WILL TO WIN ENGLISH
11th Std

Also Available
+ Pratice Workbook
+ Key Book

Salient Features
+ Simple Language and Bilingual approach.
+ Exhaustive Additional Questions & Answers for all sections of Prose, Poem and Supplementary.
+ Para-wise explanation in Tamil for all the units of Prose and Supplementary Sections.
+ All the lines of the Poems are explained in Tamil clearly.
+ Synonyms and Antonyms - குறிப்பிட்டு அளிக்கப்படும்.
+ Article Writing, Debate Writing, Letter Writing (Formal & Informal Letters), Reading Comprehension - with examples and exercises. Explanation in Tamil also.
+ Separate Practice Workbook includes Exhaustive Additional Exercises (64 Pages). It covers Prose, Poem, Supplementry Sections and Grammar Section.
+ Separate Keybook contains answers for workbook’s Additional Exercises of Grammar Section.
PREFACE

OUR EARNEST WISHES!!!

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

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

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

Summary of each and every paragraph of the lessons in Prose and Supplementary sections is given in Tamil. All the lines of the Poems are explained in Tamil clearly. This feature, we hope, will enable the students to understand and learn the Units very easily. For Synonyms and Antonyms, Tamil meanings are also given.

Grammar portion covers Articles & Determiners, Preposition, Modals, Linkers/Prepositional Phrases, Tenses, Active Voice & Passive Voice, Question Tags & Framing Questions, Reported Speech / Dialogue, Conditional (If), Simple/Compound/Complex Sentences in this guide. Further to these, Article Writing, Debate Writing, Letter Writing (Formal & Informal Letters), Reading Comprehension are also covered. Adequate examples and exercises are given in these sections. Explanations are given in Tamil also.

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

A separate (64 pages) Practice Workbook is also prepared, which includes Exhaustive Additional Exercises. It covers Prose, Poem, Supplementry Sections and Grammar Section.

A separate Keybook is also prepared which contains answers for workbook’s Additional Exercises of Grammar Section.

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

We wish you all a great success.

Subash Raj, B.E., M.S.
- Publisher
Sura Publications

All the Best
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NOTE:
As the Government has not yet released the Model Question Papers, we have not attached any question papers along with this guide. After the release of Government Model Question Paper, we will provide you 15 question papers in similar to Government Model. For that, you have to simply send an SMS to 8124301000 (or) an e-mail to keybook@surabooks.com. After that, we will send the same through mail and you can download it. You can also download these from our Sura's 11th Std. Mobile App from Google Play Store.
HUSHWANT SINGH (1915 - 2014) was an Indian novelist, lawyer, journalist and politician. He studied law at St. Stephen's College, Delhi and King's College, London. He joined the Indian Foreign Service in 1947. As a writer, he is best known for his keen secularism, sarcasm and love for poetry. He was awarded with Padma Bhushan in 1974 and Padma Vibhushan in 2007 and Sahitya Akademi Fellowship in 2010. The Mark of Vishnu, A History of Sikhs, The Train to Pakistan, Success Mantra, We Indians and Death at my Doorstep are some of his brilliant works. Between 1980 - 1986, he served as the Member of Parliament in Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament of India.

Summary of Paragraphs

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS

My grandmother, like everybody’s grandmother, was an old woman. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her. People said that she had once been young and pretty and had even had a husband, but that was hard to believe. My grandfather’s portrait hung above the mantelpiece in the drawing room. He wore a big turban and loose-fitting clothes. His long, white beard covered the best part of his chest and he looked at least a hundred years old. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children.
He looked as if he could only have lots and lots of grandchildren. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting. She often told us of the games she used to play as a child. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part and we treated it like the fables of the Prophets she used to tell us.

She had always been short and fat and slightly bent. Her face was a criss-cross of wrinkles running from everywhere to everywhere. No, we were certain she had always been as we had known her. Old, so terribly old that she could not have grown older, and had stayed at the same age for twenty years. She could never have been pretty; but she was always beautiful. She hobbled about the house in spotless white with one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and the other telling the beads of her rosary. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face, and her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer. Yes, she was beautiful. She was like the winter landscape in the mountains, an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.

My grandmother and I were good friends. My parents left me with her when they went to live in the city and we were constantly together. She used to wake me up in the morning and get me ready for school. She said her morning prayer in a monotonous sing-song while she bathed and dressed me in the hope that I would listen and get to know it by heart; I listened because I loved her voice but never bothered to learn it. Then she would fetch my wooden slate which she had already washed and plastered with yellow chalk, a tiny earthen ink-pot and a red pen, tie them all in a bundle and hand it to me. After a breakfast of a thick, stale chapatti with a little butter and sugar spread on it, we went to school. She carried several stale chapattis with her for the village dogs.
### TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS

My grandmother always went to school with me because the school was attached to the temple. The priest taught us the alphabet and the morning prayer. While the children sat in rows on either side of the verandah singing the alphabet or the prayer in a chorus, my grandmother sat inside reading the scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back together. This time the village dogs would meet us at the temple door. They followed us to our home growling and fighting with each other for the chapatti we threw to them.

When my parents were comfortably settled in the city, they sent for us. That was a turning-point in our friendship. Although we shared the same room, my grandmother no longer came to school with me. I used to go to an English school in a motor bus. There were no dogs in the streets and she took to feeding sparrows in the courtyard of our city house.

As the years rolled by we saw less of each other. For some time she continued to wake me up and get me ready for school. When I came back she would ask me what the teacher had taught me. I would tell her English words and little things of western science and learning, the law of gravity, Archimedes’ Principle, the world being round, etc. This made her unhappy. She could not help me with my lessons. She did not believe in the things they taught at the English school and was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures. One day I announced that we were being given music lessons. She said nothing but her silence meant disapproval. She said nothing but her silence meant disapproval. She rarely talked to me after that.
When I went up to University, I was given a room of my own. The common link of friendship was snapped. My grandmother accepted her seclusion with resignation. From sunrise to sunset she sat by her wheel spinning and reciting prayers. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows. While she sat in the verandah breaking the bread into little bits, hundreds of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirrups. Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders. Some even sat on her head. She smiled but never shooed them away. It used to be the happiest half-hour of the day for her.

When I decided to go abroad for further studies, I was sure my grandmother would be upset. I would be away for five years, and at her age one could never tell. But my grandmother could. She was not even sentimental. She came to leave me at the railway station but did not talk or show any emotion. Her lips moved in prayer, her mind was lost in prayer. Her fingers were busy telling the beads of her rosary. Silently she kissed my forehead, and when I left I cherished the moist imprint as perhaps the last sign of physical contact between us.

But that was not so. After five years I came back home and was met by her at the station. She did not look a day older. She still had no time for words, and while she clasped me in her arms I could hear her reciting her prayers. Even on the first day of my arrival, her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.

In the evening a change came over her. She did not pray. She collected the women of the neighbourhood, got an old drum and started to sing. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum and sang of the home-coming of warriors. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining. That was the first time since I had known her that she did not pray.
The next morning she was taken ill. It was a mild fever and the doctor told us that it would go. But my grandmother thought differently. She told us that her end was near. She said that, since only a few hours before the close of the last chapter of her life she had omitted to pray, she was not going to waste any more time talking to us.

We protested. But she ignored our protests. She lay peacefully in bed praying and telling her beads. Even before we could suspect, her lips stopped moving and the rosary fell from her lifeless fingers. A peaceful pallor spread on her face and we knew that she was dead.

We lifted her off the bed and, as is customary, laid her on the ground and covered her with a red shroud. After a few hours of mourning we left her alone to make arrangements for her funeral. In the evening we went to her room with a crude stretcher to take her to be cremated. The sun was setting and had lit her room and verandah with a blaze of golden light. We stopped half-way in the courtyard. All over the verandah and in her room right up to where she lay dead and stiff wrapped in the red shroud, thousands of sparrows sat scattered on the floor. There was no chirruping. We felt sorry for the birds and my mother fetched some bread for them. She broke it into little crumbs, the way my grandmother used to, and threw it to them. The sparrows took no notice of the bread. When we carried my grandmother’s corpse off, they flew away quietly. Next morning the sweeper swept the bread crumbs into the dustbin.

**Glossary**

- **rosary** - a string of beads, to count prayers
- **mantelpiece** - shelf projecting from the wall above a fireplace
- **criss-cross** - crossed lines forming a kind of pattern
- **paler** - an unhealthy pale appearance
- **pucker** - to contract the face into wrinkles
## SYNONYMS

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<td>எளிந்து தொக்குமது முறையுடன்</td>
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<td>நின்று-முன்னு, நின்றுமுன்னது</td>
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<td>முற்றிளங்கு, வயலாம்</td>
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<td>விளையாட்டு, இருப்பிடம்</td>
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<td>பொருட்களைப் பெருக, பொருட்களைப் பெருகுவது</td>
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ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS : MCQ

(i) CHOOSE THE CORRECT SYNONYMS OF THE WORD UNDERLINED BELOW.
1. She had been old and wrinkled for the twenty years that I had known her.
   (a) smoothed  (b) straightened  (c) creased  (d) blinked  [Ans: (c)]
2. People said that she had once been young and pretty.
   (a) disgusting  (b) repulsive  (c) doleful  (d) charming  [Ans: (d)]
3. He did not look the sort of person who would have a wife or children.
   (a) horrible  (b) kind  (c) corrupt  (d) sharp  [Ans: (b)]
4. As for my grandmother being young and pretty, the thought was almost revolting.
   (a) acceptable  (b) detectable  (c) adorable  (d) objectionable  [Ans: (d)]
5. That seemed quite absurd and undignified on her part.
   (a) ridiculous  (b) prudent  (c) unquestionable  (d) analytical  [Ans: (a)]
6. We were certain she had always been as we had known her.
   (a) unsure  (b) feeble  (c) sure  (d) surreal  [Ans: (c)]
7. Her silver locks were scattered untidily over her pale, puckered face ......... .
   (a) graceful  (b) fresh  (c) smoothed  (d) wrinkled  [Ans: (d)]
8. an expanse of pure white serenity breathing peace and contentment.
   (a) rage  (b) anxiety  (c) calm  (d) stress  [Ans: (c)]
9. The common link of friendship was snapped.
   (a) praised  (b) hailed  (c) broken  (d) welcomed  [Ans: (c)]
10. For several hours she thumped the sagging skins of the dilapidated drum.
    (a) elegant  (b) damaged  (c) unbreakable  (d) reputable  [Ans: (b)]

(ii) CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANTONYMS OF THE WORD UNDERLINED BELOW.
1. Only in the afternoon she relaxed for a while to feed the sparrows.
   (a) composed  (b) untroubled  (c) tensed  (d) unhurried  [Ans: (c)]
2. Some came and perched on her legs, others on her shoulders ......... .
   (a) landed  (b) rested  (c) nestled  (d) moved  [Ans: (d)]
3. She had always been short and fat and slightly bent.
   (a) elite  (b) slim  (c) plump  (d) overweight  [Ans: (b)]
4. Her happiest moments were with her sparrows whom she fed longer and with frivolous rebukes.
   (a) scolds  (b) censures  (c) cautions  (d) praises  [Ans: (d)]
5. She was distressed that there was no teaching about God and the scriptures.
   (a) happy  (b) depressed  (c) annoyed  (d) unhappy  [Ans: (a)]
6. Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer.
   (a) continuously  (b) uniformly  (c) rarely  (d) loyally  [Ans: (c)]
7. ......... hundreds of little birds collected round her creating a veritable bedlam of chirrupings.
   (a) confusion  (b) chaos  (c) mess  (d) calm  [Ans: (d)]
8. But she ignored our protests.
   (a) disregard  (b) repudiate  (c) taken into account  (d) dismiss  [Ans: (c)]
9. We had to persuade her to stop to avoid overstraining.
   (a) convince  (b) induce  (c) prevent  (d) lead  [Ans: (c)]
10. My grandmother accepted her **seclusion** with resignation.
   (a) isolation   (b) companionship   (c) retirement   (d) retreat  
   **Ans:** (b)

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

1. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ONE OR TWO SENTENCES BASED ON YOUR UNDERSTANDING OF THE STORY.**  
   (Textbook Page No. 5)

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

   **turban** - īgyif

   b. **Why was the author left with his grandmother in the village?**
   
   The author’s parents had gone to live in the city. So, they left him with his grandmother.

   c. **Where did the author study in his childhood?**
   
   The author studied in a village school which was **attached** to a temple.

