யப்போகிறீர்கள் என அவர்கள் நம்பிக்கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். உங்களால் முடியாமல் போனால், அவர்களின் விதியை அவர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்வார்கள். உடலின் சில திசுக்கள் அகற்றப்பட அறுவை சிகிச்சை செய்து கொள்வார்கள். அதற்குப் பிறகு, அவர்கள் குற்றம் குறை எதையும் கூற மாட்டார்கள்.
7. One morning, several years ago, I witnessed what I call the Grand Prix of Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital. It opened my eyes to the fact that I was missing something in all my thinking about suffering – something basic that was full of solace for me.	7. பல ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால், ஒரு காலை வேளையில், கேப் டவுனின் செஞ்சிலுவை குழந்தைகள் மருத்துவமனையில் ஒரு நிகழ்ச்சியைக் கண்டேன். 'சர்வதேச மோட்டார் கார் பந்தயம்' என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய அளவில் அது இருந்தது. அது எனது கண்களைத் திறந்தது. எந்த வகையில் என்று சொல்கிறேன். வேதனைகள், பாதிப்புகள் பற்றிய எனது சிந்தனைகளில் நான் எதையோ இழந்திருக்கிறேன் என்பது ஓர் உண்மை. அடிப்படையான ஏதோ ஒன்று - எனக்கு முழு ஆறுதல் தந்திருக்கக் கூடிய ஒன்று தான் அது.
8. What happened there that morning was that a nurse had left a breakfast trolley unattended. And very soon this trolley was commandeered by an intrepid crew of two – a driver and a mechanic. The mechanic provided motor power by galloping along behind the trolley with his head down, while the driver, seated on the mower deck, held on with one hand and steered by scraping his foot on the floor. The choice of roles was easy because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.	8. அந்த காலை நேரத்தில் என்ன நடந்தது என்றால், காலை உணவை எடுத்து வரும் தள்ளுவண்டியை, ஒரு நர்ஸ் அங்கு விட்டுவிட்டுச் சென்று விட்டாள். தங்களை ஒரு 'டிரைவர்' மற்றும் 'மெக்கானிக்' என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, கொஞ்சமும் பயம் இல்லாத, இரண்டு சிறுவர்கள், அந்த தள்ளுவண்டியை தங்கள் வசம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். தள்ளுவண்டிக்குப்பின்னால், தலையைக் குனிந்து கொண்டு, அந்த "மெக்கானிக்", வண்டியை வேகமாக தள்ளிக் கொண்டிருந்தான். அந்த "டிரைவர்", வண்டியின் முன்னால் உணவு வைக்கும் தட்டில் அமர்ந்து கொண்டு ஒரு கையால் அதனை பிடித்துக் கொண்டு, தரையை காலால் தேய்த்தபடி, அந்த வண்டியை ஒட்டிக் கொண்டிருந்தான். டிரைவர், மெக்கானிக் என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லிக் கொண்டது சரிதான், ஏனெனில், 'மெக்கானிக்' சிறுவனுக்கு முழுவதுமாக கண்பார்வை கிடையாது, 'டிரைவருக்கும்' ஒரு கை மட்டுமே இருந்தது.
9. They put on quite a show that day. Judging by the laughter and shouts of encouragement from the rest of the patients, it was much better entertainment than anything anyone puts on at the Indianapolis 500 car race. There was a grand finale of scattered plates and silverware before the nurse and ward sister caught up with them, scolded them and put them back to bed.	9. அன்றைய தினம் அவர்கள் அந்த நிகழ்வை முற்றிலும் நன்றாக நடத்தினர். மீதியிருந்த பிற நோயாளிச் சிறுவர்களின் சிரிப்புகளும், ஊக்கப்படுத்தும் கூக்குரல்களும், அந்த நிகழ்வின் தன்மையை திறனாய்வு செய்தன எனலாம். 'இண்டியானாபொலிஸ் 500' என்ற கார் பந்தயம் போட்டியைவிட, இது சிறந்த ஒரு பொழுதுபோக்காக அமைந்தது. இறுதியில் உச்சக்கட்டத்தில் தட்டுகளும், வெள்ளி பாத்திரங்களும் சிதறின. அந்த நர்ஸும், வார்டு உதவியாளரும், அந்த சிறுவர்களை பிடித்து, திட்டி, படுக்கையில் கிடத்தினர்.



TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS	தமிழாக்கம்
10. Let me tell you about these two. The mechanic was all of seven years old. One night, when his mother and father were drunk, his mother threw a lantern at his father, missed and the lantern broke over the child's head and shoulders. He suffered severe third-degree burns on the upper part of his body, and lost both his eyes. At the time of the Grand Prix, he was a walking horror, with a disfigured face and long flap of skin hanging from the side of his neck to his body. As the wound healed around his neck, his lower jaw became gripped in a mass of fibrous tissue. The only way this little boy could open his mouth was to raise his head. When I stopped by to see him after the race, he said, "You know, we won." And he was laughing.	10. இந்த இரண்டு பேரைப் பற்றி நான் இங்கு சொல்ல வேண்டும். 'மெக்கானிக்' என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டவனுக்கு 7 வயது. ஒரு இரவில், அவன் தாயும் தந்தையும் குடிபோதையில் இருந்தபோது, அவனது அம்மா, ஒரு விளக்குக் கூண்டை (lantern) எடுத்து அவனது அப்பாவின் மீது வீசினாள். அது குறி தவறி, குழந்தையான அவன் தலை மற்றும் தோள்களில் (shoulders) பட்டு, உடைந்தது. இதனால், அவனது இரண்டு கண்களிலும் பார்வை பறிபோனது. அவனது உடலின் மேல் பாகத்தில் கடுமையான தீக்காயங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு, அவனுக்கு பாதிப்பை ஏற்படுத்தியது. அந்த தள்ளுவண்டி நிகழ்வின் போது, அவன் முகம் சிதைவடைந்து இருந்ததையும், கழுத்தின் ஒரு பக்கத்திலிருந்து தோல் தொங்கியபடி இருந்ததையும் பார்க்கும்போது, அவன் ஒரு நடமாடும் கோர உருவம் கொண்ட சிறுவன் என்றே தோன்றும். கழுத்தைச் சுற்றியிருந்த காயங்கள் ஆறியிருந்தன. அவனது கீழ்த்தாடை (lower jaw)-இல் நரம்பு திசுக்கள் திரண்டு இறுகிப் போயிருந்தன. இந்த சிறுவன் அவனது வாயைத் திறக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அவனது தலையை உயர்த்தினால் மட்டுமே அது முடியும். இந்த தள்ளுவண்டி ஓட்டத்திற்குப் பிறகு, நான் அவனைப் பார்த்தபோது, "உங்களுக்குத் தெரியுமா, நாங்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றோம்," என்று கூறிவிட்டு, சிரித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தான் அவன்.
11. The trolley's driver I knew better. A few years earlier I had successfully closed a hole in his heart. He had returned to the hospital because he had a malignant tumour of the bone. A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were amputated. There was little hope of his recovery. After the Grand Prix, he proudly informed me that the trolley's wheels were not properly oiled, but he was a good driver, and he had full confidence in the mechanic.	11. அந்த தள்ளுவண்டியின் "ஓட்டுநரை" நான் அதிகமாக அறிந்திருந்தேன். சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு, அவனது இதயத்திலிருந்து ஓர் ஓட்டையை நான் வெற்றிக்கரமாக அடைத்திருந்தேன். உயிருக்கு ஆபத்தான (malignant) கட்டி போன்ற சதை வளர்ச்சி (tumour) அவனது எலும்பில் இருந்ததால், அவன் மீண்டும் மருத்துவமனைக்கு வந்திருந்தான். இந்த தள்ளுவண்டி ஓட்டத்திற்கு சில நாட்கள் முன்பு, அவனது தோள் மற்றும் கை, அறுவை சிகிச்சையின் மூலம் துண்டிக்கப்பட்டது. அவன் நோயிலிருந்து மீண்டெழுவதற்கான (recovery) சாத்தியக்கூறு இல்லை என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். (little hope of recovery = not likely to recover). அந்த தள்ளுவண்டி ஓட்டத்திற்குப் பிறகு, அவன் என்னிடம், தான் ஒரு நல்ல டிரைவர் என்றும், தள்ளுவண்டியின் சக்கரங்களுக்கு சரியாக எண்ணெய் விடவில்லை என்றும், அந்த மெக்கானிக் சிறுவன் மீது, தான் முழு நம்பிக்கை வைத்திருந்ததாகவும், பெருமை பொங்க தெரிவித்தான்.
12. Suddenly, I realized that these two children had given me a profound lesson in getting on with the business of living. Because the business of living is joy in the real sense of the word, not just something for pleasure, amusement, recreation. The business of living is the celebration of being alive.	12. இந்த வியாபாரமயமான வாழ்க்கையில் முன்னேறிச் செல்ல, இந்த இரண்டு சிறுவர்களும் எனக்கு மிக உயர்ந்த (profound) ஒரு பாடத்தை (lesson) கற்றுக் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள் என நான் திடீரென உணர்ந்தேன். வியாபாரமய வாழ்க்கை மகிழ்ச்சியானது என்றாலும், அது இன்பத்திற்கான (pleasure), கேளிக்கைக்கான (amusement), பொழுது போக்கிற்கான (recreation), ஏதோ ஒன்றாக இருக்க இயலாது. வியாபாரமய வாழ்க்கை என்பது, உயிரோடிருப்பதற்கான கொண்டாட்டம் தான்.
13. I had been looking at suffering from the wrong end. You don't become a better person because you are suffering; but you become a better person because you have experienced suffering. We can't appreciate light if we haven't known darkness. Nor can we appreciate warmth if we have never suffered cold. These children showed me that it's not what you've lost that's important. What is important is what you have left.	13. இதுவரை வேதனையை, பாதிப்பை, நான் தவறான கோணத்தில் (wrong end) இருந்து பார்த்துக் கொண்டு இருந்திருந்தேன். நீங்கள் வேதனைப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள் என்பதற்காக, நீங்கள் ஒரு சிறந்த மனிதராக ஆகிவிடமாட்டீர்கள். ஆனால், வேதனையை நீங்கள் அனுபவித்திருக்கிறீர்கள் என்கிறபோது, நீங்கள் ஒரு சிறந்த மனிதராகிறீர்கள். இருட்டு என்பதைப் பற்றி நாம் அறிந்திராதவரையில், நாம் வெளிச்சத்தை உயர்வாகப் பேச முடியாது. குளிரால் நாம் ஒரு போதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்காவிட்டால், வெதுவெதுப்பான நிலை (warmth) பற்றி நாம் உயர்வாகப் பேச முடியாது. நீங்கள் எதை இழந்திருக்கிறீர்களோ, அது முக்கியமானதல்ல என்பதை இந்தக் குழந்தைகள் எனக்கு காண்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நீங்கள் எதை விட்டுச் செல்கிறீர்களோ, அது தான் முக்கியமானது.



GLOSSARY

agony	- extreme physical and mental suffering, உடல் மற்றும் மனவேதனையின் உச்சம்
amputated	- cut off by surgical operation, அறுவை சிகிச்சை மூலம் உறுப்பை அகற்றல்
consideration	- careful thought, கவனமான சிந்தனை
cripples	- people with some disability preventing them from performing certain normal functions, உடல் குறைபாடுடையவர்கள் அதாவது தங்கள் வேலையை சரிவர செய்ய இயலாமை.
disfigured	- spoiled or marred in appearance, சிதைந்த உருவம்
ennobles	- (figurative use) makes dignified, morally noble, கௌரவமாய் இருத்தல், உயர்வு
finale	- climax or an exciting end, உச்சகட்டம், முடிவு
Grand Prix	- (here) one of several international motor-racing events, சர்வதேச வாகன ஓட்டப் பந்தய நிகழ்வுகளில் ஒன்று
intrepid	- bold and daring, வீரமான, தைரியமான
malignant	- (here, of diseases) very harmful to life, உடல் பாதிக்கக் கூடிய நோய்
mutilating surgery	- surgery involving removal of tissue even at the risk of worsening of the patient's condition, அறுவை சிகிச்சை மூலம் திசுக்களை அகற்றல்
perforated	- torn and damaged with holes, துளைகள் (ஓட்டைகள்) ஏற்பட்டு பாதிப்படைந்த
solace	- comfort or consolation in times of grief or pain, ஆறுதல்
sophisticated	- (here) well advanced, நவீனமான
thrash around	- (idiom) to move about restlessly, அமைதியின்றி நகருதல்
tumour	- diseased growth in some part of the body, உடலில் வளரும் ஒரு கட்டி, வீக்கம்