   **attached** - ïiz¡f¥g£l

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

   **accompanied** - "řŠ¡¡ìjš, scriptures - (Ó¡»a) ntjüš

   e. **What made the dogs follow the grandmother after school hours?**
   
   The dogs followed the grandmother after the school hours for the chapattis that she threw to them.

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

   **confidence** - e«ã¡if bfh©oU¤jš, enormous - Äf¥bgÇa msÉš, forehead - be‰¿, imprint - <ukhd milahs«, sentimental - cz®îó®tkhd

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

**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL**

1. **Where was the grandfather’s portrait hung?**
   
   Grandfather’s portrait was hung above the **mantlepiece** in the drawing room.

   **mantlepiece** - RtÇYŸs xU khl«

2. **What did the grandmother often tell the children?**
   
   The grandmother often told the children about the games she used to play as a child.

3. **How did the author compare his grandmother’s beauty?**
   
   The author said that his grandmother was like the **winter landscape** in the mountains, an **expanse** of pure white **serenity** breathing peace and **contentment**.

   **winter landscape** - FË®fhy ïa‰if¡fh£á, expanse - ëg¥f, serenity - âU¥â, contentment - âU¥â
4. How did the grandmother say her morning prayers?
   The grandmother said her morning prayers in a monotonous sing-song way.
   - monotonous - ுநூற்றுடன் நூற்றுடன் நூற்றுடன்

5. Did the author listen to her songs and learnt them?
   The author listened because he loved her voice, but never bothered to learn them.
   - never bothered - ஒருவரும் எதிர்க்கப்படாதே உண்மையாக, learn - கற்று

6. What did the grandmother carry with her for the village dogs?
   The grandmother carried several stale Chapattis with her for the village dogs.
   - stale - முழுந்து சோவியம்

7. What did the priest teach the children?
   The priest taught the children the alphabet and the morning prayer.

8. What happened as the years rolled by?
   As the years rolled by, the author and his grandmother saw less of each other.
   - years rolled - ஆண்டுகள் சீராக

9. Why was the grandmother distressed in the city?
   The grandmother was distressed that the teacher was not teaching anything about God and the scriptures.
   - distressed - குறவம்

10. Did the author meet his grandmother at the station after five years?
    Yes, the author met his grandmother at the station, when he came home, after five years

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

a. Describe the author’s grandmother.
   The author’s grandmother was short and fat and slightly bent. She could never have been pretty; but she was always beautiful. She hobbled around the house in spotless white clothes with one hand resting on her waist to balance her stoop and the other hand telling the beads of her rosary. Her silvery white hair used to scatter on her wrinkled face. Her lips constantly moved in inaudible prayer. She was beautiful with the peacefulness, serenity and contentment.
   - short - சுருக்கம், fat - சுட்டிய, bent - துண்டு, pretty - மிதியான, hobbled - போய்வடைய, staring - போக்கையானம், white - முட்டான், dress - போக்கையானம், scatter - போக்கையானம், wrinkled - குளைக்கல்லு, inaudible - கல்லை கல்லை

b. What was the daily routine of the grandmother at home?
   The grandmother woke him up in the morning and would get him ready for school. She plastered his wooden slate, prepared his breakfast, and took him to the school. She also carried several chapattis to feed the village dogs. Leaving him at the school she would sit inside a temple and would read scriptures. Finally, she would return home with her grandson. She used to feed the dogs with chapattis on the way back to home.
   - woke - வாய்வு, plastered his wooden slate - ஏற்றுவைத்த இவரது கதாண்டம்,
c. How is school education in the village different from that in the city?

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

---

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

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

---

e. The grandmother was strong-minded. Justify.

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

---

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

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

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

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

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

d. What does this story convey us?

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

- perception - பொறியியல், deeply moving - இம்மறைய, mournful - தெரமை, மறைய

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

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

- verandah - வெராண்டா

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

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

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

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

- clasped - வைக்காது

**TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS**

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

   *(Textbook Page No. 5)*

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

**Positive influence of elders on the younger generation**

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

Many elder people today would say that times have changed, or the situations or struggles are not quite the same. But in continuing to do things their way, those same people will often tell us that they wished they would have listened when others were trying to advise them. It would have saved them a lot of hardship and pain. Training a boy, taking the advice of others who have experienced certain things into account, multiple options, and a plan may all help prepare for things to come. Learning from the mistakes of others so that one do not make the same mistakes is very wise.
In this story, though the grandmother had no proper schooling and no formal education, she lived a life of dedication and integrity. She never compromised with her principles and was a determined woman. She had shown her love for animals and birds in feeding the street dogs and sparrows. These qualities certainly influenced the author.

---

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

Dear Mom and Dad,

Hope this letter finds you in the best of health.

Here grandma and I are good friends. Daily morning she used to wake me up and get me ready for school. While she bathed and dressed me, she would sing a prayer song. She hopes that I will listen to it and get to know it by-heart. But I didn’t bother to learn it. She would wash my wooden slate and plastered with yellow chalk. Then she would tie my earthen ink-pot and a red pen into a bundle. After that she would prepare my breakfast, chapatti with butter and sugar spread on it, and take me to the school. She would also carry several chapattis with her for the village dogs. My school was attached to a temple. The priest used to teach us the alphabet and the morning-prayer. We, the children, would sit inside reading scriptures. When we had both finished, we would walk back home together. The village dogs used to follow us from the temple door to our home. Grandma used to throw the chapattis to them. It became a daily habit. I love being with her. Hope to see you soon.

Take care of your health.

Your loving son,
Khuswant Singh.

Place: Hadali
Date: 10th August, 1919.

---

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

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

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

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

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

*b. Compare and contrast the village and city life of the author’s grandmother.*

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

c. Explain how the author’s grandmother spent her days after he went to University for higher studies.

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

---

**Vocabulary**

*a. Read the following words and choose the correct antonyms from the options given. (Textbook Page No. 6)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Words</th>
<th>Options</th>
<th>Ans.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>moist</td>
<td>a. marshy</td>
<td>b. arid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>frivolous</td>
<td>a. serious</td>
<td>b. sad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>omitted</td>
<td>a. isolated</td>
<td>b. rejected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>protest</td>
<td>a. promote</td>
<td>b. apprehend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serenity</td>
<td>a. simplicity</td>
<td>b. anxiety</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>scattered</td>
<td>a. sprinkled</td>
<td>b. multiplied</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monotonous</td>
<td>a. interesting</td>
<td>b. tiresome</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
b. Fill in the blanks choosing the appropriate compound words from those given in the box.

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
<th>C</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mantel latches</td>
<td>mantelpiece</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eye wheel</td>
<td>eyelashes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water gate</td>
<td>waterproof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bee knob</td>
<td>beehive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toll piece</td>
<td>tolgate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>door proof</td>
<td>door knob</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>spinning hive</td>
<td>spinningwheel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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

i) the thought was almost revolting - (too hard to believe)
   As for my elder brother being selected for an MNC job, **the thought was almost revolting**.

ii) an expanse of pure white serenity - (calm, peaceful and serene character)
   The Saint was like the winter landscape in the mountains, **an expanse of pure white serenity** breathing peace and contentment.

iii) a turning point - (drastic change)
   My meeting with the film director Mr. Bharath became a **turning point** of my career.

iv) accepted her seclusion with resignation - (accepting a secluded life after losing contact with somebody)
   When my elder sister got married and settled in New Delhi, my mother **accepted her seclusion with resignation**.

v) frivolous rebukes - (light-hearted scolding)
   Rajesh was disturbed by the play of his pet dog and uttered **frivoulous rebukes** at it.

e. Prefixes and Suffixes

Form two derivatives from each of the following words.

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

f. Homophones

Fill in the blanks with suitable homophones.

i. brake / break
   a. We have a short break between the sessions.
   b. The car skidded to a halt when I applied the brake.

ii. waste / waist
   a. Shivani wears a belt around her waist.
   b. We should never misuse or waste natural resources.

iii. principle / principal
   a. Oxygen is the principal element present in earth’s crust.
   b. Both these machines work on the same principle.

iv. bread / bred
   a. Turtles should be bred in a healthy environment.
   b. I like to have toasted bread for breakfast.

v. lesson / lessen
   a. This medicine will lessen your pain.
   b. Finally, the manager learnt a lesson the hard way.

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

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

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

Listening Activity

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

i. According to Napoleon ‘Good mothers make good _______’,
   a) housewives  b) jobs  c) nations  d) ideas  [Ans: (c)]

ii. Mothers exhibit _______ love.
   a) unauthorized  b) unapproved  c) unacceptable  d) unconditional  [Ans: (d)]
iii. ________ mothers care much for their children.
   a) Adapted  
   b) Adopted  
   c) Adoptive  
   d) Adaptable  
   [Ans: (c)]

iv. ________ is the most important thing in the world.
   a) Wealth  
   b) Power  
   c) Love  
   d) Influence  
   [Ans: (c)]

v. Love should be extended to ________ too.
   a) friends  
   b) relatives  
   c) countrymen  
   d) creatures  
   [Ans: (d)]

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**(Speaking Activity)**

*(Textbook Page No. 8)*

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

*Hints:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>NUCLEAR FAMILY</strong></th>
<th><strong>JOINT FAMILY</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Benefits</strong></td>
<td><strong>Benefits</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More privacy.</td>
<td>More members, so more support in case of crises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less financial need, as members are limited.</td>
<td>More earners, so more wealthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less quarrels and less personal fighting.</td>
<td>More love and affection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual responsibilities for members.</td>
<td>Learning the importance of different types of relations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child gets more freedom.</td>
<td>Special attention to individuals by different family members.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Challenges</strong></td>
<td><strong>Challenges</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Insecurity of children.</td>
<td>Conflict between high earning members with low earners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loneliness.</td>
<td>Exploitation of goodness of the partners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Longing for love and affection.</td>
<td>More living space, so more expenses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More isolation from other relatives.</td>
<td>Jealousy will be more common.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of guidance.</td>
<td>Study environment for kids is hard to make.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**Grand ma**: Hey dear, you seem to be too happy.
**Grandson**: Yes Grannie, I won the first prize at the elocution competition today.
**Grand ma**: Oh! That sounds great. Congrats.
**Grandson**: Thank you Grannie, this is the trophy and the certificate.
**Grand ma**: Good. How many contestants were there?
**Grandson**: There were fifty orators from fifty different schools.
**Grand ma**: What was the topic?
**Grandson**: I spoke on “The role of students in Social Development” citing various incidents.
**Grand ma**: Were you nervous?
**Grandson**: Yeah, a little. But once I began my speech, I was more comfortable and spoke continuously for five minutes without any break or struggle.
**Grand ma**: Very nice, Keep it up.
Grandson: Our district Collector was the Chief Guest. My friend took a photo from his mobile phone while I was receiving the prize from the Collector.

Grand ma: Very good. He has done a good job. Show me the picture.

Grandson: But unfortunately I could not get the photo from his cell. I will tell him to send it through WhatsApp.

Grand ma: OK. Don’t forget to take a print so that it can be displayed in our drawing room.

Grandson: Oh! Sure, Grannie.

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

A HAPPY FAMILY

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

Reading

(Textbook Page No. 9, 10)

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

Answer for the following Questions:

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

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

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

   dedicated - committed

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

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

d. ‘Laughter is the best medicine’. Explain.

   Laughter therapy starts with breathing exercises used to prepare the lungs. Twenty minutes of laughter helps augment physiological development. It also has beneficial effects on cardiovascular health and mood. Laughter therapy has proved good for depressed patients. For above reasons, laughter is considered the best medicine.
UNIT 1 - THE PORTRAIT OF A LADY

UNIT 1

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

- sitting on the ground with legs crossed
- body movements
- clapping
- breathing exercises
- chanting
- bending backwards

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

f. ‘Laughter therapy also plays a crucial role in social bonding’. How?

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

Grammar

ARTICLES AND DETERMINERS

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

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

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

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

In our family, we have planned to take children to (9) _______ zoo next Sunday. (10) _______ van has been arranged and we are sure to have (11) _______ comfortable journey. (12) _______ zoo is (13) _______ interesting place for children who enjoy watching (14) _______ animals and want to know more about them. Even (15) _______ youngsters love to visit (16) _______ zoo.

Once the emperor gave a bag of seeds to his council of ministers and said that he would give them six months’ time to grow the seeds. Whoever does a good job will be made the (17) _______ emperor of that empire. (18) _______ ministers took their task seriously. After six months (19) _______ ministers had small plants in their pots. (20) _______ few had very large plants. (21) _______ had medium sized plants. The emperor entered the hall. He was (22) _______ amused to see (23) _______ plants. He called the first minister and asked him what he did with the seed. (24) _______ minister explained the process he adopted to make his plant grow. The emperor called (25) _______ other ministers to explain what they did. Only (26) _______ minister had come with an empty pot. They laughed loudly at the foolishness of (27) _______ minister. But the Emperor applauded him and made him the next Emperor. Do you know why? He had given them boiled seeds which will not grow. Only (28) _______ minister was honest.

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

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

d. Fill in the blanks with appropriate determiners.  

i. They came early but there was (29) _______ (little / a little) work to do.  
[Ans: little]

ii. Anand invited (30) _______ (few / a few) friends for the birthday party.  
[Ans: a few]

iii. The teacher gave (31) _______ (all / every) student a separate topic for the assignment.  
[Ans: every]

iv. (32) _______ (Most of / Many) the water overflowed from the tank.  
[Ans: Most of]

v. Every one of my (33) _______ (friend / friends) wished me on my birthday.  
[Ans: friends]
vi. Vijay had ________ (no / any) idea about the problem.  
\[\text{Ans: no}\]

vii. Adhi had taken ________ (much / many) photos during the programme.  
\[\text{Ans: many}\]

viii. ________ (Some / Few) girls who attended the class informed the others about the test.  
\[\text{Ans: Some}\]

Tenses

a. Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs in brackets and read the completed passage aloud.  
(Textbook Page No. 14)

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

\[\text{Ans: } \begin{align*}
(1) \text{ are} & \\
(2) \text{ arouses} & \\
(3) \text{ is} & \\
(4) \text{ set} & \\
(5) \text{ is} & \\
(6) \text{ believe} & \\
(7) \text{ call} & 
\end{align*}\]

b. Now, use the verbs given in brackets in the following sentences in their correct forms.  
(Textbook Page No. 14)

1. I _____ (like) to spend time with my friend, whenever I _____ (be) free.  
\[\text{Ans: like, am}\]

2. He _____ (is) likely to miss the train. He _____ (run) up to the station.  
\[\text{Ans: is, runs}\]

3. At the moment they _____ (wait) at the bus stop. But I _____ (not know) their plans for the journey.  
\[\text{Ans: are waiting, do not know}\]

4. They firmly _____ (believe) in the existence of God.  
\[\text{Ans: believe}\]

5. We _____ (hear) a lot of noise because the new buildings _____ (transmit) sound vacant.  
\[\text{Ans: hear, transmit}\]

6. She always _____ (make) excuses for coming late.  
\[\text{Ans: makes}\]

7. The Prime Minister _____ (leave) for America to meet the delegates tomorrow.  
\[\text{Ans: is leaving}\]

c. You are a commentator for a 5000 metre running race. Use simple present and present continuous tenses and complete the commentary from the beginning to the end of the race. Read the completed passage aloud.  
(Textbook Page No. 14)

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

\[\text{Ans: } \begin{align*}
(1) \text{ are taking} & \\
(2) \text{ are} & \\
(3) \text{ goes} & \\
(4) \text{ is leading} & \\
(5) \text{ closing} & 
\end{align*}\]

d. Read the extract from Kayal’s diary entry regarding her Nepal Trek, and fill in the blanks with the correct tense form of the verbs given in brackets.  
(Textbook Page No. 14 - 15)

\[\text{DAY 1 : } \begin{align*}
\text{We} & \quad \text{(1)} \quad \text{(leave)} \quad \text{Anna International Airport in Chermari two days ago catching a direct flight to Kathmandu in Nepal. We} \quad \text{(2)} \quad \text{(spend) a day Sightseeing. Kathmandu is full of people, rickshaws and the smell of sandalwood. I’ve never} \quad \text{(3)} \quad \text{(be) on a trip like this before. So I’m really excited.}
\end{align*}\]

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

\[\text{Ans: } \begin{align*}
\text{(1) leave} & \\
\text{(2) spend} & \\
\text{(3) be} & \\
\text{(4) rain} & \\
\text{(5) reach} & \\
\text{(6) be} & 
\end{align*}\]
DAY 3: We ____(7)____ (begin) our trek at last. We are at about 900 metres and the weather is warm and humid. For lunch we had chips and yak cheese sandwiches. I didn’t like them very much. I’m thrilled that we ____ (8)____ (pitch) tents for our camps in the dense forests.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Textbook Page No. 15)

i) Unless one is upright there is no use in being a charming fellow. Sometimes it is better to be honest than attractive. These are the great truths of modern life which Shyam never realised. He never said an ill-natured word in his life. He was always polite and spoke softly to everybody.

ii) That night he strolled into the Palette Club about eleven o’clock, and found Trevor sitting by himself in the long room. “Well, Alan, did you get the picture finished all right?” he said, as he lit his cigarette. “Finished and framed, my boy!” answered Trevor, “and by-the-bye, you have made a conquest. That old model you saw is quite devoted to you. I had to tell him all about you- who you are, where you live, what your income is, what prospects you have.”

iii) “And now tell me how Laura is.” The old model was quite interested in her.” “You don’t mean to say you talked to him about her?” said Hughie. “Certainly I did. He knows all about the relentless colonel, the lovely Laura, and the £10,000.” “You told that old beggar all my private affairs?” cried Hughie, looking very red and angry. “My dear Alan,” cried Hughie, “I shall probably find him waiting for me when I go home.”
f. Fill in the blanks using Past tense forms of the verbs.  
   (Textbook Page No. 16)
   i. I ______ never (see) such a beautiful sunrise before I came here.  
      [Ans: had seen]
   ii. We were not able to stay overnight as we ______ not (reserve) the tickets in advance.  
      [Ans: had reserved]
   iii. Nirmala ______ (be) to the concert several times.  
        [Ans: had been]
   iv. Mariappan knew Pudukottai so well because he ______ (live) there for five years.  
        [Ans: had lived]
   v. Yusuf understood the problem because he ______ (experience) the situation earlier.  
        [Ans: had experienced]
   vi. Catherine did not have any cash because she ______ (lose) her purse.  
        [Ans: had lost]
   vii. My father ______ (be) to Mumbai once before.  
        [Ans: had been]
   viii. The cat ______ (chase) the bird before it flew out of the yard.  
        [Ans: had chased]
   ix. Edith ______ (visit) several doctors before she found out what the problem was with her knee.  
        [Ans: had visited]
   x. If we ______ (call) the manager ahead, we would not have needed to wait so long for a table.  
        [Ans: had called]

g. Read the following news report and underline the past perfect tense form of the verb and circle the simple past tense form of the verb.  
   (Textbook Page No. 16)
   INDIA BEAT PAKISTAN TO WIN BLIND CRICKET WORLD CUP
   Chasing a huge target of 308 runs, India romped home in the penultimate over of the match to defeat Pakistan and win the Blind Cricket World Cup. India started off their chase in a cracking manner, but had lost two quick wickets. Sunil Ramesh rose to the occasion as he played a great knock to help India beat Pakistan and had scored 93 runs. Earlier India won the toss and had decided to bowl first. Pakistan amassed a huge score of 307 for eight in 40 overs. Their openers had given them a brisk start which the later batsmen capitalized on.

h. Read the following extract and fill in the spaces with the right form of verbs and complete the passage. The first one is done for you.  
   (Textbook Page No. 16)
   (i) The poet stops to hear the maiden singing while she ______ (1) ______ (cut) and ______ (2) ______ (bind) the grain. The song of the lady ______ (3) ______ (fascinate) the poet, who ______ (4) ______ (stand) there to listen to the song. The girl ______ (5) ______ (sing) a sad song.
   Ans: (1) was cutting (2) binding (3) fascinated (4) stood (5) sang
   (ii) During the monsoon, a tender slightly warm breeze ______ (1) ______ (blow) on a cloudless afternoon. A sort of fragrance ______ (2) ______ (rise) from the wet grass and trees in the sunlight. It ______ (3) ______ (seem) as if the warm breath of the exhausted earth ______ (4) ______ (fall) against one’s skin. A sweet voiced bird somewhere ______ (5) ______ (chirp) repeatedly.
   Ans: (1) was blowing (2) rose (3) seemed (4) was falling (5) was chirping
i. Read the news item that appeared in a daily and fill in the blanks with suitable forms of the verbs given in brackets. (Textbook Page No. 17)

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

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

j. Read the following passage and correct the errors you come across. (Textbook Page No. 17)

1. Rajan slowly settled down in his retired life. His pension plus what his wife brought from the household work she did helped them to meet their requirements. Life was easy until one Sunday. His granddaughter Madhu came crying. The clay doll in her hand had broken into two. Rajan pacified her and promised to mend it. This small repair work became the founding stone of a very prosperous venture into making clay dolls which earned him great respect.

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

Writing

a. Notice (Textbook Page No. 17)

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

**ABC Hr. Sec. School, Coimbatore**

**EDUCATIONAL TOUR - 2018**

14th June, 2018

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

D. Deepa
[DEEPA. D]
Tour In-charge

Fee : Rs. 4,500/- for 3 days

**XYZ HR. SEC. SCHOOL, THANJAVUR**

17th July, 2018

**Inauguration - Laughter Club**

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

Kindly be present on time.

C. Nathan
[C. NATHAN]
[Secretary - Laughter Club]
b. Message

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

Respected Physical Director Sir,

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

Akash,
Sports Captain.