Words	Synonyms (இணைச்சொல்)	Antonyms (எதிர்த்தொல்)
agony	suffering (துன்பம்)	happiness (சந்தோஷம்)
amputated	cut off (துண்டித்தல்)	joined (இணைத்தல்)
amusement	delight (ஆனந்தம்)	boredom (வெறுப்பு)
appreciate	admire (மதித்தல்)	criticize, condemn (பழித்தல், கண்டித்தல்)
career	profession (தொழில்)	-
celebration	achievement (சாதனை)	failure (தோல்வி)
commandeered	hijacked (கடத்துதல்)	released (விடுவித்தல்)
confidence	self-reliance (சுயநம்பிக்கை)	diffidence, distrust (நம்பிக்கையின்மை)
consideration	careful thought (கவனமிக்கத)	disregard (அலட்சியம் செய்தல்)
encouragement	motivation (தூண்டுதல்)	discouragement (ஊக்கமின்மை)
ennobles	dignify (மதிப்பு கொடுத்தல்)	humiliate (அவமானப்படுத்துதல்)
fact	truth (உண்மை)	fiction (புனைவு, கற்பனைக்கதை)
fate	destiny (விதி)	-
finale	climax (உச்சகட்டம்)	beginning (ஆரம்பம்)
gloomy	sorrowful (சோகம்)	cheerful (உற்சாகம்)
important	significant (குறிப்பிடத்தக்க அளவு)	insignificant, inessential (முக்கியத்துவம் இல்லாத)
intrepid	bold (தைரியமான)	fearful (பயப்படத்தக்க)
malignant	deadly (அபாயகரமான)	benign, harmless (அபாயமில்லாத)
nobility	decency (ஒழுக்கமான)	dishonour (அவமானம்)
noble	gentle (மிருதுவான)	ignoble (மட்டமான)
particularly	notably (குறிப்பிடத்தக்க)	generally (பொதுவாக)
perforated (adj)	damaged with holes (ஓட்டையுடன் சிதைந்திருத்தல்)	intact (பழுதுபடாத)



Words	Synonyms (இணைச்சொல்)	Antonyms (எதிர்த்தொல்)
pleasure	joy (சந்தோஷம்)	agony (உளைச்சல்)
prevalent	common (பொதுவான)	rare (அரிதான)
profound	very great (உயர்ந்த)	slight (சிறிது)
severe	serious (மிக முக்கியமான)	mild (மெலிதான)
solace	comfort (சௌகரியம்)	distress, worry (நிற்கதி, வருத்தம்)
sophisticated	well advanced (அதி நவீன)	primitive (பழைமையான)
suffering	agony, distress (உளைச்சல், பாதிப்பு)	enjoying (ஆனந்தப்படுதல்)
totally	completely (முழுவதுமாக)	partially (பகுதியாக)

TEXTUAL QUESTIONS

1. Answer the following questions in one or two sentences based on your understanding of the lesson.

a. What thoughts troubled Dr. Christiaan Barnard as he neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon?

As Dr. Barnard neared the end of his career as a heart surgeon, his thoughts have turned to the **consideration** of why people should **suffer**. consideration - பரிசீலனை, suffer - பாதிக்கப்படுதல்

b. What were Dr. Barnard's feelings when he was hospitalized after an accident?

Dr. Barnard could not **understand** why he and his wife had to suffer.

feelings - உணர்வுகள், understand - புரிந்து கொள்வது

c. When and where did the accident occur?

The **accident** occurred when Dr. Barnard was crossing the street with his wife after a lovely meal together, and the next minute, a car had hit him and **knocked** him into his wife. She was thrown into the other lane and **struck** by a car coming from the **opposite direction**.

accident - விபத்து, knocked - இடித்து கீழே தள்ளியது, struck - தாக்கியது, opposite direction - எதிர் திசை

d. How did the hospitalization of Dr. Barnard and his wife affect their routine?

(Govt. MQP)

Dr. Barnard had work to do and there were **patients** waiting for him to operate on them. His wife had a **young baby** who needed her care. routine - வழக்கமான, patients - நோயாளிகள், young baby - இளம் குழந்தை

e. How was Dr. Barnard's attitude to suffering different from that of his father's?

Dr. Barnard's father, had he still been alive, would have said, "That it was God's will. That's the way God tests you, suffering ennobles us - makes us a better person".

But, as a doctor, sees nothing noble in a patient's **thrashing** around in a sweat-soaked bed, mind clouded in agony. Nor can he see any nobility in the crying of a lonely child in a ward at night.

attitude - மனப்பாங்கு, thrashing - திண்டாடுதல், பேரடி (வலி, வேதனையுடன்)

f. How was the unattended trolley put to use?

The **unattended** trolley was put to use by two little patients as their vehicle. They drove it **happily**.

unattended - அணுகாத, trolley - இழுவண்டி, happily - மகிழ்ச்சியுடன்

g. What roles did the duo take up?

The **duo** took up the role of a mechanic and a driver. duo - இருவர்

h. Why did the choice of roles prove to be easy for them?

The **choice** of roles was easy because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm.

choice - தேர்ந்தெடுத்தல்



i. Who encouraged them and how?

The patients **encouraged** them by **laughing** and **praising** the duo.

encouraged - ஊக்குவித்தல், laughing - சிரித்து, praising - பாராட்டி

j. What does Dr. Barnard compare this entertainment to?

Dr. Barnard **compares** this **entertainment** to the Indianapolis 500 car race.

compares - ஒப்பிட்டு பார்த்தல், entertainment - பொழுதுபோக்கு

k. What happened in the grand finale?

(PTA-1, 4 & 5)

There was a grand finale of **scattered** plates and **silverware**, before the nurse and ward sister caught up with them, scolded them and put them back to bed.

scattered - சிதறிய, silverware - வெள்ளியிலான

l. How does Dr. Barnard know the boy who played the trolley's driver?

A few years earlier, the doctor had **successfully** closed a hole in trolley's driver's heart. He had returned to the hospital because he had a **malignant tumour** of the bone. A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were amputated. There was little hope of his recovery. After the Grand Prix, he proudly informed the doctor that the trolley's wheels were not properly oiled, but he was a good driver, and he had full **confidence** in the mechanic.

successfully - வெற்றிகரமாக, malignant tumour - கொடிய கட்டி, confidence - நம்பிக்கை

m. What was the profound lesson that Dr. Barnard learnt from the boys?

The **profound** lesson that Dr. Barnard **learnt** from the boys was that it's not what you've lost that's **important**. What is important is what you have **left**.

profound - நன்கு உணர்ந்த, learnt - கற்றார், important - முக்கியமான, left - விட்டுச் செல்லுதல்

2. Answer the following questions in three or four sentences.

a. Detail the statistics Dr. Barnard has provided in his speech.

Suffering seems so **cruelly prevalent** in the world today. Out of 125 million children born this year, 12 million are unlikely to reach the age of one and another six million will die before the age of five and of the rest, many will end up as **mental or physical cripples**. This is the statistics **provided** by Dr. Barnard.

statistics - புள்ளியியல், cruelly prevalent - மிகவும் கொடுமையானது, mental or physical cripples - மன அல்லது உடல் முடக்கம், provided - வழங்கப்பட்டது

b. What happened when the doctor couple were crossing the street?

(HY. 19)

When Dr. Barnard and his wife were crossing a street after a meal, a car knocked him into his wife. She was thrown out into the other lane where another car from the **opposite direction struck her**.

opposite direction - எதிர்த் திசையில், struck her - அவளைத் தாக்கியது

c. What injuries did they sustain in the accident?

(Sep. 2020)

Dr. Barnard had eleven **broken ribs** and a perforated lung. His wife had a **badly fractured shoulder**.

injuries - காயங்கள், broken ribs - உடைந்த விலா எலும்புகள், badly fractured shoulder - மோசமாக உடைந்த தோள்

d. Dr. Barnard couldn't find any nobility in suffering. Why?

He couldn't find any **nobility** in suffering because his heart **sinks**, when the patients move about **restless** and when a **lonely** child cries in a ward at night.

nobility - பெருந்தன்மை, sinks - மனச்சோர்வு அடைகிறது, restless - அமைதியற்று, lonely - தனியான

e. Why does Dr. Barnard find suffering of children heartbreaking?

Dr. Barnard finds the **suffering** of children **heartbreaking** because of their total trust in doctors and nurses.

suffering - வேதனை, heartbreaking - இதயத்தை நொறுக்குகிறது



f. How did the boy who played the mechanic lose his eyesight?

(March 2020)

One night, when the boy's mother and father were **drunk**, his mother threw a lantern at his father. It missed and the lantern broke over the child's head and shoulders. He suffered **severe** third-degree **burns** on the upper part of his body and lost both his eyes.

drunk - குடித்திருந்தனர், severe - கடுமையான, burns - தீக்காயங்கள்

g. Why does Dr. Barnard describe the blind boy as a 'walking horror'?

Dr. Barnard described the blind boy as a 'walking horror' because he had a **disfigured face** and a long flap of skin was **hanging** from the side of his neck to his body.

walking horror - நடமாடும் பயங்கரம், disfigured face - சிதைந்த முகம், hanging - தொங்கிக் கொண்டு

h. What were the problems the trolley driver suffered from?

(QY. 19)

A few years earlier, the doctor successfully closed a hole in the trolley's driver's heart. The boy also had a malignant tumour of the **bone**. His shoulder and arm were **amputated**, a few days before the race.

bone - எலும்பு, amputated - குண்டிக்கப்பட்டன

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

a. Give an account of the medical problems for which the two boys were hospitalized.

The mechanic was seven years old. One night, when his mother and father were drunk, his mother threw a lantern at his father. It missed and the lantern broke over the child's head and shoulders. He **suffered** severe third-degree burns on the upper part of his body and lost both his eyes. He was hospitalized. As the **wound** **healed** around his neck, his lower jaw became gripped in a mass of **fibrous tissue**. The only way this little boy could open his mouth was to raise his head. The trolley driver's heart was operated to close a hole in it. He had also a malignant tumour of the bone. A few days before the race, his shoulder and arm were amputated. There was **little hope** of his **recovery**.

suffered - பாதிக்கப்பட்டார், wound - காயம், healed - குணமானது, fibrous tissue - நரம்புத் திசு, little hope - சிறிதளவே நம்பிக்கை, recovery - மீட்பு

b. "These two children had given me a profound lesson" Elucidate.

Dr. Barnard **realized** that the children had given him a **profound** lesson in getting on with the business of living. It is the joy in the real sense of word, not just something for pleasure, amusement and recreation. It is the celebration of being alive. Dr. Barnard had been looking at the suffering from the wrong end. He understood that the experience of suffering makes a person a better one. One cannot appreciate the light, if he has not known darkness. Similarly, warmth cannot be **appreciated**, if one has experienced biting cold. The two children have shown Dr. Barnard that what you have left is more important than what you have lost.

realized - உணர்ந்தார், profound - ஆழ்ந்த, appreciate - பாராட்டுவது

c. Describe the 'Grand Prix' at Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital.

(QY. 19)

At Cape Town's Red Cross Children's Hospital, a nurse had left a **breakfast** trolley unattended. This trolley was taken over by a **daring** and bold duo - a driver and a mechanic. The mechanic provided motor power by galloping along behind the trolley with his head down, while the driver, **seated** on the mower deck, held on with one hand and steered by **scraping** his foot on the floor. The choice of roles was easy because the mechanic was totally blind and the driver had only one arm. That put on quite a show that day. Judging the laughter and shouts of encouragement from the rest of the patients, it was much better entertainment than anything anyone puts on at Indianapolis 500 car race.

breakfast - காலை சிற்றுண்டி, daring - தைரியமான, steered - ஓட்டினான், scraping - உரசியபடி

d. How did a casual incident in a hospital help Dr. Barnard perceive a new dimension of life?