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

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

(To be done by the students)

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

Drafting a Speech:

READING MAKETH A COMPLETE MAN

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

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

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

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

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

✦ ✦ ✦
### Important Poetic Devices Used In The Poems

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Simile</th>
<th>It is a direct comparison between two objects or events, using the words ‘as’, ‘like’ ‘as….so’.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Metaphor</td>
<td>Here two objects are compared, without the words ‘as’ or ‘like’. It is an implied simile.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Personification</td>
<td>It is way of giving human qualities to non-human or inanimate objects.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Onomatopoeia</td>
<td>This device is used when a word is used to describe a sound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Repetition</td>
<td>It is a literary device that repeats the same words or phrases a few times to make an idea clearer and more memorable.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1. Once Upon a Time

1. *Simile*: *Shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!* (Poem-1)
2. *I have learned to wear many faces like dresses – home face* (Poem-1)
3. *I am just glad as glad can be* (Poem-2)
4. *He sways his head from side to side, with movements like a snake.* (Poem-4)
5. *I live with bread like you, feel want,* (Poem-6)

#### 2. Metaphor

1. *While their ice-block-cold eyes...* (Poem-1)
2. *He, who does not stoop, is a king we adore.* (Poem-5)
3. *Make dust our paper, and with rainy eyes.* (Poem-6)

#### 3. Personification

1. *My soul in true thanksgiving speaks* (Poem-2) (Human quality is given to the soul)
2. *To her fair works did Nature link* (Poem-3) (Human quality is given to the Nature)
3. *He’s outwardly respectable.* (Poem-4) (Human quality is given to a cat)
4. *Keeps Death his court, and there the antic sits.....* (Poem-6) (Human quality is given to death)

#### 4. Onomatopoeia

1. *When snaps the knee, and cracks the wrist* (Poem-2) ‘snaps’ and ‘cracks’ are onomatopoeic words.
2. *I heard a thousand blended notes’. (Poem-3)

#### 5. Repetition

1. *I might mention Mungojeerrie, I might mention Griddlebone,* (Poem - 4)
6. Aphorism: It is a statement of truth or opinion expressed in a concise and witty manner.

Ex. ‘What Man has made of Man?’ - (Poem 3).

7. Interrogation: When a question is asked not for the sake of getting an answer, but to express a point more emphatically.

Ex. 1. And yet not so – for what can we bequeath
Save our deposed bodies to the ground?’” (Poem 6)

8. Rhetorical Question: When a question is formed to make a point rather than to elicit an answer.

Ex. How can you say to me, I am a king?” (Poem 6)

9. Hyperbole: It is an extreme exaggeration used in writing, for the sake of emphasis. Here, the things are made appear greater than they usually are.

Ex. He’s broken every human law, he breaks the law of gravity. (It is an impossible thing to break the law of gravity in our Earth). (Poem - 4)

10. Alliteration: It is the repetition of the initial consonant sound in several words in the same line.

Ex. 1. Now they shake hands without hearts. (Poem 1)
2. For this most modest physiques.... (Poem 2)
3. What Man has made of Man? ’(Poem 3).
4. They say he cheats at cards. (Poem 4)
5. We are proud of the position we (Poem 5)
6. And tell sad stories of the death of kings: ” (Poem 6)

11. Rhyme Scheme: It is the pattern of rhyme that comes at the end of each line in the poem. In other words, it is the structure of end words of a line that a poet needs to create when writing a poem.

Ex. One infant grows up and becomes a jockey a
Another plays basketball or hockey a
This one the prize ring hates to enter b (Poem 2)
That one becomes a tackle or center b
Rhyme scheme of the given stanza is - a a b b.

12. Rhyming Words: A rhyme is a repetition of similar sounding words occurring at the end of lines in poems.

Ex. To her fair works did Nature link
The human soul that through me ran;
And much it grieved my heart to think (Poem 3)
What Man has made of Man.
The Rhyming words are link - think & ran - man
ABOUT THE POET

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

THE MAIN CHARACTERS ARE:
1. The Poet
2. His Son

EXPLANATION OF POETIC LINES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Poem Line</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-3</td>
<td>Once upon a time, son, They used to laugh with their hearts And laugh with their eyes:</td>
<td>&quot;Once upon a time, son, They used to laugh with their hearts And laugh with their eyes:&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-6</td>
<td>But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes Search behind my shadow.</td>
<td>&quot;But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes Search behind my shadow.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-9</td>
<td>There was a time indeed They used to shake hands with their hearts: But that’s gone, son.</td>
<td>&quot;There was a time indeed They used to shake hands with their hearts: But that’s gone, son.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-12</td>
<td>Now they shake hands without hearts While their left hands search My empty pockets.</td>
<td>&quot;Now they shake hands without hearts While their left hands search My empty pockets.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Poem Line</td>
<td>Explanation</td>
</tr>
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<td>-----</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13-18</td>
<td>“Feel at home!”, ‘Come again’: They say, and when I come Again and feel At home, once, twice, There will be no thrice – For then I find doors shut on me.</td>
<td>“I have learned to say, “Feel at home!” ‘Come again’: They say, when I come Again and feel At home, once, twice, There will be no thrice – For then I find doors shut on me.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19-24</td>
<td>So I have learned many things, son. I have learned to wear many faces Like dresses – home face, Office face, street face, host face, Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles Like a fixed portrait smile.</td>
<td>“So I have learned many things, son. I have learned to wear many faces Like dresses – home face, Office face, street face, host face, Cocktail face, with all their conforming smiles Like a fixed portrait smile.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-27</td>
<td>And I have learned too To laugh with only my teeth And shake hands without my heart.</td>
<td>“And I have learned too To laugh with only my teeth And shake hands without my heart.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28-29</td>
<td>I have also learned to say, “Goodbye”, When I mean “Good-riddance”</td>
<td>“I have also learned to say, “Goodbye”, When I mean “Good-riddance”.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-32</td>
<td>To say “Glad to meet you”, Without being glad; and to say “It’s been Nice talking to you”, after being bored.</td>
<td>“To say “Glad to meet you”, Without being glad; and to say “It’s been Nice talking to you”, after being bored.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33-36</td>
<td>But believe me, son I want to be what I used to be When I was like you. I want To unlearn all these muting things</td>
<td>“But believe me, son I want to be what I used to be When I was like you. I want To unlearn all these muting things.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37-39</td>
<td>Most of all, I want to relearn How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror Shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!</td>
<td>“Most of all, I want to relearn How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror Shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sura’s XI Std Will to Win English UNIT 1 - Once Upon a Time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Poem Line</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40 - 43</td>
<td>So show me, son, How to laugh; show me how I used to laugh and smile Once upon a time when I was like you.</td>
<td>பாதுகாப்பாக காட்டுதல் பட்சம் என்னும் இருபத்து கருதப்பட்டுள்ள பொய்யான வெற்றிவாய்ப்புகளைப் பொய்யான வெற்றிவாய்ப்புகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்யச் செய்யத்தைக் கையற்றிருக்கிறது.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**GLOSSARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line No.</th>
<th>Word / Phrase</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>laugh with their teeth</td>
<td>to fake a laugh, laugh without associated emotions. (உயர்த்துக்கொள்ள திறக்கப்பட்டு திறக்கப்பட்டு)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>ice-block-cold eyes</td>
<td>eyes lacking a feeling of warmth or endearing expression (தூபித்துக் கொள்ள முன்னோடியினால் தம்சை)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>search behind my shadow</td>
<td>people are hypocritical and they don’t mean what they say (அரைநீங்கம் எருபுலி என்னும் பொய்யான வெற்றிவாய்ப்புகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்யச் செய்யத்தைக் கையற்றிருக்கிறது.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>indeed</td>
<td>In fact (அமைக்காமல்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 - 12</td>
<td>while their left hands search my empty pockets</td>
<td>evaluating the narrator’s worth and power or calculating how he could be exploited (அமைக்காமல் எருபுலி என்னும் பொய்யான வெற்றிவாய்ப்புகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்யச் செய்யத்தைக் கையற்றிருக்கிறது.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>shut</td>
<td>closed (சுத்தம்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>cocktail face</td>
<td>face showing mixed emotions (லிங்கமில்லாத முழுக்கால்)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 - 24</td>
<td>conforming smiles like a fixed portrait smile</td>
<td>wearing a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions (அரைநீங்கம் எருபுலி என்னும் பொய்யான வெற்றிவாய்ப்புகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்யச் செய்யத்தைக் கையற்றிருக்கிறது.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>portrait</td>
<td>picture (பிரிவுக்குறை)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>good-riddance</td>
<td>expression of relief at being free of an unwanted person (ஸேரூபால் எருபுலி என்னும் பொய்யான வெற்றிவாய்ப்புகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்யச் செய்யத்தைக் கையற்றிருக்கிறது)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>muting</td>
<td>expressionless / not expressed in speech (பொய்யான வெற்றிவாய்ப்புகளைப் பயிற்சி செய்யச் செய்யத்தைக் கையற்றிருக்கிறது)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>fangs</td>
<td>teeth of a venomous snake, used to inject poison (கெலிப்பை பிடித்து)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TEXTUAL QUESTIONS**

1. **Based on your understanding of the poem answer the following questions in one or two sentences each.**
   (Textbook Page No. 23)

   i. **What do you associate with the title of the poem?**

   The title, ‘Once upon a time’, makes one to feel as if the poet is talking about something that happened a long time ago. He **recalls** that in the past, people used to show their happiness from their hearts on meeting someone. But now a day’s people artificially behave. He has **contrasted** the past with the present in this poem thereby he justifies the title.

   recalls - அழுதி கைது, contrasted - முற்பெருமை
ii. What is the relationship between the narrator and the listener?

The relationship between the narrator and the listener is Father and Son.

iii. What happens to the poet when he visits someone for the third time?

When the poet visits someone’s home for the third time, he finds that their doors are closed. It seems that they are not interested to welcome him for the third time, considering him as a nuisance.

iv. Pick out the expressions that indicate conflicting ideas.

1. “laugh with their hearts” - “laugh with their teeth”
2. “shake hands without their hearts” - “shake hands with heart”
3. “Good-bye” - “Good-riddance”
4. “Glad to meet you” - “without being glad”
5. “It’s been nice talking to you” - “being bored”
6. “unlearn” - “relearn”
7. “Feel at home” “Come again” - “doors shut”

v. How does the poet compare his face with dresses?

The changing of faces is like changing of dresses. One has to have ‘home face’, ‘office face’, ‘street face’, ‘host face’, ‘cocktail face’ and so on. He has learned to wear many face-masks at different times, and with different people with whom he acts.

vi. What does the poet mean when he says ‘good bye’?

When the poet says ‘good-bye’, he means ‘good-riddance’, that is a feeling of relief when an unwanted person leaves.

vii. What pleasantries does the poet use to fake cordiality?

“laugh with their teeth”,
“laugh with their eyes”
“shake hands without their hearts”
“Good-bye”
“Glad to meet you”
“It’s been nice talking to you”

viii. What does he desire to unlearn and relearn?

He desires to unlearn all the muting things, which cause changes in his behaviour as a dishonest man.

He desires to relearn how to laugh wholeheartedly and genuinely with emotions and good feelings.

ix. How is the poet’s laugh reflected in the mirror?

The poet’s laugh with his teeth is reflected in the mirror like a snake’s poisonous teeth.

x. What does the poet long for?

The poet longs for the innocence, honesty, faithfulness and sincerity which are necessary for interacting with others.

xi. Mention the qualities the child in the poem symbolises.

The child in the poem symbolizes innocence, honesty, faithfulness and sincerity.
2. FILL IN THE BLANKS CHOOSING THE WORDS FROM THE BOX GIVEN AND COMPLETE THE SUMMARY OF THE POEM.