Dr. Barnard had a wrong view of **suffering**. But the two children taught him a profound lesson. In spite of their **disabilities**, they provided a lot of **entertainment** to the patients at the hospital. He learnt that suffering is **necessary** and being alive is important. He also learnt that the business of living is the celebration of being



alive. They showed him, it's not what you have lost that's important. What is **important** is what you have left. He understood that we don't become a better person because we are suffering. But we become a better person because we have experienced suffering. Through these children, he perceived a new dimension of life.

suffering - வேதனை, disabilities - குறைபாடுகள், entertainment - பொழுதுபோக்கு, necessary - தேவையான, important - முக்கியமானது

- e. Life is unjust and cruel to certain people. Do they all resign themselves to their fate? Can you think of some who have fought their disabilities heroically and remained a stellar example for others? (for e.g. the astrophysicist Stephen Hawking, a paraplegic). Give an account of one such person and his / her struggle to live a fruitful life.

Being blind and deaf, Helen Keller became a lecturer and an **activist**. It's not so easy to become a **lecturer** for a person, if he is blind and deaf, unless they possess **tremendous** will power. She was the first person to earn a degree of Bachelor's in Arts. She was the co-founder of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), a **political activist** and an American author. She **devoted** much of her later life to **raising funds** for the American Foundation for the blind. During seven trips between 1946 and 1957, she visited 35 countries on five continents. She met the world-class leaders there. She received a Presidential Medal of Freedom award by the President of the United States.

activist - ஆர்வலர், lecturer - விரிவுரையாளர், tremendous - மிகப்பெரிய, political activist - அரசியல் ஆர்வலர், devoted - அர்ப்பணித்தார், raising funds - நிதி திரட்டுதல்



VOCABULARY

- A. Go through the lesson and spot the words which mean the same as the following. B. Go through the lesson and spot the words opposite to the meaning of the following.

Answers :

1. profession (para 1)	-	Career
2. sorrowful (para 2)	-	gloomy
3. decency (para 5)	-	nobility
4. destiny (para 6)	-	fate
5. hijacked (para 8)	-	commandeered
6. motivation (para 9)	-	encouragement
7. serious (para 10)	-	severe
8. significant (para 13)	-	important

Answers :

1. rare (para 1)	×	prevalent
2. primitive (para 6)	×	sophisticated
3. fiction (para 7)	×	fact
4. fearful (para 8)	×	intrepid
5. benign (para 11)	×	malignant
6. diffidence (para 11)	×	confidence
7. boredom (para 12)	×	amusement
8. criticize (para 13)	×	appreciate

- C. Frame illustrative sentences to distinguish the meaning of the words in the following clusters.

- He had better prospects in his **career**.
 - The instruments can be sent by the **carrier**.
 - The cheque was dispatched by the **courier**.
- There were very few **patients** in the hospital today.
 - You should have more **patience** in your life.
 - He took out the **patents** for the improved steam hammer and fertilizers.
- My uncle met with an **accident** yesterday.
 - One person was hurt in this **incident**.
 - There have been quite a few **incidence** of bullying in the school this year.



4. (a) I got some scraping from her new dress.
(b) The date of her scrapping is not known.
(c) She was scrubbing the kitchen floor.
5. (a) You should accept your fault.
(b) Everyone except Ravi came to the party.
(c) Don't expect too much generosity from him.
6. (a) The lesson, which my teacher explained yesterday, was quite interesting.
(b) The pill tends to lessen the sensibility of the stomach and relieve gastric pain.
(c) A wide spread toxic action is indicated by the lesion found in the internal organs.
7. (a) She had severe fever and throat pain.
(b) Our aim is to sever any communication with the organizations that support terrorism.
(c) An improved sewer system was put in operation.
8. (a) A raise in salary was demanded by the employees.
(b) The local people were worried by the rise in crime.
(c) Buy a bag of rice from that shop.
9. (a) Radha was a quiet and obedient girl.
(b) She did her exams quite well.
(c) They had to quit the place immediately.
10. (a) He won the final match.
(b) It was a grand finale.
(c) She gave a silly name to her pet 'feline'.

D. Fill in the blanks with the words given in brackets:

profound, amusement, confidence, agony, solace, intrepid, disfigured, perforated

1. Theatrical plays were a main source of _____ before the advent of television. [Ans: amusement]
2. The _____ warriors of the Spartan Army marched into battle against a powerful enemy. [Ans: profound]
3. The _____ of parents finally came to an end when their lost child was found with the help of police. [Ans: agony]
4. Social media has brought about a _____ impact on the lives of millennials. [Ans: intrepid]
5. The tyres of the car got _____ when the vehicle rolled over the rusted nails scattered on the road. [Ans: perforated]
6. Thomas Alva Edison did not lose his _____, even after facing a series of experimental failures in his quest to discover tungsten. [Ans: confidence]
7. Many victims of the pipeline explosion in an oil refinery were left permanently _____. [Ans: disfigured]
8. The old lady found _____ in the company of the children in the neighbourhood. [Ans: solace]

E. Form a phrase with each of the following pairs of nouns given below.

Here is an example from the lesson: **fibre + tissue – fibrous tissue**

1. muscle + pain [Ans: muscular pain]
2. skeleton + system [Ans: skeletal system]
3. nerve + disorder [Ans: nervous disorder]
4. digestion + enzymes [Ans: digestive system]
5. surgery + instruments [Ans: surgical instruments]



- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 6. agony + experience | [Ans: agonic experience] |
| 7. glory + victory | [Ans: glorious victory] |
| 8. fancy + idea | [Ans: fanciful idea] |
| 9. emotion + song | [Ans: emotional song] |
| 10. sense + issue | [Ans: sensible issue] |

F. Fill the empty boxes with suitable words under each word class.

NOUN	VERB	ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
amusement	amused	amusing	amusingly
appreciation	appreciate	appreciative	appreciatively
success	succeed	successful	successfully
pride	pride	proud	proudly
hope	hope	hopeful	hopefully

G. Spot the errors in the following sentences and rewrite them correctly.

- My grandfather is well-known in the village for his nobel deeds.**
My grandfather is well-known in the village for his noble deeds.
- I had my evening meals in a restaurant near my office.**
I had my dinner in a restaurant near my office.
- The Boss had full confidence on his Manager for successful completion of the project.**
The Boss had full confidence in his Manager for the successful completion of the project.
- After the complicated surgery, the patient hoped of a complete recovery.**
After the complicated surgery, the patient hoped for a complete recovery.
- The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering with acute tuberculosis.**
The new health care scheme announced by the Government will bring relief to the children suffering from acute tuberculosis.
- In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream carrier.**
In spite of his poverty and setbacks, he was able to launch his dream career.



LISTENING

Listen to the passage being read out. Based on your understanding, complete the statements given below with appropriate answers.

- Boredom occurs when a person is unable to _____. [Ans: stay attentive]
- _____ and _____ are emotional consequences of boredom. [Ans: Anger / frustration]
- Two physical signs of acute boredom are (a) _____ (b) _____. [Ans: (a) the eyelids droop (b) the face assumes a frown]
- How does boredom affect the quality of work a person does?
[Ans: A bored person at work is likely to make many more errors, than one who is not bored]
- Mention two ways by which one can overcome boredom. (a) _____ (b) _____
[Ans: (a) Develop an interest in hobbies and crafts
(b) Socialise, stay in the company of cheerful people]



SPEAKING

1. **You are rushing to attend to an important work and you witness an accident on your way. Will you go to the rescue of the injured person? Share your views with the class.**

Even though, I am rushing to attend an important work, I would feel pity for the injured person. I'll go to the rescue of the injured person and take him to the hospital. Afterwards, I will try to inform the members of his family. I would attend to my important work, after his family comes to take care of him. All those who have humanity, will definitely do, as I have done.

2. **Every person should take up the responsibility to serve the society in his or her own way. Discuss the various ways in which you can serve the society.**

As a student of XII standard, I would like to serve the society in a different way. I would like to be helpful to the near and dear ones within my limits. Create health awareness. Plant more trees. Donate blood to the needy. Provide roadside assistance. Reach out to neighbours in need. Mentor children at my local school. So I would like to volunteer my time and effort to these services.



DIALOGUE

- A. **Write a dialogue between a student and the class teacher regarding an educational trip.**

Teacher : Good morning Ram. Did you enjoy the educational trip yesterday?
Student : Yes Madam. I observed and learnt new methods used in the Publishing Industry
Teacher : That's excellent. Can you share some of your observations with me and the class?
Student : I would be delighted to do so. I understood the importance of Paper and Books and how many authors and proofreaders work hard to publish one copy of a book. I also observed the important roles of Computer operators and Printing Specialists who make sure the content is aligned and designed to improve the reading experience of students like us.
Teacher : Well, you now know that the book in your hand is the work many professionals. Can you share some more information on the quality control methods employed in publishing a book?
Student : Yes Madam. It is important to value everyone's hard work and respect them. Well, the publishers follow strict guidelines in maintaining proofs and make sure that the content is original and copyrighted.
Teacher : Ram, did you learn anything about the marketing of books?
Student : Yes Madam. When I discussed with the Marketing Person he shared that nowadays more books are purchased through Online Websites than from Book Stores.
Teacher : Do you know why?
Student : Yes, Online website offers more discounts and free delivery which cannot be provided by book stores. So customers prefer to buy online.
Teacher : Well, Ram. It was quite a keen observation you made. I am glad that you shared your insights with your class.

- B. **Build a conversation for the following situations with a minimum of five exchanges.**

1. **A passenger and a railway staff regarding the cancellation of the reserved tickets.**

Passenger : Sir, I would like to cancel my reservation tickets, as I have cancelled my trip.
Railway Staff : Show me your tickets.
Passenger : Here it is sir, I have booked tickets to Mumbai on 24th December 2018.
Railway Staff : Now you want to cancel this reservation.



Passenger : Yes, Sir, what is the procedure?
Railway Staff : Some amount would be deducted for this, and then your amount will be credited in your account.
Passenger : It's okay sir. Do the needful.
Railway Staff : I have cancelled the tickets and the balance amount would be credited in your account.
Passenger : Thank you so much, Sir.
Railway Staff : You are welcome.

2. Two friends about the NSS camp which they are going to attend.

Raghul : Hai, Rajesh, Are you getting ready for the NSS Camp?
Rajesh : Yes, I am packing my things. Yet I have to purchase some necessary things for the camp.
Raghul : You know, we have to be in school this Saturday at 5.30 a.m.
Rajesh : It is too early for me, since I have to travel from Anna Nagar to our school at Doveton.
Raghul : You can book a cab or ask your father to drop you.
Rajesh : Yes, that's correct. I should also take the first aid kit.
Raghul : Yes. Don't forget that our NSS sir told us that we would start sharply at 6.00 a.m.
Rajesh : Yes, I remember. I will be there on time.
Raghul : Okay Bye. See you on Saturday.
Rajesh : Yes. Let's enjoy our camp and do service. Bye.

3. A salesman and a customer at an electronic shop.

Salesman : Good Morning Sir, what can I do for you?
Customer : I need a microwave oven.
Salesman : Yes Sir, we have various types of ovens over here. Have a look at these micro-ovens.
Customer : This is pretty good. What is the cost of this one?
Salesman : It costs ₹ 12,000/-. It is an ultra-model with many features.
Customer : Can you show me the catalogue for this oven?
Salesman : Yes Sir, here it is. And there is two years' warranty for this.
Customer : Okay, I'll take this. Can you deliver this at home?
Salesman : Yes, we do. Give me your address.
Customer : Deliver this by 5 o'clock, because we have plans to go out after that.
Salesman : Surely, we will do it. Thank you, Sir.

4. A father and his daughter about the advantages of the habit of newspaper-reading.

Father : Haritha, don't play video games. It's not good for you.
Haritha : I do play only for an hour every day.
Father : Yes I know. But develop the habit of reading the newspaper every day, instead of playing these games.
Haritha : Sometimes on Saturdays and Sundays, I read the headlines of the newspaper.
Father : No, Haritha, That's not enough. You should read the contents in the newspaper. You get to know, the current problems of the world around you. You also come to know about various issues, announcements, orders and benefits given to the public.
Haritha : Yes, father, I understand. From tomorrow, I will never neglect to read the newspaper.
Father : Why, dear from tomorrow, start reading from today.
Haritha : Surely, Dad, I'll do it.
Father : Good. Definitely, you will gain more knowledge by doing so.
Haritha : Thank you. Dad.