(Textbook Page No. 23)

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

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

Ans:

(a) duplicity  (b) adults  (c) genuine  (d) superficially  (e) falsity  (f) personal  (g) pleasantries  (h) facial  (i) masks  (j) fakes  (k) child  (l) unlearn  (m) relearn  (n) mirror  (o) fangs

3. A. INTERPRET EACH OF THE FOLLOWING EXPRESSIONS USED IN THE POEM, IN ONE OR TWO LINES.

(Textbook Page No. 24)

| i. | laugh with their eyes | laugh with their emotions, reflecting pleasure in their eyes. |
| ii. | shake hands without hearts | a handshake that does not reveal warmth but a routine formality. |
| iii. | like a fixed portrait smile | a standard deceitful artificial smile which does not change with personal feelings and emotions. |
| iv. | hands search my empty pockets | When they shake with their right hands with him, their left hands will search his empty pockets. That is they are evaluating the poet’s worth and power or calculating how he could be exploited. It shows that the people’s friendship and intimacy is all for selfish motives. |
| v. | to unlearn all these muting things | to get rid of the things which “mute” or silence his real emotions and wishes to return to a more natural style of living. |

B. READ THE LINES GIVEN BELOW AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS THAT FOLLOW.

(Textbook Page No. 24)

i. ‘But now they only laugh with their teeth, While their ice-block-cold eyes...’

a) Who are ‘they’?

They are the people who live at present, in modern times.

b) Explain: ice-block-cold eyes.

“Ice-block-cold eyes” means the eyes which are lacking a feeling of warmth or endearing expression.

c) Identify the figure of speech used here.

Metaphor.
ii. ‘Most of all, I want to relearn
How to laugh, for my laugh in the mirror
Shows only my teeth like a snake’s bare fangs!’

a) Why does the poet want to relearn how to laugh?
The poet wants to relearn how to laugh because his fake, artificial laugh in the mirror shows
only his teeth are like a snake’s poisonous teeth.

b) Whom does the poet want to relearn from?
The poet wants to relearn from his son.

c) Mention the figure of the speech used here.
Simile. (Direct comparison with the word “like”)

POEM COMPREHENSION AND POETIC DEVICES - ADDITIONAL

1. Once upon a time, son
They used to laugh with their hearts
And laugh with their eyes: ...

a) Who were ‘they’?
They were the people who lived in the past, in the olden days.

b) What is meant by “laugh with their hearts”?
Laugh with wholeheartedness and emotions.

2. “But now they only laugh with their teeth
While their ice-block-cold eyes
Search behind my shadow.”

a) What human attitude is expressed in these lines?
Human attitude which is fake, dishonest and artificial is expressed in these lines.

b) What is meant by “Search behind my shadow”?
It means that people are hypocritical and they don’t mean what they say.

3. “There was a time indeed
they used to shake hands with their hearts:
but that’s gone, son.”

a) What do the words “there was a time” refer to?
The words refer to a time long past.

b) What happened at that time?
At that time people used to greet each other with real pleasure and emotions.

4. “Now they shake hands without hearts
while their left hands search
my empty pockets”

a) Why do they search?
It is to evaluate whether the poet is rich or poor.

b) What are the alliterated words in the first line?
_hands, _hearts.
5. “I have learned to wear many faces
   Like dresses – home face”
   a) What has the poet learned?
      The poet has learned to wear many faces.
   b) What do the words “to wear many faces” stand for?
      The words stand for the different ways in which a person act or behave according to the
      need of a situation.
   c) What is the figure of speech employed here?
      Simile. (wearing many faces is ‘like’ wearing the dresses)

6. “I want to be what I used to be
   When I was like you. I want
   To unlearn all these muting things”
   a) What does the poet wish for?
      The poet wishes that he could once again be what he used to be. He wishes to be his
      honest character again.
   b) What is meant by “muting things”?
      The poet’s real emotions, which were in silenced stage.
   c) What is the meaning of “unlearn”?
      “Unlearn” means to get rid of the things which “mute” or silence his real emotions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IMPORTANT POETIC DEVICES IN THE POEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Repetition : “Once upon a time” in the 1st and last lines</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Simile : 1. “Conforming smile like a fixed portrait smile.”
          2. “I have learned to wear many faces like dresses” |
| Metaphor : “Ice-block cold eyes” |
| Sarcasm : “feel at home!” “come again”. |

C. EXPLAIN THE FOLLOWING LINES WITH REFERENCE TO THE CONTEXT. (Textbook Page No. 24)

i. Once upon a time, son
   They used to laugh with their eyes:
   Reference : These lines are from Gabriel Okara’s poem “Once Upon a Time.”
   Context : The poet tells his son how the people were honest in their behaviour in olden days.
   Explanation : The poet tells his son that in the olden days people used to laugh with their hearts.
                  When they laugh, they would do it wholeheartedly and with warmth. They used to
                  laugh with their emotions. They would laugh with their eyes and show pleasure with
                  them.

ii. There will be no thrice.
   Reference : This line is from Gabriel Okara’s poem “Once Upon a Time.”
   Context : The poet tells his son about the duplicity of the people who will invite and will not
              entertain the guests after two visits.
iii. I have learned to wear my faces

Like dresses ...

Reference: These lines are from Gabriel Okara’s poem “Once Upon a Time.”

Context: The poet tells his son that he has learned to wear his faces like dresses. In other words, it is to act or behave to the need of the situation.

Explanation: The poet has learned to act or behave to the need of the situation. The changing of masks is like changing of dresses. In home, he will have one face. In the office, he acts in one way to a person with different face. When he meets someone on the street he acts another way. When he acts with mixed emotions, he has to put on a cocktail mask. So, he has to wear a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions.

iv. I want to be what I used to be.

Reference: This line is from Gabriel Okara’s poem “Once Upon a Time.”

Context: The poet tells his son about his wishes that he could once again be what he used to be. He wishes to be in his honest character again.

Explanation: The poet tells his son that when he was at his younger days, he wanted to be an honest genuine person. He pleads his son to believe it as it is a truth. Now, he wants to get rid of the things which mute his real emotions and wishes to return to a more natural style of living.

TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

4. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN ABOUT 100 – 150 WORDS EACH. (Textbook Page No. 24)

i. Explain the things the poet has learnt when he grew to be an adult.

In his childhood, the poet was innocent, honest and sincere. But when he grew to be an adult, the society has changed him. He has learnt how to laugh without any warmth feelings. He learned to shake hands with others without wholeheartedness. He also has learnt to act or behave to the need of the situation for that he has to wear a standard deceitful artificial smile on all occasions. It looks like a smile in a fixed picture or a painting. He has learnt to say ‘goodbye’ wherein he actually has to say ‘good-riddance’, a feeling of relief when an unwanted person leaves. He has even learnt to say ‘glad to meet you’ without being glad. He also has learnt to say ‘it has been nice talking to you’, after being bored with his talks. So, he has learnt to keep his real character a secret and shows the world a fake character.

childhood - குழந்தைக் காலம், innocent - அப்பாவு, society - சமையல், warmth feelings - பனம் வாய்ப்புகள், wholeheartedness - மொழி, deceitful - மேல்புறக்கல்லு, artificial - வைந்துள்ள வாய்ப்பு, fake - பெருக்க

ii. This poem is nothing but a criticism of modern life. Justify this statement.

In this poem, the poet criticises the modern life style of people while comparing them with that of people of olden times. In the past, people were honest in their behaviour. When they laugh, they would do it wholeheartedly with warmth feeling. When you meet them, they will shake their hands with pleasure. But, nowadays, the people are hypocritical and their laugh is a fake one. There will not be any warmth in their handshakes. While shaking hands, they will evaluate your worth whether you are rich or poor. They will calculate how to exploit you. They will focus on their own personal gain.
They will invite you to their home. If you go there for third time, you will find their doors closed. You have to act or behave to the need of the situation like changing the face masks. It shows that in the modern life, the people’s friendship and intimacy is all for selfish motives.

iii. ‘Face is the index of the mind.’ Does this adage concur with the views of the poet?

Yes. As the face clearly reflects the inner feelings of an individual, it is regarded as the index of the mind. In this poem, the poet tells his son that his fake artificial laugh in the mirror shows only his teeth are like a snake’s poisonous teeth. He confesses that his childhood innocent character has now been changed and he feels that he is deeply unhappy with his fake personality. The poet tells that in the past-time, people used to laugh with their eyes. It means that their eyes show the pleasure with them. Further the poet says that he has learnt to act or behave to the need of the situation, for that he tells it is to wear many faces like dresses. He wears several faces depends upon the moods such as home face, office face, street face, host face and cocktail face. So, this adage concurs with the views of the poet.

5. **Listening Activity**

First read the questions given below. Next, listen to an excerpt from a poem read out by your teacher or played in a recorder. Note how a child admires and praises the abilities of his/her father. Then tick the right answers from the options given.

i) When the ________ needs to be repaired, they have to hire a man.
   a) heater  b) furnace  c) stove  d) oven  [Ans: (b)]

ii) Father knows no word like ________.
    a) fail  b) frail  c) jail  d) snail  [Ans: (a)]

iii) It is certain that the father would restore the ________ of the family members.
    a) glory  b) prosperity  c) confidence  d) happiness  [Ans: (c)]

iv) The father will not be able to mend a broken ________.
    a) table  b) bench  c) chair  d) stool  [Ans: (c)]

v) The children expect their ________ to guide them in action.
    a) mother  b) father  c) teacher  d) guardian  [Ans: (a)]
William Sydney Porter, known by his pen name O. Henry, was an American short story writer. His stories are known for their surprise endings. O. Henry was born in Greensboro, North Carolina on September 11, 1862. His father was a physician. His mother died of Tuberculosis, when he was three. He was educated at his Aunt Lina's private school until he was fifteen, and in his teen years, he worked at his uncle's pharmacy and became a licensed pharmacist. He moved to New York in 1920 and began publishing stories frequently in all of the top magazines. His works romanticized the life of ordinary people in New York city. His stories are well-known throughout the world. They expressed the effect of coincidence on character and often had unexpected twist in the end. His stories are also noted for their witticism and clever word play.

His short story ‘After Twenty Years’ was first published in the Sunday edition of the New York world in 1905. A few of his other popular short stories are ‘The Gift of the Magi,’ ‘The Cop and the Anthem,’ The Ransom of Red Chief,’ ‘A Retrieved Reformation’ and ‘The Third Ingredient’.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS</th>
<th>வரிசைத்திட்டம்</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show, for spectators were few. The time was barely 10 o’ clock at night, but chilly gustes of wind with a taste of rain them had well nigh deepcooled the streets.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>பாட்லக்கள் மணிப்புத்துறையில் உள்ள காட்சிகள், பாடலியார் காலத்துக்கு முந்தைய கவனம் வாய்ந்த வழிநாட்டு குழு (beat) பிரதையுடன் தெரியாத அத்தினியல் வழிநாடு (avenue) குறுகை (impressively) நொய்யலுக்கான வனவியல். குரு குறுகை அத்தினியல் வனவியல் (habitual). அது வேதிய நூற்றாண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னராக (show) வர்ஷையும். ஏற்றில் பாடலித் திண்டடாரியல் (spectators) தேர்த்த விளக்கம். அப்படி வழிநாட்டு முதல் 10 மணி கால குறுகை காட்சி விளக்கம் நூற்றாண்டு வனவியல் பாடலித் திண்டடாரியல் நூற்றாண்டு வழிநாட்டு குறுகை (nigh) குற்றுத்திட்டத்தில்.</td>
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</table>

| Trying doors as he went, twirling his club with many intricate and artful movements, turning now and then to cast his watchful eye adown the pacific thoroughfare, the officer, with his stalwart form and slight swagger, made a fine picture of a guardian of the peace. The vicinity was one that kept early hours. Now and then you might see the lights of a cigar store or of an all night lunch counter; but the majority of the doors belonged to business places that had long since been closed. |
| கணால் காட்சிகளின் குழு (club) மணிப்பு பாடல் (twirling) அவர் காண்பிக்க காண்பிக்க காலத்துக்கு முந்தைய. ஏற்று காலத்துக்கு முந்தைய (stalwart), அவர் திண்டடாரியல் வனவியல் நூற்றாண்டு (swagger), அவர் காண்பிக்க காண்பிக்க போன்ற திண்டடாரியல் குறுகை (vicinity) காண்பிக்க காண்பிக்க வழிநாடு குறுகை (nigh). போன்ற காலத்துக்கு முந்தைய (stalwart) திண்டடாரியல் நூற்றாண்டு வனவியல் காலத்துக்கு முந்தைய (vicinity) காண்பிக்க காண்பிக்க வழிநாடு குறுகை (nigh).
TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS

When about midway of a certain block the policeman suddenly slowed his walk. In the doorway of a darkened hardware store a man leaned, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. As the policeman walked up to him the man spoke up quickly.