C. Extend the conversation with two more relevant exchanges.

1. Receptionist : Good evening, sir. Welcome to Chennai.
Traveller : I would like to book a deluxe room in your hotel for 3 days.
Receptionist : Yes Sir, We have only two deluxe rooms at present.
Traveller : I need only one deluxe room for 3 days.
Receptionist : Yes Sir, you have to pay Rs. 6,000/- in advance.
Traveller : It's okay. I'll pay and take the key.
2. Student : Good morning, sir. May I come in?
Teacher : Good morning, why are you late today?
Student : My bus broke down, I had to take another bus and walk to school.
Teacher : You have to inform the Headmaster about this. You can go and inform him immediately.
Student : Yes Sir, I will inform him.
Teacher : Get his permission and then enter into the class.



READING

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

a. Account for the popularity of characters with supernatural powers.

We experience the excitement in assigning supernatural power to imaginary characters in fictional stories. So we have Spider-Man, Batman, He-Man, Titans and many more characters.

b. Who is referred to as a 'Cyborg'?

The 'Cyborg' was an offshoot of the wild imagination of humans to invest our species with superhuman powers. Today, the 'Cyborg' is no more an imaginary organism.

c. What is expected to happen with the advent of the brain machine interface?

The advent of brain machine interfaces is certain to blur the boundary between humans and machines.

d. The needs of humans are not limited. How is this statement elaborated in the passage?

As time passes, food habits change, thinking patterns change and even appearances change. Thus the needs of humans are not limited.

e. How can a machine turn into a virtual companion for humans?

Intelligence is sought to be fused into machines and robotics are designed in such a way to give a man a virtual human companion.

f. Explain the flipside of the rapid technological advancement.

The field of artificial intelligence is overtaking the human brain and many fear that it could even harm the human race.

g. Identify the word in para 1 which means 'everlasting life'.

'Immortality' is the word in para - 1 which means 'Everlasting life'.

h. Which of the following words is synonymous with 'amalgamation'?

- (a) recreation (b) integration (c) exploration (d) proposition

[Ans: (b) integration]

i. Which of the following options is the antonym of the word 'advent'.

- (a) drawback (b) dispute (c) departure (d) danger

[Ans: (c) departure]

j. Find out the word which is the antonym of 'natural' in para 3.

[Ans: artificial]



GRAMMAR

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

Task 1 : Change the following sentences into Passive Voice.

- a. **The Governor inaugurated the exhibition at ten o'clock.**

The exhibition was inaugurated by the Governor at ten o'clock.

- b. **The crowd expected their leader to arrive early in the morning.**

Their leader was expected to arrive early in the morning by the crowd.

- c. **Who taught her Computer Science?**

By whom was Computer Science taught to her?

- d. **They unanimously named Ravi the captain of team.**

Ravi was unanimously named the captain of team.

- e. **The President gave the commander an award.**

An award was given to the commander by the President.

- f. **Do not tell a lie.**

Let a lie not be told.

- g. **Please open the door.**

Let the door be opened please.

- h. **It is time to stop the work.**

It is time for the work to be stopped.

- i. **They say he is a spy.**

It is said that he is a spy.

- j. **One should keep one's promise.**

One's promise should be kept by one.

- k. **People burn a great deal of wood in winter.**

A great deal of wood is burnt in winter by the people.

- l. **Where had you kept the book?**

Where had the book been kept by you?

- m. **When did you feel the tremors?**

When were tremors felt by you?

- n. **How did you do the experiment?**

How was the experiment done by you?

- o. **Whose car did someone park in front of your gate?**

Whose car was parked by someone in front of your gate?

Task 2 : Change the following sentences into Active Voice:

- a. **The smuggler has been nabbed by the police.**

The police has nabbed the smuggler.

- b. **By whom were you interviewed?**

Who interviewed you?

- c. **Why were you scolded by your parents?**

Why did your parents scold you?

- d. **Not a word was spoken by the convict in self-defence.**

The convict did not speak a word in self-defence.

- e. **Good news is expected shortly.**

We expect good news shortly.

- f. **The mail has just been received.**

He has just received the mail.

- g. **Sundari has been taken to hospital by her husband.**

Sundari's husband has taken her to the hospital.

- h. **Our television is being repaired now.**

He is repairing our television now.

- i. **Sweets have not been distributed to children by the organisers.**

The organisers have not distributed the sweets to children.

- j. **Prizes were being given by the chief guest.**

The chief guest was giving the prizes.

- k. **Nobody has been seen in the library this week.**

We have not seen anyone in the library this week.

- l. **Nobody would have known the truth if you had not disclosed it.**

The truth wouldn't have been known if it hadn't been disclosed by you.

- m. **You are advised to help the poor and needy.**

You should help the poor and the needy.

- n. **You are requested to make a cup of tea for the guest.**

Please make a cup of tea for the guest.



INTERROGATIONS OR QUESTIONS

Task 1 : Add suitable question tags to the following sentences and punctuate properly:

1. **The children are very happy today.**
The children are very happy today, aren't they?
2. **You have not returned my books yet.**
You have not returned my books yet, have you?
3. **We enjoyed the trip very much.**
We enjoyed the trip very much, didn't we?
4. **Let's clean the shelves this weekend.**
Let's clean the shelves this weekend, shall we?
5. **My mother rarely travels by bus.**
My mother rarely travels by bus, does she?
6. **Somebody must bell the cat.**
Somebody must bell the cat, mustn't they?
7. **Anita never comes late to office.**
Anita never comes late to office, does she?
8. **I am always the winner.**
I am always the winner, ain't I? / aren't I?
9. **Don't commit this mistake again.**
Don't commit this mistake again, will you?
10. **There is a pharmacy near that bus stand.**
There is a pharmacy near that bus stand, isn't there?
11. **Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions.**
Bacteria can never survive in extreme weather conditions, can they?
12. **I am not as smart as you are.**
I am not as smart as you are, am I?
13. **The boys broke the window pane last evening.**
The boy broke the window pane last evening, didn't he?
14. **Leaves wither during autumn.**
Leaves wither during autumn, don't they?
15. **You should add a little salt to the buttermilk.**
You should add a little salt to the buttermilk, shouldn't you?

Task 2 : Correct the error found in the question tag in each of the following.

1. **The evil doers cannot cross the path of truth, can't they?**
The evil doers cannot cross the path of truth, can they?
2. **The vegetables in the fridge are still fresh, aren't it?**
The vegetables in the fridge are still fresh, aren't they?
3. **The village head understood the intention of the politician, doesn't he?**
The village head understood the intention of the politician, didn't he?