“It’s all right, officer,” he said, reassuringly. “I’m just waiting for a friend. It’s an appointment made twenty years ago. Sounds a little funny to you, doesn’t it? Well, I’ll explain if you’d like to make certain it’s all straight. About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands—Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant.”

“Until five years ago,” said the policeman. “It was torn down then.”

The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set.

“Twenty years ago tonight,” said the man, “I dined here at Big Joe Brady’s with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune. You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York; he thought it was the only place on earth. Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come. We figured that in twenty years each of us ought to have our destiny worked out and our fortunes made, whatever they were going to be.”
“It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman. “Rather a long time between meets, though, it seems to me. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”

“Well, yes, for a time we corresponded,” said the other. “But after a year or two we lost track of each other. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively. But I know Jimmy will meet me here if he’s alive, for he always was the truest, staunchest old chap in the world. He’ll never forget. I came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight, and it’s worth it if my old partner turns up.”

The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.

“The waiting man twirled his club and took a step or two. “I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?”

“I should say not!” said the other. “I’ll give him half an hour at least. If Jimmy is alive on earth he’ll be here by that time. So long, officer.”

“The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two. “I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?”

“‘I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?’”

The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.

“The waiting man twirled his club and took a step or two. “I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?”

“The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two. “I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?”

“The policeman twirled his club and took a step or two. “I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?”
**TEXTUAL PARAGRAPHS**

“Good-night, sir,” said the policeman, passing on along his beat, trying doors as he went.

There was now a fine, cold drizzle falling, and the wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady blow. The few foot passengers astir in that quarter hurried dismally and silently along with coat collars turned high and pocketed hands. And in the door of the hardware store the man who had come a thousand miles to fill an appointment, uncertain almost to absurdity, with the friend of his youth, smoked his cigar and waited.

About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long overcoat, with collar turned up to his ears, hurried across from the opposite side of the street. He went directly to the waiting man.

“Is that you, Bob?” he asked, doubtfully.

“Is that you, Jimmy Wells?” cried the man in the door.

“Bless my heart!” exclaimed the new arrival, grasping both the other’s hands with his own. “It’s Bob, sure as fate. I was certain I’d find you here if you were still in existence. Well, well, well! Twenty years is a long time. The old restaurant’s gone, Bob; I wish it had lasted, so we could have had another dinner there. How has the West treated you, old man?”

“Bully; it has given me everything I asked it for. You’ve changed lots, Jimmy. I never thought you were so tall by two or three inches.”

“Oh, I grew a bit after I was twenty.”

“Doing well in New York, Jimmy?”

“Moderately. I have a position in one of the city departments. Come on, Bob; we’ll go around to a place I know of, and have a good long talk about old times.”
The two men started up the street, arm in arm. The man from the West, his egotism enlarged by success, West, beginning to outline the history of his career. The other, submerged in his overcoat, listened with interest.

At the corner stood a drug store, brilliant with electric lights. When they came into this glare each of them turned simultaneously to gaze upon the other’s face. The man from the West stopped suddenly and released his arm.

“You’re not Jimmy Wells,” he snapped. “Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man’s nose from a Roman to a pug.”

“It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one,” said the tall man. “You’ve been under arrest for ten minutes, ‘Silky’ Bob. Chicago thinks you may have dropped over our way and wires us she wants to have a chat with you. Going quietly, are you? That’s sensible. Now, before we go on to the station here’s a note I was asked to hand you. You may read it here at the window. It’s from Patrolman Wells.”

The man from the West unfolded the little piece of paper handed to him. His hand was steady when he began to read, but it trembled a little by the time he had finished. The note was rather short.

“Bob, I was at the appointed place on time. When you struck the match to light your cigar I saw it was the face of the man wanted in Chicago. Somehow I couldn’t do it myself, so I went around and got a plainclothes man to do the job:’

– JIMMY
Glossary

- absurdity - quality of being silly and foolish
- adown - in a lower place
- astir - in an excited state
- avenue - a wide street
- barely - almost not
- cast - turn of direct
- chum - a close friend
- depeopled - without people
- destiny - fate
- dismally - without happiness and cheer
- egotism - a feeling of self importance
- gaze - look steadily
- groove - a dull routine that does not change
- gusts - a sudden strong rush of wind
- habitual - regular
- impressively - admirably
- intricate - complicated
- nigh - almost
- outline - describe
- plodder - one who toils slowly but steadily
- proposition - theory or system
- puffs - a short explosive burst of wind
- razor - edge - a critical situation
- reassuringly - making someone feel less doubtful
- stalwart - physically strong
- staunchest - very loyal and committed in attitude
- swagger - walk in a confident way
- twirling - twisting and spinning around
- vicinity - the surrounding area
- wits - intelligent people

Textual Questions

1. Answer the following questions in a sentence or two each, based on your understanding of the story.
   (Textbook Page No. 31)
   
   a. Describe the appearance of the policeman on the beat.
      The policeman appeared physically strong and walked confidently making a fine picture of a guardian of the peace.
   
   b. What did he keep doing while on his rounds?
      He moved up the avenue impressively, trying doors as he went, twirling his club with many complicated and artful movements, and casting his watchful eye in the surrounding areas.

   twirling - astir, club - adown (as in), casting - adown
c. Why were the streets devoid of people?
   Chilly gusts of wind with some drizzling had almost made the street devoid of people.

```
gusts - றாடுக் கறதை, devoid - குவித்து உடல்மை
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d. What story did the man standing near the hardware store tell the passing cop?
   He told the policeman that he is waiting for his friend who is expected to come there to meet him. It is an appointment made twenty years ago, when they parted.

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parted - பிடித்து வீடை
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e. What used to be there in the place of that shop twenty years ago?
   There used to be a restaurant named “Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant” in the place of the hardware store.

f. Describe the man awaiting the arrival of his friend.
   The man had a pale square jawed face with keen eyes and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large oddly set diamond.

```
square jawed - ரத்தையது கனவாழு், scarf - குத்தது பாடை, diamond - கட்டக்
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g. Why did the friends part ways?
   Bob wanted to go to the West to make his fortune, but Jimmy Wells was a type of person, who would never leave New York. So they parted.

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fortune - பெரும்பாலம் தலைமை
```

h. When and how did Bob realise that the tall man was not his friend?
   When the two men came into the brightness of lights at the corner of the street, they gazed upon each other’s face. Then Bob realized that the new arrival was not Jimmy Wells, as his nose was entirely different from the nose of his old friend.

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gazed - கோண்டு வருத்த
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i. Who was the tall man?
   The tall man was a plainclothes officer.

j. What did he give Bob?
   He gave a note to Bob. He was asked to give this note to Bob by his friend Jimmy Wells, who was a patrolman.

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patrolman - பார்ச்சல் வல்லர்
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**VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL**

1. What do you see now and then on the avenue where the cop patrols?
   Now and then, you might see the lights of a cigar store or an all night lunch counter.

2. To whom does the majority of the doors in the avenue belong to?
   The majority of the doors belonged to the Business places.

3. Where and why did the policeman suddenly slowed his walk?
   In the mid way of a certain block, the policeman suddenly slowed his walk, as he saw a man, standing in the doorway of a hardware store.

4. What was the man doing there?
   He was leaning on a post with an unlit cigar in his mouth.

```
unlit cigar - உன்றுகூட்டலாம் குறுக்கின்
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5. How did the policeman see the face of the man standing at the hardware store?
   When the man in the doorway, struck a match to lit his cigar, the policeman saw his face.

6. What did the two friends do at the restaurant, twenty years back?
   They dined together at the restaurant, twenty years ago.

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dined - கூறாத்து வாழா
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7. Why was Jimmy Wells unwilling to go elsewhere?
   Jimmy Wells was unwilling to leave New York, as he thought that New York was the only place on earth to lead a good life.

8. How does Bob describe his friend to the policeman?
   Bob describes his friend Jimmy Wells as the truest and staunchest old chap in the world. He was also a good fellow, who is slow and steady toiler.

9. What did the tall man suggest Bob to do?
   He suggested that they can go to a place, known to him and can have long talk about old times.

10. Who was Bob in Chicago?
    He was a criminal wanted in Chicago. He earned a criminal nick name as “Silky Bob”.

2. STATE WHETHER THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS ARE TRUE OR FALSE.
   (Textbook Page No. 31)

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

ADDITIONAL: STATE TRUE OR FALSE

1. Chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain in them had well almost crowded the streets. [Ans: False]
2. When about midway of a certain block, the policeman suddenly hastened his walk. [Ans: False]
3. As the policeman walked up to him, the man spoke up quickly. [Ans: True]
4. There was a theatre long ago in the place of the hardware store. [Ans: False]
5. The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. [Ans: True]
6. His scarf pin was a large diamond oddly set. [Ans: True]
7. After five years, they lost track of each other. [Ans: False]
8. Bob had come hundred miles to fill an appointment. [Ans: False]
9. A tall man in a long overcoat with collar turned up to his ears hurried across from the opposite side of the street. [Ans: True]
10. Bob said that he never thought that his friend Jimmy was so tall by four or five inches. [Ans: False]

3. WHAT DOES EACH OF THE FOLLOWING MEAN IN THE STORY? CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION.
   (Textbook Page No. 32)

   a) on the beat:
      i) moving around hitting every one with a stick ii) on duty walking around the assigned area
      iii) marching with his heart beating fast [Ans: (ii)]
b) a guardian of peace:
   i) a watchman  
   ii) a holy man  
   iii) a policeman  
   [Ans: (iii)]

c) arm in arm:
   i) with arms linked together  
   ii) with weapons in hands  
   iii) with handcuffs on wrists  
   [Ans: (i)]

e) plainclothes man:
   i) a man who wears simple clothes for grand occasions  
   ii) a policeman in civilian clothes while on duty  
   iii) a cine artist in ordinary costumes  
   [Ans: (ii)]

**ADDITIONAL**: CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION.

1. deepeopleed the street:
   i) devoid of people  
   ii) crowded with people  
   iii) limited people  
   [Ans: (i)]

2. bed of roses:
   i) a bed full of noses  
   ii) comfortable life  
   iii) soft bed  
   [Ans: (ii)]

3. torn down:
   i) mending the building  
   ii) to pull apart  
   iii) to distress greatly  
   [Ans: (ii)]

4. keen eyes:
   i) beautiful eyes  
   ii) recognise something  
   iii) sharp eyes  
   [Ans: (iii)]

5. destiny worked out:
   i) future to be exercised  
   ii) fate worked out  
   iii) fate controlled  
   [Ans: (ii)]

6. fortunes made:
   i) making a large amount of money  
   ii) withdrawing a handsome amount  
   iii) a chance of luck  
   [Ans: (i)]

7. lost track:
   i) slip away  
   ii) lose something  
   iii) to no longer know what is happening  
   [Ans: (iii)]

8. turns up:
   i) arriving often unexpectedly  
   ii) appear now and then  
   iii) disappear completely  
   [Ans: (i)]

9. uncertain puffs:
   i) to swell out  
   ii) uncertain bursts of winds  
   iii) to boost or promote  
   [Ans: (ii)]

10. still in existence:
    i) still living  
    ii) sitting still  
    iii) still in reality  
    [Ans: (i)]

4. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN THREE OR FOUR SENTENCES EACH.**
    (Textbook Page No. 32)

a. What did Bob share with the cop about their friendship?
   