4. I claim to be a person of faith and prayer, aren't I?
I claim to be a person of faith and prayer, don't I?
5. The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss, aren't they?
The employees are seldom allowed to meet their boss, are they?
6. Let's organize a trip to Goa, can we?
Let's organize a trip to Goa, shall we?
7. The landlady will charge me for the damage, shan't she?
The landlady will charge me for the damage, won't she?
8. Both the sisters have left for Canada, aren't they?
Both the sisters have left for Canada, haven't they?
9. That's definitely not the right thing to do in this situation, isn't that?
That's definitely not the right thing to do in this situation, is that?
10. We needn't apply for a bank loan, do we?
We needn't apply for a bank loan, need we?
11. The Chief Guest spoke a few words, did he?
The Chief Guest spoke a few words, didn't he?
12. The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, haven't they?
The rhinoceros has a horn made of keratin, hasn't it?



STORY WRITING

Task 1 : Expand the following outlines into complete stories and supply a suitable title for each.

1. Big cotton merchant – owned a factory – many employees – one day a heap of cotton stolen – no clue – merchant's secretary assured to find out - asked him to host dinner - invite all workers –merchant agreed – middle of feast – secretary suddenly shouted – cotton sticking to hair of thieves – the guilty dusted their heads – tried to clear – caught in the trap – punished. (PTA-3)

A TRAP

Raghav was a big cotton merchant. He owned a factory, where eighty people were employed to run the factory. One day, a heap of cotton was stolen by some of the employees. There was no clue of the miscreants. The merchant's secretary, a trusted employee of Raghav, assured his owner that he would find out the miscreant. He merely suggested the owner to host dinner for all his employees. The merchant agreed to his proposal and invited all his workers for dinners. All the workers happily came to their owner's house for dinner. As they were having their dinner, the secretary suddenly shouted, 'There is cotton sticking on the hair of the thieves.' The guilty persons got scared and dusted off their heads. They tried to clear their heads without any cotton sticking there. At last, the culprits were caught in the trap and were severely punished.

2. Mr. X, a rich businessman – runs a company - always very busy with office work – one day his son – 10 years old – approaches dad and asks – how much he earns in one hour – father gets furious – boy persuades – father says ₹ 500 – immediately son asks for ₹ 300 – father shouts – wasting money on toys - son leaves to his room crying – father feels bad – thinks might need some stationery – enters boy's room and gives money – boy becomes happy – takes some crumpled notes – under his pillow – counts everything together – total ₹ 500 – gives it to dad – wants to buy – one hour of his time – father realizes his mistake – feels sorry and guilty – hugs son – closes all office files - takes him on a picnic – decides to spend more time with near and dear ones.



MONEY CANNOT BUY HAPPINESS

Mr. X was a rich businessman. He ran a company and he was always busy in his work. He did not have any time to spend with his family members. One day, his son, who was ten years old, approached him and asked him, how much did he earn in one hour. His father got furious and did not answer him. But the boy persuaded him to answer his question. At last, the father said that he earned ₹ 500/- per hour. Immediately the son asked him to give him ₹ 300/-. His father shouted at him that he was wasting money on toys. His son left his room crying bitterly. When the father saw him crying, he felt bad and thought that his son might need money to buy some stationery. So he entered his son's room and gave him money. The boy became happy.

The boy took out some crumpled notes, which were under his pillow, counted everything together. He had a total amount of ₹ 500. He gave it to his dad, as he wanted to buy one hour of his time. His father realized his mistake, felt sorry for him and was guilty of his mistake. He hugged his son. He closed all his files and took his son on a picnic. From then on, he decided to spend more time with his near and dear ones.

Task 2 : Continue and complete the following stories and suggest suitable titles for the same.

1. **A rich man had a neighbour who was suffering from acute poverty. The rich man was proud of his wealth and treated his poor neighbour with disrespect and derision. One day, a fortune-teller told the rich man that all his wealth would be possessed by his neighbour within a month. The rich man became greatly worried and spent sleepless nights. He did not know how to safeguard his wealth round the clock. Suddenly he thought of a plan. He disposed of everything he had and with all that money, he bought a large, precious diamond. He sewed up the diamond in his turban. He proudly said to himself, "Now, there's no way. My poor neighbour can never secure my wealth. The words of the fortune-teller will prove false."**

One day the rich man was watering his garden. Suddenly, he saw a big snake in between the trees. He got scared and ran to bring some sticks to beat the snakes. He called out to his neighbour to help him chase or kill the snake. While they were trying to kill the snake, they were running hither and thither. At that moment, the rich man's turban fell into his neighbour's verandah. He saw this and immediately wore it again. But little did he knew that the large diamond rolled into his neighbour's hall. After they killed the snake, he went inside his house and took a bath. He rested for a while. He came to know about the lost diamond only the next day. Meanwhile the neighbour found the diamond in his hall. He thought it was sent by God and sold it for a good price. He became rich and the rich man became poor as the fortune teller had predicted.

2. **Four friends decided to go to a restaurant for dinner. They ordered an extra-large pizza with grated cheese and other choice toppings. The next 20 minutes seemed to be too long a time. Their eyes widened and their mouth watered, when the server brought the steaming hot pizza and placed it on the table. They could barely control the drool. Simultaneously, all the four hands pulled at a slice from the plate, their faces beaming with a victorious grin. Silence prevailed as they were absorbed in the taste of their favourite food. They relished every mouthful to the core and savoured the taste of each topping with a smile of approval. Soon, the plate was empty and clean with no trace. The boys dabbed their mouths and wiped their hands with tissues. Mission accomplished, they leaned back with immense joy and satisfaction not knowing, it would be short-lived. The waiter arrived with the bill. Joseph, who had brought the others to the restaurant for a treat, casually slipped his hand into his pocket to get his wallet. He gave a soft shriek accompanied by an expression of dismay and utter disbelief. He exclaimed, "It's not there! Someone has pinched my wallet! What are we to do now?"**

All the other friends were shocked to hear this. Their immense joy of feasting the pizza vanished in a second. They told the hotel manager about this. But he did not excuse them. One of the friends asked him to send him out to go to his house to bring the money for what they had eaten. But the manager did not send him. He told that he will call the police. Finally they begged him not to do so and called their friend who was nearby to settle the amount and came out of the restaurant, relieved from the trauma, they had experienced.