   Bob said that Jimmy Wells, his friend, was the finest chap in the world. They grew as brothers together in New York.
b. What are the strengths and weaknesses of Jimmy Wells from Bob’s point of view?

From Bob’s point of view, Jimmy was the truest, staunchest old chap in the world. He’ll never forget to come to meet him if he is alive. He is slow in his work but toils steadily.

alive - տեղափոխել, toils - աշխատել

c. Was Bob hopeful of his friend’s arrival? How do you know?

Yes, Bob was hopeful of his friend’s arrival as he was his truest, staunchest old chap who will definitely come if he was alive.

d. How did the cop come to understand that Bob had been successful in the West?

When Bob checks the time on his watch, which is adorned with diamonds, the cop comes to understand that Bob had been successful in the West.

adorned - զարդարված

e. Bob’s life in the West was not a bed of roses. Give reasons.

Bob informed the cop that he had to fight for his success in the West. In the West, he learned how to fight for what you want.

f. Why didn’t Jimmy Wells, being a cop himself, arrest Bob?

As he did not have the nerve to arrest his old friend, he found a plainclothes officer to arrest him.

nerve - նորմ, good position - տեղակայված

g. Who do you think has been more successful between the two? Give reasons.

Jimmy Wells has been more successful between the two as he has occupied a good position in the city department.

good position - տեղակայված

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL

1. What did the man at the door way, assures the officer begins to question him?

Before the officer can begin to question, the man assures him that he is not a burglar. He is merely waiting for a friend which is an appointment made twenty years back.

burglar - բուրգլար

2. Why couldn’t Bob drag Jimmy out of New York?

Bob couldn’t drag Jimmy out of New York, as Jimmy thought that New York was the only place on earth to lead a good life.

3. When the policeman questions Bob whether he had spoken to his friend after their partition, what did Bob say?

Bob answered that for a time, they corresponded. But after a year or two, they lost track of each other.

4. From how far has Bob come to meet his friend Jimmy?

Bob has come a thousand miles to stand in the doorway of the hardware store to meet his friend Jimmy.

5. How attractive was Bob’s watch?

Bob’s watch looked handsome. Its lid was studded with small diamonds.

studded - զարդարված

6. According to Bob, what is the difference between New York and the West?

According to Bob, a man gets into a dull routine that does not change in New York. But in the West, you learn how to fight for what you want to get.

7. Describe the appearance of the tall man, who posed as Jimmy Wells?

The tall man, who posed as Jimmy Wells, was wearing a long overcoat with the collar turned up to his ears.
8. Why did the tall man wished that the old restaurant lasted there?
   The tall man (Jimmy Wells) wished that the old restaurant lasted, so that they could have had another dinner there.

9. What was there at the corner of the street?
   At the corner of the street, stood a drug store lit brightly with electric lights.

10. What was the reaction shown by Bob, when he read the note given by the tall man?
    His hand was steady, when he began to read the note. But it **trembled** a little by the time, he had finished reading it.

### TEXTUAL PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS

5. **ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN A PARAGRAPH OF ABOUT 150 WORDS EACH.**
   (Textbook Page No. 32)

   a. **Compare and contrast the character of Jimmy Wells and Bob with suitable references from the story to support your view.**

   Jimmy and Bob have known each other all their lives. They **grew up** in the same neighbourhood in New York. They played together like all other kids. They were raised there in New York just like two brothers together. When they **parted**, Bob was only eighteen and Jimmy was twenty years old. It is noteworthy that Bob, the adventurous one, had to travel a thousand miles in order to keep that appointment, whereas Jimmy Wells a **conservative** one wishes to stay in New York.

   O. Henry **contrasts** two different characters who have two different philosophies and two different value systems. Bob is greedy and materialistic. He wants to make a lot of money, buy a lot of things, enjoy a life of luxury and display his success **conspicuously**. And he doesn’t care how he gets the money. Jimmy is **conventional** and conservative. He wants a good steady job that is socially useful. He wants a home and a family. The two men’s different **philosophies** take them on different **paths**.

   b. **‘Means should justify the end’. Explain this adage with reference to O. Henry’s story.**

   The appointment between Bob and Jimmy to meet again in twenty years was just for the sake of reunion. People enjoy seeing each other again after the passage of time and hearing what happened during that period of time. Bob was going to leave New York the next day. He and Jimmy had been friends since early childhood. Both **hated** to think they were going to be parted. So they made a sentimental agreement to meet again at the same place. They didn’t realize how much people could change in that length of time. They were too young to know nothing stayed the same. The two friends Jimmy Wells and Bob had desperate lifestyles reflecting their contrasting values, which are represented by their chosen locales. Jimmy chose to stay in New York. But Bob showed interest to go to the West to make his fortune. No doubt, he made his fortune, but through **wrong means**. He became the most wanted criminal in Chicago. But Jimmy Wells, obtained a decent position in the city police department. The two friends’ different means take them to meet different ends.

   c. **‘Tell me who your friends are and I shall tell you who you are’. How will you explain this statement in the light of Jimmy’s and Bob’s friendship?**

   The fact that both men showed up for their promised meeting after twenty years shows that they were once very close friends. However, it does not prove that they are still close friends. As soon as Jimmy realizes that Bob is the man wanted by the Chicago police, his feeling of friendship would have **diminished** considerably. The story ‘After Twenty Years’ is based on the fact that people change.
change in Jimmy and Bob is more extreme than in most cases, as it symbolizes what happens to most friendships over time. They are on the opposite sides of the law. The above statement does not fit in the light of Jimmy’s and Bob’s friendship.

d. **To your shock, you find out that your close friend is indulging in some wrong activity. Will you avoid him / her or try to correct him / her? Give reasons for your answer.**

My close friend Geetha sometimes *indulges* in copying during the examination. She is good in sports, very helpful but she does not show any interest in studies. That’s why she indulges in this wrong activity of copying. I have warned her so many times not to do that. But she ignores my warning and advice. Recently, she was copying in the half-yearly exam and was passing the paper to other girls. The *invigilator* caught her red-handed and took her to the Principal. She was suspended for a week for her wrong activity. Now she realizes her fault. I have advised her and corrected her to go on the right path. I also assured her that I will help her to prepare for her *forthcoming* exams. If she works hard, she is sure to get success.

**PARAGRAPH QUESTIONS - ADDITIONAL**

1. **What evidence shows Bob and Jimmy Wells are proud of their accomplishments in ‘After Twenty Years’ by O. Henry?**

   In the exposition of O. Henry’s ‘After Twenty Years’, Jimmy Wells, confident in his profession, is described by the narrator as making a fine picture of a guardian of the peace. A *conscientious* policeman, Jimmy recognizes ‘Silky Bob’s face as that of a man wanted in Chicago. However, he does not display his recognition. Instead, Jimmy lets the other man explain why he waits in a doorway on this policeman’s beat. Later, when he writes to Bob that he does not have the heart to arrest his old friend, Jimmy demonstrates his wisdom and professionalism. Proudf that he has acquired wealth, Bob displays a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds, as he checks the time. He tells the policeman that he has *competed* with some of the sharpest *wits* to make a good fortune. He boasts that he has done very well out in the West.

2. **What type of Irony is found in the story ‘After Twenty Years’?**

   O. Henry’s story ‘After Twenty Years’ is an example of situational *irony*. The main ironic twist occurs at the very end. ‘Silky’ Bob realizes that he has travelled a thousand miles to meet his old friend Jimmy Wells and in the meantime, Jimmy Wells has become a policeman who recognizes Bob as the man wanted by the Chicago police and has him arrested. In *situational* irony, the actual events turns out to be different from what was expected. Bob expected a pleasant meeting with an old friend and ended up being taken off to Jail. The reader is just as surprised by this turn of event as ‘Silky’ Bob. Perhaps Bob should have gotten an intuition warning when he found that the restaurant, where he and Jimmy had agreed to meet after twenty years had been *torn* down five years ago. This, in itself is situational irony. But the main twist of the situational irony is when Bob realizes that the man who has *grasped* him by his hands is not Jimmy Wells and that he had been speaking to Jimmy Wells without knowing it.
I. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING BY CHOOSING THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM THE OPTIONS GIVEN.

1. The policeman on the beat moved up the ________ impressively.
   a) street       b) road       c) avenue       d) path [Ans: (c)]

2. The ________ was one that kept early hours.
   a) shop       b) vicinity       c) company       d) office [Ans: (b)]

3. “It sound ________ interesting”.
   a) quite       b) very       c) much       d) pretty [Ans: (d)]

4. The waiting man pulled out a ________ watch.
   a) costly       b) handsome       c) pretty       d) cute [Ans: (b)]

5. A man gets in a ________ in New York.
   a) habit       b) line       c) hotel       d) groove [Ans: (d)]

6. ‘Oh, I grew a bit after I was ________.
   a) twenty       b) twenty-five       c) thirty       d) forty [Ans: (a)]

7. The policeman twirled his ________ and took a step or two.
   a) stick       b) gun       c) club       d) leg [Ans: (c)]

8. At the corner, stood a ________ brilliant with electric lights.
   a) drug store       b) shop       c) hotel       d) theatre [Ans: (a)]

9. The man from the West stopped suddenly and ________ his arm.
   a) caught       b) released       c) pulled       d) seized [Ans: (b)]

10. “Bob, I was at the ________ place on time.”
    a) fixed       b) appointed       c) selected       d) chosen [Ans: (b)]

Identify ‘Who’ said to ‘Whom’

1. “I’m just waiting for a friend. It’s an appointment made twenty years ago.”
   - Bob to the policeman.

2. “Sounds a little funny to you, doesn’t it?”
   - Bob to the policeman.

3. “About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant.”
   - Bob to the policeman.

4. “Twenty years ago tonight, I dined here at Big Joe Brady’s with Jimmy Wells.”
   - Bob to the policeman.

5. “He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together.”
   - Bob to the policeman.

6. “I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.”
   - Bob to the policeman.

7. “The next morning, I was to start for the West to make my fortune.”
   - Bob to the policeman.

8. “You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York.”
   - Bob to the policeman.

9. “Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”
   - The policeman to Bob.

10. “Well, yes, for a time we corresponded, But after a year or two, we lost track of each other.”
    - Bob to the policeman.
11. “I came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight.” - Bob to the policeman.
12. “Three minutes to ten,” “It was exactly ten o’clock when we parted here at the restaurant door.” - Bob to the policeman.
13. “Did pretty well out West, didn’t you?” - Bob to the policeman.
14. “You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well.” - Bob to the policeman.
15. “It takes the West to put a razor-edge on him.” - Bob to the policeman.
16. “I’ll be on my way. Hope your friend comes around all right. Going to call time on him sharp?” - The policeman to Bob.
17. “Well, well, well! – Twenty years is a long time.” - The tall man to Bob.
18. “Bully; it has given me everything I asked it for.” - Bob to the tall man.
19. “Oh, I grew a bit after I was twenty.” - The tall man to Bob.
20. “Moderately. I have a position in one of the city departments.” - The tall man to Bob.
22. “Twenty years is a long time, but not long enough to change a man’s nose from a Roman to a pug.” - Bob to the tall man.
23. “It sometimes changes a good man into a bad one” - The tall man to Bob.
24. “You’ve been under arrest for ten minutes, ‘Silky’ Bob.” - The tall (police)man to Bob.
25. “Now, before we go on to the station, here’s a note, I was asked to hand you.” - The tall man to Bob.
26. “Bob, I was at the appointed place on time.” - Jimmy Wells to Bob.
27. “Somehow I couldn’t do it myself, so I went around and got a plainclothes man to do the job.” - Jimmy Wells to Bob.

**Exercises : Identify ‘Who’ Said to ‘Whom’ - Additional**

1. “Sounds a little funny to you, doesn’t it?”
   (a) The policeman to Jimmy
   (b) Bob to the policeman
   (c) Jimmy to the policeman
   (d) Bob to himself
   [Ans: (b)]

2. “He and I were raised here in New York.”
   (a) The policeman to Bob
   (b) Bob to the tall man
   (c) Bob to the policeman
   (d) The tall man to Bob
   [Ans: (c)]

3. “I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.”
   (a) Jimmy to the tall man
   (b) The tall man to Jimmy
   (c) The policeman to Bob
   (d) Bob to the policeman
   [Ans: (d)]

4. “Did pretty well out West, didn’t you?”
   (a) Bob to the policeman
   (b) The policeman to Bob
   (c) The tall man to Bob
   (d) The tall man to Jimmy
   [Ans: (d)]

5. “Doing well in New York, Jimmy?”
   (a) The tall man to Bob
   (b) Bob to the tall man
   (c) Bob to the tall man
   (d) The tall man to himself
   [Ans: (b)]

6. “It takes the West to put a razor-edge on him.”
   (a) Bob to the policeman
   (b) The policeman to Bob
   (c) Jimmy to the tall man
   (d) The tall man to Jimmy
   [Ans: (a)]
7. “You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well.”
   (a) The policeman to Bob
   (b) Bob to the policeman
   (c) The tall man to Jimmy
   (d) Bob to Jimmy
   [Ans: (b)]

8. “Bob, I was at the appointed place on time.”
   (a) Bob to Jimmy Wells
   (b) Jimmy Wells to Bob
   (c) The tall man to Bob
   (d) Jimmy to the tall man
   [Ans: (b)]

Re-Arranging The Following Sentences

REARRANGE THE JUMBLED SENTENCES.

1. a. Chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain them had well nigh deepeopled the streets.
   b. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show.
   c. The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively.
   d. The spectators were few.
   e. The time was barely 10 o’ clock at night.
   Ans : c, b, d, e, a

   c. The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively.
   b. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show.
   d. The spectators were few.
   e. The time was barely 10 o’ clock at night.
   a. Chilly gusts of wind with a taste of rain them had well nigh deepeopled the streets.

2. a. As the policeman walked up to him, the man spoke up quickly.
   b. “I’m just waiting for a friend.”
   c. In the doorway of a darkened hardware store a man leaned, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth.
   d. When about midway of a certain block the policeman suddenly slowed his walk.
   e. “It’s all right, officer,” he said, reassuringly.
   Ans : d, c, a, e, b

   d. When about midway of a certain block the policeman suddenly slowed his walk.
   c. In the doorway of a darkened hardware store a man leaned, with an unlighted cigar in his mouth.
   a. As the policeman walked up to him, the man spoke up quickly.
   e. “It’s all right, officer,” he said, reassuringly.
   b. “I’m just waiting for a friend.”

3. a. His scarf pin was a lar ge diamond, oddly set.
   b. About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands-Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant.”
   c. “Until five years ago,” said the policeman. “It was torn down then.”
   d. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow.
   e. The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar.
   Ans : b, c, e, d, a

   b. About that long ago there used to be a restaurant where this store stands-Big Joe’ Brady’s restaurant.”
   c. “Until five years ago,” said the policeman. “It was torn down then.”
   e. The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar.
d. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow.

a. His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set.

4. a. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.
   b. He thought it was the only place on earth.
   c. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together.
   d. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune.
   e. You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York.

**Ans:** c, a, d, e, b

   c. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together.
      a. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty.
      d. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune.
      e. You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York.

b. He thought it was the only place on earth.

c. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together.

d. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune.

e. You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York.

5. a. “Well, yes, for a time we corresponded,” said the other.
   b. “It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman.
   c. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively.
   d. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”
   e. But after a year or two we lost track of each other.

**Ans:** b, d, a, e, c

   b. “It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman.
   d. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”
      a. “Well, yes, for a time we corresponded,” said the other.
      e. But after a year or two we lost track of each other.

5. a. “Well, yes, for a time we corresponded,” said the other.
   b. “It sounds pretty interesting,” said the policeman.
   c. You see, the West is a pretty big proposition, and I kept hustling around over it pretty lively.
   d. Haven’t you heard from your friend since you left?”
   e. But after a year or two we lost track of each other.

6. a. The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch.
   b. I came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight.
   c. I know Jimmy will meet me here if he’s alive.
   d. It’s worth it if my old partner turns up.
   e. The lids of it set with small diamonds.

**Ans:** c, b, d, a, e

   c. I know Jimmy will meet me here if he’s alive.
   b. I came a thousand miles to stand in this door tonight.
   d. It’s worth it if my old partner turns up.
   a. The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch.
   e. The lids of it set with small diamonds.

7. a. It was exactly ten o’clock when we parted here at the restaurant door.
   b. You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well.
   c. He was a kind of plodder, though, good fellow as he was.
   d. “Did pretty well out West, didn’t you?” asked the policeman.
   e. “Three minutes to ten,” he announced.
Ans: e, a, d, b, c

e. “Three minutes to ten,” he announced.
a. It was exactly ten o’clock when we parted here at the restaurant door.
d. “Did pretty well out West, didn’t you?” asked the policeman.
b. You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well.
c. He was a kind of plodder, though, good fellow as he was.

8. a. “Hope your friend comes around all right.”
b. “I should say not!” said the other.
c. “I’ll be on my way.”
d. “I’ll give him half an hour at least.”
e. Going to call time on him sharp.”

Ans: c, a, e, b, d

c. “I’ll be on my way.”
a. “Hope your friend comes around all right.”
e. “Going to call time on him sharp.”
b. “I should say not!” said the other.
d. “I’ll give him half an hour at least.”

9. a. The few foot passengers astir in that quarter hurried dismally and silently.
b. And in the doorway of the hardware store, the man who had come a thousand miles, waited.
c. About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long overcoat, hurried across the street.
d. There was a fine, cold drizzle falling.
e. And the wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady below.

Ans: d, e, a, b, c

d. There was a fine, cold drizzle falling.
e. And the wind had risen from its uncertain puffs into a steady below.
a. The few foot passengers astir in that quarter hurried dismally and silently.
b. And in the doorway of the hardware store, the man who had come a thousand miles, waited.
c. About twenty minutes he waited, and then a tall man in a long overcoat, hurried across the street.

10. a. The other, submerged in his overcoat, listened with interest.
b. The two men started up the street, arm in arm.
c. At the corner stood a drug store, brilliant with electric lights.
d. When they came into this glare each of them turned simultaneously to gaze upon the other’s face.
e. The man from the West, his egotism enlarged by success, was beginning to outline the history of his career.

Ans: b, e, a, c, d

b. The two men started up the street, arm in arm.
e. The man from the West, his egotism enlarged by success, was beginning to outline the history of his career.
a. The other, submerged in his overcoat, listened with interest.
c. At the corner stood a drug store, brilliant with electric lights.
d. When they came into this glare each of them turned simultaneously to gaze upon the other’s face.
1. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

The policeman on the beat moved up the avenue impressively. The impressiveness was habitual and not for show, for spectators were few. The time was barely 10 o’clock at night, but chilly gustes of wind with a taste of rain them had well deepened the streets.

Trying doors as he went, twirling his club with many intricate and artful movements, turning now and then to cast his watchful eye adown the pacific thoroughfare, the officer, with his stalwart form movements, turning now and then to cast his watchful eye adown the pacific thoroughfare, the officer, with his stalwart form

Answer the following question:

a. How did the policeman move up the street?
The policeman on duty moved up the wide street impressively.
b. Was the impressiveness for a show or a regular routine?
The impressiveness was a regular routine and was not for any show.
c. What made the street devoid of people?
Gusts of wind with a few drizzles made the street devoid of streets.
d. Who was the ‘guardian of peace’?
The policeman on duty was the ‘guardian of peace’.
e. To whom does the majority of doors belong to?
The majority of doors belong to the Business places that had long since been closed.

2. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

“Until five years ago,” said the policeman. “It was torn down then.”

The man in the doorway struck a match and lit his cigar. The light showed a pale, square-jawed face with keen eyes, and a little white scar near his right eyebrow. His scarf pin was a large diamond, oddly set.

Answer the following question:

a. Where did the two friends dine?
The two friends dined at Big Joe Brady’s restaurant.

3. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

“Twenty years ago tonight,” said the man, “I dined here at Big Joe Brady’s with Jimmy Wells, my best chum, and the finest chap in the world. He and I were raised here in New York, just like two brothers, together. I was eighteen and Jimmy was twenty. The next morning I was to start for the West to make my fortune. You couldn’t have dragged Jimmy out of New York; he thought it was the only place on earth. Well, we agreed that night that we would meet here again exactly twenty years from that date and time, no matter what our conditions might be or from what distance we might have to come. We figured that in twenty years each of us ought to have our destiny worked out and our fortunes made, whatever they were going to be.”

Answer the following question:

a. Where did the two friends dine?
The two friends dined at Big Joe Brady’s restaurant.
b. What was their age?
   Bob was eighteen and Jim was twenty.

c. How did they grow in New York?
   They grew together in New York as brothers.

d. Why did Bob want to go to the West?
   Bob wanted to go to the West to make his fortune.

e. Why couldn’t Bob drag Jimmy out of New York?
   He couldn’t drag Jimmy out of New York because Jimmy thought that New York was the one place to lead a good life.

4. READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE AND ANSWER THE QUESTIONS GIVEN BELOW.

   The waiting man pulled out a handsome watch, the lids of it set with small diamonds.
   “Three minutes to ten,” he announced. “It was exactly ten o’clock when we parted here at the restaurant door.”
   “Did pretty well out West, didn’t you?” asked the policeman.
   “You bet! I hope Jimmy has done half as well. He was a kind of plodder, though, good fellow as he was. I’ve had to compete with some of the sharpest wits going to get my pile. A man gets in a groove in New York. It takes the West to put a razor-edge on him.”

Answer the following question:

a. What did the tall man give Bob?
   The tall man gave a little piece of paper to Bob.

b. What was Bob’s reaction, when he read the note?
   Bob’s hand was steady, when he began to read, but it trembled a little by the time he had finished.

c. Was the note very long or short?
   The note was short.

d. Who was Bob?
   Bob was the most wanted criminal in Chicago.

e. Who was the tall man with Bob?
   The tall man was a plain-clothes officer, who came to arrest Bob.